



Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Command Reference

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Preface

The *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Command Reference* provides information about commands related to displaying and configuring routing on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers using Cisco IOS XR software.

The preface contains the following sections:

- [Changes to This Document](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request](#)

Changes to This Document

[Table 1](#) lists the technical changes made to this document since it was first printed.

Table 1 *Changes to This Document*

Revision	Date	Change Summary
OL-17244-01	March 2009	Initial release of this document.

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

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BGP Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to configure and monitor Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers using Cisco IOS XR software. The commands in this module configure IP Version 4 (IPv4), IP Version 6 (IPv6), and Virtual Private Network Version 4 (VPNv4) routing sessions.

For detailed information about BGP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing BGP on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.



Note

Running the **show bgp** command immediately after configuring a large and complex route policy may result in timeout of the system database shown through an error message (SYSDB-SYSDB-6-TIMEOUT_EDM). It is recommended, that the show command be run, after the new route policy takes effect.

address-family (BGP)

To enter various address family configuration modes while configuring Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), use the **address-family** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable support for an address family, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family {ipv4 unicast | ipv4 multicast | ipv4 labeled-unicast | ipv4 tunnel | ipv6 unicast
               | vpnv4 unicast}

no address-family {ipv4 unicast | ipv4 multicast | ipv4 labeled-unicast | ipv4 tunnel | ipv6
                  unicast | vpnv4 unicast}
```

Syntax Description

ipv4 unicast	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast address prefixes.
ipv4 multicast	Specifies IPv4 multicast address prefixes.
ipv4 labeled-unicast	Specifies IPv4 labeled-unicast address prefixes. This option is available in IPv4 neighbor configuration mode and VRF neighbor configuration mode.
ipv4 tunnel	Specifies IPv4 tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6 unicast	Specifies IP Version 6 (IPv6) unicast address prefixes.
vpnv4 unicast	Specifies VPN Version 4 (VPNv4) unicast address prefixes. This option is not available in VRF or VRF neighbor configuration mode.

Defaults

An address family must be explicitly configured in the router configuration mode for the address family to be active in BGP. Similarly, an address family must be configured under the neighbor for the BGP session to be established for that address family. An address family must be configured in router configuration mode before it can be configured under a neighbor.

Command Modes

- Router configuration
- Neighbor configuration
- Neighbor group configuration
- VRF configuration
- VRF neighbor configuration (IPv4 address families)

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **address-family** command to enter various address family configuration modes while configuring BGP routing sessions. When you enter the **address-family** command from router configuration mode, you enable the address family and enter global address family configuration mode.

The IPv4 unicast address family must be configured in router configuration mode before you configure the IPv4 labeled-unicast address family for a neighbor in neighbor configuration mode. See [Table 1](#).

Table 1 **Address Family Submode Support**

Address Family	Supported in Router Submode	Supported in Neighbor Submode	Comments
ipv4 unicast	Yes	Yes	—
ipv4 multicast	Yes	Yes	—
ipv4 tunnel	Yes	Yes	—
ipv4 labeled-unicast	No	Yes	The ipv4 labeled-unicast address family can be configured only as a neighbor address family; however, the ipv4 unicast address family must be configured as the router address family first.
vpnv4 unicast	Yes	Yes	—
ipv6 unicast	Yes	Yes	—

When you enter the **address-family** command from neighbor configuration mode, you activate the address family on the neighbor and enter neighbor address family configuration mode.

IPv4 neighbor sessions support IPv4 unicast, multicast, labeled-unicast, and VPNv4 unicast address families. IPv6 neighbor sessions support IPv6 unicast address families.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to place the router in global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)#
```

The following example shows how to activate IPv4 multicast for neighbor 10.0.0.1 and place the router in neighbor address family configuration mode for the IPv4 multicast address family:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#
```

The following example shows how to place the router in global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 12
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 tunnel
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)#
```

advertisement-interval

To set the minimum interval between the sending of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing updates, use the **advertisement-interval** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **advertisement-interval** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default interval values, use the **no** form of this command.

advertisement-interval *seconds*

no advertisement-interval [*seconds*]

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Minimum interval between the sending of BGP routing updates (in seconds). Range is 0 to 600.

Defaults	Default minimum interval: For internal BGP (iBGP) peers is 0 seconds For external BGP (eBGP) peers is 30 seconds For customer edge (CE) peers is 0 seconds

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration VRF neighbor configuration

Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. If this command configures a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>bgp</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>	Task ID	Operations	bgp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
bgp	read, write				

Examples	The following example shows how to set the minimum time between the sending of BGP routing updates to 10 seconds: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 5 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.1.1.1</pre>

advertisement-interval

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# advertisement-interval 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.

af-group

To create an address family group for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors and enter address family group configuration mode, use the **af-group** command in router configuration mode. To remove an address family group, use the **no** form of this command.

af-group *af-group-name* **address-family** { **ipv4 unicast** | **ipv4 multicast** | **ipv4 labeled-unicast** | **ipv4 tunnel** | **ipv6 unicast** | **vpn4 unicast** }

no af-group *af-group-name* **address-family** { **ipv4 unicast** | **ipv4 multicast** | **ipv4 labeled-unicast** | **ipv4 tunnel** | **ipv6 unicast** | **vpn4 unicast** }

Syntax Description

<i>af-group-name</i>	Address family group name.
address-family	Enters address family configuration mode.
ipv4 unicast	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast address prefixes.
ipv4 multicast	Specifies IPv4 multicast address prefixes.
ipv4 labeled-unicast	Specifies IPv4 labeled unicast address prefixes.
ipv4 tunnel	Specifies IPv4 tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6 unicast	Specifies IP Version 6 (IPv6) unicast address prefixes.
vpn4 unicast	Specifies VPN Version 4 (VPNv4) unicast address prefixes.

Defaults

No BGP address family group is configured.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **af-group** command to group address family-specific neighbor commands within an IPv4 or IPv6 address family. Neighbors that have address family configuration are able to use the address family group. Further, neighbors inherit the configuration parameters of the entire address family group.

You cannot define two address family groups with the same name in different address families.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to create address family group group1 and enter address family group configuration mode for IPv4 unicast. Group1 contains the next-hop-self feature, which is inherited by neighbors that use address family group1.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# next-hop-self
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (BGP)	Enters neighbor configuration mode for configuring BGP routing sessions.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
use	Inherits configuration from a neighbor group, session group, or address family group.

aggregate-address

To create an aggregate entry in a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing table, use the **aggregate-address** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **aggregate-address** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

aggregate-address *address/mask-length* [**as-set**] [**as-confed-set**] [**summary-only**] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no aggregate-address *address/mask-length* [**as-set**] [**as-confed-set**] [**summary-only**] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	Aggregate address.
	<i>/mask-length</i>	Aggregate address mask length.
	as-set	(Optional) Generates autonomous system set path information and community information from contributing paths.
	as-confed-set	(Optional) Generates autonomous system confederation set path information from contributing paths.
	summary-only	(Optional) Filters all more-specific routes from updates.
	route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a route policy used to set the attributes of the aggregate route.

Defaults When you do not specify this command, no aggregate entry is created in the BGP routing table.

Command Modes

- IPv4 address family configuration
- IPv6 address family configuration
- VRF IPv4 address family configuration
- VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can implement aggregate routing in BGP by redistributing an aggregate route into BGP using either the **network** command or the **aggregate-address** command.

Use the **aggregate-address** command without optional arguments to create an aggregate entry in the BGP routing table if any more-specific BGP routes are available that fall in the specified range. The aggregate route is advertised as coming from your autonomous system and has the atomic aggregate attribute set to show that information might be missing. (By default, the atomic aggregate attribute is set unless you specify the **as-set** keyword.)

Use of the **as-set** keyword creates an aggregate entry using the same rules that the command follows without this keyword. However, the advertised path for this route is an AS_SET, a set of all autonomous systems contained in all paths that are being summarized.

Do not use this form of the **aggregate-address** command when aggregating many paths because this route must be continually withdrawn and updated as autonomous system path reachability information for the summarized routes changes.

Use the **as-confed-set** keyword to create an AS_CONFED_SET in the autonomous system path of the aggregate from any confederation segments in the paths being summarized. This keyword takes effect only if the **as-set** keyword is also specified.

Use of the **summary-only** keyword creates an aggregate entry (for example, 10.0.0.0/8) but suppresses advertisements of more-specific routes to all neighbors. If you want to suppress only advertisements to certain neighbors, use the **route-policy (BGP)** command in neighbor address family configuration mode with caution. If a more-specific route leaks out, all BGP local routers choose that route over the less-specific, longest-match routing aggregate you generate.

Use the **route-policy** keyword to specify a routing policy for the aggregate entry. The **route-policy** keyword is used to select which more-specific information to base the aggregate entry on and which more-specific information to suppress. You can also use the keyword to modify the attributes of the aggregate entry.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to create an aggregate address. The path advertised for this route is an autonomous system set consisting of all elements contained in all paths that are being summarized.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# aggregate-address 10.0.0.0/8 as-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network (BGP)	Specifies the list of networks for the BGP routing process.
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route-policy configuration mode.

allocate-label

To allocate Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) labels for specific IPv4 unicast or VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) IPv4 unicast routes so that the BGP router can send labels with BGP routes to a neighboring router configured for labeled-unicast sessions, use the **allocate-label** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

allocate-label { **route-policy** *route-policy-name* | **all** }

no allocate-label { **route-policy** *route-policy-name* | **all** }

Syntax Description

<i>route-policy-name</i>	Name of the route policy.
all	Specifies all route policies.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv6 address family configuration
VRF IPv4 address family configuration
VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **allocate-label** command with a route policy to trigger BGP to allocate labels for all routes or a filtered set of global IPv4 routes (as dictated by the route policy). The command enables autonomous system border routers (ASBRs) that have labeled IPv4 unicast sessions to exchange MPLS labels with the IPv4 routes to the other autonomous system (AS) in Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (L3VPN) inter-AS deployments.



Note

The **allocate-label all** command is functionally equivalent to the **allocate-label route-policy route-policy-name** command when the route policy is a pass-all policy.

See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router MPLS Configuration Guide* for information on using the **allocate-label** command for L3VPN inter-AS deployments and carrier-supporting-carrier IPv4 BGP label distribution.

■ allocate-label

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the allocating of labels for IPv4 routes:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# allocate-label route-policy policy_A
```

allowas-in

To allow an AS path with the provider edge (PE) autonomous system number (ASN) a specified number of times, use the **allowas-in** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

allowas-in [*as-occurrence-number*]

no allowas-in [*as-occurrence-number*]

Syntax Description

as-occurrence-number (Optional) Number of times a PE ASN is allowed. Range is 1 to 10.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Address family group configuration
Neighbor address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) administrator for assistance.

Hub and spoke VPN networks require looping back of routing information to the hub PE through the hub customer edge (CE). See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router MPLS Configuration Guide* for information on hub and spoke VPN networks. This looping back causes the looped-back information to be dropped by the hub PE.

The **allowas-in** command prevents the looped-back information from being dropped by replacing the neighbor autonomous system number (ASN) with the PE ASN in the AS path. This allows the VPN customer to see a specified number of occurrences of the PE ASN in the AS path.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to allow five occurrences of the PE ASN:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group_1 address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# allowas-in 5
```

as-override

To configure a provider edge (PE) router to override the autonomous system number (ASN) of a site with the ASN of a provider, use the **as-override** command in VRF neighbor address family configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

as-override [**disable**]

no as-override [**disable**]

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Prevents the as-override command from being inherited from a parent group.

Defaults

Automatic override of the ASN is disabled.

Command Modes

VRF neighbor address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-override** command in conjunction with the site-of-origin (SoO) feature, identifying the site where a route originated, and preventing routing loops between routers within a VPN.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an ASN override:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf vrf_A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# neighbor 192.168.70.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# remote-as 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# as-override
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
site-of-origin (BGP)	Configures the site of origin filtering.

bfd (BGP)

To specify a Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) **multiplier** and **minimum-interval** arguments per neighbor, use the **bfd** command in neighbor address family independent configuration mode. To return to the system defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

Previous to this enhancement, BFD could be configured only in global scope in Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). This change makes available two new command-line arguments under neighbor address family independent configuration:

bfd multiplier (minimum-interval) value

no bfd multiplier (minimum-interval) value

Syntax Description

multiplier value	Specifies the BFD session's multiplier value for the neighbor.
minimum-interval value	Specifies the BFD session's minimum-interval value for the neighbor.

Defaults

No default per neighbor parameters are set.

Command Modes

Neighbor address family independent configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. For detailed information about user groups and task IDs, see the *Configuring AAA Services on Cisco IOS XR Software* module of the *Cisco IOS XR System Security Configuration Guide*.

If the minimum interval value is changed using the **bfd minimum-interval** command, the new parameter updates all affected BFD sessions under the command mode in which the minimum interval was changed.

If the multiplier value is changed using the **bfd multiplier** command, the new parameter is used to update only the BFD sessions associated with the affected neighbor.

The assumption is that when BFD fast-detect is enabled under neighbor address family independent configuration, the **multiplier** and **minimum-interval** values are always derived from the per-neighbor configuration; otherwise, they are to be taken from the global BGP configuration mode. In the event that this has not been explicitly stated, then the **multiplier** and **minimum-interval** values are taken to be the default values. Also, the **bfd** arguments can be configured under neighbor-group and session-group and the inheritance adheres to the standard way of BGP configuration inheritance.

Accordingly, there are four cases in which BFD fast-detect is enabled.

In the table below, where the BFD value is either multiplier or minimum-interval, local indicates per NBR value, and global is the BGP global value.

BFD Value (global)	BFD value (local)	Result
Yes	Yes	BFD value (local)
Yes	No	BFD value (global)
No	Yes	BFD value (local)
No	No	BFD value (default)

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the BFD session's multiplier value for the neighbor:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router # conf t
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# neighbor 3.3.3.2
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# bfd minimum-interval 311
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# bfd multiplier 7
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# neighbor 5.5.5.2
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# bfd minimum-interval 318
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# bfd multiplier 4
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# vrf one
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# neighbor 3.12.1.2
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# bfd minimum-interval 119
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# bfd multiplier 10
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# commit
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show bfd session
```

Interface	Dest Addr	Local det time(int*mult) Echo	State Async
Gi0/2/0/2	3.3.3.2	2177ms(311ms*7)	14s(2s*7) UP
Gi0/2/0/2.1	3.12.1.2	1190ms(119ms*10)	20s(2s*10) UP
PO0/3/0/6	5.5.5.2	1272ms(318ms*4)	8s(2s*4) UP

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show bfd session detail
I/f: GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2, Location: 0/2/CPU0, dest: 3.3.3.2, src: 3.3.3.1
State: UP for 0d:0h:4m:44s, number of times UP: 1
Received parameters:
Version: 1, desired tx interval: 2 s, required rx interval: 2 s
Required echo rx interval: 1 ms, multiplier: 7, diag: None
My discr: 524295, your discr: 524296, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Transmitted parameters:
Version: 1, desired tx interval: 2 s, required rx interval: 2 s
Required echo rx interval: 1 ms, multiplier: 7, diag: None
My discr: 524296, your discr: 524295, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Timer Values:
Local negotiated async tx interval: 2 s
Remote negotiated async tx interval: 2 s
Desired echo tx interval: 311 ms, local negotiated echo tx interval: 311 ms
Echo detection time: 2177 ms(311 ms*7), async detection time: 14 s(2 s*7)
Local Stats:
Intervals between async packets:
Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=1664 ms, max=2001 ms, avg=1838 ms
Last packet transmitted 313 ms ago
Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=1662 ms, max=2 s, avg=1828 ms
Last packet received 1615 ms ago
Intervals between echo packets:
Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=181 ms, max=462 ms, avg=229 ms
Last packet transmitted 289 ms ago
```

```

Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=178 ms, max=461 ms, avg=229 ms
  Last packet received 287 ms ago
Latency of echo packets (time between tx and rx):
  Number of packets: 100, min=0 us, max=4 ms, avg=860 us
Session owner information:
Client            Desired interval      Multiplier
-----
bgp-0             311 ms                      7

I/f: GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2.1, Location: 0/2/CPU0, dest: 3.12.1.2, src: 3.12.1.1
State: UP for 0d:0h:4m:44s, number of times UP: 1
Received parameters:
Version: 1, desired tx interval: 2 s, required rx interval: 2 s
Required echo rx interval: 1 ms, multiplier: 10, diag: None
My discr: 524296, your discr: 524295, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Transmitted parameters:
Version: 1, desired tx interval: 2 s, required rx interval: 2 s
Required echo rx interval: 1 ms, multiplier: 10, diag: None
My discr: 524295, your discr: 524296, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Timer Values:
Local negotiated async tx interval: 2 s
Remote negotiated async tx interval: 2 s
Desired echo tx interval: 119 ms, local negotiated echo tx interval: 119 ms
Echo detection time: 1190 ms(119 ms*10), async detection time: 20 s(2 s*10)
Local Stats:
Intervals between async packets:
Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=1664 ms, max=2001 ms, avg=1838 ms
  Last packet transmitted 314 ms ago
Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=1662 ms, max=2 s, avg=1828 ms
  Last packet received 1616 ms ago
Intervals between echo packets:
Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=120 ms, max=223 ms, avg=125 ms
  Last packet transmitted 112 ms ago
Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=119 ms, max=223 ms, avg=125 ms
  Last packet received 110 ms ago
Latency of echo packets (time between tx and rx):
  Number of packets: 100, min=0 us, max=2 ms, avg=850 us
Session owner information:
Client            Desired interval      Multiplier
-----
bgp-0             119 ms                      10

I/f: GigabitEthernet0/3/0/6, Location: 0/3/CPU0, dest: 5.5.5.2, src: 5.5.5.1
State: UP for 0d:0h:4m:50s, number of times UP: 1
Received parameters:
Version: 1, desired tx interval: 2 s, required rx interval: 2 s
Required echo rx interval: 1 ms, multiplier: 4, diag: None
My discr: 786436, your discr: 786433, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Transmitted parameters:
Version: 1, desired tx interval: 2 s, required rx interval: 2 s
Required echo rx interval: 1 ms, multiplier: 4, diag: None
My discr: 786433, your discr: 786436, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Timer Values:
Local negotiated async tx interval: 2 s
Remote negotiated async tx interval: 2 s
Desired echo tx interval: 318 ms, local negotiated echo tx interval: 318 ms
Echo detection time: 1272 ms(318 ms*4), async detection time: 8 s(2 s*4)
Local Stats:
Intervals between async packets:
Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=1663 ms, max=2 s, avg=1821 ms
  Last packet transmitted 1740 ms ago
Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=1663 ms, max=2001 ms, avg=1832 ms
  Last packet received 160 ms ago
Intervals between echo packets:

```

```

Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=181 ms, max=484 ms, avg=232 ms
    Last packet transmitted 44 ms ago
Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=179 ms, max=484 ms, avg=232 ms
    Last packet received 41 ms ago
Latency of echo packets (time between tx and rx):
    Number of packets: 100, min=0 us, max=3 ms, avg=540 us
Session owner information:

```

Client	Desired interval	Multiplier
-----	-----	-----
bgp-0	318 ms	4

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show bgp nei 3.3.3.2
```

```

BGP neighbor is 3.3.3.2
Remote AS 500, local AS 65000, external link
Remote router ID 16.0.0.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:05:01
BFD enabled (session up): mininterval: 311 multiplier: 7
Last read 00:00:56, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Precedence: internet
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received
  4-byte AS: advertised and received
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Received 8 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Sent 9 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds

```

```

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP neighbor version 2
Update group: 0.2
AF-dependant capabilities:
  Graceful Restart Capability advertised and received
  Neighbor preserved the forwarding state during latest restart
  Local restart time is 120, RIB purge time is 600 seconds
  Maximum stalepath time is 360 seconds
  Remote Restart time is 120 seconds
Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
Policy for incoming advertisements is pass-all
Policy for outgoing advertisements is pass-all
1 accepted prefixes, 1 are bestpaths
Prefix advertised 1, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 524288
Threshold for warning message 75%
An EoR was not received during read-only mode

```

```

Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset 00:06:58, due to User clear requested (CEASE notification sent -
administrative reset)
Time since last notification sent to neighbor: 00:06:58
Error Code: administrative reset
Notification data sent:
  None

```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show bgp nei 5.5.5.2
```

```

BGP neighbor is 5.5.5.2
Remote AS 500, local AS 65000, external link
Remote router ID 16.0.0.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:05:04
BFD enabled (session up): mininterval: 318 multiplier: 4
Last read 00:00:58, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Precedence: internet
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received

```

```
4-byte AS: advertised and received
Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Received 8 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Sent 9 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
```

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast

```
BGP neighbor version 2
Update group: 0.2
AF-dependant capabilities:
  Graceful Restart Capability advertised and received
    Neighbor preserved the forwarding state during latest restart
    Local restart time is 120, RIB purge time is 600 seconds
    Maximum stalepath time is 360 seconds
    Remote Restart time is 120 seconds
Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
Policy for incoming advertisements is pass-all
Policy for outgoing advertisements is pass-all
1 accepted prefixes, 0 are bestpaths
Prefix advertised 1, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 524288
Threshold for warning message 75%
An EoR was not received during read-only mode
```

```
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset 00:07:01, due to User clear requested (CEASE notification sent -
administrative reset)
Time since last notification sent to neighbor: 00:07:01
Error Code: administrative reset
Notification data sent:
  None
```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# **show bgp vrf one nei 3.12.1.2**

```
BGP neighbor is 3.12.1.2, vrf one
Remote AS 500, local AS 65000, external link
Remote router ID 16.0.0.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:05:06
BFD enabled (session up): mininterval: 119 multiplier: 10
Last read 00:00:01, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Precedence: internet
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received
  4-byte AS: advertised and received
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Received 9 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
Sent 9 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds
```

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast

```
BGP neighbor version 2
Update group: 0.2
AF-dependant capabilities:
  Graceful Restart Capability advertised and received
    Neighbor preserved the forwarding state during latest restart
    Local restart time is 120, RIB purge time is 600 seconds
    Maximum stalepath time is 360 seconds
    Remote Restart time is 120 seconds
Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
Policy for incoming advertisements is pass-all
Policy for outgoing advertisements is pass-all
1 accepted prefixes, 1 are bestpaths
Prefix advertised 0, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 524288
Threshold for warning message 75%
An EoR was not received during read-only mode
```

```
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset 00:07:04, due to User clear requested (CEASE notification sent -
administrative reset)
Time since last notification sent to neighbor: 00:07:04
Error Code: administrative reset
Notification data sent:
    None
```

bgp as-path-loopcheck

To enable loop checking in the autonomous system path of the prefixes advertised by internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) peers, use the **bgp as-path-loopcheck** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp as-path-loopcheck

no bgp as-path-loopcheck

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

When you do not specify this command, loop checking is performed only for external peers.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an autonomous system path for loop checking iBGP peers:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp as-path-loopcheck
```

bgp attribute-download

To enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) attribute download, use the **bgp attribute-download** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable BGP attribute download, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp attribute-download

no bgp attribute-download

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	BGP attribute download is not enabled.

Command Modes	IPv4 unicast address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. If BGP attribute download is enabled, BGP reinstalls all routes whose attributes are not currently in the RIB. Likewise, if the user disables BGP attribute download using the no form of the command, BGP reinstalls previously installed routes with a null key, and removes the attributes from the RIB. Use the bgp attribute-download command to enable the Netflow BGP data export function. When attribute download is enabled, BGP downloads the attribute information for prefixes (community, extended community, and as-path) to the Routing Information Base (RIB) and Forwarding Information Base (FIB). This enables FIB to associate the prefixes with attributes and send the Netflow statistics along with the associated attributes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows the BGP routes before and after BGP attribute download is enabled and shows how to enable BGP attribute download on BGP router 50: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route bgp</pre> <pre>B 100.0.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:37 B 100.0.2.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:37 B 100.0.3.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:37</pre>


```
B    100.0.4.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:37
B    100.0.5.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:37

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 50
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# bgp attribute-download
!
!
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route bgp

B    100.0.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:01
      Attribute ID 0x2
B    100.0.2.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:01
      Attribute ID 0x2
B    100.0.3.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:01
      Attribute ID 0x2
B    100.0.4.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:01
      Attribute ID 0x2
B    100.0.5.0/24 [200/0] via 10.0.101.1, 00:00:01
      Attribute ID 0x2
```

bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable

To disable an automatic soft reset of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peers when their configured route policy is modified, use the **bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To re-enable automatic soft reset of BGP peers, use the **no** form of this command.

```

bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable

no bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable
    
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Automatic soft reset of peers is enabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

If the inbound policy changes, it is not always possible to perform a soft reset. This is the case if the neighbor does not support route refresh and soft-reconfiguration inbound is not configured for the neighbor. In such instances, a message is logged in the system log indicating that a manual hard reset is needed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable an automatic soft reset of BGP peers when their configured route policy is modified:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable
            
```

bgp bestpath as-path ignore

Use the **bgp bestpath as-path ignore** command in an appropriate configuration mode to calculate preferred paths without using the autonomous system path length. To return the software to the default state in which autonomous system path length is used when calculating preferred paths, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath as-path ignore

no bgp bestpath as-path ignore

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	The autonomous system path length is used (not ignored) when a best path is selected.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **bgp bestpath as-path ignore** command to select the best path without considering the length of autonomous system paths. When the best path is selected, if this command is specified, all steps are performed as usual except comparison of the autonomous path length between candidate paths.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the software such that the autonomous system length is not used when performing best-path selection:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65000  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath as-path ignore
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp bestpath compare-routerid	Compares identical routes received from external BGP (eBGP) peers during the best-path selection process and selects the route with the lowest router ID.
	bgp bestpath med always	Allows the comparison of the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems.
	bgp bestpath med confed	Enables MED comparison among paths learned from confederation peers.
	bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst	Enables the software to consider a missing MED attribute in a path as having a value of infinity.

bgp bestpath compare-routerid

To compare similar routes received from external BGP (eBGP) peers during the best-path selection process and select the route with the lowest router ID, use the **bgp bestpath compare-routerid** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable comparing identical routes received from eBGP peers during best-path selection, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath compare-routerid

no bgp bestpath compare-routerid

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults The software does not select a new best path if it is the same as the current best path (according to the BGP selection algorithm) except for the router ID.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **bgp bestpath compare-routerid** command to affect how the software selects the best path, in the case where there are two paths of equal cost according to the BGP selection algorithm. This command is used to force the software to select the path with the lower router ID as the best path. If this command is not used, the software continues to use whichever path is currently the best path, regardless of which has the lower router ID.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure the BGP speaker in autonomous system 500 to compare the router IDs of similar paths:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 500
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath compare-routerid
```

■ bgp bestpath compare-routerid

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp bestpath cost-community ignore

To configure a router that is running the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to not evaluate the cost community attribute during the best-path selection process, use the **bgp bestpath cost-community ignore** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath cost-community ignore

no bgp bestpath cost-community ignore

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	The behavior of this command is enabled by default until the cost community attribute is manually configured.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the bgp bestpath cost-community ignore command to disable the evaluation of the cost community attribute. This helps isolate problems and troubleshoots issues that relate to BGP path selection. This command can also be used to delay the activation of cost community attribute evaluation so that cost community filtering can be deployed in a large network at the same time.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to not evaluate the cost community attribute during the best-path selection process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 500  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath cost-community ignore
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp bestpath med always

To allow the comparison of the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems, use the **bgp bestpath med always** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable the comparison of MED for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath med always

no bgp bestpath med always

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The software does not compare MEDs for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The MED is one of the parameters that is used by the software when selecting the best path among many alternative paths. The software chooses the path with the lowest MED.

By default, during the best-path selection process, the software makes a MED comparison only among paths from the same autonomous system. This command changes the default behavior of the software by allowing comparison of MEDs among paths regardless of the autonomous system from which the paths are received.

When the **bgp bestpath med always** command is not enabled and distributed BGP is configured, speakers (local routers) calculate partial best paths only and send them to BGP Routing Information Base (bRIB). Partial best paths means that each speaker executes the best-path steps up to the MED comparison. bRIB executes all the steps in the best-path calculation and calculates the final best path.

When the **bgp bestpath med always** command is enabled and distributed BGP is configured, speakers can compare the MED across all ASs, allowing each local router to calculate a single best path to send it to bRIB. bRIB is the ultimate process that calculates the final best path, but when the **bgp bestpath med always** command is enabled, speakers send a single best path instead of possibly sending multiple, partial best paths.

■ **bgp bestpath med always**

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) speaker in autonomous system 100 to compare MEDs among alternative paths, regardless of the autonomous system from which the paths are received:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath med always
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp bestpath med confed	Enables MED comparison among paths learned from confederation peers.
bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst	Specifies that the software consider a missing MED attribute in a path as having a value of infinity, making the path without a MED value the least desirable path.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp bestpath med confed

To enable Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) comparison among paths learned from confederation peers, use the **bgp bestpath med confed** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable MED comparison among paths learned from confederation peers, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath med confed

no bgp bestpath med confed

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The software does not compare the MED of paths containing only confederation segments, or paths containing confederation segments followed by an AS_SET, with the MED of any other paths.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, the MED of the following paths is not compared with the MED of any other path:

- Paths with an empty autonomous system path
- Paths beginning with an AS_SET
- Paths containing only confederation segments
- Paths containing confederation segments followed by an AS_SET

Use the **bgp bestpath med confed** command to affect how the following types of paths are treated in the BGP best-path algorithm:

- Paths containing only confederation segments
- Paths containing confederation segments followed by an AS_SET

The MED for paths that start with an AS_SEQUENCE or that start with confederation segments followed by an AS_SEQUENCE is compared with the MED of other paths that share the same first autonomous system number in the autonomous system sequence (the neighbor autonomous system number). This behavior is not affected by the **bgp bestpath med confed** command.

As an example, suppose that autonomous systems 65000, 65001, 65002, and 65004 are part of a confederation, but autonomous system 1 is not. Suppose that for a particular route, the following paths exist:

- Path 1: 65000 65004, med = 2, IGP metric = 20

bgp bestpath med confed

- Path 2: 65001 65004, med = 3, IGP metric = 10
- Path 3: 65002 1, med = 1, IGP metric = 30

If the **bgp bestpath med confed** command is enabled, the software selects path 1 as the best path because it

- Has a lower MED than path 2
- Has a lower IGP metric than path 3

The MED is not compared with path 3 because it has an external autonomous system number (that is, an AS_SEQUENCE) in the path. If the **bgp bestpath med confed** command is not enabled, then path MEDs are not compared between any of these paths. Consequently, the software selects path 2 as the best path because it has the lowest IGP metric.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following command shows how to enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) software to compare MED values for paths learned from confederation peers:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 210
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath med confed
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp bestpath med always	Enables MED comparison among paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems.
bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst	Specifies that the software consider a missing MED attribute in a path as having a value of infinity, making the path without a MED value the least desirable path.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst

To have the software assign a missing Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute in a path as having a value of infinity, making the path without a MED value the least desirable path, use the **bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To have the software ignore a missing Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute in a path as having a value of infinity and not assigning the least desirable path, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst

no bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults The software assign a missing MED attribute in a path as having a value of 0, making the path without a MED value the most desirable path.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to direct the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) software to consider a missing MED attribute in a path as having a value of infinity, making this path the least desirable path:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 210  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
```

Command	Description
bgp bestpath med always	Enables MED comparison among paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems.

bgp bestpath med confed	Enables MED comparison among paths learned from confederation peers.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp client-to-client reflection disable

To disable reflection of routes between route-reflection clients using a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route reflector, use the **bgp client-to-client reflection disable** command in address family configuration mode. To reenable client-to-client reflection, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp client-to-client reflection disable

no bgp client-to-client reflection disable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Client-to-client reflection is enabled.

Command Modes Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

By default, the clients of a route reflector are not required to be fully meshed and the routes from a client are reflected to other clients. However, if the clients are fully meshed, route reflection is not required.

Examples In this example, in which the three neighbors are fully meshed, client-to-client reflection is disabled using the **bgp client-to-client reflection disable** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# bgp client-to-client reflection disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group rrclients
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# remote-as 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# route-reflector-client
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# exit
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.253.21 use neighbor-group rrclients
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.253.22 use neighbor-group rrclients
```

 `bgp client-to-client reflection disable`

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>bgp cluster-id</code>	Configures the cluster ID if the BGP cluster has more than one route reflector.
	<code>route-reflector-client</code>	Configures the router as a BGP route reflector and configures the specified neighbor as its client.
	<code>show bgp</code>	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp cluster-id

To configure the cluster ID if the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) cluster has more than one route reflector, use the **bgp cluster-id** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the cluster ID, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp cluster-id *cluster-id*

no bgp cluster-id [*cluster-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>cluster-id</i>	Cluster ID of this router acting as a route reflector; maximum of 4 bytes. Cluster ID can be entered either as an IP address or as a value. Range is 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults

A cluster ID is not configured.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Together, a route reflector and its clients form a *cluster*. A cluster of clients usually has a single route reflector. In such instances, the cluster is identified by the software as the router ID of the route reflector. To increase redundancy and avoid a single point of failure in the network, a cluster might have more than one route reflector. If it does, all route reflectors in the cluster must be configured with the same 4-byte cluster ID so that a route reflector can recognize updates from route reflectors in the same cluster.

If the cluster has more than one route reflector, use the **bgp cluster-id** command to configure the cluster ID.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the local router as one of the route reflectors serving the cluster. It is configured with the cluster ID to identify the cluster.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp cluster-id 192.168.70.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.70.24
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-reflector-client
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	route-reflector-client	Configures the router as a BGP route reflector and configures the specified neighbor as its client.
	show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp confederation identifier

To specify a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) confederation identifier, use the **bgp confederation identifier** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the confederation identifier, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp confederation identifier *as-number*

no bgp confederation identifier [*as-number*]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system (AS) number that can include multiple autonomous systems. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.

Defaults

No confederation identifier is configured.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

One way to reduce the internal BGP (iBGP) mesh is to divide an autonomous system into multiple autonomous systems and group them in a single confederation. Each autonomous system is fully meshed within itself, and has a few connections to another autonomous system in the same confederation. Although the peers in different autonomous systems have external BGP (eBGP) sessions, they exchange routing information as if they were iBGP peers. Specifically, the confederation maintains the next-hop and local preference information, and that allows you to retain a single Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) for all autonomous systems. To the outside world, the confederation looks like a single autonomous system.

Use the **bgp confederation identifier** command to specify the autonomous system number for the confederation. This autonomous system number is used when BGP sessions are established with external peers in autonomous systems that are not part of the confederation.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to divide the autonomous system into autonomous systems 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007 with the confederation identifier 5. Neighbor 10.2.3.4 is a router inside the confederation. Neighbor 172.20.16.6 is outside the routing domain confederation. To the outside world, there appears to be a single autonomous system with the number 5.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 4001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation identifier 5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 4002
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 4003
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 4004
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 4005
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 4006
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 4007
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.2.3.4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 4002
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# neighbor 172.20.16.6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 4009
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp confederation peers	Configures the autonomous systems that belong to the confederation.

bgp confederation peers

To configure the autonomous systems that belong to the confederation, use the **bgp confederation peers** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the autonomous system from the confederation, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp confederation peers [*as-number*]

no bgp confederation peers [*as-number*]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system (AS) numbers for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peers that belong to the confederation. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.

Defaults

No BGP peers are identified as belonging to the confederation.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The autonomous systems specified in this command are visible internally to a confederation. Each autonomous system is fully meshed within itself. The **bgp confederation identifier** command specifies the confederation to which the autonomous systems belong.

To specify multiple autonomous systems, enter BGP confederation peer configuration mode, and then enter one *autonomous-system-number* for each command line.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that autonomous systems 1090 and 1093 belong to a single confederation:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1090
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 1093
```

The following example shows that autonomous systems 1095, 1096, 1097, and 1098 belong to a single confederation:

■ bgp confederation peers

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1095  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-confed-peers)# 1096  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-confed-peers)# 1097  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-confed-peers)# 1098
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp confederation identifier	Specifies a BGP confederation identifier.

bgp dampening

To enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route dampening or change various BGP route dampening factors, use the **bgp dampening** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable route dampening and reset default values, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp dampening [*half-life* [*reuse suppress max-suppress-time*] | **route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no bgp dampening [*half-life* [*reuse suppress max-suppress-time*] | **route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description	
<i>half-life</i>	(Optional) Time (in minutes) after which a penalty is decreased. Once the route has been assigned a penalty, the penalty is decreased by half after the half-life period (which is 15 minutes by default). Penalty reduction happens every 5 seconds. Range of the half-life period is from 1 to 45 minutes.
<i>reuse</i>	(Optional) Value for route reuse if the flapping route penalty decreases and falls below the reuse value. When this happens, the route is unsuppressed. The process of unsuppressing routes occurs at 10-second increments. Range is 1 to 20000.
<i>suppress</i>	(Optional) Maximum penalty value. Suppress a route when its penalty exceeds the value specified. When this happens, the route is suppressed. Range is 1 to 20000.
<i>max-suppress-time</i>	(Optional) Maximum time (in minutes) a route can be suppressed. Range is 1 to 255. If the <i>half-life</i> value is allowed to default, the maximum suppress time defaults to 60 minutes.
route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the route policy to use to set dampening parameters.

Defaults

Route dampening is disabled.
half-life: 15 minutes
reuse: 750
suppress: 2000
max-suppress-time: four times *half-life* value

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
 IPv6 address family configuration
 VPNv4 address family configuration
 VRF IPv4 address family configuration
 VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **bgp dampening** command without arguments to enable BGP route dampening with the default parameters. The parameters can be changed by setting them on the command line or specifying them with a routing policy.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the *half-life* value to 30 minutes, the *reuse* value to 1500, the *suppress* value to 10000, and the *max-suppress-time* to 120 minutes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 50
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# bgp dampening 30 1500 10000 120
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear bgp dampening	Clears BGP route dampening information and unsuppresses the suppressed routes.
clear bgp flap-statistics	Clears BGP flap statistics.
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route-policy configuration mode.
show bgp dampened-paths	Displays BGP dampened routes.
show bgp flap-statistics	Displays BGP flap statistics.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.

bgp default local-preference

To change the default local preference value, use the **bgp default local-preference** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To reset the local preference value to the default of 100, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp default local-preference *value*

no bgp default local-preference [*value*]

Syntax Description	<i>value</i>	Local preference value. Range is 0 to 4294967295. Higher values are preferable.

Defaults	Enabled with a value of 100.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Generally, the default value of 100 allows you to easily define a particular path as less preferable than paths with no local preference attribute. The preference is sent to all networking devices in the local autonomous system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to raise the default local preference value from the default of 100 to 200:
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 200
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp default local-preference 200

bgp enforce-first-as disable

To disable the software from enforcing the first autonomous system (AS) path of a route received from an external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) peer to be the same as the configured remote AS, use the **bgp enforce-first-as disable** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To re-enable enforcing the first AS path of a route received from an eBGP peer to be the same as the remote AS, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp enforce-first-as disable

no bgp enforce-first-as disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	By default, the software requires the first autonomous system (in the AS path) of a route received from an eBGP peer to be the same as the remote autonomous system configured.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. By default, the software ignores any update received from an eBGP neighbor that does not have the autonomous system configured for that neighbor at the beginning of the AS path. When using the bgp enforce-first-as disable command, it applies to all eBGP peers of the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows a configuration in which incoming updates from eBGP neighbors are not checked to ensure the first AS number in the AS path is the same as the configured AS number for the neighbor: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp enforce-first-as disable</pre>

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp fast-external-fallover disable

To disable immediately resetting the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) sessions of any directly adjacent external peers if the link used to reach them goes down, use the **bgp fast-external-fallover disable** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function and perform an immediate reset of BGP sessions when a link between peers is lost, use the **no** form of this command.

```

bgp fast-external-fallover disable

no bgp fast-external-fallover disable

```

Syntax Description	disable	Disables BGP fast external failover.

Defaults	BGP sessions of any directly adjacent external peers are immediately reset if the link used to reach them goes down.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. By default, BGP sessions of any directly adjacent external peers are immediately reset, which allows the network to recover faster when links go down between BGP peers.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable the automatic resetting of BGP sessions: <pre> RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp fast-external-fallover disable </pre>

bgp graceful-restart

To enable graceful restart support, use the **bgp graceful-restart** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp graceful-restart

no bgp graceful-restart

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Graceful restart support is not enabled.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the bgp graceful-restart command to enable graceful restart functionality on the router, and also to advertise graceful restart to neighboring routers.

**Note**

The **bgp graceful-restart** command with no options must be used to enable graceful restart before you can use the **bgp graceful-restart purge-time**, **bgp graceful-restart restart-time**, **bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time**, or **bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset** commands.

When graceful restart is enabled, the BGP graceful restart capability is negotiated with neighbors in the BGP OPEN message when the session is established. If the neighbor also advertises support for graceful restart, then graceful restart is activated for that neighbor session. If the neighbor does not advertise support for graceful restart, then graceful restart is not activated for that neighbor session even though it is enabled locally.

If you enter the **bgp graceful-restart** command after some BGP sessions are established, you must restart those sessions before graceful restart takes effect. Use the **clear bgp** command to restart sessions.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable graceful restart:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp graceful-restart
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset	Enables a graceful reset if configuration changes force a peer reset.
bgp graceful-restart purge-time	Defines the maximum time before stale routes are purged.
bgp graceful-restart restart-time	Defines the maximum time advertised to neighbors
bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time	Defines the maximum time to wait for the End-of-RIB message from a neighbor that has been restarted before deleting learned routes.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.
show bgp process	Displays BGP process information.

bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset

To invoke a graceful restart when configuration changes force a peer reset, use the **bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset

no bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Graceful restart is not invoked when a configuration change forces a peer reset.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

Before you can enable the **bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset** command to use the BGP graceful restart from a graceful reset function, you must first enable the **bgp graceful-restart** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a graceful restart from a graceful reset:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp graceful-restart	Enables a graceful restart.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

Command	Description
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.
show bgp process	Displays BGP process information.

bgp graceful-restart purge-time

To specify the maximum time that must elapse before stale routes are purged from the routing information base (RIB) when the local BGP process restarts, use the **bgp graceful-restart purge-time** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the purge timer time to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp graceful-restart purge-time *seconds*

no bgp graceful-restart purge-time *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Maximum time before stale routes are purged. Time in seconds. Range is 0 to 6000.

Defaults	600 <i>seconds</i>

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. BGP graceful restart must be enabled by configuring the bgp graceful-restart command before you can enable the bgp graceful-restart purge-time command to set the purge time.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the BGP purge time to 800 seconds: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp graceful-restart purge-time 800</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp graceful-restart	Enables a graceful restart.
	show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

Command	Description
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.
show bgp process	Displays BGP process information.

bgp graceful-restart restart-time

To specify a user-set local BGP process maximum restart time, which is advertised to neighbors during session establishment, use the **bgp graceful-restart restart-time** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set this restart time to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp graceful-restart restart-time *seconds*

no bgp graceful-restart restart-time *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Maximum time advertised to neighbors. Time in seconds. Range is 1 to 4095.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 120

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	BGP graceful restart must be enabled by using the bgp graceful-restart command before you can use the bgp graceful-restart restart-time command to set the restart timer.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the BGP graceful restart time to 400 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp graceful-restart restart-time 400
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp graceful-restart	Enables a graceful restart.
	show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
	show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.
	show bgp process	Displays BGP process information.

bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time

To specify the maximum time to wait for an End-of-RIB message after a neighbor restarts, use the **bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the stalepath timer time to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time *seconds*

no bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Maximum wait time. Time in seconds. Range is 1 to 4095.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 360

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

BGP graceful restart must be enabled using the **bgp graceful-restart** command before setting the stalepath time using the **bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time** command.

If the stalepath time is exceeded before an End-of-RIB message is received from a neighbor, paths learned from the neighbor are purged from the BGP routing table.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the stalepath time to 750 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time 750
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp graceful-restart	Enables a graceful restart.
	show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

Command	Description
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.
show bgp process	Displays BGP process information.

bgp log neighbor changes disable

To disable logging of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor resets, use the **bgp log neighbor changes disable** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To re-enable logging of BGP neighbor resets, use the **no** form of this command.

```

bgp log neighbor changes disable

no bgp log neighbor changes disable
    
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults BGP neighbor changes are logged.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Logging of BGP neighbor status changes (up or down) is used for troubleshooting network connectivity problems and measuring network stability. Unexpected neighbor changes or resets might indicate high error rates or high packet loss in the network, and should be investigated.

Status change message logging does not substantially affect performance, unlike, for example, enabling per-BGP update debugging. If the UNIX syslog facility is enabled, messages are sent by the software to the UNIX host running the syslog daemon so that the messages can be stored and archived on disk. If the UNIX syslog facility is not enabled, the status change messages are kept in the internal buffer of the router, and are not stored to disk.

The neighbor status change messages are not tracked if the **bgp log neighbor changes disabled** command is disabled, except for the last reset reason, which is always available as output of the **show bgp neighbors** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent the logging of neighbor changes for BGP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65530
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp log neighbor changes disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.

bgp maximum neighbor

To control the maximum number of neighbors that can be configured on the router, use the **bgp maximum neighbor** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the neighbor limit to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp maximum neighbor *limit*

no maximum neighbor [*limit*]

Syntax Description	<i>limit</i>	Maximum number of neighbors. Range is 1 to 15000.

Defaults	Default limit is 4000

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Any attempt to configure the neighbor limit below 1 or above 1500 fails. Similarly, attempting to configure the limit below the number of neighbors currently configured fails. For example, if there are 3250 neighbors configured, you cannot set the <i>limit</i> below 3250.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the default maximum neighbor limit and set it to 1200:
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65530
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp maximum neighbor 1200

bgp redistribute-internal

To allow the redistribution of internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) routes into an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), such as Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) or Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **bgp redistribute-internal** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable the redistribution of iBGP routes into IGPs, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp redistribute-internal

no bgp redistribute-internal

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	By default, iBGP routes are not redistributed into IGPs.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use of the **bgp redistribute-internal** command requires the **clear route *** command to be issued to reinstall all BGP routes into the IP routing table.

**Note**

Redistributing iBGP routes into IGPs may cause routing loops to form within an autonomous system. Use this command with caution.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to redistribute iBGP routes into OSPF:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp redistribute-internal
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf area1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-router)# redistribute bgp 1
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-router)# end
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear route *
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear bgp *	Resets all BGP neighbors.
clear route *	Resets all routes.

bgp router-id

To configure a fixed router ID for a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)-speaking router, use the **bgp router-id** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable a fixed router ID, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp router-id *ip-address*

no bgp router-id [*ip-address*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP Version 4 (IPv4) address to use as the router ID. Normally, this should be an IPv4 address assigned to the router.

Defaults

If no router ID is configured in BGP, BGP attempts to use the global router ID if one is configured and available. Otherwise, BGP uses the highest IP address configured on a loopback interface.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If you do not use the **bgp router-id** command to configure a router ID, an IP address is not configured on any loopback interface, and no global router ID is configured, BGP neighbors remain down.

For more details on router IDs, see the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the local router with the router ID of 192.168.70.24:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 192.168.70.24
```

■ bgp router-id

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

bgp scan-time

To configure scanning intervals of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)-speaking networking devices, use the **bgp scan-time** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the scanning interval to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp scan-time *seconds*

no bgp scan-time [*seconds*]

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Scanning interval (in seconds) of BGP routing information. Range is 5 to 3600 seconds.

Defaults	The default scanning interval is 60 seconds.

Command Modes	Router configuration IPv4 address family configuration IPv6 address family configuration VPNv4 address family configuration

Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the bgp scan-time command to change how frequently the software processes scanner tasks, such as conditional advertisement, dynamic MED changes, and periodic maintenance tasks.

Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>bgp</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>	Task ID	Operations	bgp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
bgp	read, write				

Examples	The following example shows how to set the scanning interval for IPv4 unicast to 20 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 64500  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# bgp scan-time 20
```

Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show bgp</td><td>Displays entries in the BGP routing table.</td></tr></table>	Command	Description	show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
Command	Description				
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.				

bgp update-delay

To set the maximum initial delay for a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)-speaking router to send the first updates, use the **bgp update-delay** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the initial delay to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```

bgp update-delay seconds [always]

no bgp update-delay [seconds] [always]

```

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Delay in seconds for the router to send the first updates. Range is 0 to 3600.
	always	(Optional) Specifies that the router always wait for the update delay time, even if all neighbors have finished sending their initial updates sooner.

Defaults	120 seconds

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When BGP is started, it waits a specified period of time for its neighbors to establish peering sessions and to complete sending their initial updates. After all neighbors complete their initial updates, or after the update delay timer expires, the best path is calculated for each route, and the software starts sending advertisements out to its peers. This behavior improves convergence time. If the software were to advertise a route as soon as it learned it, it would have to readvertise the route each time it learned a new path that was preferred over all previously learned paths.

Use the **bgp update-delay** command to tune the maximum time the software waits after the first neighbor is established until it starts calculating best paths and sending out advertisements.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the maximum initial delay to 240 seconds:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 64530
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp update-delay 240

```

bgp write-limit

To modify the upper bounds on update message queue lengths or to enable desynchronization, use the **bgp write-limit** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To return the bounds to their default values and to disable desynchronization, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp write-limit *group-limit global-limit* [**desynchronize**]

no bgp write-limit [*group-limit global-limit*] [**desynchronize**]

Syntax Description

<i>group-limit</i>	Group limit on the number of update messages the software queues. Range is 500 to 100000000. Group limit cannot be greater than the global limit.
<i>global-limit</i>	Global limit on the number of update messages the software queues. Range is 500 to 100000000.
desynchronize	(Optional) Enables desynchronization.

Defaults

group-limit: 50,000
global-limit: 250,000
Desynchronization is off.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **bgp write-limit** command to configure a group limit for each update as well as a global limit on the number of messages the software queues when updating peers. Increasing these limits can result in faster Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) convergence, but also may result in higher memory use during convergence. In addition, this command can be used to enable desynchronization. Desynchronization can decrease memory use and speed up convergence for the fastest neighbors in the same group. However, enabling desynchronization can cause a significant degradation in overall convergence time, especially if the router is experiencing high CPU utilization. For this reason, enabling desynchronization is discouraged.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure BGP to operate with a per-update group limit of 9000 messages and a global limit of 27,000 messages:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65000  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp write-limit 9000 27000
```


capability orf prefix

To advertise prefix list-based Outbound Route Filter (ORF) capability to the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peer, use the **capability orf prefix** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **capability orf prefix** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, in which the software does not advertise the capability, use the **no** form of this command.

capability orf prefix {receive | send | both | none}

no capability orf prefix [receive | send | both | none]

Syntax Description	receive	Sets the ORF capability to receive from a specified neighbor.
	send	Sets the ORF capability to send to a specified neighbor.
	both	Sets the ORF capability to receive and send from or to a specified neighbor.
	none	Sets the ORF capability to no for receive or send from or to a specified neighbor.

Defaults The routing device does not receive or send route prefix filter lists.

Command Modes

- IPv4 address family group configuration
- IPv6 address family group configuration
- IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
- VRF neighbor IPv4 address family configuration
- IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration
- IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The advertisement of the prefix list ORF capability by a BGP speaker indicates whether the speaker can send prefix lists to the specified neighbor and whether it accepts prefix lists from the neighbor. The speaker sends a prefix list if it indicated the ability to send them, and if the neighbor indicated it was willing to accept them. Similarly, the neighbor sends a prefix list to the speaker if it indicated the ability to send them and the speaker indicated the willingness to accept them.

**Note**

The prefix list-based ORF specified by ORF route-policy must be explicitly configured.

If the neighbor sends a prefix list and the speaker accepts it, the speaker applies the received prefix list, plus any locally configured outbound filters, to limit its outbound routing updates to the neighbor. Increased filtering prevents unwanted routing updates between neighbors and reduces resource requirements for routing update generation and processing.

Use the **capability orf prefix** command to set whether to advertise send and receive capabilities to the specified neighbor.



Note

Sending a receive capability can adversely affect performance, because updates sent to that neighbor cannot be replicated for any other neighbors.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the **capability orf prefix** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config) # route-policy orfqq
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # if orf prefix in (10.0.0.0/8 ge 20) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # if orf prefix in (1910::16 ge 120) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-rpl) # end-policy
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config) # router bgp 65530
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-bgp) # neighbor 10.0.101.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-bgp-nbr) # remote-as 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-bgp-nbr) # address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-bgp-nbr-af) # route-policy pass-all out
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-bgp-nbr-af) # capability orf prefix both
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0: (config-bgp-nbr-af) # orf route-policy orfqq
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
	show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP neighbors. Use the received prefix-filter keywords to display information on the prefix list filter.

capability suppress 4-byte-as

To prevent 4-byte autonomous system (AS) capability from being advertised to the BGP peer, use the **capability suppress 4-byte-as** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **capability suppress 4-byte-as** command from the configuration and restore the system to the default condition, in which the software advertises the capability, either use the **no** form of this command or use the command with **disable** option.

capability suppress 4-byte-as [disable]

no capability suppress 4-byte-as

Syntax Description	disable	Restores the software to its default condition wherein the 4-byte AS capability is advertised to the peer.

Defaults	4-byte-as capability is advertised to the BGP peer.

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. By default, the software advertises the 4-byte AS capability to BGP peers. To override this default behavior, use the capability suppress 4-byte-as command under the command modes listed in the "Command Modes" section. If the command is configured under the neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Use the no option to remove the command or use disable to advertise the 4-byte AS capability again.


Caution

The BGP session resets automatically, if the 4-byte AS capability of an existing BGP session is changed by configuring the **capability suppress 4-byte-as** or **capability suppress 4-byte-as disable** commands.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the **capability suppress 4-byte-as** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1# show bgp nei 10.3.3.3 conf
neighbor 10.3.3.3
  remote-as 65000 [n:internal]
  description PE3 []
  update-source Loopback0 [n:internal]
  address-family ipv4 unicast [n:internal]

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1# show bgp nei 10.3.3.3
BGP neighbor is 10.3.3.3
  Remote AS 65000, local AS 65000, internal link
  Description: PE3
  Remote router ID 10.3.3.3
  BGP state = Established, up for 1w0d
  Last read 00:00:17, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Precedence: internet
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received
    4-byte AS: advertised and received
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
  Received 25962 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 25968 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP neighbor version 1
  Update group: 0.3
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  0 accepted prefixes, 0 are bestpaths
  Prefix advertised 0, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 524288
  Threshold for warning message 75%
  An EoR was received during read-only mode

Connections established 2; dropped 1
Last reset 1w0d, due to BGP Notification sent: hold time expired
Time since last notification sent to neighbor: 1w0d
Error Code: hold time expired
Notification data sent: None

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config)# router bgp 65000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp)# nei 10.3.3.3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# capability ?
  suppress Suppress advertising capability to the peer
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# capability suppress ?
  4-byte-as 4-byte-as capability
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# capability suppress 4-byte-as ?
  disable Prevent capability suppress 4-type-as being inherited from the parent
  <cr>

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# capability suppress 4-byte-as
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# commit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:Feb 18 10:58:49.344 : config[65724]: %MGBL-CONFIG-6-DB_COMMIT :
Configuration committed by user 'cisco'. Use 'show configuration commit changes
10000000026' to view the changes.
```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# DRP/0/1/CPU0:Feb 18 10:58:50.623 : bgp[119]:
%ROUTING-BGP-5-ADJCHANGE : neighbor 10.3.3.3 Down - Capabilty 4-byte-as configuration
changed
DRP/0/1/CPU0:Feb 18 10:59:17.394 : bgp[119]: %ROUTING-BGP-5-ADJCHANGE : neighbor 10.3.3.3
Up

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1(config-bgp-nbr)# end
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:Feb 18 10:59:29.196 : config[65724]: %MGBL-SYS-5-CONFIG_I : Configured from
console by cisco

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:P1# show bgp nei 10.3.3.3

BGP neighbor is 10.3.3.3
  Remote AS 65000, local AS 65000, internal link
  Description: PE3
  Remote router ID 10.3.3.3
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:16
  Last read 00:00:11, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Precedence: internet
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
  Capability 4-byte-as suppress is configured
  Received 25966 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 25972 messages, 1 notifications, 0 in queue
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP neighbor version 1
  Update group: 0.2
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  0 accepted prefixes, 0 are bestpaths
  Prefix advertised 0, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 524288
  Threshold for warning message 75%
  An EoR was received during read-only mode

Connections established 3; dropped 2
Last reset 00:00:43, due to Capabilty 4-byte-as configuration changed
Time since last notification sent to neighbor: 1w0d
Error Code: hold time expired
Notification data sent: None

```

With the **disable** keyword:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:csr2(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.101.1
RP/0/0/CPU0:csr2(config-bgp-nbr)# capability suppress 4-byte-as disable

RP/0/0/CPU0:csr2# show bgp neighbor 10.0.101.1 config
neighbor 10.0.101.1
  remote-as 1 []
  address-family ipv4 unicast []
RP/0/0/CPU0:csr2#

RP/0/0/CPU0:csr2# show bgp neighbor 10.0.101.1
BGP neighbor is 10.0.101.1
  Remote AS 1, local AS 100, external link
  Remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 00:00:00, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Precedence: internet
  Received 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
RP/0/0/CPU0:csr2#

```

clear bgp

To reset a group of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **clear bgp** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } { ipv4
{ unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast } ]
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpn4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast and labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address prefixes.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear bgp** command to reset the sessions of the specified group of neighbors (hard reset); doing so removes the TCP connection to the neighbor, removes all routes received from the neighbor from the BGP table, and then re-establishes the session with the neighbor.

If the **graceful** keyword is specified, the routes from the neighbor are not removed from the BGP table immediately, but are marked as stale. After the session is re-established, any stale route that has not been received again from the neighbor is removed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to hard reset neighbor 10.0.0.1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp 10.0.0.1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear bgp self-originated	Clears self-originated routes.
clear bgp soft	Soft resets a group of BGP neighbors.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.

clear bgp current-mode

To switch from one BGP mode to another, use the **clear bgp current-mode** command in EXEC mode.

clear bgp current-mode

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the clear bgp current-mode command to switch from standalone to distributed mode, or from distributed to standalone mode. The show bgp process command indicates the current BGP mode.



Note	Switching from one mode to another causes all BGP sessions to go down.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows the **show bgp process** command output before and after switching between standalone and distributed BGP modes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp process
```

```
BGP Process Information
BGP is operating in STANDALONE mode
Autonomous System: 3
Router ID: 10.18.18.11
Cluster ID: 10.18.18.11
Fast external fallover enabled
Neighbor logging is enabled
Enforce first AS enabled
Default local preference: 100
Default keepalive: 60
Update delay: 120
Generic scan interval: 60
```

```
Address family: IPv4 Unicast
Dampening is not enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Scan interval: 60
Main Table Version: 3
IGP notification: IGP notified
RIB has converged: version 0
```

Node	Process	Nbrs	Estb	Rst	Upd-Rcvd	Upd-Sent	Nfn-Rcv	Nfn-Snt
node0_0_CPU0	Speaker	5	5	51	0	7	0	5

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# distributed speaker 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# distributed speaker 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.101.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# speaker-id 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# commit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp current-mode
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp process
```

```
BGP Process Information
BGP is operating in DISTRIBUTED mode
Autonomous System: 3
Router ID: 10.18.18.11
Cluster ID: 10.18.18.11
Fast external fallover enabled
Neighbor logging is enabled
Enforce first AS enabled
Default local preference: 100
Default keepalive: 60
Update delay: 120
Generic scan interval: 60
```

```
Address family: IPv4 Unicast
Dampening is not enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Scan interval: 60
Main Table Version: 1
IGP notification: IGP not notified
RIB has not converged: version 0
```

Node	Process	Nbrs	Estb	Rst	Upd-Rcvd	Upd-Sent	Nfn-Rcv	Nfn-Snt
node0_0_CPU0	Speaker 1	4	1	52	0	0	0	4
node0_0_CPU0	Speaker 2	1	0	9	0	0	0	1

clear bgp current-mode

node0_0_CPU0	bRIB 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
node0_0_CPU0	bRIB 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp process	Displays the current BGP process information.

clear bgp dampening

To clear Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route dampening information and unsuppress the suppressed routes, use the **clear bgp dampening** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp {ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all} | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast} | vpnv4 unicast | vrf {vrf-name | all} {ipv4 {unicast |
labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast} } dampening [ip-address/mask-length]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of VRF.
all	For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}	For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast and labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
dampening	Specifies route flap dampening information.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the network about which to clear dampening information.
<i>/mask-length</i>	(Optional) Network mask applied to the IP address.

Defaults If no IP address is specified, dampening information for all routes is cleared.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

■ clear bgp dampening

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the route dampening information for all 172.20.0.0/16 IPv4 multicast paths:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp ipv4 multicast dampening 172.20.0.0/16
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp dampening	Enables BGP route dampening or changes various BGP route dampening factors.
	show bgp dampened-paths	Displays BGP dampened routes.

clear bgp external

To clear all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) external peers, use the **clear bgp external** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all } | ipv6 unicast | vpnv4 unicast | vrf
{ vrf-name | all } { ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast } ] external [graceful]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
external graceful	(Optional) Clears all external peers with a hard reset and a graceful restart. This option is available when an address family is not specified.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all BGP external peers:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp external
```

clear bgp flap-statistics

To clear Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) flap counts for a specified group of routes, use the **clear bgp flap-statistics** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp {ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all} | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast} | vpnv4 unicast | vrf {vrf-name | all} {ipv4 {unicast |
labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast} } flap-statistics [regexp regexp | route-policy
route-policy-name | network/mask-length | ip-address]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of a VRF.
all	For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}	For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
regexp <i>regexp</i>	(Optional) Clears flap statistics for routes whose AS paths match the regular expression. A regular expression is a pattern—a phrase, number, or more complex pattern—that allows for complex matching requirements.
route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Clears flap statistics for the specific route policy.
<i>network</i>	(Optional) Network for which flap counts are to be cleared.
<i>/mask-length</i>	(Optional) Network mask of the network for which flap counts are to be cleared.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Neighbor address. Clears only flap statistics for routes received from this neighbor.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the flap count for all routes (in all address families) originating in autonomous system 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp all all flap-statistics regexp _1$
```

The following example shows how to clear the flap count for all IPv4 unicast routes received from neighbor 172.20.1.1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp ipv4 unicast flap-statistics 172.20.1.1
```


clear bgp nexthop performance-statistics

To reset the number of received notifications and the cumulative processing time for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) next-hop, use the **clear bgp nexthop performance-statistics** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp { ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 { unicast | multicast |
all | labeled-unicast } | all { unicast | multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast
| vrf { vrf-name | all } { ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast } } nexthop
performance-statistics
```

Syntax Description		
ipv4		Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast		Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast		Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast		Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all		For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel		Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6		Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all		For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast		Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf		Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>		Name of a VRF.
all		For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }		For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast		For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

■ clear bgp nexthop performance-statistics

The **show bgp nexthops** command provides statistical information about next-hop notifications, the amount of time spent in processing those notifications, and details about each next hop registered with the RIB. The **clear bgp nexthop performance-statistics** command ensures that the cumulative statistics associated with the processing part of the next-hop **show** command can be cleared to help in monitoring.

Use the **clear bgp nexthop performance-statistics** command to reset the total number of notifications received from the Routing Information Base (RIB) and the cumulative next-hop processing time. The following information is cleared from the **show bgp nexthops** command output:

- Total critical notifications received
- Total noncritical notifications received
- Best path deleted after last walk
- Best path changed after last walk
- Next-hop table total number of critical and noncritical notifications (Notf) and the time of the last notification received from the RIB (LastRIB) columns (only entries that have a status of unreachable [UR])

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to clear next-hop performance statistics:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp vrf vrf_A nexthop performance statistics
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bgp nexthops	Displays information about the BGP next-hop notifications.

clear bgp nexthop registration

To enable asynchronous registration of the next hop with the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **clear bgp nexthop registration** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp {ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast | all | tunnel} | vpnv4 unicast | vrf {vrf-name | all} {ipv4 {unicast | labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast} } nexthop registration nexthop-address
```

Syntax Description		
ipv4		Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast		Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast		Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast		Specifies labeled-unicast address prefixes.
all		For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel		Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6		Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all		For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast		Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf		Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>		Name of a VRF.
all		For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}		For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast		For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
<i>nexthop-address</i>		Address of the next-hop.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear bgp nexthop registration** command to perform an asynchronous registration of the next-hop with the RIB.

clear bgp nexthop registration

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to reregister the next-hop with the RIB:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp nexthop registration 10.1.1.1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bgp nexthops	Displays information about the BGP next-hop notifications.

clear bgp peer-drops

To clear the connection-dropped counter, use the **clear bgp peer-drops** command in EXEC mode.

clear bgp peer-drops [* | *ip-address*]

Syntax Description	*	Specifies all BGP neighbors.
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a specific network neighbor.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples	The following example shows how to clear the connection-dropped counter for all BGP neighbors: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp peer-drops *

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.

clear bgp performance-statistics

To clear BGP performance statistics for all address families, use the **clear bgp performance-statistics** command in EXEC mode.

clear bgp [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **performance-statistics**

Syntax Description	vrf	Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
	<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of a VRF.
	all	For VRF, specifies all VRFs.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples The following example shows how to clear the performance statistics for all address families:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp performance-statistics
```

clear bgp self-originated

To clear Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes that are self-originated, use the **clear bgp self-originated** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp {ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all} | ipv6 {unicast | multicast | all |
labeled-unicast} | all unicast | vpnv4 unicast | vrf {vrf-name | all} {ipv4 {unicast |
labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast}} self-originated
```

Syntax Description		
ipv4		Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast		Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast		Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast		Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all		For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6		Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all		For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast		Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf		Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>		Name of a VRF.
all		For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}		For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast		For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Self-originated routes are routes locally originated by the network command, redistribute command, or aggregate-address command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to clear self-originated IPv4 routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp ipv4 unicast self-originated
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aggregate-address	Creates an aggregate entry in a BGP routing table.
network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
redistribute (BGP)	Redistributes routes from another routing protocol into BGP.

clear bgp shutdown

To clear all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors that shut down due to low memory, use the **clear bgp shutdown** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp {ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all} | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast | multicast | all | labeled-unicast} | vpnv4 unicast | vrf {vrf-name | all} {ipv4 {unicast | labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast}} shutdown
```

Syntax Description		
ipv4		Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast		Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast		Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast		Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all		For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6		Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all		For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast		Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf		Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>		Name of a VRF.
all		For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}		For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	execute

clear bgp shutdown

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all shut-down BGP neighbors:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.

clear bgp soft

To soft reset a group of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **clear bgp soft** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear bgp { ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } { ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast } } { * | ip-address | as as-number | external } soft [in
[prefix-filter] | out]
```

Syntax Description		
ipv4		Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast		Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast		Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast		Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all		For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel		Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6		Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all		For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast		Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf		Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>		Name of a VRF.
all		For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }		For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast		For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
*		Soft resets all BGP neighbors.
<i>ip-address</i>		IP address of the neighbor to be reset.
as as-number		Autonomous system (AS) number for all neighbors to be reset. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.
external		Specifies clearing of all external peers.
in		(Optional) Triggers an inbound soft reset. If the in or out keyword is not specified, both inbound and outbound soft resets are triggered.
prefix-filter		(Optional) Specifies to send a new Outbound Route Filter (ORF) to the neighbor. Neighbor installs the new ORF and resends its routes.
out		(Optional) Triggers an outbound soft reset. If the in or out keyword is not specified, both inbound and outbound soft resets are triggered.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC

■ clear bgp soft

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear bgp soft** command to trigger a soft reset of the specified address families for the specified group of neighbors. This command is useful if you change the inbound or outbound policy for the neighbors, or any other configuration that affects the sending or receiving of routing updates.

If an outbound soft reset is triggered, BGP resends all routes for the address family to the given neighbors.

If an inbound soft reset is triggered, BGP by default sends a REFRESH request to the neighbor, if the neighbor has advertised the ROUTE_REFRESH capability. To determine whether the neighbor has advertised the ROUTE_REFRESH capability, use the **show bgp neighbors** command, and look for the following line of output:

```
Received route refresh capability from peer.
```

If the neighbor does not support route refresh, but the **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command is configured for the neighbor, then BGP uses the routes cached as a result of the **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command to perform the soft reset.

If you want BGP to use the cached routes even if the neighbor supports route refresh, you can use the **always** keyword when configuring the **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command.

If the neighbor does not support route refresh and the **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command is not configured, then inbound soft reset is not possible. In this case, an error is printed.



Note

By default, if the configuration for an inbound or outbound route policy is changed, BGP performs an automatic soft reset. Use the **bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable** command to disable this behavior.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	execute

Examples

The following example shows how to trigger an inbound soft clear for IPv4 unicast routes received from neighbor 10.0.0.1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear bgp ipv4 unicast 10.0.0.1 soft in
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable	Disables an automatic soft reset of BGP peers when the configured inbound route policy is modified.
clear bgp	Resets a group of BGP neighbors.
clear bgp self-originated	Clears self-originated routes.

show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.
soft-reconfiguration inbound	Configures the software to store updates received from a neighbor.

default-information originate (BGP)

To allow origination of a default route to be redistributed into the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) from another protocol, use the **default-information originate** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate

no default-information originate

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

BGP does not permit redistribution of a default route into BGP.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **redistribute** command to redistribute routes from another protocol into BGP. By default, if these routes include the default route (0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 or ::/0 for IPv6), the default route is ignored. Use the **default-information originate** command to change this behavior so that the default route is not ignored and is redistributed into BGP along with the other routes for the protocol being redistributed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure BGP to redistribute the default route into BGP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 164
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# default-information originate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (BGP)	Redistributes routes from another protocol into BGP.

default-metric (BGP)

To set default metric values for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), use the **default-metric** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable metric values, use the **no** form of this command.

default-metric *value*

no default-metric [*value*]

Syntax Description	<i>value</i>	Default metric value appropriate for the specified routing protocol. Range is 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults	A metric is not sent.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-metric** command to set the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) to advertise to peers for routes that do not already have a metric set (routes that were received with no MED attribute).

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to set the BGP default metric:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# default-metric 10
```

default-originate

To cause a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) speaker (the local router) to send the default route 0.0.0.0/0 to a neighbor for use as a default route, use the **default-originate** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

default-originate [**disable** | **route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no default-originate [**disable** | **route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Prevents the default-originate command characteristics from being inherited from a parent group.
	route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a route policy. The route policy allows route 0.0.0.0 to be injected conditionally. IPv6 address family is supported.

Defaults The default route is not advertised to BGP neighbors.

Command Modes

- IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
- IPv6 neighbor address family configuration
- IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration
- IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration
- IPv4 address family group configuration
- IPv6 address family group configuration
- VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
- VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **default-originate** command does not require the presence of the default route (0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 or ::/0 for IPv6) in the local router. When the **default-originate** command is used with a route policy, the default route is advertised if any route in the BGP table matches the policy.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to unconditionally advertise the route 0.0.0.0/0 to the neighbor 172.20.2.3:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.2.3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# default-originate
```

The following example shows how to advertise the route 0.0.0.0/0 to the neighbor 172.20.2.3 only if a route exists in the BGP table that matches the route policy called default-default-policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.2.3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# default-originate route-policy
default-default-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
default-information originate (BGP)	Allows the default route to be redistributed into BGP from another routing protocol.
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.

description (BGP)

To annotate a neighbor, neighbor group, VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) neighbor, or session group, use the **description** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the annotation, use the **no** form of this command.

```
description text

no description [text]
```

Syntax Description	text	Meaningful description or comment. Maximum of 80 characters.

Defaults	No comment or description exists.

Command Modes	Neighbor group configuration Neighbor configuration Session group configuration VRF neighbor configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the description command to provide a description of a neighbor, neighbor group, VRF neighbor, or session group. The description is used to save user comments and does not affect software function.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the description “Our best customer” on the neighbor 192.168.13.4: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65000 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.13.4 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# description Our best customer</pre>

distance bgp

To allow the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be used to prefer one class of routes over another, use the **distance bgp** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable the use of administrative distances, use the **no** form of this command.

distance bgp *external-distance internal-distance local-distance*

no distance bgp [*external-distance internal-distance local-distance*]

Syntax Description

<i>external-distance</i>	Administrative distance for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) external routes. External routes are routes for which the best path is learned from a neighbor external to the autonomous system. Range is 1 to 255. Routes with a distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table.
<i>internal-distance</i>	Administrative distance for BGP internal routes. Internal routes are those routes that are learned from another BGP entity within the same autonomous system. Range is 1 to 255. Routes with a distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table.
<i>local-distance</i>	Administrative distance for BGP local routes. The <i>local-distance</i> argument applies to locally generated aggregate routes (such as the routes generated by the aggregate-address command) and backdoor routes installed in the routing table. Range is 1 to 255. Routes with a distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table.

Defaults

external-distance: 20
internal-distance: 200
local-distance: 200

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
 IPv6 address family configuration
 VRF IPv4 address family configuration
 VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **distance bgp** command if another protocol is known to be able to provide a better route to a node than was actually learned using external BGP, or if some internal routes should be preferred by BGP.

**Note**

Changing the administrative distance of BGP internal routes is considered risky and is not recommended. One problem that can arise is the accumulation of routing table inconsistencies, which can interfere with routing.

An administrative distance is a rating of the trustworthiness of a routing information source. Numerically, an administrative distance is an integer from 1 to 255. In general, the higher the value, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored.

Task ID**Task ID Operations**

bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that iBGP routes are preferable to locally generated routes, so the administrative distance values are set accordingly:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# distance bgp 20 20 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
distance (IS-IS)	Defines the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the IS-IS protocol.
distance (OSPF)	Defines OSPF route administrative distances based on route type.

distributed speaker

To identify and enable distributed BGP speakers, use the **distributed speaker** command in router configuration mode. To remove the distributed speakers, use the **no** form of this command.

distributed speaker *id*

no distributed speaker *id*

Syntax Description	<i>id</i>	Identification of distributed speakers. Range is 1 to 15.

Defaults	Default is 0.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. When in distributed BGP mode, you can control the number of distributed speakers that are enabled, as well as which neighbors are assigned to each speaker. If no distributed speakers are enabled, BGP operates in standalone mode. If at least one distributed speaker is enabled, BGP operates in distributed mode. If BGP is currently running in standalone mode, you must enter the clear bgp current-mode command to switch from standalone to distributed mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to identify and enable distributed speaker 3:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# distributed speaker 3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear bgp current-mode	Switch BGP from one mode to another

dmz-link-bandwidth

To originate a demilitarized zone (DMZ), screened subnet, link bandwidth extended community for the link to an eBGP neighbor, use the **dmz-link-bw** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To cease origination of the DMZ link bandwidth extended community, use the **no** form of this command.

dmz-link-bandwidth [disable]

no dmz-link-bandwidth [disable]

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Prevents the dmz-link-bandwidth command from being inherited from a parent group.

Defaults	BGP does not originate the DMZ link bandwidth extended community.	

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration VRF neighbor configuration	

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the dmz-link-bandwidth command to advertise the bandwidth of links that are used to exit an autonomous system. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.	

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to advertise the bandwidth of links to eBGP neighbors from router bgp 1: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 45.67.89.01 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# dmz-link-bandwidth</pre>	

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.

dscp (BGP)

To set the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value, use the **dscp** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **dscp** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default interval values, use the **no** form of this command.

dscp *value*

no dscp [*value*]

Syntax Description	<i>value</i>	Value of the DSCP. The DSCP value can be a number from 0 to 63, or it can be one of the following keywords: default , ef , af11 , af12 , af13 , af21 , af22 , af23 , af31 , af32 , af33 , af41 , af42 , af43 , cs1 , cs2 , cs3 , cs4 , cs5 , cs6 , or cs7 .

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor session group configuration Neighbor group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **dscp** command to change the minimum and maximum packet thresholds for the DSCP value.

[Table 2](#) lists the DSCP default settings used by the **dscp** command. The DSCP value and the corresponding minimum threshold, maximum threshold, and mark probability are listed. The last row of the table (the row labeled "default") shows the default settings used for any DSCP value not specifically shown in the table.

Table 2 *dscp Default Settings*

DSCP (Precedence)	Minimum Threshold	Maximum Threshold	Mark Probability
af11	32	40	1/10
af12	28	40	1/10
af13	24	40	1/10
af21	32	40	1/10
af22	28	40	1/10

Table 2 *dscp Default Settings (continued)*

DSCP (Precedence)	Minimum Threshold	Maximum Threshold	Mark Probability
af23	24	40	1/10
af31	32	40	1/10
af32	28	40	1/10
af33	24	40	1/10
af41	32	40	1/10
af42	28	40	1/10
af43	24	40	1/10
cs1	22	40	1/10
cs1	24	40	1/10
cs3	26	40	1/10
cs4	28	40	1/10
cs5	30	40	1/10
cs6	32	40	1/10
cs7	34	40	1/10
ef	36	40	1/10
default	20	40	1/10

Task ID**Task ID** **Operations**

bgp read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the DSCP value to af32:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# dscp af32
```

ebgp-multihop

To accept and attempt Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected, use the **ebgp-multihop** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable connections to external peers and allow only direct connections between neighbors, use the **no** form of this command.

```

ebgp-multihop [ttl-value]

no ebgp-multihop [ttl-value]
```

Syntax Description	ttl-value	(Optional) Time-to-live (TTL) value. Range is 1 to 255 hops.

Defaults	Default TTL value is 255.

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration VRF neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the ebgp-multihop command to enable multihop peerings with external BGP neighbors. The BGP protocol states that external neighbors must be directly connected (one hop away). The software enforces this by default; however, the ebgp-multihop command can be used to override this behavior. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to allow a BGP connection to neighbor 172.20.16.6 that is up to 255 hops away:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.16.6  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# ebgp-multihop
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.

export route-policy

To configure an export route policy, use the **export route-policy** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
export route-policy policy-name

no export route-policy [policy-name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Name of the configured route policy.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Global VRF IPv4 address family configuration Global VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write
	ip-services	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure an export route policy: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf-1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# export route-policy policy-A

Related Commands	Command	Description
	import route-policy	Specifies a route policy to import routes into the VRF instance.

export route-target

To configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) export route-target extended community, use the **export route-target** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

export route-target [*as-number:nn* | *ip-address:nn*]

no export route-target [*as-number:nn* | *ip-address:nn*]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number:nn</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system (AS) number of the route-target extended community. <i>as-number</i>—Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. <i>nn</i>—32-bit number
<i>ip-address:nn</i>	(Optional) IP address of the route-target extended community. <i>ip-address</i>—32-bit IP address <i>nn</i>—16-bit number

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global VRF IPv4 address family configuration
Global VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Export route-target extended communities are associated with prefixes when advertised to remote provider edge (PE) routers. The remote PE routers import the route-target extended communities into a VRF instance that has the import route-targets that match the exported route-target extended communities.

To specify multiple route targets, enter export route target configuration mode, and then enter one route target for each command line.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write
	ip-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify an export route-target:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# export route-target 500:1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	import route-target	Specifies the import route-target.

import route-policy

To configure an import route policy, use the **import route-policy** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

import route-policy *policy-name*

no import route-policy [*policy-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Name of the configured route policy.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Global VRF IPv4 address family configuration Global VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the import route-policy command to define the conditions that allow specified routes to be imported into the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance if the routes are tagged with specified route-targets.

Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>bgp</td><td>read, write</td></tr><tr><td>ip-services</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>	Task ID	Operations	bgp	read, write	ip-services	read, write
Task ID	Operations						
bgp	read, write						
ip-services	read, write						

Examples	The following example shows how to allow only policy-B to be imported to VRF:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# import route-policy policy-B
```

Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>export route-policy</td><td>Specifies a route policy to export routes from the VRF instance.</td></tr></table>	Command	Description	export route-policy	Specifies a route policy to export routes from the VRF instance.
Command	Description				
export route-policy	Specifies a route policy to export routes from the VRF instance.				

import route-target

To configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) import route-target extended community, use the **import route-target** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
import route-target [as-number:nn | ip-address:nn]

no import route-target [as-number:nn | ip-address:nn]
```

Syntax Description	as-number:nn	(Optional) Autonomous system (AS) number of the route-target extended community. - as-number—Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. - nn—32-bit number
	ip-address:nn	(Optional) IP address of the route-target extended community. - ip-address—32-bit IP address - nn—16-bit number

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Global VRF IPv4 address family configuration
Global VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **import route-target** command to specify that prefixes associated with the configured import route-target extended communities are imported into the VRF instance.

To specify multiple route targets, enter import route target configuration mode, and then enter one route target for each command line.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write
	ip-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify an import route-target:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# import route-target 500:99
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	export route-target	Specifies the export route-target.

keychain

To apply key chain-based authentication on a TCP connection between two Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **keychain** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable key chain authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

keychain *name*

no keychain [*name*]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Key chain name configured using the keychain command. The name must be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.

Defaults	When this command is not specified in the appropriate configuration mode, key chain authentication is not enabled on a TCP connection between two BGP neighbors.

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Specify a key chain to enable key chain authentication between two BGP peers. Use the keychain command to implement hitless key rollover for authentication. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or a session group, a neighbor using the group inherits the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure neighbor 172.20.1.1 to use the key chain authentication configured in the keychain_A key chain: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1</pre>

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# keychain keychain_A
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
keychain-disable	Overrides any inherited keychain configuration from a neighbor group or session group for BGP neighbors.

keychain-disable

To override any inherited key chain configuration from a neighbor group or session group for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **keychain-disable** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable overriding any inherited key chain command, use the **no** form of this command.

keychain-disable

no keychain-disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Defaults	Configured key chains for neighbor and session groups are inherited.	
Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. If you specify a key chain on a neighbor group or session group, all users of the group inherit the key chain. Specifying a different keychain command specifically on a neighbor that uses the group overrides the inherited value. Specifying keychain-disable on a neighbor that uses the group disables key chain authentication for the neighbor.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write
Examples	The following example shows how to disable key chain authentication for neighbor 172.20.1.1, preventing it from inheriting the key chain keychain_A from session group group1: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group group1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# keychain keychain_A RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# keychain-disable</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	keychain	Enables key chain authentication on a TCP connection between two BGP neighbors.

label-allocation-mode

To set the MPLS/VPN label allocation mode, use the **label-allocation-mode** command in VRF configuration mode. To remove the **label-allocation-mode** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
label-allocation-mode per-ce
no label-allocation-mode [per-ce]
```

Syntax Description	per-ce	Specifies that the same label is used for all the routes advertised from a unique customer edge (CE) peer or router.

Defaults	Per-prefix is the default label allocation mode.

Command Modes	VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Each prefix that belongs to a VRF instance is advertised with a single label, causing an additional lookup to be performed in the VRF forwarding table to determine the customer edge (CE) next-hop for the packet. Use the label-allocation-mode command with the per-ce keyword to avoid the additional lookup on the PE router and conserve label space. This mode allows the PE router to allocate one label for every immediate next-hop. The label is directly mapped to the next-hop so there is no VRF route lookup performed during data forwarding. However, the number of labels allocated is one for each CE rather than one for each prefix.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the label allocation mode to customer edge:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf vrf-1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# label-allocation-mode per-ce
```

local-as

To allow customization of the autonomous system number for external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) neighbor peerings, use the **local-as** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable customization of local autonomous system values for eBGP neighbor peerings, use the **no** form of this command.

local-as { *as-number* [**no-prepend**] | **disable** }

no local-as [*as-number* [**no-prepend**] | **disable**]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Valid autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. Cannot be the number of the autonomous system to which the neighbor belongs.
no-prepend	(Optional) Specifies that local autonomous system values are not prepended to announcements from the neighbor.
disable	Disables the functionality of the command.

Defaults

The BGP autonomous system number specified in the **router bgp** command is used, except when confederations are in use. The confederation autonomous system is used for external neighbors in an autonomous system that is not part of the confederation.

Command Modes

Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Neighbor group configuration
Session group configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can specify the autonomous system number the local BGP uses to peer with each neighbor. The autonomous system number specified with this command cannot be the local BGP autonomous system number (specified with the **router bgp** command) or the autonomous system number of the neighbor (specified with the **remote-as** command). This command cannot be specified for internal neighbors or for external neighbors in an autonomous system that is part of a confederation.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows BGP using autonomous system 30 for the purpose of peering with neighbor 172.20.1.1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# local-as 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.

maximum-paths (BGP)

To control the maximum number of parallel routes that Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) installs in the routing table, use the **maximum-paths** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set to the default value the maximum number of parallel routes the software installs, use the **no** form of this command.

```
maximum-paths {ebgp | ibgp | eibgp} maximum [unequal-cost]

no maximum-paths {ebgp | ibgp | eibgp} [maximum] [unequal-cost]
```

Syntax Description

ebgp	Specifies external BGP multipath peers.
ibgp	Specifies internal BGP multipath peers.
eibgp	Specifies internal and external BGP multipath peers.
<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of parallel routes that BGP installs in the routing table. Range is 2 to 8
unequal-cost	(Optional) Allows iBGP multipaths to have different BGP next-hop Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metrics. This option is available when the ibgp keyword is used.

Defaults

One path is installed in the routing table.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
 IPv6 address family configuration
 VRF IPv4 address family configuration
 VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum-paths** command to allow the BGP protocol to install multiple paths into the routing table for each prefix. Multiple paths are installed for external peers that are from the same autonomous system and are equal cost (according to the BGP best-path algorithm). Similarly, multiple paths are installed for internal peers that are equal based on the BGP best-path algorithm. The IGP metric to the BGP next-hop is the same as the best-path IGP metric unless the router is configured for unequal cost iBGP multipath or eiBGP multipath. See *Implementing BGP on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide* for information on the BGP best-path algorithm.



Note

The **maximum-paths** command with the **eibgp** keyword cannot be configured if the **ibgp** or **ebgp** keywords have been configured, because the **eibgp** keyword is a superset of the **ibgp** or **ebgp** keyword.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to allow a maximum of four paths to a IPv4 unicast routing table destination:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# maximum-paths ebgp 4
```

maximum-prefix (BGP)

To control how many prefixes can be received from a neighbor, use the **maximum-prefix** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the prefix limits to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-prefix *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

no maximum-prefix [*maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]]

Syntax Description

<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of prefixes allowed from this neighbor. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Integer specifying at what percentage of the <i>maximum</i> argument value the software starts to generate a warning message. Range is 1 to 100.
warning-only	(Optional) Instructs the software to generate a log message only when the maximum argument value is exceeded, and not terminate the peering.

Defaults

When this command is not specified, the following defaults apply:

- IPv4 unicast: 524,288 prefixes
- IPv4 multicast: 131,072 prefixes
- IPv4 tunnel: 524, 288 prefixes
- IPv6 unicast: 131,072 prefixes
- VPNv4 unicast: 524, 288 prefixes

The default threshold when a warning message is generated is 75 percent.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family group configuration
 IPv6 address family group configuration
 VPNv4 address family group configuration
 IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
 IPv6 neighbor address family configuration
 VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration
 IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration
 IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration
 IPv4 tunnel neighbor address family configuration
 IPv4 tunnel neighbor group address family configuration
 IPv4 tunnel address family group configuration
 VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum-prefix** command to configure a maximum number of prefixes that a BGP router is allowed to receive from a neighbor. The command offers another mechanism (besides routing policy) to control prefixes received from a peer.

When the number of received prefixes exceeds the maximum number configured, the software terminates the peering, by default, after sending a cease notification to the neighbor. However, if the **warning-only** keyword is configured, the software writes only a log message, but continues peering with the sender. If the peer is terminated, the peer stays down until the **clear bgp** command is issued.

This command takes effect immediately if configured on an established neighbor unless the number of prefixes received from the neighbor already exceeds the configured limits.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows the maximum number of IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast prefixes allowed from the neighbor at 192.168.40.24 set to 1000:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# maximum-prefix 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
clear bgp	Resets a BGP connection using BGP hard or soft reconfiguration.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.

mpls activate (BGP)

To enable Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) on an interface basis for autonomous system border routers (ASBR) and CSC configurations whenever a `bgp` confederation configuration is used, use the **mpls activate** command in `bgp` configuration mode. This is needed for InterAS (option B and C) and Carrier Supporting Carrier (CSC) configurations with confederations.

The normal InterAS and CSC configurations (without confederations) do not need to enable this.

To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mpls activate interface id

no mpls activate interface id
```

Syntax Description	<i>interface id</i>	Name of the interface.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Router configuration Neighbor configuration IPv4 address family group configuration VPNv4 address family group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. The mpls activate command enables MPLS on the interface specified and also adds the implicit null rewrite corresponding to the peer associated with the interface. The interface specified must be the one corresponding to the inter-AS ASBR or CSC peer.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to activate MPLS for InterAS Option B (with confederations): <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1 bgp confederation peers 2002</pre>

```

!
bgp confederation identifier 4589
bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
mpls activate
  interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
!
address-family ipv4 unicast
  redistribute connected
!
address-family vpnv4 unicast
  retain route-target all
!
neighbor 10.0.0.9
  remote-as 2002
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy pass in
    route-policy pass out
!
address-family vpnv4 unicast
  route-policy pass in

```

The following example shows how to activate MPLS for CSC (with confederations):

```

router bgp 2002
  bgp confederation peers
    1
  !
  bgp confederation identifier 4589
  bgp router-id 4.4.4.4
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    allocate-label all
  !
  address-family vpnv4 unicast
    retain route-target all
  !
  vrf foo
    rd 1:1
    mpls activate
      interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2
    !
    address-family ipv4 unicast
      redistribute connected
      allocate-label all
    !
    neighbor 10.0.0.1
      remote-as 1
      address-family ipv4 unicast
      !
      address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
        route-policy pass in
        route-policy pass out
      !
    !
  !
!RP/0/5/CPU0:Durango#show mpls forwarding
Local   Outgoing   Prefix           Outgoing   Next-hop   Bytes
Label   Label       or ID            Interface
Switched
-----
-----
16000   Aggregate   foo: Per-VRF Aggr[V]  \
                                         foo         0
16001   Pop         10.0.0.0/16[V]      Gi0/1/0/2   10.0.0.1    44

```

mpls activate (BGP)

```
RP/0/5/CPU0:Durango#show mpls interfaces
Interface          LDP      Tunnel  Enabled
-----
GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2  No       No      Yes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family (BGP)	Enters address family configuration mode for configuring BGP routing sessions.

neighbor (BGP)

To enter neighbor configuration mode for configuring Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing sessions, use the **neighbor** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To delete all configuration for a neighbor and terminate peering sessions with the neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address*

no neighbor *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IPv4 or IPv6 IP address of the BGP-speaking neighbor.
Defaults	Neighbor mode is not specified.	
Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. From router configuration mode, you can use this command to enter neighbor configuration mode. From neighbor configuration mode, you can enter address family configuration for the neighbor by using the address-family command, which allows you to configure routing sessions for IP Version 4 and IP Version 6 address prefixes. The neighbor command does not cause the neighbor to be configured and does not result in a peering being established with the neighbor. To create the neighbor, you configure a remote autonomous system number by entering the remote-as command, or the neighbor can inherit a remote autonomous system from a neighbor group or session group if the use command is applied.	
 Note	A neighbor must have a remote autonomous system number, and an IP address and address family must be enabled on the neighbor.	
	Unlike IPv4, IPv6 must be enabled before any IPv6 neighbors can be defined. Enable IPv6 in router configuration mode using the address-family command.	
 Note	Configuration for the neighbor cannot occur (peering is not established) until the neighbor is given a remote as-number and neighbor address.	

■ neighbor (BGP)

The **no** form of this command causes the peering with the neighbor to be terminated and all configuration that relates to the neighbor to be removed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to place the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing process 1 and configure the neighbor IP address 192.168.40.24 as a BGP peer:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65000
```

The following example shows how to enable IPv6 for BGP, then place the router in neighbor configuration mode for an IPv6 neighbor, 3000::1, and configure neighbor 3000::1 as a BGP peer:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 3000::1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv6 unicast
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family (BGP)	Enters address family configuration mode for configuring BGP routing sessions.
remote-as (BGP)	Adds an entry to the BGP neighbor table.
use	Enables characteristics to be inherited from a neighbor group, session group, or address family group.

neighbor-group

To create a neighbor group and enter neighbor group configuration mode, use the **neighbor-group** command in router configuration mode. To remove a neighbor group and delete all configuration associated with the group, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor-group *name*

no neighbor-group *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Neighbor group name.

Defaults

No neighbor group mode is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **neighbor-group** command puts the router in neighbor group configuration mode and creates a neighbor group.

A neighbor group helps you apply the same configuration to one or more neighbors. After a neighbor group is configured, each neighbor can inherit the configuration through the **use** command. If a neighbor is configured to use a neighbor group, the neighbor, by default, inherits the entire configuration of the neighbor group, which includes the address family-independent and address family-specific configurations. The inherited configuration can be overridden if you directly configure commands for the neighbor or if you configure session groups or address family groups with the **use** command.

From neighbor group configuration mode, you can configure address family-independent parameters for the neighbor group. To enter address family-specific configuration for the neighbor group, use the **address-family** command when in the neighbor group configuration mode.



Note

If an address family is configured for a neighbor group, neighbors that use the neighbor group attempt to exchange routes in that address family.

The **no** form of this command ordinarily causes all configuration for the neighbor group to be removed. If using the **no** form would result in a neighbor losing its remote autonomous system number, the configuration is rejected. In this scenario, the neighbor configuration must be either removed or configured with a remote autonomous system number before the neighbor group configuration can be removed.

**Note**

Neighbor groups should not be configured with a mixture of IPv4 and IPv6 address families, because such a neighbor group is not usable by any neighbor. Note that within the Cisco IOS XR system configuration architecture, it is possible to create such a neighbor group; however, any attempt to use it is rejected.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

bgp

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to create a neighbor group called group1 that has IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast and IPv4 multicast activated along with various configuration features. The neighbor group is used by neighbor 10.0.0.1 and neighbor 10.0.0.2, which allows them to inherit the entire group1 configuration.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65530
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# remote-as 65535
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# advertisement-interval 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# send-community-ebgp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# next-hop-self
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

Related Commands**Command****Description****address-family (BGP)**

Enters various address family configuration modes for configuring BGP routing sessions.

neighbor (BGP)

Enters neighbor configuration mode for configuring BGP routing sessions.

use

Enables characteristics to be inherited from a neighbor group, a session group, or an address family group.

network (BGP)

To specify that the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process should originate and advertise a locally known network to its neighbors, use the **network** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable originating or advertising the network to neighbors, use the **no** form of this command.

network { *ip-address/prefix-length* | *ip-address mask* } [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no network { *ip-address/prefix-length* | *ip-address mask* } [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Network that BGP advertises.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
<i>ip-address mask</i>	Network mask applied to the <i>ip-address</i> argument.
route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a route policy to use to modify the attributes of the network.

Defaults

No networks are specified.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv6 address family configuration
VRF IPv4 address family configuration
VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A network specified with this command is originated and advertised to neighbors only if there exists a route for the network in the routing table. That is, there must be a route learned using local or connected networks, static routing, or a dynamic IGP such as IS-IS or OSPF.

Other than the available system resources on the router, no limit exists on the number of network commands that can be configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the local router to originate the IPv4 unicast network 172.20.0.0/16:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# network 172.20.0.0/16
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network backdoor	Specifies a backdoor route to a BGP border router that provides better information about the network.
redistribute (BGP)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.

network backdoor

To set the administrative distance on an external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) route to that of a locally sourced BGP route, causing it to be less preferred than an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) route, use the **network backdoor** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable setting the administrative distance to the value for a locally sourced BGP route, use the **no** form of this command.

network {*ip-address/prefix-length* | *ip-address mask*} **backdoor**

no network {*ip-address/prefix-length* | *ip-address mask*} **backdoor**

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Network that provides a backdoor route.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
<i>mask</i>	Network mask applied to the <i>ip-address</i> argument.

Defaults

No backdoor routes are installed.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv6 address family configuration
VRF IPv4 address family configuration
VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Configuring the **network backdoor** command does not cause BGP to originate a network, even if an IGP route for the network exists. Ordinarily, the backdoor network would be learned through both an eBGP and IGP. The BGP best-path selection algorithm does not change when a network is configured as a backdoor network.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast network 192.168.40.0/24 configured as a backdoor network:

network backdoor

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# network 192.168.40.0/24 backdoor
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.

next-hop-self

To disable next-hop calculation and insert your own address in the next-hop field of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) updates, use the **next-hop-self** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To enable next-hop calculation, use the **no** form of this command.

next-hop-self [**disable**]

no next-hop-self [**disable**]

Syntax Description	disable (Optional) Allows a next-hop calculation override when this feature may be inherited from a neighbor group or address family group.	
Defaults	When this command is not specified, the software calculates the next-hop for BGP updates accepted by the router.	
Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration IPv6 address family group configuration VPNv4 address family group configuration IPv4 neighbor address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
	Use the next-hop-self command to set the BGP next-hop attribute of routes being advertised over a peering session to the local source address of the session.	
	This command is useful in nonmeshed networks in which BGP neighbors may not have direct access to all other neighbors on the same IP subnet.	
	If this command is configured for a neighbor group or address family group, a neighbor using the group inherits the configuration. Configuring the command specifically for a neighbor overrides any inherited value.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the next-hop of the update field for all IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast routes advertised to neighbor 172.20.1.1 to an address of the local router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self
```

The following example shows how to disable the **next-hop-self** command for neighbor 172.20.1.1. If not overridden, the next-hop would be inherited from address family group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# next-hop-self
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
use	Enables characteristics to be inherited from a neighbor group, session group, or address family group.

next-hop-unchanged

To disable overwriting of the next hop before advertising to external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) peers, use the **next-hop-unchanged** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To enable overwriting of the next hop, use the **no** form of this command.

next-hop-unchanged [**disable**]

no next-hop-unchanged [**disable**]

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Allows overwriting of the next hop before advertising to eBGP peers when this feature may be inherited from a neighbor group or address family group.

Defaults	Overwriting of the next hop is allowed.

Command Modes	VPNv4 address family group configuration VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration

Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **next-hop-unchanged** command to propagate the next-hop unchanged for multihop eBGP peering sessions. This command should not be configured on a route reflector, and the **next-hop-self** command should not be used to modify the next-hop attribute for a route reflector when this feature is enabled for a route reflector client.

**Note**

Incorrectly setting BGP attributes for a route reflector can cause inconsistent routing, routing loops, or a loss of connectivity. Setting BGP attributes for a route reflector should be attempted only by an experienced network operator.

Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>bgp</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>	Task ID	Operations	bgp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
bgp	read, write				

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the overwriting of next hops before advertising to eBGP peers:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family vpv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# next-hop-unchanged disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
next-hop-self	Disables next-hop calculation and allows you to insert your own address in the next-hop field of BGP updates.
use	Enables characteristics to be inherited from a neighbor group, session group, or address family group.

nexthop route-policy

To specify that BGP routes are resolved using only next hops whose routes match specific characteristics, use the **nexthop route-policy** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **nexthop route-policy** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

nexthop route-policy *route-policy-name*

no nexthop route-policy *route-policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>route-policy-name</i>	Route policy to use for filtering based on next hops.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv6 address family configuration VPNv4 address family configuration

Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **nexthop route-policy** command to configure route policy filtering using next hops.

The BGP next-hop tracking feature allows you to specify that BGP routes are resolved using only next hops whose routes have the following characteristics:

- To avoid the aggregate routes, the prefix length must be greater than a specified value.
- The source protocol must be from a selected list, ensuring that BGP routes are not used to resolve next hops that could lead to oscillation.

This route policy filtering is possible because the Routing Information Base (RIB) identifies the source protocol of a route that resolves a next hop as well as the mask length associated with the route.

The next hop attach point supports matching using the protocol name and mask length. BGP marks all next hops that are rejected by the route policy as invalid, and no best path is calculated for the routes that use the invalid next hop. The invalid next hops continue to stay in the active cache and can be displayed as part of the **show bgp nexthop** command with an invalid status.

Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>bgp</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>	Task ID	Operations	bgp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
bgp	read, write				

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the route policy nexthop_A as the policy to use for filtering next hops:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# nexthop route-policy nexthop_A
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route-policy configuration mode.
show bgp nexthops	Displays statistical information about the BGP next hops.

nexthop trigger-delay

To specify the delay for triggering next hop calculations, use the **nexthop trigger-delay** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To set the trigger delay to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nexthop trigger-delay { **critical** *delay* | **non-critical** *delay* }

no nexthop trigger-delay { **critical** *delay* | **non-critical** *delay* }

Syntax Description

critical	Specifies critical next-hop events, for example, the next hop is unreachable.
<i>delay</i>	Trigger delay, in milliseconds. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
non-critical	Specifies noncritical next hop events, for example, Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metric changes.

Defaults

critical: 3000 ms
non-critical: 10000 ms

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv6 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **nexthop trigger-delay** command to allow for dynamic IGP convergence. This convergence allows BGP to accumulate all notifications and trigger fewer walks, resulting in fewer interprocess communications (IPCs) to the Routing Information Base (RIB) for route addition, deletion, and modification and fewer updates to peers.



Note

A high *delay* value can be configured to effectively turn off next-hop tracking.

The **non-critical** *delay* value must always be set to be at equal or greater than the **critical** *delay* value. The *delay* should be slightly higher than the time it takes for the IGP to settle into a steady state after some event (IGP convergence time).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the critical next hop trigger delay to 3500 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# nexthop trigger-delay critical 3500
```


orf route-policy

To specify Outbound Route Filter (ORF) and inbound filtering criteria, use the **orf route-policy** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

orf route-policy *route-policy-name*

no orf route-policy *route-policy-name*

Syntax Description

route-policy-name Name of the route policy.

Defaults

No ORF route policy is defined.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family group configuration
 IPv6 address family group configuration
 IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
 VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
 IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration
 IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration
 VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure outbound and inbound filtering criteria:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# orf route-policy policy_A
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.

password (BGP)

To enable Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication on a TCP connection between two Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **password** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable MD5 authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

password {**clear** | **encrypted**} *password*

no password [**clear** *password* | **encrypted** *password*]

Syntax Description

clear	Specifies that an unencrypted password follows. The password must be a case-sensitive, clear-text unencrypted password.
encrypted	Specifies that an encrypted password follows. The password must be a case-sensitive, encrypted password.
<i>password</i>	Password of up to 80 characters. The password can contain any alphanumeric characters. However, if the first character is a number or the password contains a space, the password must be enclosed in double quotation marks; for example, "2 password."

Defaults

When this command is not specified in the appropriate configuration mode, MD5 authentication is not enabled on a TCP connection between two BGP neighbors.

Command Modes

Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Neighbor group configuration
Session group configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Configure a password to enable authentication between two BGP peers. Use the **password** command to verify each segment sent on the TCP connection between the peers. The same password must be configured on both networking devices; otherwise a connection cannot be made. The authentication feature uses the MD5 algorithm. Specifying this command causes the software to generate and check the MD5 digest on every segment sent on the TCP connection.

Configuring a neighbor password does not cause the existing session for a neighbor to end. However, until the new password is configured on the remote router, the local BGP process does not receive keepalive messages from the remote device. If the password is not updated on the remote device by the end of the hold time, the session ends. The hold time can be changed using the **timers bgp** command.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, a neighbor using the group inherits the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure neighbor 172.20.1.1 to use MD5 authentication with the password password1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# password clear password1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
	password-disable	Overrides any inherited password configuration from a neighbor group or session group for BGP neighbors.
	session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
	timers (BGP)	Sets the timers for a specific BGP neighbor.

password-disable

To override any inherited password configuration from a neighbor group or session group for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **password-disable** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable the overriding of any inherited password command, use the **no** form of this command.

password-disable

no password-disable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Configured passwords for neighbor and session groups are inherited.

Command Modes

Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Neighbor group configuration
Session group configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If you specify a password on a neighbor group or session group, all users of the group inherit the password. Specifying a different **password** specifically on a neighbor that uses the group overrides the inherited value. Specifying **password-disable** on a neighbor that uses the group disables password authentication for the neighbor.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable MD5 authentication for neighbor 172.20.1.1, preventing it from inheriting the password password1 from session-group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# password clear password1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1
```

password-disable

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# password-disable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
	password (BGP)	Enables MD5 authentication on a TCP connection between two BGP neighbors.
	session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
	use	Enables characteristics to be inherited from a neighbor group, a session group, or an address family group.

precedence

To set the precedence level, use the **precedence** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **precedence** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default interval values, use the **no** form of this command.

precedence *value*

no precedence [*value*]

Syntax Description	value Value of the precedence. The precedence value is a number from 0 to 7 that corresponds to the following: 0—Set packets with routine precedence 1—Set packets with priority precedence 2—Set packets with immediate precedence 3—Set packets with flash precedence 4—Set packets with flash override precedence 5—Set packets with critical precedence 6—Set packets with internetwork control precedence 7—Set packets with network control precedence				
Defaults	No default behavior or values				
Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Neighbor session group configuration Neighbor group configuration				
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>bgp</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>	Task ID	Operations	bgp	read, write
Task ID	Operations				
bgp	read, write				

Examples

The following example shows how to set the precedence to 2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 5  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.1.1.1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# precedence 2
```


rd

To configure a route distinguisher, use the **rd** command in VRF configuration mode. To disable the route distinguisher, use the **no** form of this command.

rd {*as-number:nn* | *ip-address:nn* | **auto**}

no rd [*as-number:nn* | *ip-address:nn* | **auto**]

Syntax Description		
<i>as-number:nn</i>	Autonomous system (AS) number of the route distinguisher.	<i>as-number</i>—16-bit AS number Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. <i>nn</i>—32-bit number
<i>ip-address:nn</i>	IP address of the route distinguisher.	<i>ip-address</i>—32-bit IP address <i>nn</i>—16-bit number
auto	Automatically assigns a unique route distinguisher.	

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The route distinguisher makes prefixes unique across multiple VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances. Auto assignment of route distinguishers can be done only if a router ID is assigned using the **bgp router-id** command in BGP router configuration mode. The unique router ID is used for automatic route distinguisher generation.

The following are restrictions when you configure route distinguishers:

- BGP router-id must be configured before **rd auto** can be configured.
- Route distinguisher cannot be changed or removed when an IPv4 unicast address family is configured under VRF.
- BGP router-id cannot be changed or removed when **rd auto** is configured under a VRF.

- When **rd auto** is configured under a VRF, the IP address for the router distinguisher configured under another VRF must be different from that of the BGP router-id.
- If a route distinguisher with the same IP address as the BGP router-id exists, the **rd auto** is not permitted.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to automatically assign a unique route distinguisher to VRF instance vrf-1:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# **router bgp 1**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# **vrf vrf-1**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# **rd auto**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bgp router-id	Configures a fixed router ID for a BGP-speaking router.
	export route-target	Configures a VRF export route-target extended community.
	import route-target	Configures a VRF import route-target extended community.

receive-buffer-size

To set the size of the receive buffers for a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor, use the **receive-buffer-size** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **receive-buffer-size** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, in which the software uses the default size, use the **no** form of this command.

receive-buffer-size *socket-size* [*bgp-size*]

no receive-buffer-size [*socket-size*] [*bgp-size*]

Syntax Description	<i>socket-size</i>	Size, in bytes, of the receive-side socket buffer. Range is 512 to 131,072.
	<i>bgp-size</i>	(Optional) Size, in bytes, of the receive buffer in BGP. Range is 512 to 131072.

Defaults	<i>socket-size</i> : 32,768 bytes <i>bgp-size</i> : 4,032 bytes

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration VRF neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **receive-buffer-size** command to increase the buffer size when receiving updates from a neighbor. Using larger buffers can improve convergence time because it allows the software to process a larger number of packets simultaneously. However, allocating larger buffers consumes more memory on the router.



Note

Increasing the socket buffer size uses more memory only when more messages are waiting to be processed by the software. In contrast, increasing the BGP buffer size uses extra memory indefinitely.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

■ receive-buffer-size

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the receive buffer sizes for neighbor 172.20.1.1 to be 65,536 bytes for the socket buffer and 8192 bytes for the BGP buffer:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# receive-buffer-size 65536 8192
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
send-buffer-size	Sets the size of the send buffers for a BGP neighbor.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
socket receive-buffer-size	Sets the size of the receive buffers for all BGP neighbors.

redistribute (BGP)

To redistribute routes from one routing domain into Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), use the **redistribute** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable route redistribution, use the **no** form of this command.

Connected

redistribute connected [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute connected [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)

redistribute eigrp *process-id* [**match** {**external** | **internal**}] [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute eigrp *process-id* [**match** {**external** | **internal**}] [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)

redistribute isis *process-id* [**level** {**1** | **1-inter-area** | **2**}] [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute isis *process-id* [**level** {**1** | **1-inter-area** | **2**}] [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

redistribute ospf *process-id* [**match** {**external** [**1** | **2**] | **internal** | **nssa-external** [**1** | **2**]}] [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute ospf *process-id* [**match** {**external** [**1** | **2**] | **internal** | **nssa-external** [**1** | **2**]}] [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Routing Information Protocol

redistribute rip [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute rip [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Static

redistribute static [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute static [*metric metric-value*] [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description		
connected		Redistributes connected routes. Connected routes are established automatically when IP is enabled on an interface.
metric <i>metric-value</i>		(Optional) Specifies the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute used for the redistributed route. Range is 0 to 4294967295. Use a value consistent with the destination protocol. By default, the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metric is assigned to the route. For connected and static routes the default metric is 0.
route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies a configured routing policy to filter redistributed routes. A route policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to BGP.
eigrp		Specifies that routes are distributed from EIGRP. You must be in IPv4 unicast or multicast address family configuration mode or in VRF IPv4 address family configuration mode.
<i>process-id</i>		For the eigrp keyword, an EIGRP instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. For the isis keyword, an IS-IS instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. For the ospf keyword, an OSPF instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The <i>process-id</i> value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
match {external internal} or match {external [1 2] internal nssa-external [1 2]}		(Optional) For the EIGRP keyword, specifies the criteria by which EIGRP routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one of the following: external—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into EIGRP. internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and inter-area EIGRP routes). (Optional) For the OSPF keyword, specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one or more of the following: internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and inter-area OSPF routes). external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes. nssa-external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external routes. For the external and nssa-external options, if a type is not specified, then both Type 1 and Type 2 are assumed.
isis		Specifies that routes are distributed from the IS-IS protocol. Redistribution from IS-IS is allowed under IPv4 unicast, IPv4 multicast, and IPv6 unicast address-families. Redistribution is not allowed under VPNv4 address-families.

level { 1 1-inter-area 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the IS-IS level from which routes are redistributed. It can be one of the following: • 1—Routes are redistributed from Level 1 routes. • 1-inter-area—Routes are redistributed from Level 1 interarea routes. • 2—Routes are redistributed from Level 2 routes.
ospf	Specifies that routes are distributed from the OSPF protocol. You must be in IPv4 unicast or multicast address family configuration mode or in VRF IPv4 address family configuration mode.
rip	Specifies that routes are distributed from RIP. You must be in IPv4 unicast or multicast address family configuration mode.
static	Redistributes IP static routes.

Defaults

Route redistribution is disabled.

For IS-IS, the default is to redistribute Level 1 and Level 2 routes.

For OSPF, the default is to redistribute internal, external, and NSSA external routes of Type 1 and Type 2.

By default, the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metric is assigned to the route. For connected and static routes the default metric is 0.

metric *metric-value*: 0.

match { internal | external [1 | 2] | nssa-external [1 | 2] }: If no match is specified, the default is to match all routes.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration, both unicast and multicast (**connected**, **eigrp**, **isis**, **ospf**, **rip**, and **static** are supported)

IPv6 address family configuration, both unicast and multicast (**connected**, **eigrp**, **isis**, and **static** are supported)

VRF IPv4 address family configuration (**connected**, **eigrp**, **ospf**, **rip**, and **static** are supported)

VRF IPv6 address family configuration (**connected**, **eigrp**, and **static** are supported)

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

When you are redistributing routes (into BGP) using both command keywords for setting or matching of attributes and a route policy, the routes are run through the route policy first, followed by the keyword matching and setting.

■ redistribute (BGP)

Each instance of a protocol may be redistributed independently of the others. Changing or removing redistribution for a particular instance does not affect the redistribution capability of other protocols or other instances of the same protocol.

Networks specified using the **network** command are not affected by the **redistribute** command; that is, the routing policy specified in the **network** command takes precedence over the policy specified through the **redistribute** command.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

bgp

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to redistribute IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast OSPF routes from OSPF instance 110 into BGP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# redistribute ospf 110
```

Related Commands**Command****Description**[network \(BGP\)](#)

Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.

remote-as (BGP)

To create a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor and begin the exchange of routing information, use the **remote-as** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To delete the entry for the BGP neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

remote-as *as-number*

no remote-as [*as-number*]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system (AS) to which the neighbor belongs. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.

Defaults

No BGP neighbors exist.

Command Modes

Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Neighbor group configuration
Session group configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **remote-as** command to create a neighbor and assign it a remote AS number. A neighbor must have a remote autonomous system number before any other commands can be configured for it. Removing the remote autonomous system from a neighbor causes the neighbor to be deleted. You cannot remove the autonomous system number if the neighbor has other configurations.



Note

We recommend that you use the **no neighbor** command rather than the **no remote-as** command to delete a neighbor.

A neighbor specified with a remote AS number that matches the AS number specified in the **router bgp** command identifies the neighbor as internal to the local AS. Otherwise, the neighbor is considered external.

Configuration of the **remote-as** command for a neighbor group (that you configured using the **neighbor-group** command) or session group (that you configured using the **session-group** command) causes all neighbors using the group to inherit the characteristics configured with the **remote-as** command. Configuring the command directly for the neighbor overrides the value inherited from the group.

In the neighbor configuration submode, configuring use of a session group or neighbor group for which **remote-as** is configured creates a neighbor and assigns it an autonomous system number if the neighbor has not already been created.

**Note**

Do not combine **remote-as** commands and **no use neighbor-group** commands, or **remote-as** commands and **no use session-group** commands, in the same configuration commit.

Task ID**Task ID Operations**

bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign autonomous system numbers on two neighbors, neighbor 10.0.0.1 (internal) and neighbor 192.168.0.1 (external), setting up a peering session that shares routing information between this router and each of these neighbors:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2
```

The following example shows how to configure a session group called group2 with an autonomous system number 1. Neighbor 10.0.0.1 is created when it inherits the autonomous system number 1 from session group group2.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group group2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (BGP)	Enters neighbor configuration mode for configuring BGP routing sessions.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
use	Enables characteristics to be inherited from a neighbor group, session group, or address family group.

remove-private-as

To remove private autonomous system numbers from autonomous system paths when generating updates to external neighbors, use the **remove-private-as** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To place the router in the default state in which it does not remove private autonomous system numbers, use the **no** form of this command.

remove-private-as [**disable**]

no remove-private-as [**disable**]

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Permits the feature to be disabled from a neighbor group or address family group instead of being inherited.

Defaults	When this command is not specified in the appropriate configuration mode, private autonomous system numbers are not removed from updates sent to external neighbors.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration IPv6 address family group configuration VPNv4 address family group configuration IPv4 neighbor address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This feature is available for external BGP (eBGP) neighbors only.

When an update is passed to the external neighbor, the software drops any leading autonomous system sequence in the autonomous system path if the sequence contains only private autonomous system numbers and does not contain the autonomous system number of the neighbor.

If this command is used in a BGP confederation, the element following the confederation portion of the autonomous system path, if a sequence, is considered the leading sequence.

The private autonomous system values range from 64512 to 65535.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows a configuration that removes the private autonomous system number from the IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast updates sent to 172.20.1.1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# remove-private-as
```

The following example shows how to disable the remove private autonomous system number feature for neighbor 172.20.1.1, preventing this feature from being automatically inherited from address family group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# remove-private-as
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-private-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# remove-private-as disable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
	remote-as (BGP)	Allows entries to the BGP neighbor table.

retain route-target

To accept received updates with specified route targets, use the **retain route-target** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable the retaining of routes tagged with specified route targets, use the **no** form of this command.

retain route-target {all | route-policy *route-policy-name*}

no retain route-target [all | route-policy *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description

all	Accepts received updates containing at least one route target.
route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	Accepts received updates accepted by a specified route filter policy.

Defaults

The default is to accept all route targets.

Command Modes

VPNv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **retain route-target** command to configure a route reflector (RR) to retain routes tagged with specific route targets (RT).

A provider edge (PE) router is not required to hold all VPNv4 routes. The PE router holds only routes that match the import RT of the VPNs configured on it, but a RR must retain all VPNv4 routes because it may peer with PE routers and different PEs may require different RT-tagged VPNv4 routes.

Configuring an RR to hold only routes that have a defined set of RT communities and configuring some of these RRs to service a different set of VPNs provides scalability to the RRs. A PE can be configured to peer with all RRs that service the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances configured on the PE. When a new VRF is configured with an RT for which the PE does not already hold routes, the PE issues route refresh requests to the RRs and gets the relevant VPN routes.

The **route-policy** *route-policy-name* keyword and argument takes the policy name that lists the extended communities that a path should have for the RR to retain the path.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure RR to retain all routes with the route filter policy ft-policy-A:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# retain route-target route-filter ft-policy-A
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
import route-target	Configures a VRF import route-target extended community.

route-policy (BGP)

To apply a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor, use the **route-policy** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable the applying of routing policy to updates, use the **no** form of this command.

route-policy *route-policy-name* [*parameter1*, *parameter2*, . . . , *parameterN*] {**in** | **out**}

no route-policy *route-policy-name* [*parameter1*, *parameter2*, . . . , *parameterN*] {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

<i>route-policy-name</i>	Name of route policy. Up to 16 parameters can follow the route-policy-name, enclosed in brackets ([]).
in	Applies policy to inbound routes.
out	Applies policy to outbound routes.

Defaults

No policy is applied.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family group configuration
IPv6 address family group configuration
VPNv4 address family group configuration
IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration
VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration
IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration
VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration
VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **route-policy** command to specify a routing policy for an inbound or outbound route. The policy can be used to filter routes or modify route attributes. The **route-policy** command is used to define a policy.



Note

Configuring a large number of uniquely named outbound neighbor policies can adversely affect performance. This is true even if the uniquely named route policies are functionally identical. The user is discouraged from configuring multiple functionally identical route policies for use with this command. For example, if Policy A and Policy B are identical but named for different neighbors, the two policies should be configured as a single policy.

If the **route-policy** command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to apply the In-Ipv4 policy to inbound IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast routes from neighbor 172.20.1.1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy In-Ipv4 in
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route-policy configuration mode.

route-reflector-client

To configure the router as a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route reflector and configure the specified neighbor as its client, use the **route-reflector-client** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable configuring the neighbor as a client, use the **no** form of this command.

route-reflector-client [**disable**]

no route-reflector-client [**disable**]

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Allows the configuration inherited from a neighbor group or address family group to be overridden.

Defaults	The neighbor is not treated as a route reflector client.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration IPv6 address family group configuration VPNv4 address family group configuration IPv4 neighbor address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command is restricted to internal BGP (iBGP) neighbors only.

Use the **route-reflector-client** command to configure the local router as the route reflector and the specified neighbor as one of its clients. All neighbors configured with this command are members of the client group, and the remaining iBGP peers are members of the nonclient group for the local route reflector.

By default, all iBGP speakers in an autonomous system must be fully meshed with each other, and neighbors do not readvertise iBGP learned routes to other iBGP neighbors.

With route reflection, all iBGP speakers need not be fully meshed. An iBGP speaker, the route reflector, passes learned iBGP routes to some number of iBGP client neighbors. Learned iBGP routes eliminate the need for each router running BGP to communicate with every other device running BGP in the autonomous system.

The local router is a route reflector as long as it has at least one route reflector client.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows neighbor at 172.20.1.1 configured as a route reflector client for IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-reflector-client
```

The following example disables the route-reflector client for neighbor 172.20.1.1, preventing this feature from being automatically inherited from address family group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# route-reflector-client
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-reflector-client disable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
	bgp cluster-id	Configures the cluster ID if the BGP cluster has more than one route reflector.
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.

router bgp

To configure the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process, use the **router bgp** command in global configuration mode. To remove all BGP configurations and terminate the BGP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router bgp *as-number*

no router bgp [*as-number*]

Syntax Description	<i>as-number</i>	Number that identifies the autonomous system (AS) in which the router resides. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.

Defaults	No BGP routing process is enabled.

Command Modes	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the router bgp command to set up a distributed routing core that automatically guarantees the loop-free exchange of routing information between autonomous systems.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write
	rib	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure a BGP process for autonomous system 120:
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120

send-buffer-size

To set the size of the send buffers for a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor, use the **send-buffer-size** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the size of the send buffers to the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```

send-buffer-size socket-size [bgp-size]

no send-buffer-size [socket-size] [bgp-size]
    
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket-size</i>	Size, in bytes, of the send-side socket buffer. Range is 4096 to 131072.
	<i>bgp-size</i>	(Optional) Size, in bytes, of the BGP process send buffer. Range is 4096 to 131072.

Defaults

socket-size: 10240 bytes
bgp-size: 4096 bytes
 Use the **socket send-buffer-size** command to change the defaults.

Command Modes

Neighbor configuration
 VRF neighbor configuration
 Neighbor group configuration
 Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **send-buffer-size** command to increase the buffer size employed for sending updates to a neighbor. Using larger buffers can improve convergence time because the software can process more packets simultaneously. However, allocating larger buffers uses more memory on the router.



Note

Increasing the socket buffer size uses more memory only when more messages are waiting to be processed by the software. In contrast, increasing the BGP buffer size uses more memory indefinitely.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the send buffer sizes for neighbor 172.20.1.1 to be 8192 bytes for both the socket buffer and the BGP buffer:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# send-buffer-size 8192 8192
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
receive-buffer-size	Sets the size of the receive buffers for a BGP neighbor.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
socket send-buffer-size	Sets the size of the send buffers for all BGP neighbors.

send-community-ebgp

To specify that community attributes should be sent to an external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) neighbor, use the **send-community-ebgp** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable sending community attributes to an eBGP neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

```

send-community-ebgp [disable]

no send-community-ebgp [disable]

```

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Allows configuration inherited from a neighbor group or address family group to be overridden.

Defaults	Community attributes are not sent to eBGP neighbors.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration IPv6 address family group configuration IPv4 neighbor address family configuration VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the send-community-ebgp command to control whether community attributes are sent to eBGP neighbors. It cannot be configured for iBGP neighbors. Communities are always sent to iBGP neighbors. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Configuring the command specifically for a neighbor overrides inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable the router that sends community attributes to neighbor 172.20.1.1 for IP Version 4 (IPv4) multicast routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# send-community-ebgp
```

The following example shows how to disable the delivery of community attributes to neighbor 172.20.1.1, preventing this feature from being inherited from address family group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# send-community-ebgp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# send-community-ebgp disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
send-extended-community-ebgp	Specifies that extended community attributes be sent to eBGP neighbors.

send-extended-community-ebgp

To specify that extended community attributes should be sent to external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) neighbors, use the **send-extended-community-ebgp** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable sending extended community attributes to eBGP neighbors, use the **no** form of this command.

```
send-extended-community-ebgp [disable]

no send-extended-community-ebgp [disable]
```

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Allows configurations inherited from a neighbor group or address family group to be overridden.

Defaults	Extended community attributes are not sent to an eBGP neighbor.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration IPv6 address family group configuration IPv4 neighbor address family configuration VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the send-extended-community-ebgp command to control whether extended community attributes are sent to eBGP neighbors. It cannot be used for iBGP neighbors. Extended communities are always sent to iBGP neighbors. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to send extended community attributes to neighbor 172.20.1.1 for IP Version 4 (IPv4) multicast routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# send-extended-community-ebgp
```

The following example shows how to disable the delivery of extended community attributes to neighbor 172.20.1.1, preventing this feature from being automatically inherited from address family group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 140
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# send-extended-community-ebgp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# send-extended-community-ebgp disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
send-community-ebgp	Specifies that community attributes be sent to an eBGP neighbor.

session-group

To create a session group and enter session group configuration mode, use the **session-group** command in router configuration mode. To remove a session group and delete all configurations associated with it, use the **no** form of this command.

```

session-group name

no session-group name
    
```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of the session group.

Defaults	No session groups are created.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **session-group** command to create a session group from which neighbors can inherit a configuration that is address family-independent. That is, session groups cannot have address family-specific configuration. This command enters the session group configuration mode in which configuration for a session group is entered.

Many commands can be configured in both session group configuration mode and neighbor configuration mode.

Use of session groups saves time and reduces the router configuration size. Because the configuration of a session group can be inherited by any number of neighbors, use of the group can eliminate the need to copy long or complex configurations on each of a large number of neighbors. A neighbor can inherit all configuration from a session group simply by configuring the **use** command. Specific inherited session group configuration commands can be overridden for a specific neighbor by explicitly configuring the command for the specific neighbor.

The **no** form of this command causes all configurations for the session group to be removed. You cannot use the **no** form of this command if removing the group would leave one or more neighbors without a configured remote autonomous system number.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows a session group called group1 that is used by two neighbors, 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2. Because group1 is a session group, it contains only address family-independent configuration. And because group1 is used by neighbors 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2, they inherit the configuration values of group1.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1
```

The following example shows a session group called group1 used by two neighbors, 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2. Because group1 is a session group, it contains only address family-independent configuration. And because group1 is used by neighbors 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2, they inherit the configuration values of group1. The **password-disable** command used in the neighbor 10.0.0.2 configuration submode has caused the **password password1** configuration from group1 to be overridden.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# password password1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# password-disable
```

session-open-mode

To establish a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session with a specific TCP open mode, use the **session-open-mode** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To restore the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

```
session-open-mode { active-only | both | passive-only }

no session-open-mode [active-only | both | passive-only]
```

Syntax Description	active-only	Ensures that the BGP session can be established only when the request is initiated by the local end (active-open request) and all passive-open requests (from the other end) are rejected by the local BGP.
	both	Allows BGP sessions to be established from both incoming or outgoing TCP connection requests, with one being rejected in the event of a request collision.
	passive-only	Ensures that the local BGP does not initiate any TCP open requests and the session can be established only when the request comes from the remote end.

Defaults The default is **both**.

Command Modes Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Neighbor group configuration
Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

BGP, by default, tries to initiate an active TCP connection whenever a new neighbor is configured. A remote neighbor may also initiate the TCP connection before the local BGP can initiate the connection. This initiation of a TCP connection by a remote neighbor is considered a passive-open request and it is accepted by the local BGP. This default behavior can be modified using the **session-open-mode** command.



Note The BGP connection is not opened and, as a result, the BGP session is not established if both the peering neighbors use the same nondefault TCP session open mode—active-only or passive-only. If both ends are configured with active-only, each neighbor rejects the TCP open request from the other end. One

neighbor must be configured as passive-only or both. Similarly, if both neighbors are configured with passive-only, neither neighbor initiates the TCP open request and the BGP session is not established. Again, one neighbor must be configured as active-only or both. There is one exception. A connection open request from a neighbor that is configured with the TCP session open mode to be passive-only is processed to detect whether there is a connection collision before the request is rejected. This exception enables the local BGP to reset the session if the remote neighbor goes down and the remote neighbor is not detected by the local router.

Use the **session-open-mode** command when it may be necessary to preconfigure a neighbor that does not exist. Ensure that BGP does not spend any time actively trying to set up a TCP session with the neighbor. A BGP session does not come up between two neighbors, both of which configure the same nondefault value (**active-only** or **passive-only** keyword) for this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a BGP session on router bgp 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.20.89.01
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# session-open-mode active-only
```

show bgp

To display entries in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing table, use the **show bgp** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf { vrf-name | all }
[ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] [ip-address [{mask |
/prefix-length} [longer-prefixes | unknown-attributes | bestpath-compare]]]
```

Syntax	Description
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd <i>rd-address</i>	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Network address, entered to display a particular network in the BGP routing table. If the network address is omitted, then all networks in the BGP routing table are displayed. If the network mask and prefix length are omitted, then the software displays the longest matching prefix for the network address.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask of the BGP route to match.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Prefix length of the BGP route to match. A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays a route with the specified prefix length and more-specific routes if available. The longer-prefixes keyword is available when the <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> or <i>/prefix-length</i> arguments are specified.
unknown-attributes	(Optional) Includes unknown, transitive attributes. The unknown-attributes keyword is available when the <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> or <i>/prefix-length</i> arguments are specified.
bestpath-compare	(Optional) Displays route and best-path comparison information. The bestpath-compare keyword is available when the <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> or <i>/prefix-length</i> arguments are specified.

Defaults

If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the sessions and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each address family and subaddress family combination that has been configured. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for an address family or a subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

**Note**

Running the **show bgp** command immediately after configuring a large and complex route policy may result in timeout of the system database shown through an error message (SYSDB-SYSDB-6-TIMEOUT_EDM). It is recommended, that the show command be run, after the new route policy takes effect.

Use the **show bgp ip-address {mask | /prefix-length}** command to display detailed information for a specific route. If the mask and prefix length are omitted, the details of the longest matching prefix for the IP address are displayed.

Use the **show bgp** command to display all routes in the specified BGP routing table. Use the **show bgp ip-address {mask | /prefix-length} longer-prefixes** command to display those routes more specific than a particular prefix.

Use the **unknown-attributes** keyword to display details of any transitive attributes associated with a route that are not understood by the local system.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp

BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0xe0000000
BGP main routing table version 3
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
               i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network        Next-hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i10.3.0.0/16  172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 1239 ?
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 1239 ?
* i10.6.0.0/16  172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 690 568 ?
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 690 568 ?
* i10.7.0.0/16  172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 701 35 ?
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 701 35 ?
*              192.168.40.24      0      100      0 1878 704 701 35 ?
* i10.8.0.0/16  172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 690 560 ?
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 690 560 ?
*              192.168.40.24      0      100      0 1878 704 701 560 ?
* i10.13.0.0/16 172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 690 200 ?
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 690 200 ?
*              192.168.40.24      0      100      0 1878 704 701 200 ?
* i10.15.0.0/16 172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 174 ?
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 174 ?
* i10.16.0.0/16 172.20.22.1      0      100      0 1800 701 i
*>i            172.20.16.1      0      100      0 1800 701 i
*              192.168.40.24      0      100      0 1878 704 701 i

Processed 8 prefixes, 8 paths
```

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show bgp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table by a generic scanner.
BGP table state	State of the BGP database.
Table ID	BGP database identifier.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for the specified address family and subaddress family.

Table 3 *show bgp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was sourced by BGP using a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the path origin code.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp** command with the network specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp 11.0.0.0/24
```

```
BGP router table entry for 11.0.0.0/24
```

■ show bgp

```

Versions:
  Process          bRIB/RIB  SendTblVer
  Speaker          2          2
Paths: (3 available, best #1)
  Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
    0.1
  Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
    10.4.101.1
  Received by speaker 0
  Local
    0.0.0.0 from 0.0.0.0 (10.4.0.1)
    Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, local, best
  Received by speaker 0
  2 3 4
    10.4.101.1 from 10.4.101.1 (10.4.101.1)
    Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external
  Received by speaker 0
  Local
    10.4.101.2 from 10.4.101.2 (10.4.101.2)
    Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal RP/0/0/CPU0:router#

```

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show bgp prefix length Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router table entry	Network that is being displayed.
Versions	List of the network versions in each BGP process.
Process	Name of the BGP process.
bRIB/RIB	Version of the network for sending to the RIB. You can compare this version with the bRIB/RIB version for the process (at the top of show bgp summary) to verify whether the network has been sent to the RIB.
SendTblVer	Version of the network for advertising to neighbors. This can be compared with the neighbor version to determine whether the network has been advertised to a particular neighbor.
Paths	List of paths for the network (that is, routes to reach the network). The number of paths and the index of the best path are given.
not advertised to any peer	Best path was received with a NO_ADVERTISE community and is not advertised to any neighbor.
not advertised to EBGp peer	Best path was received with a NO_EXPORT community and is not advertised to any eBGP neighbor.
not advertised outside local AS	Best path was received with a LOCAL_AS community and is not advertised to peers outside the local AS.
Advertisements of this net are suppressed by an aggregate	Network is a more-specific prefix of a configured aggregate and has been suppressed. It is not advertised to any neighbors unless they have an unsuppress-map configured.
Advertised to update-groups	List of update-groups to which the net has been advertised. Update-groups that have only one peer are not listed here.

Table 4 *show bgp prefix length Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Advertised to peers	List of neighbors to which the net has been advertised. Neighbors that are in one of the update groups listed above are not listed separately. Only neighbors that are in unique update-groups are listed.
Received by speaker 0	BGP process where the path originated. This is always “speaker 0” for standalone mode. It is the speaker-id when BGP is in distributed mode.
AS Path	Autonomous system (AS) path that was received for the path. If the AS path is empty, then “Local” is displayed. This is the case for paths that are locally generated on this router or on a neighboring router within the same AS.
aggregated by	If the path is an aggregate, the router-id of the router that performed the aggregation.
suppressed due to dampening	Path has been suppressed due to the configured path dampening.
history entry	Path is withdrawn, but a copy is kept to store the dampening information.
Received from a RR-client	Path was received from a route reflector client.
received-only	If soft reconfiguration inbound is configured, the path was received but dropped by inbound policy, or was accepted and modified. In either event, the received-only value is a copy of the original, unmodified path.
received & used	If soft reconfiguration inbound is configured, the path was received and accepted by inbound policy, but not modified.
stale	Neighbor from which the path was received is down, and the path is kept and marked as stale to support graceful restart.
<nexthop> from <neighbor> (<router-id>)	Next-hop for the path. If the next-hop is known by some means other than BGP (for example, for redistributed paths), then 0.0.0.0 is displayed. After the next-hop, the neighbor from whom the path was received is displayed, along with the neighbor’s router-id. If the path was locally generated (for example, an aggregate or redistributed path), then 0.0.0.0 is displayed for the neighbor address.
Origin	IGP: the path originated from an IGP. EGP: the path originated from an EGP. incomplete: the origin of the path is unknown.
metric	MED value of the path.
localpref	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
weight	Locally assigned weight (if not 0) of the path. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
valid	Path is valid and can be considered in the best-path calculation.

Table 4 *show bgp prefix length Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
redistributed	Path is redistributed through a redistribute command.
aggregated	Path is a locally generated aggregate created due to an aggregate-address command.
local	Path is a local network source due to a network command.
internal	Path was received from an iBGP neighbor.
external	Path was received from an eBGP neighbor.
atomic-aggregate	Path was received with the atomic-aggregate flag set. Some path information has been removed through aggregation.
best	Path is the best path for the network and is used for routing and advertised to peers.
multipath	Path is a multipath and is installed in the RIB along with the best path.
Community	List of communities attached to the path.
Extended community	List of extended communities attached to the path.
Originator	Originator of the path within the AS Cluster list if the path is reflected.
AS Cluster list	List of RR clusters the path has passed through if the path is reflected
Dampinfo	Penalty and reuse information if the path is dampened.
penalty	Current penalty for the path.
flapped	Number of times the path has flapped and the time since the first flap.
reuse in	Time until the path is re-used (undampened).
half life	Configured half-life for the path.
suppress value	Penalty at which the path is suppressed.
reuse value	Penalty at which the path is re-used.
Maximum suppress time	Maximum length of time for which the path can be suppressed.

Related Commands

Command	Description
aggregate-address	Creates an aggregate entry in a BGP routing table.
bgp default local-preference	Changes the default local preference value.
network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
set default-afi	Sets the default address family identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default subaddress family identifier (SAFI) for the current session.

show bgp cidr-only	Displays routes with classless interdomain routing network masks.
show bgp community	Displays routes belonging to the specified communities.
show bgp inconsistent-as	Displays networks with inconsistent origin autonomous system.
show bgp regexp	Displays routes matching an AS path regular expression.
show bgp route-policy	Displays networks that match a route policy.
show bgp summary	Displays the status of all BGP connections.
show bgp truncated-communities	Displays networks with community lists truncated by policy.

show bgp advertised

To display advertisements for neighbors or a single neighbor, use the **show bgp advertised** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel} | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel} | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf {vrf-name |
all} [ipv4 {unicast | labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] advertised [neighbor
ip-address] [summary]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd <i>rd-address</i>	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
neighbor	(Optional) Previews advertisements for a single neighbor. If the neighbor keyword is omitted, then the advertisements for all neighbors are displayed.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the neighbor.
summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of advertisements.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each address family and subaddress family combination that is configured. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Use the **show bgp advertised** command to display the routes that have been advertised to peers or a specific peer. To preview advertisements that would be sent to a peer under a particular policy, even if the corresponding update messages have not been generated yet, use the **show bgp policy** command.

**Note**

When you issue the **show bgp advertised** command, a route is not displayed in the output unless an advertisement for that route has already been sent (and not withdrawn). If an advertisement for the route has not yet been sent, the route is not displayed.

Use the **summary** keyword to display a summary of the advertised routes. If you do not specify the **summary** keyword, the software displays detailed information about the advertised routes.

**Note**

The **show bgp advertised** command does not display the application of any outbound policy in the route details it displays. Consequently, this command provides only an indication of whether a particular route has been advertised, rather than details of which attributes were advertised. Use the **show bgp policy sent-advertisements** command to display the attributes that are advertised.

Task ID**Task ID Operations**

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp advertised** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp advertised neighbor 10.0.101.4 summary
```

Network	Next-hop	From	AS Path
1.1.1.0/24	10.0.101.1	10.0.101.1	2 3 222 333 444 555 i
1.1.2.0/24	10.0.101.1	10.0.101.1	3 4 5 6 7 i
1.1.3.0/24	10.0.101.1	10.0.101.1	77 88 33 44 55 99 99 99 i
1.1.4.0/24	10.0.101.1	10.0.101.1	2 5 6 7 8 i
1.1.7.0/24	10.0.101.1	10.0.101.1	3 5 i
1.1.8.0/24	10.0.101.1	10.0.101.1	77 88 99 99 99 i

Table 5 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show bgp advertised neighbor summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
From	IP address of the peer that advertised this route.
AS Path	AS path of the peer that advertised this route.
Local	Indicates the route originated on the local system.
Local Aggregate	Indicates the route is an aggregate created on the local system.
Advertised to	Indicates the peer to which this entry was advertised. This field is used in the output when displaying a summary of the advertisements to all neighbors.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp advertised** command for detailed advertisement information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp advertised neighbor 172.31.77.1
```

```
172.16.0.0/12 is advertised to 172.31.77.1
  Path info:
    neighbor: Local          neighbor router id: 172.31.84.1
    valid redistributed best
  Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 0.0.0.0
    MET ORG AS
    origin: incomplete metric: 0
    aspath:
10.52.0.0/8 is advertised to 172.31.77.1
  Path info:
    neighbor: Local Aggregate neighbor router id: 172.31.84.1
    valid aggregated best
  Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 0.0.0.0
    ORG AGG ATOM
    origin: IGP aggregator: 172.31.84.1 (1)
    aspath:
```

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show bgp advertised neighbor Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
is advertised to	IP address of the peer to which this route has been advertised. If the route has been advertised to multiple peers, the information is shown separately for each peer.
neighbor	IP address of the peer that advertised this route, or one of the following: Local—Route originated on the local system. Local Aggregate—Route is an aggregate created on the local system.

Table 6 *show bgp advertised neighbor Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
neighbor router id	BGP identifier for the peer, or the local system if the route originated on the local system.
Not advertised to any peer	Indicates the no-advertise well-known community is associated with this route. Routes with this community are not advertised to any BGP peers.
Not advertised to any EBGp peer	Indicates the no-export well-known community is associated with this route. Routes with this community are not advertised to external BGP peers, even if those external peers are part of the same confederation as the local router.
Not advertised outside the local AS	Indicates the local-AS well-known community is associated with this route. Routes with this community value are not advertised outside the local autonomous system or confederation boundary.
(Received from a RR-client)	Path was received from a route reflector client.
(received-only)	This path is not used for routing purposes. It is used to support soft reconfiguration, and records the path attributes before inbound policy was applied to a path received from a peer. A path marked “received-only” indicates that either the path was dropped by inbound policy, or the path information was modified by inbound policy and a separate copy of the modified path is used for routing.
(received & used)	Indicates that the path is used both for soft reconfiguration and routing purposes. A path marked “received and used,” implies the path information was not modified by inbound policy.
valid	Path is valid.
redistributed	Path is locally sourced through redistribution.
aggregated	Path is locally sourced through aggregation.
local	Path is locally sourced through the network command.
confed	Path was received from a confederation peer.
best	Path is selected as best.
multipath	Path is one of multiple paths selected for load-sharing purposes.
dampinfo	Indicates dampening information: Penalty—Current penalty for this path. Flapped—Number of times the route has flapped. In—Time (hours:minutes:seconds) since the router logged the first flap. Reuse in—Time (hours:minutes:seconds) after which the path is made available. This field is displayed only if the path is currently suppressed.

Table 6 *show bgp advertised neighbor Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Attributes after inbound policy was applied	Displays attributes associated with the received route, after any inbound policy has been applied. AGG—Aggregator attribute is present. AS—AS path attribute is present. ATOM—Atomic aggregate attribute is present. COMM—Communities attribute is present. EXTCOMM—Extended communities attribute is present. LOCAL—Local preference attribute is present. MET—Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute is present. next-hop—IP address of the next system used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network. ORG—Origin attribute is present.
origin	Origin of the path: IGP—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was sourced by BGP using a network or aggregate-address command. EGP—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol. incomplete—Origin of the path is not clear. For example, a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
neighbor as	First autonomous system (AS) number in the AS path.
aggregator	Indicates that the path was received with the aggregator attribute. The autonomous system number and router-id of the system that performed the aggregation are shown.
metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the MED metric.
localpref	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system
aspath	AS path associated with the route.
community	Community attributes associated with the path. Community values are displayed in AA:NN format, except for the following well-known communities: Local-AS—Community with value 4294901812. Routes with this community value are not advertised outside the local autonomous system or confederation boundary. no-advertise—Community with value 4294901813. Routes with this community value are not advertised to any BGP peers. no-export—Community with value 4294901814. Routes with this community are not advertised to external BGP peers, even if those peers are in the same confederation with the local router.

Table 6 *show bgp advertised neighbor Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Extended community	Extended community attributes associated with the path. For known extended community types, the following codes may be displayed: RT—Route target community SoO—Site of Origin community LB—Link Bandwidth community
Originator	Router ID of the originating router when route reflection is used.
Cluster lists	Router ID or cluster ID of all route reflectors through which the route has passed.

Related Commands

Command	Description
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a route policy to incoming and outgoing routes.
rd	Filters routes using a prefix list.
show bgp policy	Displays information about BGP advertisements under a proposed policy.
show bgp policy sent-advertisements	Previews advertisements to peers, including details of advertised attributes.

show bgp af-group

To display information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration for address family groups, use the **show bgp af-group** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp af-group group-name {configuration [defaults] [nvgen] | inheritance | users}
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-name</i>	Name of the address family group to display.
configuration	(Optional) Displays the effective configuration for the af-group, including any settings that have been inherited from af-groups used by this af-group.
defaults	(Optional) Displays all of the configuration settings, including any default settings.
nvgen	(Optional) Displays output in the format of show running-config output. Note If the defaults keyword is also specified, the output is not suitable for cutting and pasting into a configuration session.
inheritance	Displays the af-groups from which this af-group inherits configuration settings.
users	Displays the neighbors, neighbor groups, and af-groups that inherit configuration values from this af-group.

Defaults

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show bgp af-group** command with the *group-name* **configuration** argument and keyword to display the effective configuration of an af-group, taking into account any configuration that may be inherited from other af-groups through the **use af-group** command. The source of each command is shown.

If the **defaults** keyword is specified, all configuration for the af-group, including default values, is shown. Default configuration is identified in the show output. Use the **nvgen** keyword to display configuration formatted in the style of the **show running-config** command. This output is suitable for cutting and pasting into configuration sessions.

Use the **show bgp af-group** command with the *group-name* **inheritance** argument and keyword to display the address family groups from which the specified af-group inherits configuration.

Use the **show bgp af-group** command with the *group-name* **users** argument and keyword to display the neighbors, neighbor groups, and af-groups that inherit configuration from the specified af-group.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following af-group configuration is used in the examples:

```
af-group group3 address-family ipv4 unicast
remove-private-AS
soft-reconfiguration inbound
!
af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
use af-group group2
maximum-prefix 2500 75 warning-only
default-originate
soft-reconfiguration inbound disable
!
af-group group2 address-family ipv4 unicast
use af-group group3
send-community-ebgp
send-extended-community-ebgp
capability orf prefix both
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp af-group** command with the **configuration** keyword in EXEC mode. The source of each command is shown in the right column. For example, **default-originate** is configured directly on **af-group group1**, and the **remove-private-AS** command is inherited from af-group group2, which in turn inherits it from af-group group3.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp af-group group1 configuration
```

```
af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
  capability orf prefix both           [a:group2]
  default-originate                    []
  maximum-prefix 2500 75 warning-only  []
  remove-private-AS                   [a:group2 a:group3]
  send-community                       [a:group2]
  send-extended-community              [a:group2]
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp af-group** command with the **users** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp af-group group2 users
```

```
IPv4 Unicast: a:group1
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp af-group** command with the **inheritance** keyword. This example shows that the specified af-group group1 directly uses the group2 af-group, which in turn uses the group3 af-group:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp af-group group1 inheritance
```

```
IPv4 Unicast: a:group2 a:group3
```

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show bgp af-group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
[]	Configures the command directly on the specified address family group.
a:	Indicates the name that follows is an address family group.
n:	Indicates the name that follows is a neighbor group.
[dflt]	Indicates the setting is not explicitly configured or inherited, and the default value for the setting is used. This field may be shown when the defaults keyword is specified.
<not set>	Indicates that the configuration is disabled by default. This field may be shown when the defaults keyword is specified.

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Configures a BGP address family group.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP neighbors, including configuration inherited from neighbor groups, session groups, and address family groups.
show bgp neighbor-group	Displays information about configuration for neighbor groups.
use af-group	Configures an af-group to inherit the configuration of a specified af-group.

show bgp attribute-key

To display all existing attribute keys, use the **show bgp attribute-key** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] ] attribute-key
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress family, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for

show bgp attribute-key

detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp attribute-key** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp all all attribute-key

Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
=====

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.1, local AS number 1
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP main routing table version 109
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next-hop        AttrKey
*> 1.1.0.0/16      0.0.0.0          0x00000002
*> 10.0.0.0/16     0.0.0.0          0x00000002
*> 12.21.0.0/16    0.0.0.0          0x00000002
*> 194.3.192.1/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009
*> 194.3.192.2/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009
*> 194.3.192.3/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009
*> 194.3.192.4/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009
*> 194.3.192.5/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009

Processed 8 prefixes, 8 paths

Address Family: IPv4 Multicast
=====

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.1, local AS number 1
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP main routing table version 15
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next-hop        AttrKey
*> 194.3.193.2/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009
*> 194.3.193.3/32  10.0.101.1       0x00000009

Processed 2 prefixes, 2 paths

Address Family: IPv6 Unicast
=====

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.1, local AS number 1
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP main routing table version 19
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
```



```

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
      Network      Next-hop      AttrKey
*> 2222::1111/128    2222::2      0x00000009
*> 2222::1112/128    2222::2      0x00000009

```

Processed 2 prefixes, 2 paths

Table 8 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show bgp attribute-key Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table by a generic scanner.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was sourced by BGP using a network or aggregate-address command. e—Entry originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.

Table 8 *show bgp attribute-key Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
AttrKey	Key associated with the route attribute.
Processed <i>n</i> prefixes, <i>n</i> paths	Number of prefixes and number of paths processed for the table.

Related Commands

Command	Description
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.

show bgp cidr-only

To display routes with classless interdomain routing (CIDR) network masks, use the **show bgp cidr-only** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4
{ unicast | labeled-unicast }]] cidr-only
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies the IP Version 4 address family.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies the unicast address family.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies the multicast address family.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress family, specifies all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies the tunnel address family.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used. This command is applicable only for IPv4 prefixes. If the default address family is not IPv4, then the **ipv4** keyword must be used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

■ show bgp cidr-only

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) contains a separate routing table for each address family and subaddress family combination that has been configured. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for subaddress family, all subaddress family routing tables are examined.

The **show bgp cidr-only** command applies only for IPv4 prefixes. If the **ipv4** keyword is not specified and the default address family is not IPv4, the command is not available.

Use the **show bgp cidr-only** command to display CIDR routes. Routes that have their correct class (class A, B, or C) prefix length are not displayed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp cidr-only** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp cidr-only

BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 2589
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network          Next-hop          Metric    LocPrf    Weight    Path
*> 192.0.0.0/8    192.168.72.24    0         1878     ?
*> 192.168.0.0/16 192.168.72.30    0         108      ?
```

[Table 9](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show bgp cidr-only Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.

Table 9 *show bgp cidr-only Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was sourced by BGP using a network or aggregate-address command. e—Entry originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

show bgp cidr-only

Related Commands	Command	Description
	route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor
	set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
	set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
	show bgp	Displays BGP routes.

show bgp community

To display routes that have the specified Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) communities, use the **show bgp community** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf {vrf-name |
all} [ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] community
community-list [exact-match]
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd rd-address	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
community	Specifies that only routes with communities specified by <i>community-list</i> is displayed.

<i>community-list</i>	Between one and seven communities. Each community can be a number in the range from 1 to 4294967295, a community specified in AA:NN format, or one of the following well-known communities: • local-AS—Well-known community with value 4294901812. Routes with this community value are not advertised outside the local autonomous system or confederation boundary. • no-advertise—Well-known community with value 4294901813. Routes with this community value are not advertised to any BGP peers. • no-export—Well-known community with value 4294901814. Routes with this community are not advertised to external BGP peers, even if those peers are in the same confederation as the local router. • internet—Well-known community whose value is not defined in BGP RFC. IOS XR BGP uses a value of 0 for the internet community. Routes with this community are advertised to all peers without any restrictions. For the AA:NN format: • AA—Range is 0 to 65535. • NN—Range is 1 to 4294967295. Up to seven community numbers can be specified.
exact-match	(Optional) Displays those routes that have communities exactly matching the specified communities.

Defaults

If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or the subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

If more than seven communities are required, it is necessary to configure a route policy and use the **show bgp route-policy** command.

Use the **exact-match** keyword to display only those routes with a set of communities exactly matching the list of specified communities. If you omit the **exact-match** keyword, those routes containing at least the specified communities are displayed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp community** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp community 1820:1 exact-match
```

```
BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 55
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next-hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*  10.13.0.0/16    192.168.40.24                      0 1878 704 701 200 ?
*  10.16.0.0/16    192.168.40.24                      0 1878 704 701 i
```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show bgp community Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.

Table 10 *show bgp community Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This indicates the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the the origin code for the path.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aggregate-address	Creates an aggregate entry in a BGP routing table.
	network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
	route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
	set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
	set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
	show bgp	Displays BGP routes.

show bgp convergence

To indicate whether a specific address family has reached convergence, use the **show bgp convergence** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast | multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast] convergence
```

Syntax Description	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies the IP Version 4 address family.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies the unicast address family.
	multicast	(Optional) Specifies the multicast address family.
	labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	all	(Optional) For subaddress family, specifies all subaddress families.
	tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies the IP Version 6 address family.
	all	(Optional) For address family, specifies all address families.
	vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.


Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Use the **show bgp convergence** command to see if there is any pending work for BGP to perform. The software checks the following conditions to determine whether the specified address family has converged. If all the conditions are true, the address family is considered converged.

- All received updates have been processed and best routes selected.
- All selected routes have been installed in the global Routing Information Base (RIB).
- All selected routes have been advertised to peers, including any peers that are not established (unless those peers have been administratively shut down). See the **shutdown (BGP)** command for more information about administrative shutdown.

While testing that all selected routes have been advertised to peers, the **show bgp convergence** command checks the size of the write queue for each neighbor. Because this queue is shared by all address families, there is a small possibility that the command indicates the address family has not converged when, in fact, it has converged. This could happen, for example, if the neighbor write queue contains messages from some other address family.

If the specified address family has not converged, the **show bgp convergence** command output does not indicate the amount of work that is pending. To display this information, use the **show bgp summary** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following shows the result of using the **show bgp convergence** command for an address family that has converged:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp convergence
```

```
Converged.
All received routes in RIB, all neighbors updated.
All neighbors have empty write queues.
```

The following shows the result of using the **show bgp convergence** command for an address family that has not converged:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp convergence
```

```
Not converged.
Received routes may not be entered in RIB.
One or more neighbors may need updating.
```

[Table 11](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show bgp convergence Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Converged/Not converged	Specifies whether or not all routes have been installed in the RIB and updates have been generated and sent to all neighbors.
[All] Received routes...	For convergence, all routes must have been installed in the RIB and all updates must have been generated. For non-convergence, some routes may not be installed in the RIB, or some routes that have been withdrawn have not yet been removed from the RIB, or some routes that are up to date in the RIB have not been advertised to all neighbors.
[All One or more] neighbors...	Specifies the status of neighbor updating.

Related Commands

Command	Description
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
show bgp convergence	Displays whether a specific address family has reached convergence.
show bgp summary	Displays the status of BGP peer connections.
shutdown (BGP)	Disables a neighbor without removing all of its configuration.

show bgp dampened-paths

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dampened routes, use the **show bgp dampened-paths** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all} | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast | multicast | all | labeled-unicast} | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf {vrf-name | all} [ipv4 {unicast | labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] dampened-paths
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd <i>rd-address</i>	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or for the subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

bgp

read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp dampened-paths** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp dampened-paths
```

```
BGP router identifier 10.2.0.1, local AS number 3
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP main routing table version 7
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes:s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
              i - internal, S stale
```

```
Origin codes:i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network      From           Reuse      Path
*d 10.0.0.0    10.0.101.35  00:01:20  35 i
```

[Table 12](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show bgp dampened-paths Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table by a generic scanner.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.

Table 12 *show bgp dampened-paths Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
From	Neighbor from which the route was received.
Reuse	Time (in hours:minutes:seconds) after which the path is made available.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

Related Commands

Command	Description
aggregate-address	Creates an aggregate entry in a BGP routing table.
bgp dampening	Enables BGP route dampening or changes various BGP route dampening factors.
clear bgp dampening	Clears BGP route dampening information and unsuppresses the suppressed routes.
network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.

show bgp dampened-paths

set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
show bgp flap-statistics	Displays BGP routes that have flapped.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.

show bgp flap-statistics

To display information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) paths that have flapped, use the **show bgp flap-statistics** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast | multicast
| all | labeled-unicast } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast |
labeled-unicast } | ipv4 unicast] [rd rd-address]] flap-statistics [regexp regular-expression |
route-policy route-policy-name | cidr-only | { ip-address [{ mask | /prefix-length }
[longer-prefixes]] [detail]]]
```

Syntax	Description
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd <i>rd-address</i>	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
regexp <i>regular-expression</i>	(Optional) Displays flap statistics for all paths that match the regular expression.
route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Displays flap statistics for a route policy.
cidr-only	(Optional) Displays only routes whose prefix length does not match the classful prefix length for that network. The cidr-only keyword can be specified only if the address family is IPv4.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Flap statistics for a network address only.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask applied to the <i>ip-address</i> argument.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.

show bgp flap-statistics

longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays flap statistics for the specified prefix and more-specific prefixes. The longer-prefixes keyword is available when the <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> or <i>/prefix-length</i> arguments are specified.
detail	(Optional) Displays dampening parameters for the path. The detail keyword cannot be specified if the longer-prefixes keyword is specified. The detail keyword is available when the <i>ip-address</i> argument or <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> or <i>/prefix-length</i> arguments are specified.

Defaults

If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Flap statistics are maintained for paths if dampening is enabled using the **bgp dampening** command. If dampening is not enabled, the **show bgp flap-statistics** command does not display any paths.

If no arguments or keywords are specified, the software displays flap statistics for all paths for the specified address family. You can use the **regexp**, **filter-list**, **cidr-only**, and **longer-prefixes** options to limit the set of paths displayed.

If you specify a network address without a mask or prefix length, the longest matching prefix for the network address is displayed. When displaying flap statistics for a single route, use the **detail** keyword to display dampening parameters for the route.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp flap-statistics** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp flap-statistics

BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 26180
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network        From          Flaps  Duration  Reuse      Path
*d 10.0.0.0      172.20.16.177  4      00:13:31  00:18:10  100
*d 10.10.0.0     172.20.16.177  4      00:02:45  00:28:20  100
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp flap-statistics** command with the **detail** keyword in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp flap-statistics 172.31.12.166 detail

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.5, local AS number 1
BGP main routing table version 738
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network        From          Flaps  Duration  Reuse      Path
h 172.31.12.166      10.0.101.1    6      00:03:28                2 2000 3000

Half life      Suppress      Reuse penalty  Max. supp. time
00:15:00       2000          750            01:00:00
```

Table 13 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show bgp flap-statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP route identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening has been enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.

Table 13 *show bgp flap-statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network that is dampened.
From	IP address of the peer that advertised this route.
Flaps	Number of times the route has flapped.
Duration	Time (in hours:minutes:seconds) since the first flap.
Reuse	Time left for the route to be reused (in hours:minutes:seconds), after which the path is made available.
Path	Autonomous system path of the route that is being dampened.
Half life	Half-life value used when dampening this route. The half-life is the amount of time that must elapse to reduce the reuse penalty by half. The half-life value is specified using the bgp dampening command.
Suppress	Suppress value used to dampen this route. The suppress value is the value that the penalty must exceed for the route to be suppressed. The suppress value can be configured using the bgp dampening command.

Table 13 *show bgp flap-statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Reuse penalty	Reuse penalty used to dampen this route. The penalty must fall below the reuse penalty for the route to be unsuppressed. The reuse penalty can be configured using the bgp dampening command.
Max supp. time	Maximum length of time that the route may be suppressed due to dampening. The maximum suppress time can be configured using the bgp dampening command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp dampening	Enables BGP route dampening or changes various BGP route dampening factors.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
show bgp dampened-paths	Displays the BGP dampened routes.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP neighbors.

show bgp inconsistent-as

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes originated from more than one autonomous system, use the **show bgp inconsistent-as** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf { vrf-name | all }
[ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] inconsistent-as
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd <i>rd-address</i>	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family values—as specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands—are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or for the subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Use the **show bgp inconsistent-as** command to search through all prefixes in the specified BGP routing table and display the paths for any prefix that has inconsistent originating autonomous system numbers. The originating autonomous system is the last autonomous system number displayed in the path field and should be the same for all paths.

If a prefix has one or more paths originating from different autonomous systems, all paths for that prefix are displayed.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

bgp

read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp inconsistent-as** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp inconsistent-as
```

```
BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 1129
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network        Next-hop        Metric        LocPrf Weight Path
* 10.0.0.0      172.16.232.55      0             0 300 88 90 99 ?
*>              172.16.232.52      2222          0 400 ?
* 172.16.0.0    172.16.232.55      0             0 300 90 99 88 200 ?
*>              172.16.232.52      2222          0 400 ?
* 192.168.199.0 172.16.232.55      0             0 300 88 90 99 ?
*>              172.16.232.52      2222          0 400 ?
```

Table 14 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show bgp inconsistent-as Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.

Table 14 *show bgp inconsistent-as Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
	route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
	set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
	set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.

show bgp labels

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes and their incoming and outgoing labels, use the **show bgp labels** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all} | ipv6 unicast | vpnv4 unicast [rd
rd-address] | vrf {vrf-name | all} [ipv4 {unicast | labeled-unicast}] | ipv6 unicast] labels
```

Syntax Description	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
	labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled-unicast address prefixes.
	all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
	vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
	rd rd-address	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
	vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
	vrf-name	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
	all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
	ipv4 {unicast labeled-unicast}	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
	ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family values—as specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands—are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp labels** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf BAR ipv4 unicast labels

BGP VRF BAR, state: Active BGP Route Distinguisher: 100:1 BGP router identifier 10.1.1.1,
local AS number 100 BGP table state: Active BGP main routing table version 12

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network            Next-hop          Rcvd Label      Local Label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (default for vrf BAR)
*> 20.1.1.1/32        10.0.101.1      16              nolabel
*> 20.1.1.2/32        10.0.101.1      16              nolabel
*> 20.1.1.3/32        10.0.101.1      16              nolabel
*> 20.1.1.4/32        10.0.101.1      16              nolabel
*> 20.1.1.5/32        10.0.101.1      16              nolabel

Processed 5 prefixes, 5 paths
```

Table 15 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show bgp labels Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP Route Distinguisher	BGP route distinguisher.
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP table state	State of the BGP routing table.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.

Table 15 *show bgp labels Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was sourced by BGP using a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Rcvd Label	Received label.
Local Label	Local label.

Related Commands

Command	Description
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.

show bgp neighbor-group

To display information about the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration for neighbor groups, use the **show bgp neighbor-group** command in EXEC mode.

show bgp neighbor-group *group-name* { **configuration** [**defaults**] [**nvgen**] | **inheritance** | **users** }

Syntax Description	
<i>group-name</i>	Name of the address family group to display.
configuration	(Optional) Displays the effective configuration for the neighbor group, including any configuration inherited by this neighbor group.
defaults	(Optional) Displays all of the configuration, including default configuration.
nvgen	(Optional) Displays output in show running-config command output.
	Note If the defaults keyword is also specified, the output is not suitable for cutting and pasting into a configuration session.
inheritance	Displays the af-groups, session groups, and neighbor groups from which this neighbor group inherits configuration.
users	Displays the neighbors and neighbor groups that inherit configuration from this neighbor group.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show bgp neighbor-group** command with the *group-name* **configuration** argument and keyword to display the effective configuration of a neighbor group, including any configuration inherited from session groups, address family groups, and neighbor groups through application of the **use** command. The source of each configured command is also displayed.

Use the **defaults** keyword to display all configuration for the neighbor group, including default configuration. The command output identifies default configuration. Use the **nvgen** keyword to display configuration in the output form of **show running-config** command. Output in this form is suitable for cutting and pasting into a configuration session.

The **show bgp neighbor-group** command with the *group-name* **inheritance** argument and keyword displays the session groups, address family groups, and neighbor groups from which the specified neighbor group inherits configuration.

The **show bgp neighbor-group *group-name*** command displays the neighbors and neighbor groups that inherit configuration from the specified neighbor group.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The examples use the following configuration:

```
af-group group3 address-family ipv4 unicast
  remove-private-AS
  soft-reconfiguration inbound
!
af-group group2 address-family ipv4 unicast
  use af-group group3
  send-community-ebgp
  send-extended-community-ebgp
  capability orf prefix both
!
session-group group3
  dmzlink-bw
!
neighbor-group group3
  use session-group group3
  timers 30 90
!
neighbor-group group1
  remote-as 1982
  use neighbor-group group2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
!
neighbor-group group2
  use neighbor-group group3
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    use af-group group2
    weight 100
  !
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbor-group** command with the **configuration** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbor-group group1 configuration

neighbor-group group1
  remote-as 1982                []
  timers 30 90                  [n:group2 n:group3]
  dmzlink-bw                    [n:group2 n:group3 s:group3]
  address-family ipv4 unicast   []
  capability orf prefix both    [n:group2 a:group2]
  remove-private-AS            [n:group2 a:group2 a:group3]
  send-community-ebgp          [n:group2 a:group2]
  send-extended-community-ebgp [n:group2 a:group2]
  soft-reconfiguration inbound  [n:group2 a:group2 a:group3]
  weight 100                    [n:group2]
```

The configuration source is shown to the right of each command. In the output, the **remote-as** command is configured directly on neighbor group group1, and the **send-community-ebgp** command is inherited from neighbor group group2, which in turn inherits the setting from af-group group2.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbor-group** command with the **users** keyword. This output shows that the group1 neighbor group inherits session (address family-independent configuration parameters) from the group2 neighbor group. The group1 neighbor group also inherits IPv4 unicast configuration parameters from the group2 neighbor group:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbor-group group2 users
```

```
Session:      n:group1
IPv4 Unicast: n:group1
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbor-group** command with the **inheritance** keyword. This output shows that the specified neighbor group group1 inherits session (address family-independent configuration) from neighbor group group2, which inherits its own session from neighbor group group3. Neighbor group group3 inherited its session from session group group3. It also shows that the group1 neighbor-group inherits IPv4 unicast configuration parameters from the group2 neighbor group, which in turn inherits them from the group2 af-group, which itself inherits them from the group3 af-group:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbor-group group1 inheritance
```

```
Session:      n:group2 n:group3 s:group3
IPv4 Unicast: n:group2 a:group2 a:group3
```

Table 16 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16 *show bgp neighbor-group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
[]	Configures the command directly on the specified address family group.
s:	Indicates the name that follows is the name of a session group.
a:	Indicates the name that follows is the name of an address family group.
n:	Indicates the name that follows is the name of a neighbor group.
[dflt]	Indicates that the setting is not explicitly configured or inherited, and the default value for the setting is used. This field may be shown when the defaults keyword is specified.
<not set>	Indicates that the default is for the setting to be disabled. This field may be shown when the defaults keyword is specified.

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Configures a BGP address family group.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
show bgp af-group	Displays information about configuration for address family groups.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP neighbors, including configuration inherited from neighbor groups, session groups, and address family groups.
show bgp session-group	Displays information about the BGP configuration for session groups.
show running-config	Displays the contents of the currently running configuration or a subset of that configuration.
use	Inherits configuration from a neighbor group, a session group, or an address family group.

show bgp neighbors

To display information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) connections to neighbors, use the **show bgp neighbors** command in EXEC mode.

To show all neighbors:

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast]] neighbors [performance-statistics | missing-eor]
```

To show one neighbor:

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast]] neighbors ip-address [advertised-routes |
dampened-routes | flap-statistics | performance-statistics | received { prefix-filter | routes }
| routes]
```

To show default afi or safi neighbor:

```
show bgp neighbors ip-address [configuration [defaults] [nvgen] | inheritance]
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
performance-statistics	(Optional) Displays performance statistics relative to work done by the BGP process for this neighbor.
missing-eor	(Optional) Displays neighbors that did not send end-of-rib (EoR) notification in read-only mode.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the BGP-speaking neighbor. If you omit this argument, all neighbors are displayed.
advertised-routes	(Optional) Displays all routes the router advertised to the neighbor.

dampened-routes	(Optional) Displays the dampened routes that are learned from the neighbor.
flap-statistics	(Optional) Displays flap statistics of the routes learned from the neighbor.
received {prefix-filter routes}	(Optional) Displays information received from the BGP neighbor. The options are: • prefix-filter—Displays the prefix list filter. • routes—Displays routes from the neighbor before inbound policy
routes	(Optional) Displays routes learned from the neighbor.
configuration	(Optional) Displays the effective configuration for the neighbor, including any settings that have been inherited from session groups, neighbor groups, or af-groups used by this neighbor.
defaults	(Optional) Displays all of the configuration settings, including any default settings.
nvgen	(Optional) Displays output in the show running-config command output.
inheritance	(Optional) Displays the session groups, neighbor groups, and af-groups from which this neighbor inherits configuration settings.

Defaults

If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify which routing table should be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

show bgp neighbors

Use the **show bgp neighbors** command to display detailed information about all neighbors or a specific neighbor. Use the **performance-statistics** keyword to display information about the work related to specific neighbors done by the BGP process.

Use the **show bgp neighbors** command with the *ip-address* **received prefix-filter** argument and keyword to display the Outbound Route Filter (ORF) received from a neighbor.

Use the **advertised-routes** keyword to display a summary of the routes advertised to the specified neighbor.

Use the **dampened-routes** keyword to display routes received from the specified neighbor that have been suppressed due to dampening. For more details, see the **show bgp dampened-paths** command.

To display information about flapping routes received from a neighbor, use the **flap-statistics** keyword. For more details, see the **show bgp flap-statistics** command.

To display the routes received from a neighbor, use the **routes** keyword. For more details, see the **show bgp** command.

Use the **show bgp neighbor** command with the *ip-address* **configuration** argument and keyword to display the effective configuration of a neighbor, including configuration inherited from session groups, neighbor groups, or af-groups through application of the **use** command. Use the **defaults** keyword to display the value of all configurations for the neighbor, including default configuration. Use the **nvgen** keyword to display configuration output format of the **show running-config** command. Output in this format is suitable for cutting and pasting into a configuration session. Use the **show bgp neighbors** command with the *ip-address* **inheritance** argument and keyword to display the session groups, neighbor groups, and af-groups from which the specified neighbor inherits configuration.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 10.0.101.1

BGP neighbor is 10.0.101.1, remote AS 2, local AS 1, external link
Description: routem neighbor
Remote router ID 10.0.101.1
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:56
  TCP open mode: passive only

  BFD enabled (session initializing)
  Last read 00:00:55, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  DMZ-link bandwidth is 1000 Mb/s
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised
    4-byte AS: advertised and received
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
    Address family IPv4 Multicast: advertised and received
  Received 119 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 119 messages, 22 notifications, 0 in queue
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 60 seconds

For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP neighbor version 137
Update group: 1.3
Community attribute sent to this neighbor
AF-dependent capabilities:
```

```

    Outbound Route Filter (ORF) type (128) Prefix-list:
      Send-mode: advertised
      Receive-mode: advertised
    Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
    Policy for incoming advertisements is pass-all
    Policy for outgoing advertisements is pass-all
    5 accepted prefixes, 5 are bestpaths
    Prefix advertised 3, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 1000000
    Threshold for warning message 75%

For Address Family: IPv4 Multicast
  BGP neighbor version 23
  Update group: 1.2
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Policy for incoming advertisements is pass-all
  Policy for outgoing advertisements is pass-all
  2 accepted prefixes, 2 are bestpaths
  Prefix advertised 0, suppressed 0, withdrawn 0, maximum limit 131072
  Threshold for warning message 75%

Connections established 9; dropped 8
Last reset 00:02:10, due to User clear requested (CEASE notification sent -
administrative reset)
Time since last notification sent to neighbor: 00:02:10
Error Code: administrative reset
Notification data sent:
  None

```

Table 17 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17 *show bgp neighbors Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP neighbor	IP address of the BGP neighbor and its autonomous system number. If the neighbor is in the same autonomous system as the router, then the link between them is internal; otherwise, it is considered external.
Description	Neighbor specific description.
remote AS	Number of the autonomous system to which the neighbor belongs.
local AS	Autonomous system number of the local system.
internal link	Neighbor is an internal BGP peer.
external link	Neighbor is an external BGP peer.
Administratively shut down	Neighbor connection is disabled using the shutdown command.
remote router ID	Router ID (an IP address) of the neighbor.
Neighbor under common administration	Neighbor is internal or a confederation peer.
BGP state	Internal state of this BGP connection.
BFD enabled	Status of bidirectional forwarding detection.

Table 17 *show bgp neighbors Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP open mode	TCP mode used in establishing the BGP session. The following valid TCP mode are supported: • default—Accept active/passive connections • passive-only—Accept only passive connections • active-only—Accept only active connections initiated by the router
Last read	Time since BGP last read a message from this neighbor.
hold time	Hold time (in seconds) used on the connection with this neighbor.
keepalive interval	Interval for sending keepalives to this neighbor.
DMZ-link bandwidth	DMZ link bandwidth for this neighbor.
Neighbor capabilities	BGP capabilities advertised and received from this neighbor. The following valid BGP capabilities are supported: • Multi-protocol • Route refresh • Graceful restart • Outbound Route Filter (ORF) type (128) Prefix
Route refresh	Indicates that the neighbor supports dynamic soft reset using the route refresh capability.
4-byte AS	Indicates that the neighbor supports the 4-byte AS capability.
Address family	Indicates that the local system supports the displayed address family capability. If “received” is displayed, the neighbor also supports the displayed address family.
Received	Number of messages received from this neighbor, the number of notification messages received and processed from this neighbor, and the number of messages that have been received, but not yet processed.
Sent	Number of messages sent to this neighbor, the number of notification messages generated to be sent to this neighbor, and the number of messages queued to be sent to this neighbor.
Minimum time between advertisement runs	Advertisement interval (in seconds) for this neighbor.
For Address Family	Information that follows is specific to the displayed address family.
BGP neighbor version	Last version of the BGP database that was sent to the neighbor for the specified address family.
Update group	Update group to which the neighbor belongs.
Route reflector client	Indicates that the local system is acting as a route reflector for this neighbor.
Inbound soft reconfiguration allowed	Indicates that soft reconfiguration is enabled for routes received from this neighbor. Note If the neighbor has route refresh capability, then soft configuration received-only routes are not stored by the local system unless “override route refresh” is displayed.

Table 17 *show bgp neighbors Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
eBGP neighbor with no inbound or outbound policy: defaults to drop	Indicates that the neighbor does not have an inbound or outbound policy configured using the route-policy (BGP) command. Hence, no routes are accepted from or advertised to this neighbor.
Private AS number removed from updates to this neighbor	Indicates that remove-private-AS is configured on the specified address family for this neighbor.
NEXT_HOP is always this router	Indicates that next-hop-self is configured on the specified address family for this neighbor.
Community attribute sent to this neighbor	Indicates that send-community-ebgp is configured on the specified address family for this neighbor.
Extended community attribute sent to this neighbor	Indicates that send-extended-community-ebgp is configured on the specified address family for this neighbor.
Default information originate	Indicates that default-originate is configured on the specified address family for this neighbor, together with the policy used, if one was specified in the default-originate configuration. An indication of whether the default route has been advertised to the neighbor is also shown.
AF-dependent capabilities	BGP capabilities that are specific to a particular address family. The following valid AF-dependent BGP capabilities are supported: - route refresh capability - route refresh capability OLD value
Outbound Route Filter	Neighbor has the Outbound Route Filter (ORF) capability for the specified address family. Details of the capabilities supported are also shown: Send-mode—"advertised" is shown if the local system can send an outbound route filter to the neighbor. "received" is shown if the neighbor can send an outbound route filter to the local system. Receive-mode—"advertised" is shown if the local system can receive an outbound route filter from the neighbor. "received" is shown if the neighbor can receive an outbound route filter from the local system.
Graceful Restart Capability	Indicates whether graceful restart capability has been advertised to and received from the neighbor for the specified address family.
Neighbor preserved the forwarding state during latest restart	Indicates that when the neighbor connection was last established, the neighbor indicated that it preserved its forwarding state for the specified address family.
Local restart time	Restart time (in seconds) advertised to this neighbor.
RIB purge time	RIB purge time (in seconds) used for graceful restarts.
Maximum stalepath time	Maximum time (in seconds) a path received from this neighbor may be marked as stale if the neighbor restarts.
Remote Restart time	Restart time received from this neighbor.
Route refresh request	Number of route refresh requests sent and received from this neighbor.

Table 17 *show bgp neighbors Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Outbound Route Filter (ORF)	“sent” indicates that an outbound route filter has been sent to this neighbor. “received” indicates that an outbound route filter has been received from this neighbor. Note A received outbound route filter may be displayed using the show bgp neighbors command with the received prefix-filter keywords.
First update is deferred until ORF or ROUTE-REFRESH is received	If the local system advertised the receive capability and the neighbor has advertised send capability, no updates are generated until specifically asked by the neighbor (using a ROUTE-REFRESH or ORF with immediate request).
Scheduled to send the Prefix-list filter	Indicates the local system is due to send an outbound route filter request in order to receive updates from the neighbor.
Inbound path policy	Indicates if an inbound path policy is configured.
Outbound path policy	Indicates if an outbound path policy is configured.
Incoming update prefix filter list	Indicates a prefix list is configured to filter inbound updates from the neighbor.
Default weight	Default weight for routes received from the neighbor.
Policy for incoming advertisements	Indicates a route policy is configured to be applied to inbound updates from the neighbor.
Policy for outgoing advertisements	Indicates a route policy is configured to be applied to outbound updates to the neighbor.
Type	Indicates whether the condition map selects routes that should be advertised, or routes that should not be advertised: Exist—Routes advertised if permitted by the condition route map. Non-exist—Routes advertised if denied by the condition route map.
accepted prefixes	Number of prefixes accepted.
Prefix advertised	Number of prefixes advertised to the neighbor during the lifetime of the current connection with the neighbor.
suppressed	Number of prefix updates that were suppressed because no transitive attributes changed from one best path to the next. Transitive attributes are those that are carried across the AS boundary. Note Update suppression occurs only for external BGP neighbors.
withdrawn	Number of prefixes withdrawn from the neighbor during the lifetime of the current connection with the neighbor.
maximum limit	Maximum number of prefixes that may be received from the neighbor. If “(warning-only)” is displayed, a warning message is generated when the limit is exceeded, otherwise the neighbor connection is shut down when the limit is exceeded.
Threshold for warning message	Percentage of maximum prefix limit for the neighbor at which a warning message is generated.
Connections established	Number of times the router has established a BGP peering session with the neighbor.

Table 17 *show bgp neighbors Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
dropped	Number of times that a good connection has failed or been taken down.
Last reset due to	Reason that the connection with the neighbor was last reset.
Time since last notification sent to neighbor	Amount of time since a notification message was last sent to the neighbor.
Error Code	Type of notification that was sent. The notification data, if any, is also displayed.
Time since last notification received from neighbor	Amount of time since a notification message was last received from the neighbor.
Error Code	Type of notification that was received. The notification data received, if any, is also displayed
External BGP neighbor may be up to <n> hops away	Indicates ebgp-multihop is configured for the neighbor.
External BGP neighbor not directly connected	Indicates that the neighbor is not directly attached to the local system.
Notification data sent:	Data providing more details on the error along with the error notification sent to the neighbor.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command with the **advertised-routes** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 10.0.101.75 advertised-routes
```

```
Network      Next-hop    From
10.10.0.0/8  10.0.101.1  10.0.101.1
10.11.0.0/8  10.0.101.3  10.0.101.3
10.12.0.0/8  10.0.101.5  10.0.101.5
```

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command with the **routes** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 172.20.16.178 routes
```

```
BGP router identifier 172.20.16.181, local AS number 1
BGP main routing table version 27
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network      Next-hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.0.0.0      172.20.16.178      40              0 10 ?
*> 10.22.0.0     172.20.16.178      40              0 10 ?
```

Table 18 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18 *show bgp neighbors routes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.

Table 18 *show bgp neighbors routes Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command with the **dampened-routes** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 10.0.101.1 dampened-routes

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.5, local AS number 1
BGP main routing table version 48
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network          From          Reuse      Path
*d 10.0.0.0         10.0.101.1      00:59:30 2 100 1000 i
*d 11.0.0.0         10.0.101.1      00:59:30 2 100 1000 i
*d 12.0.0.0         10.0.101.1      00:59:30 2 100 1000 i
*d 13.0.0.0         10.0.101.1      00:59:30 2 100 1000 i
*d 14.0.0.0         10.0.101.1      00:59:30 2 100 1000 i
```

Table 19 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19 *show bgp neighbors dampened-routes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.

Table 19 *show bgp neighbors dampened-routes Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
From	Neighbor from which the route was received.
Reuse	Time (in hours:minutes:seconds) after which the path is made available.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command with the **flap-statistics** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 10.0.101.1 flap-statistics
```

```

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.5, local AS number 1
BGP main routing table version 48
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
               i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network      From      Flaps  Duration  Reuse    Path
h 10.1.0.0     10.0.101.1    5008   2d02h    2 5000 1000
h 10.2.0.0     10.0.101.1    5008   2d02h    2 2000 3000

```

```

h 10.2.0.0          10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h          2 9000 6000
*d 10.0.0.0         10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h      00:59:30 2 100 1000
h 10.0.0.0/16       10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h          2 100 102
*d 10.11.0.0        10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h      00:59:30 2 100 1000
*d 10.12.0.0        10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h      00:59:30 2 100 1000
*d 10.13.0.0        10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h      00:59:30 2 100 1000
*d 10.14.0.0        10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h      00:59:30 2 100 1000
h 192.168.0.0/16    10.0.101.1      5008  2d02h          2 100 101

```

Table 20 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20 *show bgp neighbors flap-statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP route identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening has been enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between when the BGP process scans for the specified address family and subaddress family.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
From	IP address of the peer that advertised this route.

Table 20 *show bgp neighbors flap-statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Flaps	Number of times the route has flapped.
Duration	Time (in hours:minutes:seconds) since the router noticed the first flap.
Reuse	Time (in hours:minutes:seconds) after which the path is made available.
Path	Autonomous system path to reach the destination network.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command with the **performance-statistics** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 10.0.101.2 performance-statistics
```

```
BGP neighbor is 10.0.101.2, remote AS 1
  Read 3023 messages (58639 bytes) in 3019 calls (time spent: 1.312 secs)
  Read throttled 0 times
  Processed 3023 inbound messages (time spent: 0.198 secs)
  Wrote 58410 bytes in 6062 calls (time spent: 3.041 secs)
  Processing write list: wrote 0 messages in 0 calls (time spent: 0.000 secs)
  Processing write queue: wrote 3040 messages in 3040 calls (time spent: 0.055 secs)

  Received 3023 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 3040 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
```

[Table 21](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21 *show bgp neighbors performance-statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Read	Indicates the number of messages received from the neighbor, the total size of received messages, the number of read operations performed, and the real time spent (in seconds) by the process performing read operations for this neighbor.
Read throttled	Number of times that reading from the TCP connection to this neighbor has been throttled. Throttling is due to a backlog of messages that have been read but not processed.
inbound messages	Number of read messages that have been processed, and the real time spent processing inbound messages for this neighbor.
Wrote	Amount of data that has been sent to this neighbor, number of write operations performed, and the real time spent by the process performing write operations for this neighbor.
Processing write list	Number of messages written from the write list to this neighbor, number of times the write list has been processed, and real time spent processing the write list. Note Write lists typically contain only update messages.
Processing write queue	Number of messages written from the write queue to this neighbor, number of times the write queue has been processed, and real time spent processing the write queue.

Table 21 *show bgp neighbors performance-statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Received	Number of messages received from this neighbor, number of notification messages received and processed from this neighbor, and number of messages that have been received, but not yet processed.
Sent	Number of messages sent to this neighbor, number of notification messages generated to be sent to this neighbor, and number of messages queued to be sent to this neighbor.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp neighbors** command with the **configuration** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp neighbors 10.0.101.1 configuration

neighbor 10.0.101.1
  remote-as 2 []
  bfd fast-detect []
  address-family ipv4 unicast []
    policy pass-all in []
    policy pass-all out []
  address-family ipv4 multicast []
    policy pass-all in []
    policy pass-all out []
```

Table 22 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22 *show bgp neighbors configuration Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
neighbor	IP address configuration of the neighbor.
remote-as	Remote autonomous system configured on the neighbor.
bfd fast-detect	BFD parameter configured on the neighbor.
address-family	Address family and subsequent address family configured on the router.
route-policy pass-all in	Route policy configured for inbound updates.
route-policy pass-all out	Route policy configured for outbound updates.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear bgp	Resets a BGP connection or session.
network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
show bgp dampened-paths	Displays BGP dampened routes.

Command	Description
show bgp flap-statistics	Displays BGP routes that have flapped.
show bgp neighbor-group	Displays information about the BGP configuration for neighbor groups.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors, including received prefix filters.
shutdown (BGP)	Disables a neighbor without removing all of its configuration.

show bgp nexthops

To display statistical information about the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) next-hops, use the **show bgp nexthops** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast]] nexthops [statistics] [speaker speaker-id]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled-unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
statistics	(Optional) Specifies nexthop statistics.
speaker <i>speaker-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies a speaker process ID.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

■ show bgp nexthops

The **show bgp nexthops** command displays statistical information about next-hop notifications, the time spent processing the notifications, and details about each next-hop that has been registered with the Routing Information Base (RIB).

Use the **vrf vrf-name** keyword and argument to display only the next-hops present in the specified VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

The next-hop information is displayed for all active speaker processes in distributed mode. Each speaker displays a set of next-hops that belongs to the prefixes received by the speaker and next-hops that belong to best paths that were received by other speaker processes. Use the **speaker speaker-id** keyword and argument to display information for only the specified speaker process. The distributed mode must be defined using the **distributed speaker** command for the **speaker** keyword to be available.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp nexthops** command with the VRF specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf all nexthops
```

```
VRF: red
=====
```

```
Total Nexthop Processing
  Time Spent: 0.001 secs
```

```
Maximum Nexthop Processing
  Received: 00:00:38
  Bestpath Deleted: 0
  Bestpath Changed: 150
  Time Spent: 1.000 msec
```

```
Last Notification Processing
  Received: 00:00:38
  Time Spent: 1.000 msec
```

```
IPv4 Unicast is active
Nexthop Count: 13
Critical Trigger Delay: 6msec
Non-critical Trigger Delay: 8msec
```

```
Total Critical Notifications Received: 5
Total Non-critical Notifications Received: 0
Bestpaths Deleted After Last Walk: 0
Bestpaths Changed After Last Walk: 100
```

```
Status codes: R/UR Reachable/Unreachable
               C/NC Connected/Not-connected
               L/NL Local/Non-local
               I   Invalid (Policy Match Failed)
```

Next-hop	Status	Metric	Notf	LastRIBEvent	RefCount
12.0.1.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:18 (Reg)	0
12.0.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:18 (Reg)	0
12.0.2.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:17 (Reg)	0
100.5.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	30
100.4.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	30
100.7.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:12 (Reg)	40
100.6.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:12 (Reg)	40

```

100.1.0.1      [UR]      4294967295      1/0      00:00:38 (Cri)      30
100.3.0.1      [UR]      4294967295      1/0      00:00:38 (Cri)      30
100.2.0.1      [UR]      4294967295      1/0      00:00:38 (Cri)      30
100.9.0.1      [R] [C] [NL]      0          0/0      00:04:12 (Reg)      40
100.8.0.1      [R] [C] [NL]      0          0/0      00:04:12 (Reg)      40
100.10.0.1     [R] [C] [NL]      0          0/0      00:04:12 (Reg)      40

```

```

VRF: blue
=====

```

```

Total Nexthop Processing
  Time Spent: 0.003 secs

```

```

Maximum Nexthop Processing
  Received: 00:00:38
  Bestpath Deleted: 0
  Bestpath Changed: 100
  Time Spent: 3.000 msec

```

```

Last Notification Processing
  Received: 00:00:38
  Time Spent: 3.000 msec

```

```

IPv4 Unicast is active
Nexthop Count: 12
Critical Trigger Delay: 6msec
Non-critical Trigger Delay: 8msec

```

```

Total Critical Notifications Received: 5
Total Non-critical Notifications Received: 0
Bestpath Deleted After Last Walk: 0
Bestpath Changed After Last Walk: 50

```

```

Status codes: R/UR Reachable/Unreachable
               C/NC Connected/Not-connected
               L/NL Local/Non-local
               I      Invalid (Policy Match Failed)

```

Next-hop	Status	Metric	Notf	LastRIBEvent	RefCount
12.0.4.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:17 (Reg)	0
12.0.3.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:17 (Reg)	0
200.9.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:12 (Reg)	20
200.8.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:12 (Reg)	20
200.10.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:12 (Reg)	20
200.1.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	20
200.3.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	20
200.2.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	20
200.5.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	20
200.4.0.1	[UR]	4294967295	1/0	00:00:38 (Cri)	20
200.7.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:13 (Reg)	20
200.6.0.1	[R] [C] [NL]	0	0/0	00:04:13 (Reg)	20

Table 23 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23 *show bgp vrf all nexthops Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
VRF	Name of the VRF.
Total Nexthop Processing Time Spent	Time spent processing trigger delays for critical and noncritical events for the VRF or address family. The time is specified in seconds.

Table 23 *show bgp vrf all nexthops Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Maximum Nexthop Processing	Time that has passed since the reception of the nexthop notification that resulted in spending the maximum amount of processing time for all notifications.
Last Notification Processing	Time that has passed since the last nexthop notification was received.
IPv4 Unicast is active.	VRF specified output that indicates the IPv4 unicast address family is active within the VRF.
Nexthop Count	Number of next-hops for the VRF or address family.
Critical Trigger Delay	Configured critical trigger delay.
Non-critical Trigger Delay	Configured noncritical trigger delay.
Total Critical Notifications Received	Number of critical notifications received.
Total Non-critical Notifications Received	Number of noncritical notifications received.
Bestpaths Deleted After Last Walk	Number of best paths deleted due to the last notification.
Bestpaths Changed After Last Walk	Number of best paths modified due to the last notification.
Next-hop	IP address of the next-hop.
Status	Status of the next-hop.
Metric	IGP metric of the next-hop.
Notf	Number of critical and noncritical notifications received.
LastRIBEvent	When the last notification was received from the RIB.
RefCount	The number of neighbors or prefixes that refer to the next-hop.
Address Family	Name of the address family.

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp redistribute-internal	Specifies the delay for triggering BGP next-hop calculations.

show bgp paths

To display all the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) paths in the database, use the **show bgp paths** command in EXEC mode.

show bgp paths [**detail**] [**debug**] [**regexp** *regular-expression*]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed attribute information.
	debug	(Optional) Displays attribute process ID, hash bucket, and hash chain ID attribute information.
	regexp <i>regular-expression</i>	(Optional) Specifies an autonomous system path that matches the regular expression.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the show bgp paths command to display information about AS paths and the associated attributes with which the paths were received.
	If no options are specified, all stored AS paths are displayed with the number of routes using each path.

**Note**

The AS path information is stored independently of the address family, making it possible that routes from different address families could be using the same path.

Use the *regular-expression* argument to limit the output to only those paths that match the specified regular expression. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Getting Started Guide* for information on regular expressions.

Use the **detail** keyword to display detailed information on the attributes stored with the AS path.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp paths** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp paths detail
```

Proc	Attributes	Refcount	Metric	Path
Spk 0	ORG AS LOCAL	7	0	i
Spk 0	ORG AS LOCAL COMM EXTCOMM	3	0	21 i
Spk 0	MET ORG AS	3	55	2 i
Spk 0	ORG AS	3	0	2 10 11 i
Spk 0	ORG AS COMM	3	0	2 10 11 i
Spk 0	MET ORG AS ATOM	3	2	2 3 4 ?
Spk 0	MET ORG AS	3	1	2 3 4 e
Spk 0	MET ORG AS	3	0	2 3 4 i

[Table 24](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 24 *show bgp paths Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Proc	ID of the process in which the path is stored. This is always “Spk 0.”
Attributes	Attributes that are present. The following may appear: MET—Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute is present. ORG—Origin attribute is present. AS—AS path attribute is present. LOCAL—Local preference attribute is present. AGG—Aggregator attribute is present. COMM—Communities attribute is present. ATOM—Atomic aggregate attribute is present. EXTCOMM—Extended communities attribute is present.
NeighborAS	Autonomous system number of the neighbor, or 0, if the path originated locally.
Refcount	Number of routes using a path.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the MED metric.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.

show bgp policy

To display information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) advertisements under a proposed policy, use the **show bgp policy** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf { vrf-name |
all } [ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] policy [neighbor
ip-address] [sent-advertisements | route-policy route-policy-name] [summary]
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd rd-address	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
neighbor	(Optional) Previews advertisements for a single neighbor.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of a single neighbor.
sent-advertisements	(Optional) Displays the routes that have been advertised to neighbors. If a route has not yet been advertised to the neighbor, it is not shown.
route-policy	(Optional) Displays advertisements for an output route policy.
<i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the route policy.
summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of the BGP advertisements.

Defaults

Advertisements for all neighbors are displayed if the **neighbor ip-address** keyword and argument are not specified. If no address family is specified, the default address family is IPv4. If no subaddress family is specified, the default subaddress family is unicast.

Command Modes

EXEC

show bgp policy

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Use the **show bgp policy** command to display routes that would be advertised to neighbors under a proposed policy. Unlike in the situation with the **show bgp advertised** command, the information displayed reflects any modifications made to the routes when executing the specified policy.

Use the **neighbor** keyword to limit the output to routes advertised to a particular neighbor. Use the **sent-advertisements** keyword to change the output in either of two ways:

- If a policy is not specified explicitly, any policy configured on the neighbor (using the **route-policy (BGP)** command) is executed before the routes are displayed.
- Only routes that have already been advertised to the neighbor (and not withdrawn) are displayed. Routes that have not yet been advertised are not displayed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp policy** command with the **summary** keyword in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp policy summary

Network          Next-hop        From            Advertised to
172.16.1.0/24     10.0.101.1     10.0.101.1     10.0.101.2
                  10.0.101.3
172.17.0.0/16     0.0.0.0        Local           10.0.101.1
                  10.0.101.2
                  10.0.101.3
```

Table 25 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 25 *show bgp policy summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
From	IP address of the peer that advertised this route.
Local	Indicates the route originated on the local system.
Local Aggregate	Indicates the route is an aggregate created on the local system.
Advertised to	Indicates the neighbors to which this route was advertised.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp policy** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp policy

11.0.0.0/24 is advertised to 10.4.101.1
  Path info:
    neighbor: Local          neighbor router id: 10.4.0.1
    valid local best
  Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 0.0.0.0
    MET ORG AS
    origin: IGP metric: 0
    aspath:
  Attributes after outbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 10.4.0.1
    MET ORG AS
    origin: IGP metric: 0
    aspath: 1

11.0.0.0/24 is advertised to 10.4.101.2
  Path info:
    neighbor: Local          neighbor router id: 10.4.0.1
    valid local best
  Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 0.0.0.0
    MET ORG AS
    origin: IGP metric: 0
    aspath:
  Attributes after outbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 10.4.0.1
    MET ORG AS
    origin: IGP metric: 0
    aspath:

11.0.0.0/24 is advertised to 10.4.101.3
  Path info:
    neighbor: Local          neighbor router id: 10.4.0.1
    valid local best
  Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 0.0.0.0
    MET ORG AS
    origin: IGP metric: 0
    aspath:
  Attributes after outbound policy was applied:
    next-hop: 10.4.0.1
    MET ORG AS
```

■ **show bgp policy**

```

origin: IGP metric: 0
aspath:

12.0.0.0/24 is advertised to 10.4.101.2
Path info:
  neighbor: 10.4.101.1      neighbor router id: 10.4.101.1
  valid external best
Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
  next-hop: 10.4.101.1
  ORG AS
  origin: IGP neighbor as: 2
  aspath: 2 3 4
Attributes after outbound policy was applied:
  next-hop: 10.4.101.1
  ORG AS
  origin: IGP neighbor as: 2
  aspath:2 3 4

12.0.0.0/24 is advertised to 10.4.101.3
Path info:
  neighbor: 10.4.101.1      neighbor router id: 10.4.101.1
  valid external best
Attributes after inbound policy was applied:
  next-hop: 10.4.101.1
  ORG AS
  origin: IGP neighbor as: 2
  aspath: 2 3 4
Attributes after outbound policy was applied:
  next-hop: 10.4.101.1
  ORG AS
  origin: IGP neighbor as: 2
  aspath:2 3 4

```

Table 26 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 26 *show bgp policy Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Is advertised to	IP address of the peer to which this route is advertised. If the route is advertised to multiple peers, information is shown separately for each peer.
neighbor	IP address of the peer that advertised this route, or one of the following: Local—Route originated on the local system. Local Aggregate—Route is an aggregate created on the local system.
neighbor router id	BGP identifier for the peer, or for the local system if the route originated on the local system.
Not advertised to any peer	Indicates the no-advertise well-known community is associated with this route. Routes with this community are not advertised to any BGP peers.
Not advertised to any EBGp peer	Indicates the no-export well-known community is associated with this route. Routes with this community are not advertised to external BGP peers, even if those peers are in the same confederation as the local router.

Table 26 *show bgp policy Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Not advertised outside the local AS	Indicates the local-AS well-known community is associated with this route. Routes with this community value are not advertised outside the local autonomous system or confederation boundary.
(Received from a RR-client)	Path was received from a route reflector client.
(received-only)	Path is not used for routing purposes. It is used to support soft reconfiguration, and records the path attributes before inbound policy was applied to a path received from a peer. A path marked “received-only” indicates that either the path was dropped by inbound policy, or that a copy of path information was created and then modified for routing use.
(received & used)	Indicates that the path is used both for soft reconfiguration and routing purposes. The marking of a path “(received & used)” implies that the path information was not modified by inbound policy.
valid	Path is valid.
redistributed	Path is locally sourced through redistribution.
aggregated	Path is locally sourced through aggregation.
local	Path is locally sourced through the network command.
confed	Path was received from a confederation peer.
best	Path is selected as best.
multipath	Path is one of multiple paths selected for load-sharing purposes.
dampinfo	Indicates dampening information: Penalty—Current penalty for this path. Flapped—Number of times the route has flapped. In—Time (hours:minutes:seconds) since the network first flapped. Reuse in—Time (hours:minutes:seconds) after which the path is available. This field is displayed only if the path is currently suppressed.

Table 26 *show bgp policy Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Attributes after inbound policy was applied	Displays attributes associated with the received route, after any inbound policy has been applied. AGG—Aggregator attribute is present. AS—AS path attribute is present. ATOM—Atomic aggregate attribute is present. COMM—Communities attribute is present. EXTCOMM—Extended communities attribute is present. LOCAL—Local preference attribute is present. MET—Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute is present. next-hop—IP address of the next system used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network. ORG—Origin attribute is present.
origin	Origin of the path: IGP—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was sourced by BGP using a network or aggregate-address command. EGP—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol. incomplete—Origin of the path is not clear; in example, a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
neighbor as	First autonomous system (AS) number in the AS path.
aggregator	Indicates that the path was received with the aggregator attribute. The AS number and router-id of the system that performed the aggregation are shown.
metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the MED metric.
localpref	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system
aspath	AS path associated with the route.
community	Community attributes associated with the path. Community values are displayed in AA:NN format, except for the following well-known communities: Local-AS—Community with value 4294901812. Routes with this community value are not advertised outside the local autonomous system or confederation boundary. no-advertise—Community with value 4294901813. Routes with this community value are not advertised to any BGP peers. no-export—Community with value 4294901814. Routes with this community are not advertised to external BGP peers, even if those peers are in the same confederation as the local router.

Table 26 *show bgp policy Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Extended community	Extended community attributes associated with the path. For known extended community types, the following codes may be displayed: RT—Route target community SoO—Site of Origin community LB—Link Bandwidth community
Originator	Router ID of the originating router when route reflection is used.
Cluster lists	Router ID or cluster ID of all route reflectors through which the route has passed.
Attributes after outbound policy was applied	Displays attributes associated with the received route, after any outbound policy has been applied. AGG—Aggregator attribute is present. AS—AS path attribute is present. ATOM—Atomic aggregate attribute is present. COMM—Communities attribute is present. EXTCOMM—Extended communities attribute is present. LOCAL—Local preference attribute is present. MET—Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute is present. next-hop—IP address of the next system used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network. ORG—Origin attribute is present.

Related Commands

Command	Description
route-policy (BGP)	Applies an inbound or outbound routing policy to a neighbor.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
show bgp advertised	Displays routes advertised to neighbors.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.
show bgp route-policy	Displays BGP information about networks that match an outbound route policy.

show bgp process

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) process information, use the **show bgp process** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast | multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast ] process [performance-statistics] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies the unicast subaddress family.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies the multicast subaddress family.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
performance-statistics	(Optional) Displays performance statistics relative to the work done by the specified process.
detail	(Optional) Specifies detailed process information.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

Use the **show bgp process** command to display status and summary information for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) process. The output shows various global and address family-specific BGP configurations. A summary of the number of neighbors, update messages, and notification messages sent and received by the process is also displayed.

Use the **detail** keyword to display detailed process information. The detailed process information shows the memory used by each of various internal structure types.

Use the **performance-statistics** keyword to display a summary or detail of work done by the BGP processes. The summary display shows the real time spent performing certain operations and the time stamps for state transitions during initial convergence.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp process** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp process
```

```
BGP Process Information
BGP is operating in STANDALONE mode
Autonomous System: 1
Router ID: 10.0.0.5 (manually configured)
Cluster ID: 10.0.0.5
Fast external fallover enabled
Neighbor logging is enabled
Enforce first AS enabled
Default local preference: 100
Default keepalive: 60
Update delay: 120
Generic scan interval: 60
```

```
Address family: IPv4 Unicast
Dampening is enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Scan interval: 60
Main Table Version: 150
IGP notification: IGP notified
```

```
Node          Process      Nbrs Estab Rst Upd-Rcvd Upd-Sent Nfn-Rcvd Nfn-Sent
node0_0_CPU0 Speaker      3     2   1      20      10       0       0
```

Table 27 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27 *show bgp process Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP is operating in	Indicates BGP is operating in standalone mode. This is the only supported mode.
Autonomous System	Autonomous system number for the local system.
Router ID	BGP identifier assigned to the local system. If this is explicitly configured using the bgp router-id command, “manually configured” is displayed. If the router ID is not manually configured, it is determined from a global router ID. If no global ID is available, the router ID is shown as 0.0.0.0.

Table 27 *show bgp process Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Confederation ID	Confederation identifier for the local system.
Cluster ID	Cluster identifier for the local system. If this is manually configured using the bgp cluster-id command, “manually configured” is displayed.
Default metric	This is controlled by the default-metric command.
Fast external fallover enabled	Indicates whether fast external fallover is enabled. This is controlled by the bgp fast-external-fallover disable command.
Neighbor logging enabled	Indicates whether logging of peer connection up and down transitions is enabled. This is controlled by the bgp log neighbor changes disable command.
Enforce first AS enabled	Indicates that strict checking of the first AS number in paths received from external BGP peers is enabled. This is controlled by the bgp enforce-first-as disable command.
iBGP to IGP redistribution	Indicates internal redistribution is enabled using the bgp redistribution-internal command.
Treating missing MED as worst	Indicates missing Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric values are treated as worst in the route selection algorithm. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst command. As MED is an optional attribute, the bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst command controls how to treat a path with no MED. By default, a condition in which there is no MED is treated as best (a value of 0 is assigned) but with the MED option set, a missing MED is treated as worst.
Always compare MED is enabled	Indicates that the MED is always used during the route selection algorithm, even when paths are received from external BGP neighbors in different autonomous systems. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med always command.
AS Path ignore is enabled	Indicates that the AS path length is ignored by the route selection algorithm. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath as-path ignore command.
Comparing MED from confederation peers	Indicates that the MED values are used in the route selection algorithm when comparing routes received from confederation peers. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med confed command.
Comparing router ID for eBGP paths	Indicates that the router ID is used as a tiebreaker by the route selection algorithm when comparing identical routes received from different external BGP neighbors. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath compare-routerid command.
Default local preference	Default local preference value used for BGP routes. This is controlled by the bgp default local-preference command.
Default keepalive	Default keepalive interval. This is controlled by the timers bgp command.
Graceful restart enabled	Indicates that the graceful restart capability is enabled. The configuration commands affecting graceful restart behavior are: bgp graceful-restart , bgp graceful-restart purge-time , bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time , bgp graceful-restart restart-time , and bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset .
Update delay	Maximum time that a BGP process stays in read-only mode.

Table 27 *show bgp process Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for address family-independent tasks. This is controlled by the bgp scan-time command.
Dampening	Indicates whether dampening is enabled for the specified address family. This is controlled by the dampening command.
Client reflection	Indicates whether client-to-client route reflection is enabled for the specified address family. This is controlled by the bgp client-to-client reflection disable command.
Scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for the given address family. This is controlled by the bgp scan-time command in address family configuration mode.
Main Table Version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
IGP notification	Indicates whether Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP) have been notified of BGP convergence for the specified address family.
Node	Node on which the process is executing.
Process	Type of BGP process.
Speaker	Speaker process. A speaker process is responsible for receiving, processing, and sending BGP messages to configured neighbors.
Nbrs	Number of neighbors for which the process is responsible.
Estab	Number of neighbors that have connections in the established state for this process.
Rst	Number of times this process was restarted.
Upd-Rcvd	Number of update messages received by the process.
Upd-Sent	Number of update messages sent by the process.
Nfn-Rcvd	Number of notification messages received by the process.
Nfn-Sent	Number of notification messages sent by the process.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp process** command with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp all all process detail
```

```
BGP Process Information
BGP is operating in STANDALONE mode
Autonomous System: 1
Router ID: 10.0.0.5 (manually configured)
Cluster ID: 10.0.0.5
Fast external fallover enabled
Neighbor logging is enabled
Enforce first AS enabled
Default local preference: 100
Default keepalive: 60
Update delay: 120
Generic scan interval: 60
```

```
BGP Speaker process: 0, location node0_0_0
Neighbors: 3, established: 2
```

■ **show bgp process**

```

Updates:                Sent      Received
Notifications:         3          15
                        0          0

                        Number      Memory Used
Attributes:             12         1104
AS Paths:               10         400
Communities:            2         1080
Extended communities:   1         40
Route Reflector Entries: 0         0
Route-map Cache Entries: 0         0
Filter-list Cache Entries: 0       0
Next-hop Cache Entries:  2         80
Update messages queued: 0

Address family: IPv4 Unicast
Dampening is enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Main Table Version: 12
IGP notification: IGP notified

State: normal mode.
BGP Table Version: 12
Network Entries: 15, Soft Reconfig Entries: 0
Dampened Paths: 0, History Paths: 9

                        Allocated    Freed
Prefixes:              15           0
Paths:                 19           0

                        Number      Memory Used
Prefixes:              15         1230
Paths:                 19         760

```

[Table 28](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 28 *show bgp process detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP is operating in	Indicates whether BGP is operating in standalone mode.
Autonomous System	Autonomous system number for the local system.
Router ID	BGP identifier assigned to the local system. If this is explicitly configured using the bgp router-id command, “manually configured” is displayed. If the router ID is not manually configured, it is determined from a global router ID. If the global ID is not available, the router ID is shown as 0.0.0.0.
Confederation ID	Confederation identifier for the local system.
Cluster ID	Cluster identifier for the local system. If this is manually configured using the bgp cluster-id command, “manually configured” is displayed.
Default metric	Default metric.
Fast external fallover enabled	Indicates whether fast external fallover is enabled.
Neighbor logging enabled	Indicates whether logging of peer connection up and down transitions is enabled.
Enforce first AS enabled	Indicates that strict checking of the first autonomous system (AS) number in paths received from external BGP peers is enabled.

Table 28 *show bgp process detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
iBGP to IGP redistribution	Indicates internal redistribution is enabled using the bgp redistribution-internal command.
Treating missing MED as worst	Indicates missing MED metric values are treated as worst in the route selection algorithm. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst command.
Always compare MED is enabled	Indicates that the MED is always used during the route selection algorithm, even when paths are received from external BGP neighbors in different autonomous systems. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med always command.
AS Path ignore is enabled	Indicates that the AS path length is ignored by the route selection algorithm. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath as-path ignore command.
Comparing MED from confederation peers	Indicates that the MED values are used in the route selection algorithm when comparing routes received from confederation peers. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med confed command.
Comparing router ID for eBGP paths	Indicates that the router ID is used as a tiebreaker by the route selection algorithm when comparing identical routes received from different external BGP neighbors. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath compare-routerid command.
Default local preference	Default local preference value used for BGP routes.
Default keepalive	Default keepalive interval. This is controlled by the timers bgp command.
Graceful restart enabled	Indicates that the graceful restart capability is enabled. The configuration commands affecting graceful restart behavior are bgp graceful-restart , bgp graceful-restart purge-time , bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time , bgp graceful-restart restart-time , and bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset .
Update delay	Maximum time that a BGP process stays in read-only mode.
Generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for address family-independent tasks. This is controlled by the bgp scan-time command.
BGP Speaker Process	Speaker process responsible for receiving, processing, and sending BGP messages.
Node	Node on which the specified process is executing.
Neighbors	Number of neighbors for which the specified process is responsible.
established	Number of neighbors that have connections in the established state for the specified process.
Updates	Number of update messages sent and received by the specified process.
Notifications	Number of notification messages sent and received by the specified process.
Attributes	Number of unique sets of attribute information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by the attribute information.
AS Paths	Number of unique autonomous system paths stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by the AS path information.
Communities	Number of unique sets of community information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by them.

Table 28 *show bgp process detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Extended communities	Number of unique sets of extended community information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by them.
Route Reflector Entries	Number of unique sets of route reflector information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by them.
Nexthop Entries	Number of entries and memory usage for cached next-hop information.
Update messages queued	Total number of update messages queued to be sent across all neighbors for which the specified process is responsible.
Address family	Specified address family.
Dampening	Indicates whether dampening is enabled for the specified address family.
Client reflection	Indicates whether client-to-client route reflection is enabled for the specified address family. This is controlled by the bgp client-to-client reflection disable command.
Scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for the given address family. This is controlled by the bgp scan-time command.
Main Table Version	Last version of the local BGP database for the specified address family that was injected into the main routing table.
IGP notification	Indicates whether IGP has been notified of BGP convergence for the specified address family.
RIB has converged	Indicates whether the main routing table version has converged and the version at which it converged.
State	BGP system state for the specified address family and process. This may be one of the following: read-only mode—Initial set of updates is being recovered. In this mode, route selection is not performed, routes are not installed in the global RIB, and updates are not advertised to peers. best-path calculation mode—Route selection is being performed for the routes that were received while in read-only mode. import mode—Routes are imported from one VRF to another VRF once the best paths are calculated. This mode is supported in VPNv4 unicast address family mode. RIB update mode—Routes that were selected in best-path calculation mode are being installed in the global RIB. label allocation mode—Labels are allocated for the received prefixes based on the requirement. normal mode—Best paths are sent to the peers for routes that exist in the RIB. The route selection, import processing, RIB updates, and label allocation are performed as new updates are received.
BGP Table Version	Last version used in the BGP database for received routes.
Attribute download	Indicates whether the RIB attribute download is enabled.
Network Entries	Number of sets of prefix information held in the specified BGP process for the specified address family.

Table 28 *show bgp process detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Soft Reconfig Entries	Number of sets of prefix information that are present only for the purpose of supporting soft reconfiguration.
Dampened Paths	Number of routes that are suppressed due to dampening for the specified address family.
History Paths	Number of routes that are currently withdrawn, but are being maintained to preserve dampening information.
Prefixes (Allocated/Freed)	Number of sets of prefix information for the specified address family that have been allocated and freed during the lifetime of the process.
Paths (Allocated/Freed)	Number of sets of route information for the specified address family that have been allocated and freed during the lifetime of the process.
Prefixes (Number/Memory Used)	Number of sets of prefix information currently allocated for the specified address family, and the amount of memory used by them.
Paths (Number/Memory Used)	Number of sets of route information currently allocated for the specified address family, and the amount of memory used by them.

■ show bgp process

The following is sample output from the **show bgp process** command with the **performance-statistics** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp process performance-statistics
```

```
BGP Process Information
BGP is operating in STANDALONE mode
Autonomous System: 1
Router ID: 10.0.0.5 (manually configured)
Cluster ID: 10.0.0.5
Fast external fallover enabled
Neighbor logging is enabled
Enforce first AS enabled
Default local preference: 100
Default keepalive: 60
Update delay: 120
Generic scan interval: 60
```

```
Address family: IPv4 Unicast
Dampening is not enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Scan interval: 60
Main Table Version: 10
IGP notification: IGP notified
RIB has converged: version 0
```

```
Address family: IPv4 Multicast
Dampening is not enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Scan interval: 60
Main Table Version: 3
RIB has converged: version 0
```

```
Address family: IPv6 Unicast
Dampening is not enabled
Client reflection is enabled
Scan interval: 60
Main Table Version: 3
RIB has converged: version 0
```

Node	Process	Read	Write	Inbound
node0_0_CPU0	Speaker	0.09	0.03	0.04

Address Family IPv4 Unicast:

Process	Conv	Nbr Estab	Bestpath	RIB Inst	Read/Write	Last Upd
Speaker	No	0	120	120	120	121

Address Family IPv4 Multicast:

Process	Conv	Nbr Estab	Bestpath	RIB Inst	Read/Write	Last Upd
Speaker	Yes	0	120	120	120	121

Address Family IPv4 Multicast converged in 121 seconds.

Address Family IPv6 Unicast:

Process	Conv	Nbr Estab	Bestpath	RIB Inst	Read/Write	Last Upd
Speaker	Yes	0	120	120	120	121

Address Family IPv6 Unicast converged in 121 seconds.

Process	Conv	Nbr	Estab	Bestpath	RIB Inst	Read/Write	Last Upd
Speaker	No		0	120	120	120	---

Table 29 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 29 *show bgp process performance-statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP is operating in	Indicates whether BGP is operating in standalone mode.
Autonomous system	Autonomous system number for the local system.
Router ID	BGP identifier assigned to the local system. If this is explicitly configured using the bgp router-id command, “manually configured” is displayed. If the router ID is not manually configured, it is determined from a global router ID. If the global ID is not available, the router ID is shown as 0.0.0.0.
Confederation ID	Confederation identifier for the local system.
Cluster ID	The cluster identifier for the local system. If this is manually configured using the bgp cluster-id command, “manually configured” is displayed.
Default metric	This is controlled by the default-metric command.
Fast external fallover enabled	Indicates whether fast external fallover is enabled.
Neighbor logging enabled	Indicates whether logging of peer connection up and down transitions is enabled. This is controlled by the bgp log neighbor changes disable command.
Enforce first AS enabled	Indicates that strict checking of the first AS number in paths received from external BGP peers is enabled.
iBGP to IGP redistribution	Indicates internal redistribution is enabled using the bgp redistribution-internal command.
Treating missing MED as worst	Indicates missing MED metric values are treated as worst in the route selection algorithm. This is controlled using the bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst command.
Always compare MED is enabled	Indicates that the MED is always used during the route selection algorithm, even when paths are received from external BGP neighbors in different autonomous systems. This setting is controlled by the bgp bestpath med always command.
AS Path ignore is enabled	Indicates that the AS path length is ignored by the route selection algorithm. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath as-path ignore command.
Comparing MED from confederation peers	Indicates that the MED values are used in the route selection algorithm when comparing routes received from confederation peers. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath med confed command.
Comparing router ID for eBGP paths	Indicates that the router ID is used as a tiebreaker by the route selection algorithm when comparing identical routes received from different external BGP neighbors. This is controlled by the bgp bestpath compare-routerid command.
Default local preference	Default local preference value used for BGP routes.

Table 29 *show bgp process performance-statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Default keepalive	Default keepalive interval. This setting is controlled by the timers bgp command.
Graceful restart enabled	Indicates that the graceful restart capability is enabled. The configuration commands affecting graceful restart behavior are: bgp graceful-restart , bgp graceful-restart purge-time , bgp graceful-restart stalepath-time , bgp graceful-restart restart-time , and bgp graceful-restart graceful-reset .
Update delay	Maximum time that a BGP process stays in read-only mode.
Generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for address family-independent tasks. This setting is controlled by the bgp scan-time command in router configuration mode.
Address family	Specified address family.
Dampening	Indicates whether dampening is enabled for the specified address family.
Client reflection	Indicates whether client-to-client route reflection is enabled for the specified address family. This is controlled by the bgp client-to-client reflection disable command.
Scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between BGP scans for the given address family. This is controlled by the bgp scan-time command.
Main Table Version	Last version of the local BGP database for the specified address family that was injected into the main routing table.
IGP notification	Indicates whether IGP has been notified of BGP convergence for the specified address family.
Node	Node on which the process is executing.
Process	BGP process.
Speaker	Speaker process. The speaker process is responsible for receiving, processing and sending BGP messages.
Read	Real time (in seconds) spent reading messages from peers by this process.
Write	Real time (in seconds) spent writing messages to peers by this process.
Inbound	The real time (in seconds) spent processing messages read from peers by this process.
Config	Real time (in seconds) spent processing configuration commands by this process.
Data	Real time (in seconds) spent providing operational data by this process.
Conv	Indicates whether the process has converged after the initial update.
Nbr Estab	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time when the first neighbor became established.
Bestpath	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time the best-path calculation mode was entered.
RIB Inst	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time RIB update mode was entered.
Read/Write	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time normal mode was entered.

Table 29 *show bgp process performance-statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Last Upd	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time the last update was sent to a neighbor.
Address Family IPv4 Unicast converged in <i>n</i> seconds	Indicates that BGP has reached initial convergence for the IPv4 unicast address family. The time taken for convergence is shown.

The following is sample output from the **show bgp process** command with the **performance-statistics** and **detail** keywords:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp process performance-statistics detail
```

```
BGP Speaker process: 0, Node: node0_0_CPU0
Restart count: 2
Neighbors: 3, established: 2
```

	Sent	Received
Updates:	20	20
Notifications:	0	0

	Number	Memory Used
Attributes:	2	184
AS Paths:	2	48
Communities:	0	0
Extended communities:	0	0
Route Reflector Entries:	0	0
Route-map Cache Entries:	0	0
Filter-list Cache Entries:	0	0
Next-hop Cache Entries:	2	80
Update messages queued:	0	

```
Read 14 messages (1142 bytes) in 12 calls (time spent: 0.024 secs)
Read throttled 0 times
Processed 14 inbound messages (time spent: 0.132 secs)
Wrote 2186 bytes in 24 calls (time spent: 0.024 secs)
Processing write list: wrote 18 messages in 4 calls (time spent: 0.000 secs)
Processing write queue: wrote 10 messages in 20 calls (time spent: 0.000 secs)
Socket setup (LPTS): 4 calls (time spent: 0.010 secs)
Configuration: 1 requests (time spent: 0.002 secs)
Operational data: 9 requests (time spent: 0.026 secs)
```

```
State: normal mode.
BGP Table Version: 150
Network Entries: 149, Soft Reconfig Entries: 0
```

	Allocated	Freed
Prefixes:	149	0
Paths:	200	0

	Number	Memory Used
Prefixes:	149	12516
Paths:	200	8000

```
Updates generated: 149 prefixes in 8 messages from 2 calls (time spent: 0.046 secs)
Scanner: 2 scanner runs (time spent: 0.008 secs)
```

■ **show bgp process**

```
RIB update: 1 rib update runs, 149 prefixes installed (time spent: 0.024 secs)
Process has converged for IPv4 Unicast.
```

```
First neighbor established: 1082604050s
Entered DO_BESTPATH mode: 1082604055s
Entered DO_RIBUPD mode: 1082604055s
Entered Normal mode: 1082604055s
Latest UPDATE sent: 1082604056s
```

Table 30 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 30 *show bgp process performance-statistics detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Process	The specified process.
Location	Node in which the specified process is executing.
Neighbors	Number of neighbors for which the specified process is responsible.
established	Number of neighbors that have connections in the established state for the specified process.
Updates	Number of update messages sent and received by the specified process.
Notifications	Number of notification messages sent and received by the specified process.
Attributes	Number of unique sets of attribute information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by the attribute information.
AS Paths	Number of unique autonomous system paths stored in the specified process, and the amount of memory used by the AS path information.
Communities	Number of unique sets of community information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by them.
Extended communities	Number of unique sets of extended community information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by them.
Route Reflector Entries	Number of unique sets of route reflector information stored in the specified process and the amount of memory used by them.
Route-map Cache Entries	Number of entries and memory usage for cached results for applying a route map.
Filter-list Cache Entries	Number of entries and memory usage for cached results for applying an AS path filter list.
Next-hop Cache Entries	Number of entries and memory usage for cached next-hop information.
Update messages queued	Number of update messages queued to be sent across all neighbors for which the specified process is responsible.
Read	Indicates the number of messages read by the process, the total size of read messages, the number of read operations performed, and the real time spent by the process performing read operations.
Read throttled	Number of times that reading from TCP has been throttled due to a backlog of messages read but not processed.
inbound messages	Number of read messages that have been processed and the real time spent processing inbound messages.

Table 30 *show bgp process performance-statistics detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Wrote	Amount of data that has been written by the process, the number of write operations performed, and the real time spent by the process performing write operations.
Processing write list	Number of messages written from write lists, the number of times the write list has been processed, and the real time spent processing the write list. Note Write lists typically contain only update messages.
Processing write queue	Number of messages written from write queues, number of times the write queue has been processed, and the real time spent processing the write queue.
Socket setup	Number of socket setup operations performed and the real time spent during socket setup operations.
Configuration	Number of configuration requests received by the process and the real time spent processing configuration requests.
Operational data	Number of requests for operational data (for show commands) received by the process and the real time spent processing operation data requests
State	BGP system state for the specified address family and process. This may be one of the following: read-only mode—Initial set of updates is being recovered. In this mode, route selection is not performed, routes are not installed in the global RIB, and updates are not advertised to peers. best-path calculation mode—Route selection is being performed for the routes that were received while in read-only mode. import mode—Routes are imported from one VRF to another VRF once the best paths are calculated. This mode is supported in VPNv4 unicast address family mode. RIB update mode—Routes that were selected in best-path calculation mode are being installed in the global RIB. label allocation mode—Labels are allocated for the received prefixes based on the requirement. normal mode—Best paths are sent to the peers for routes that exist in the RIB. The route selection, import processing, RIB updates, and label allocation are performed as new updates are received.
BGP Table Version	Last version used in the BGP database for received routes.
Network Entries	Number of sets of prefix information held in the specified BGP process for the specified address family.
Soft Reconfig Entries	Number of sets of prefix information that are present only for the purpose of supporting soft reconfiguration.
Dampened Paths	Number of routes that are suppressed due to dampening for the specified address family.
History Paths	Number of routes that are currently withdrawn, but are being maintained to preserve dampening information.

Table 30 *show bgp process performance-statistics detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Prefixes (Allocated/Freed)	Number of sets of prefix information for the specified address family that have been allocated and freed during the lifetime of the process.
Paths (Allocated/Freed)	Number of sets of route information for the specified address family that have been allocated and freed during the lifetime of the process.
Prefixes (Number/Memory Used)	Number of sets of prefix information currently allocated for the specified address family and amount of memory used by them.
Paths (Number/Memory Used)	Number of sets of route information currently allocated for the specified address family and amount of memory used by them.
Updates generated	Number of prefixes for which updates have been generated, the number of messages used to advertise the updates, the number of update generation runs performed, and the real time spent generating updates for the specified address family.
Scanner	Number of times the scanner has run for the specified address family and real time spent in scanner processing.
RIB Update	Number of global routing information base update runs performed for the specified address family, number of prefixes installed, withdrawn, or modified in the global RIB during these runs, and real time spent performing these runs.
Process has converged	Indicates whether the process has reached initial convergence for the specified address family.
First neighbor established	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time the first neighbor in the process was established.
Entered DO_BESTPATH mode	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time best-path calculation mode was entered.
Entered DO_RIBUPD mode	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time RIB update mode was entered.
Entered Normal mode	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time normal mode was entered.
Last UPDATE sent	Time stamp (in seconds) recording the time the last update was sent to a neighbor.

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp bestpath as-path ignore	Sets the autonomous system path length to ignore when calculating preferred paths.
bgp bestpath compare-routerid	Compares identical routes received from external BGP (eBGP) peers during the best-path selection process and select the route with the lowest router ID.
bgp bestpath med always	Compares the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems.
bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst	Rejects paths with no MED attribute as the most undesirable MED value possible when performing path selection.

Command	Description
bgp cluster-id	Enables reflection of routes between route reflector clients using a BGP route reflector.
bgp cluster-id	Configures the cluster ID if the BGP cluster has more than one route reflector.
bgp default local-preference	Sets the default local preference value.
bgp redistribute-internal	Allows the redistribution of iBGP routes into an IGP such as Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) or Open Shortest Path First (OSPF).
bgp router-id	Configures a fixed router ID for a BGP-speaking router.
default-metric (BGP)	Sets default metric values for the BGP.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
bgp scan-time	Configures scanning intervals.
timers bgp	Sets default BGP timers.

show bgp regexp

To display routes matching the autonomous system path regular expression, use the **show bgp regexp** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 {unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel} | ipv6 unicast | all {unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel} | vpnv4 unicast | vrf {vrf-name | all} [ipv4 {unicast
| labeled-unicast} | ipv6 unicast] ] regexp regular-expression
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
<i>regular-expression</i>	Regular expression to match the BGP autonomous system paths.

Defaults

If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each configured address family and subaddress family combination. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined in turn.

Use the **show bgp regexp** command to display all routes in the specified BGP table whose autonomous system path is matched by the specified regular expression.

**Note**

If the regular expression contains spaces, it must be specified and surrounded by quotation marks.

Task ID**Task ID** **Operations**

bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp regexp** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp regexp "^3 "
```

```
BGP router identifier 10.0.0.5, local AS number 1
BGP main routing table version 64
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next-hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>i172.20.17.121  10.0.101.2              100      0 3 2000 3000 i
*>i10.0.0.0        10.0.101.2              100      0 3 100 1000 i
*>i172.5.23.0/24   10.0.101.2              100      0 3 4 60 4378 i
```

[Table 31](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 31 **show bgp regexp Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening has been enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.

Table 31 *show bgp regexp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is placed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP address of a network entity.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

Related Commands

Command	Description
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.

Command	Description
show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
show bgp route-policy	Displays BGP information about networks that match an outbound route policy.

show bgp route-policy

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information about networks that match an outbound route policy, use the **show bgp route-policy** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast |
multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf { vrf-name | all }
[ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]] route-policy
route-policy-name
```

Syntax Description	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
	labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
	all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
	tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
	all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
	vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
	rd rd-address	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
	vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
	vrf-name	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
	all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
	ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
	ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
	route-policy-name	Name of a route policy.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each address family and subaddress family combination that has been configured. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined.

A route policy must be configured to use this command. When the **show bgp route-policy** command is entered, routes in the specified BGP table are compared with the specified route policy, and all routes passed by the route policy are displayed.

If a pass clause is encountered while the route policy is being applied to the route and the route policy processing completes without hitting a drop clause, the route is displayed. The route is not displayed if a drop clause is encountered, if the route policy processing completes without hitting a pass clause, or if the specified route policy does not exist.

The information displayed does not reflect modifications the policy might make to the route. To display such modifications, use the **show bgp policy** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp route-policy** command in EXEC mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp route-policy p1

BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 729
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next-hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*  10.13.0.0/16    192.168.40.24                    0 1878 704 701 200 ?
*  10.16.0.0/16    192.168.40.24                    0 1878 704 701 i
```

[Table 32](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 32 *show bgp route-policy Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.

Table 32 *show bgp route-policy Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aggregate-address	Configures an aggregate entry in a BGP routing table.
	network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
	route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor
	route-policy	Configures a route policy.
	set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
	set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
	show bgp policy	Displays advertisements under a proposed policy.

show bgp session-group

To display information about the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration for session groups, use the **show bgp session-group** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp session-group group-name {configuration [defaults] [nvgen] | inheritance | users}
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-name</i>	Name of the session family group to display.
configuration	(Optional) Displays the effective configuration for the session group, including any inherited configuration.
defaults	(Optional) Displays all of the configuration, including default configuration.
nvgen	(Optional) Displays output in the form of the show running-config command. Note If the defaults keyword also is specified, the output is not suitable for cutting and pasting into a configuration session.
inheritance	(Optional) Displays the session groups from which this session group inherits configuration.
users	(Optional) Display the session groups, neighbor groups, and neighbors that inherit configuration from this session group.

Defaults

No default behavior or value

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show bgp session-group** command with the *group-name* **configuration** argument and keyword to display the effective configuration of a session group, including any configuration inherited from other session groups through application of the **use** command. The source for each configured command is also displayed.

Use the **defaults** keyword to display the value of all configuration, including default configuration. Use the **nvgen** keyword to display configuration in the form of the **show running-config** command output. Output in this form is suitable for cutting and pasting into a configuration session.

Use the **show bgp session-group** command with the *group-name* **inheritance** argument and keyword to display the session groups from which the specified session group inherits configuration.

Use the **show bgp session-group** command with the *group-name* **users** argument and keyword to display the neighbors, neighbor groups, and session groups that inherit configuration from the specified session group.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

For the example shown here, the following configuration is used:

```
session-group group3
  advertisement-interval 5
  dmzlink-bw
!
session-group group1
  use session-group group2
  update-source Loopback0
!
session-group group2
  use session-group group3
  ebgp-multihop 2
```

The following example shows the **show bgp session-group** command with the **configuration** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp session-group group1 configuration

session-group group1
  advertisement-interval 5[s:group2 s:group3]
  ebgp-multihop 2 [s:group2]
  update-source Loopback0 []
  dmzlink-bw [s:group2 s:group3]
```

The source of each command is shown to the right of the command. For example, **update-source** is configured directly on session group group1. The **dmzlink-bw** command is inherited from session group group2, which in turn inherits it from session group group3.

The following example shows the **show bgp session-group** command with the **users** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp session-group group2 users

IPv4 Unicast:a:group1
```

The following example shows the **show bgp session-group** command with the **inheritance** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp session-group group1 inheritance

Session:s:group2 s:group3
```

The command output shows that the session group group1 directly uses the group2 session group. The group2 session group uses the group3 session group.

Table 33 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 33 *show bgp session-group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
[]	Configures the command directly on the specified session group.
s:	Indicates that the name that follows is a session group.
a:	Indicates that the name that follows is an address family group.
n:	Indicates that the name that follows is a neighbor group.
[dflt]	Indicates that the command is not explicitly configured or inherited, and the default value for the command is used. This field may be shown when the defaults keyword is specified.
<not set>	Indicates that the default is for the command to be disabled. This field may be shown when the defaults keyword is specified.

Related Commands

Command	Description
session-group	Configures a BGP session group.
show bgp neighbor-group	Displays information about the BGP configuration for neighbor groups.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP connections to neighbors.

show bgp summary

To display the status of all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) connections, use the **show bgp summary** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] ] summary
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

Use the **show bgp summary** command to display a summary of the neighbors for which the specified address family and subaddress family are enabled. If the neighbor does not have the specified address family and subaddress family enabled, it is not included in the output of the **show** command. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, a summary for each combination of address family and subaddress family is displayed in turn.

The table versions shown in the output (RcvTblVer, bRIB/RIB, SendTblVer, and TblVer) are specific to the specified address family and subaddress family. All other information is global.

The table versions provide an indication of whether BGP is up to date with all work for the specified address family and subaddress family.

- bRIB/RIB < RcvTblVer—Some received routes have not yet been considered for installation in the global routing table.
- TblVer < SendTblVer—Some received routes have been installed in the global routing table but have not yet been considered for advertisement to this neighbor.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp summary** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp summary

BGP router identifier 10.0.0.0, local AS number 2
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0xe0000000
BGP main routing table version 1
BGP scan interval 60 secs

BGP is operating in STANDALONE mode.

Process          RcvTblVer    bRIB/RIB    LabelVer    ImportVer    SendTblVer
Speaker          1            0            1            1            0

Neighbor        Spk   AS  MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer    InQ  OutQ  Up/Down    St/PfxRcd
10.0.101.0       0     2      0         0          0       0    0  00:00:00  Idle
10.0.101.1       0     2      0         0          0       0    0  00:00:00  Idle
```

Table 34 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 34 *show bgp summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	IP address of the router.
local AS number	Autonomous system number set by the router bgp command.
BGP generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table by a generic scanner.
BGP table state	State of the BGP database.
Table ID	BGP database identifier.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was injected into the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening has been enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.
BGP is operating in	Specifies BGP is operating in standalone mode.
Process	BGP process.
RecvTblVer	Last version used in the BGP database for received routes.
bRIB/RIB	Last version of the local BGP database that was injected into the main routing table.
LabelVer	Label version used in the BGP database for label allocation.
ImportVer	Last version of the local BGP database for importing routes.
SendTblVer	Latest version of the local BGP database that is ready to be advertised to neighbors.
Some configured eBGP neighbors do not have any policy	Some external neighbors exist that do not have both an inbound and outbound policy configured for every address family, using the route-policy (BGP) command. In this case, no prefixes are accepted and advertised to those neighbors.
Neighbor	IP address of a neighbor.
Spr	Speaker process that is responsible for the neighbor. Always 0.
AS	Autonomous system.
MsgRcvd	Number of BGP messages received from a neighbor.
MsgSent	Number of BGP messages sent to a neighbor.
TblVer	Last version of the BGP database that was sent to a neighbor.
InQ	Number of messages from a neighbor waiting to be processed.
OutQ	Number of messages waiting to be sent to a neighbor.

Table 34 *show bgp summary Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Up/Down	Length of time in (hh:mm:ss) that the BGP session has been in Established state, or the time since the session left Established state, if it is not established.
St/PfxRcd	If the BGP session is not established, the current state of the session. If the session is established, the number of prefixes the router has received from the neighbor. If the number of prefixes received exceeds the maximum allowed (as set by the maximum-prefix command), “(PfxRcd)” appears. If the connection has been shut down using the shutdown command, “(Admin)” appears. If the neighbor is external and it does not have an inbound and outbound policy configured for every address family, an exclamation mark (!) is inserted at the end of the state when using the route-policy (BGP) command. If the connection has been shut down due to an out of memory (OOM) condition, “(OOM)” appears.

Related Commands

Command	Description
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.

show bgp truncated-communities

To display routes in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing table for which inbound policy or aggregation has exceeded the maximum number of communities that may be attached, use the **show bgp truncated-communities** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast [rd rd-address] | vrf {vrf-name |
all} [ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] [rd rd-address]]
truncated-communities
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For subaddress families, specifies prefixes for all subaddress families.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
all	(Optional) For address family, specifies prefixes for all address families.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd rd-address	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.

Defaults If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

BGP contains a separate routing table for each address family and subaddress family combination that has been configured. The address family and subaddress family options specify the routing table to be examined. If the **all** keyword is specified for the address family or subaddress family, each matching routing table is examined.

Use the **show bgp truncated-communities** command to display those routes in the specified BGP routing table in which the buffers used to store communities or extended communities have overflowed. An overflow occurs if an attempt is made to associate more communities or extended communities with the route than fits in a BGP update message. This can happen due to modification of communities or extended communities during aggregation or when inbound policy is applied.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp truncated-communities** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp truncated-communities

BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 3042
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next-hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*  10.13.0.0/16    192.168.40.24                      0 1878 704 701 200 ?
*> 10.16.0.0/16    192.168.40.24                      0 1878 704 701 i
```

[Table 35](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 35 *show bgp truncated-communities Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	BGP Identifier for the local system.
local AS number	Autonomous system number for the local system.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was installed in the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening is enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.

Table 35 *show bgp truncated-communities Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed as a one to three-character field at the beginning of each line in the table. The first character may be (in order of precedence): S—Path is stale, indicating that a graceful restart is in progress with the peer from which the route was learned. s—Path is more specific than a locally sourced aggregate route and has been suppressed. *—Path is valid. The second character may be (in order of precedence): >—Path is the best path to use for that network. d—Path is dampened. h—Path is a history entry, representing a route that is currently withdrawn, but that is being maintained to preserve dampening information. Such routes should never be marked as valid. The third character may be: i—Path was learned by an internal BGP (iBGP) session.
Origin codes	Origin of the path. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: i—Path originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network or aggregate-address command. e—Path originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP prefix and prefix length for a network.
Next-hop	IP address of the next system that is used when a packet is forwarded to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has a non-BGP route to this network.
Metric	Value of the interautonomous system metric, otherwise known as the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value. This is used to determine the preferred exit point from the local autonomous system. It is propagated throughout the local autonomous system.
Weight	Path weight. Weight is used in choosing the preferred path to a route. It is not advertised to any neighbor.
Path	Autonomous system path to the destination network. At the end of the path is the origin code for the path.

 show bgp truncated-communities

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aggregate-address	Creates an aggregate entry in a BGP routing table.
	network (BGP)	Specifies a local network that the BGP routing process should originate and advertise to its neighbors.
	route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
	set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
	set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
	show bgp	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.

show bgp update-group

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information for update groups, use the **show bgp update-group** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp [ipv4 { unicast | multicast | labeled-unicast | all | tunnel } | ipv6 unicast | all { unicast
| multicast | all | labeled-unicast | tunnel } | vpnv4 unicast | vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast
| labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast]] update-group [neighbor ip-address | process-id.index
[summary | performance-statistics]]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 update groups.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast update groups.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast update groups.
labeled-unicast	(Optional) Specifies labeled unicast address prefixes.
all	(Optional) Displays both unicast and multicast update groups.
tunnel	(Optional) Specifies tunnel address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 update groups.
all	(Optional) Displays both IP Version 4 and IP Version 6 update groups.
vpnv4 unicast	(Optional) Specifies VPNv4 unicast address families.
rd rd-address	(Optional) Displays routes with a specific route distinguisher.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a VRF.
all	(Optional) For VRF, specifies all VRFs.
ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv4 unicast or labeled-unicast address families.
ipv6 unicast	(Optional) For VRF, specifies IPv6 unicast address families.
neighbor ip-address	(Optional) Specifies information on an update group for a specific neighbor.
<i>process-id.index</i>	(Optional) Update group index. Process ID range is 0 to 254. Index range is 0 to 4294967295. Note The <i>process id.index</i> argument is specified as follows: process ID (dot) index. In standalone mode, the process ID is always 0.
summary	(Optional) Specifies summary of update group members.
performance-statistics	(Optional) Specifies performance information about the updates generated for the update group.

Defaults

If no address family or subaddress family is specified, the default address family and subaddress family specified using the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands are used.

Command Modes

EXEC

show bgp update-group

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

The **set default-afi** command is used to specify the default address family for the session, and the **set default-safi** command is used to specify the default subaddress family for the session. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Command Reference* for detailed information and syntax for the **set default-afi** and **set default-safi** commands. If you do not specify a default address family, the default address family is IPv4. If you do not specify a default subaddress family, the default subaddress family is unicast.

Every BGP neighbor is automatically assigned to an update group for each address family that is enabled on the neighbor. Neighbors that have similar outbound policy, such that they are sent the same updates, are placed in the same update group.

Use the **show bgp update-group** command to display the update groups and a list of the neighbors that belong to the update group.

Use the **show bgp update-group neighbor** command to display details about the update group to which a neighbor belongs for the specified address family.

Use the **summary** keyword to display a summary of the neighbors belonging to the specified update group. The display format is the same as for the **show bgp summary** command.

Use the **performance-statistics** keyword to display information about the number of prefixes processed and the time taken to generate updates for the specified update group.



Note

Update group indexes are not necessarily persistent over a process restart. If a BGP process restarts, the index of the update group to which a particular neighbor is assigned may be different, though the set of neighbors belonging to the update group is the same.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp update-group** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp update-group
```

```
Update group for IPv4 Unicast, index 0.1:
Attributes:
  Internal
  Common admin
  Send communities
  Send extended communities
  Minimum advertisement interval: 300
Update group desynchronized: 0
Sub-groups merged: 0
```

```

Messages formatted: 0, replicated: 0
Neighbors not in any sub-group:
10.0.101.1

```

Table 36 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 36 *show bgp update-group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Update group for	Address family to which updates in this update group apply.
index	Update group index.
Attributes	Attributes common to all members of the update group.
Unsuppress map	Unsuppress route map used to selectively unsuppress more specific routes of locally generated aggregates for members of this update group.
Outbound policy	Route policy applied to outbound updates generated for members of this update group.
Internal	Members of the update group are internal peers.
ORF Receive enabled	Members of this update group are capable of receiving an outbound route filter.
Route Reflector Client	Local system is acting as a route reflector for members of this update group.
Remove private AS numbers	Members of this update group have private AS numbers stripped from outbound updates.
Next-hop-self enabled	Next-hop for members of the update group is set to the local router.
Directly connected IPv6 EBGp	Members of this update group are directly connected external BGP IPv6-based peers.
Configured Local AS	Local autonomous system (AS) used for members of this update group.
Common admin	Peers in this update group are under common administration (internal or confederation peers).
Send communities	Communities are sent to neighbors in this update group.
Send extended communities	Extended communities are sent to neighbors in this update group.
Minimum advertisement interval	Minimum advertisement interval for members of this update group.
replicated	Number of update messages replicated for this update group.
Messages formatted	Number of update messages generated for this update group.
Neighbors in this update group	List of neighbors that use this update group for the given address family.
Update group desynchronized	Number of times an update group has been split to accommodate the slower peer. This option is disabled.
Sub-groups merged	Number of times an update group has been split and merged.
Neighbors not in any sub-group	BGP neighbor that does not belong to any subgroup.

show bgp update-group

The following is sample output from the **show bgp update-group** command with the **ipv4**, **unicast**, and **summary** keywords and the *process id.index* argument (which is 0.1):

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp ipv4 unicast update-group 0.1 summary

BGP router identifier 10.140.140.1, local AS number 1.1
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0xe0000000
BGP main routing table version 1
BGP scan interval 60 secs

BGP is operating in STANDALONE mode.

Process          RecvTblVer    bRIB/RIB    LabelVer    ImportVer    SendTblVer
Speaker          1             0            1            1             0

Neighbor         Spr      AS  MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer    InQ  OutQ  Up/Down    St/PfxRcd
172.25.11.8      0        1        0        0          0        0    0  00:00:00  Idle
```

[Table 37](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 37 *show bgp ipv4 unicast update-group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	IP address of the router.
local AS number	Autonomous system number set by the router bgp command.
BGP generic scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table by a generic scanner.
BGP table state	State of the BGP database.
Table ID	BGP database identifier.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was injected into the main routing table.
Dampening enabled	Displayed if dampening has been enabled for the routes in this BGP routing table.
BGP scan interval	Interval (in seconds) between scans of the BGP table specified by the address family and subaddress family.
BGP is operating in	BGP is operating in standalone mode.
Process	BGP process.
RecvTblVer	Last version used in the BGP database for received routes.
bRIB/RIB	Last version of the local BGP database that was injected into the main routing table.
LabelVer	Label version used in the BGP database for label allocation.
ImportVer	Last version of the local BGP database for importing routes.
SendTblVer	Latest version of the local BGP database that is ready to be advertised to neighbors.

Table 37 *show bgp ipv4 unicast update-group Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Some configured eBGP neighbors do not have any policy	Some external neighbors that exist do not have both an inbound and outbound policy configured for every address family, using the route-policy (BGP) command. In this case, no prefixes are accepted or advertised to those neighbors.
Neighbor	IP address of a neighbor.
Spr	Speaker process that is responsible for the neighbor. Always 0.
AS	Autonomous system.
MsgRcvd	Number of BGP messages received from a neighbor.
MsgSent	Number of BGP messages sent to a neighbor.
TblVer	Last version of the BGP database that was sent to a neighbor.
InQ	Number of messages from a neighbor waiting to be processed.
OutQ	Number of messages waiting to be sent to a neighbor.
Up/Down	Length of time (in hh:mm:s) that the BGP session has been in Established state, or the time since the session left Established state, if it is not established.
St/PfxRcd	If the BGP session is not established, the current state of the session. If the session is established, the number of prefixes the router has received from the neighbor. If the number of prefixes received exceeds the maximum allowed (as set by the maximum-prefix command), “(PfxRcd)” appears. If the connection has been shut down using the shutdown command, “(Admin)” appears. If the neighbor is external and it does not have an inbound and outbound policy configured for every address family, an exclamation mark (!) is inserted at the end of the state when using the route-policy (BGP) command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
maximum-prefix (BGP)	Limits the number of prefixes that can be received from a neighbor.
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.
set default-afi	Sets the default Address Family Identifier (AFI) for the current session.
set default-safi	Sets the default Subaddress Family Identifier (SAFI) for the current session.
show bgp summary	Displays the status of all BGP connections.
shutdown (BGP)	Disables a neighbor without removing its configuration.

show bgp vrf imported-routes

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) information for routes imported into specified VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances, use the **show bgp vrf imported-routes** command in EXEC mode.

```
show bgp vrf { vrf-name | all } [ipv4 { unicast | labeled-unicast } | ipv6 unicast] imported-routes
[vrf source-vrf-name] [neighbor neighbor-address]
```

Syntax Description	<i>vrf-name</i>	Displays imported routes for a specific VRF.
	all	Displays imported routes for all VRFs.
	ipv4 { unicast labeled-unicast }	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 unicast or labeled-unicast imported routes.
	ipv6 unicast	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 unicast imported routes.
	vrf <i>source-vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Displays routes imported from the specified source VRF.
	neighbor <i>neighbor-address</i>	(Optional) Displays preview advertisements for a specified neighbor.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show bgp vrf imported-routes** command to display all paths imported into a specified VRF from the default VRF. Use the **neighbor** *neighbor-address* keyword and argument to display all imported paths and which paths were learned from the specified neighbor. Use the **vrf** *source-vrf-name* keyword and argument to display all imported routes that belong to the specified source VRF. The **neighbor** *neighbor-address* and **vrf** *source-vrf-name* cannot coexist.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show bgp vrf imported-routes** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf vrf-1 ipv6 unicast imported-routes
```

```

BGP VRF one, state: Active BGP
BGP Route Distinguisher: 100:222
VRF ID: 0x60000001
BGP router identifier 10.2.0.1, local AS number 100
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0xe0800001
BGP main routing table version 41534

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
               i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network          Neighbor      Route Distinguisher   Source VRF
*>i1234:1052::/32    10.1.0.1        100:111               default
*>i2008:1:1:1::/112  10.1.0.1        100:111               default
*>i2008:111:1:1::1/128
                    10.1.0.1        100:111               default

Processed 3 prefixes, 3 paths

```

Table 38 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 38 *show bgp vrf imported-routes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP VRF	VRF name.
state	State of the VRF.
BGP Route Distinguisher	Unique identifier for the BGP routing instance.
VRF Id	VRF identifier.
BGP router identifier	IP address of the router.
local AS number	Autonomous system number set by the router bgp command.
BGP table state	State of the BGP database.
Table ID	Table identifier.
BGP main routing table version	Last version of the BGP database that was injected into the main routing table.
Network	Network address.
Neighbor	IP address of a neighbor.
Route Distinguisher	Unique identifier for the routing instance.
Source VRF	Source VRF for the imported route.

show protocols (BGP)

To display information about the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) instances running on the router, use the **show protocols** command in EXEC mode and specify either the **bgp** or **all** keyword.

```
show protocols [ipv4 | ipv6 | afi-all] [all | protocol]
```

Syntax Description	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies the IP Version 4 address family.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies the IP Version 6 address family.
	afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
	all	(Optional) Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
	protocol	(Optional) Specifies a routing protocol. - For the IPv4 address family, the options are bgp, isis, rip, eigrp, and ospf. - For the IPv6 address family, the options are bgp, eigrp, isis, and ospfv3.

Defaults	Default is IPv4.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the show protocols command to get information about the protocols running on the router and to quickly determine which protocols are active. The command is designed to summarize the important characteristics of the running protocol, and command output varies depending on the specific protocol selected. For BGP, the command output lists the protocol ID, peers with elapsed time since last reset, and miscellaneous information, such as external and internal local distances and sourced routes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read
	rib	read

Examples	The following example shows the display for the show protocols command using the bgp keyword:


```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols bgp

Routing Protocol "BGP 40"

Address Family IPv4 Unicast:
  Distance: external 20 internal 200 local 200
  Sourced Networks:
    10.100.0.0/16 backdoor
    10.100.1.0/24
    10.100.2.0/24
  Routing Information Sources:
    Neighbor      State/Last update received
    10.5.0.2      Idle
    10.9.0.3      Idle

```

Table 39 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 39 *show protocols (BGP) Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Routing Protocol	Identifies BGP as the running protocol and displays the BGP AS number.
Address Family	Specifies the address family. This can be IPv4 Unicast, IPv4 Multicast, or IPv6 Unicast.
Distance: external	Specifies the distance BGP sets when installing eBGP routes into the RIB. eBGP routes are routes received from eBGP peers. BGP uses an algorithm to determine the best route. When all other values are equal, those routes with the lowest external distance are chosen.
Distance: internal	Specifies the distance BGP sets for routes received from iBGP peers.
Distance: local	Specifies the distance BGP sets for locally generated aggregates and backdoor routes.
Sourced Networks	List of locally sourced networks. These are networks sourced using the network command.
Routing information Sources	List of configured BGP neighbors.
Neighbor	Address of a BGP neighbor.
State/Last update received	State of each neighbor and the time since the last update was received from the neighbor if it is established.

shutdown (BGP)

To disable a neighbor without removing its configuration, use the **shutdown** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To re-enable the neighbor and reestablish a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session, use the **no** form of this command.

```
shutdown [disable]

no shutdown [disable]
```

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Overrides the value of a shutdown command inherited from a neighbor group or session group.

Defaults	Neighbors are not shut down.

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration VRF neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the shutdown command to terminate any active session for the specified neighbor and remove all associated routing information. Use of the shutdown command with a neighbor group or session group may suddenly terminate a large number of BGP neighbor sessions because all neighbors using the neighbor group or session group may be affected. Use the show bgp summary command to display a summary of BGP neighbors. Neighbors that are idle due to the shutdown command are displayed with the “Idle (Admin)” state. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that any active session for neighbor 192.168.40.24 is disabled:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# shutdown
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

In the following example, the session remains active for neighbor 192.168.40.24 because the inherited **shutdown** command has been overridden:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# shutdown
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# shutdown disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
show bgp summary	Displays the status of all BGP connections.

site-of-origin (BGP)

To attach a site-of-origin extended community attribute to each route received from the specified peer, use the **site-of-origin** command in VRF neighbor address family configuration mode. To restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```

site-of-origin [as-number:nn | ip-address:nn]

no site-of-origin [as-number:nn | ip-address:nn]

```

Syntax Description

<i>as-number:nn</i>	Autonomous system (AS) number. <i>as-number</i>—16-bit AS number. Range is from 1 to 65535. <i>nn</i>—32-bit number
<i>ip-address:nn</i>	IP address. <i>ip-address</i>—32-bit IP address <i>nn</i>—16-bit number

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

VRF neighbor address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When routes are advertised to the peer, routes whose extended communities list contain the site of origin (SoO) are filtered out and not advertised to the peer. Site-of-origin uniquely identifies the site from which the provide edge (PE) router learned routes, thus filtering based on the extended community helps prevent transient routing loops from occurring in complex and mixed network topologies.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure SoO filtering:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf vrf_A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# neighbor 192.168.70.24

```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# remote-as 10  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# site-of-origin 10.0.01:20
```

socket receive-buffer-size

To set the size of the receive buffers for all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **socket receive-buffer-size** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the size of the receive buffers to the default size, use the **no** form of this command.

```

socket receive-buffer-size socket-size [bgp-size]

no socket receive-buffer-size [socket-size] [bgp-size]
    
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket-size</i>	Size (in bytes) of the receive-side socket buffers. Range is 512 to 131072.
	<i>bgp-size</i>	(Optional) Size (in bytes) of the receive buffers in BGP. Range is 512 to 131072.

Defaults	<i>socket-size</i> : 32,768 bytes <i>bgp-size</i> : 4,032 bytes

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **socket receive-buffer-size** command to increase the buffer size when receiving updates from a neighbor. Using larger buffers can improve convergence time because the software can process more packets simultaneously. However, allocating larger buffers uses more memory on your router.



Note

Increasing the socket buffer size uses more memory only when more messages are waiting to be processed by the software. In contrast, increasing the BGP buffer size uses extra memory indefinitely.

Use the **receive-buffer-size** command on individual neighbors to change the values set by the **socket receive-buffer-size** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the receive buffer sizes for all neighbors to 65,536 bytes for the socket buffer and 8192 bytes for the BGP buffer:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# socket receive-buffer-size 65536 8192
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
receive-buffer-size	Sets the size of the receive buffers for a BGP neighbor.
socket send-buffer-size	Sets the size of the send buffers for all BGP neighbors.

socket send-buffer-size

To set the size of the send buffers for all Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **socket send-buffer-size** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the size of the send buffers to the default size, use the **no** form of this command.

```
socket send-buffer-size socket-size [bgp-size]

no socket send-buffer-size [socket-size] [bgp-size]
```

Syntax Description	<i>socket-size</i>	Size (in bytes) of the send-side socket buffers. Range is 4096 to 131072.
	<i>bgp-size</i>	(Optional) Size (in bytes) of the send buffers in BGP. Range is 4096 to 131072.

Defaults	<i>socket-size</i> : 10240 bytes <i>bgp-size</i> : 4096 bytes

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **socket send-buffer-size** command to increase the buffer size when sending updates to neighbors. Using larger buffers can improve convergence time because the software can process more packets simultaneously. However, allocating larger buffers uses more memory on your router.



Note

Increasing the socket buffer size uses more memory only when more messages are waiting to be sent by the software. In contrast, increasing the BGP buffer size uses extra memory indefinitely.

Use the **send-buffer-size** command on individual neighbors to change the values set by the **socket send-buffer-size** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the send buffer sizes for all neighbors to 8192 bytes for the socket buffer and the BGP buffer:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# socket send-buffer-size 8192 8192
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
send-buffer-size	Sets the size of the send buffers for a BGP neighbor.
socket receive-buffer-size	Sets the size of the receive buffers for all BGP neighbors.

soft-reconfiguration inbound

To configure the software to store updates received from a neighbor, use the **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable storing received updates, use the **no** form of this command.

soft-reconfiguration inbound [**always** | **disable**]

no soft-reconfiguration inbound [**always** | **disable**]

Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Always performs a soft inbound clear using stored updates, even if the neighbor supports the route refresh capability.
	disable	(Optional) Overrides configuration for this command that may be inherited from a neighbor group or address family group.

Defaults	Soft reconfiguration is not enabled.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration
	IPv6 address family group configuration
	VPNv4 address family group configuration
	IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
	VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration
	VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration
	IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration
	IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration
	VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration
	VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	To filter or modify some of the updates received from a neighbor, you configure an inbound policy using the route-policy (BGP) command. Configuring soft reconfiguration inbound causes the software to store the original unmodified route beside a route that is modified or filtered. This allows a “soft clear” to be performed after the inbound policy is changed. To perform a soft clear, use the clear bgp soft command with the in keyword specified. The unmodified routes are then passed through the new policy and installed in the BGP table.

**Note**

If an address family group, neighbor group, or session group is configured, the configuration inside these configuration groups will not be effective unless it is applied directly or indirectly to one or more neighbors.

**Note**

The `bgp auto-policy-soft-reset` is enabled by default. A soft clear is done automatically when the inbound policy configured with the **route-policy** (BGP) command is changed. This behavior can be changed by disabling the auto-policy-soft-reset using the **bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable** command.

If the neighbor supports the route refresh capability, then the original routes are not stored because they can be retrieved from the neighbor through a route refresh request. However, if the **always** keyword is specified, the original routes are stored even when the neighbor supports the route refresh capability.

If the **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command is not configured and the neighbor does not support the route refresh capability, then an inbound soft clear is not possible. In that case, the only way to rerun the inbound policy is to use the **clear bgp ip-address** command to reset the neighbor BGP session.

**Note**

If there is an existing BGP session with a neighbor that does not support the route refresh capability, the session is terminated and a new one is initiated.

**Note**

The extra routes stored as a result of configuring this command use more memory on the router.

If you configure this command for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

bgp

read, write

Examples

The following example shows inbound soft reconfiguration enabled for IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast routes received from neighbor 10.108.1.1. The software stores all routes received in their unmodified form so that when an inbound soft clear is performed later, the stored information can then be used to generate a new set of modified routes.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.108.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# soft-reconfiguration inbound
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
```

The following example shows inbound soft reconfiguration disabled for neighbor 10.108.1.1, preventing this feature from being automatically inherited by address family group group1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group group1 address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# soft-reconfiguration inbound
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.108.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group group1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# soft-reconfiguration inbound disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
bgp auto-policy-soft-reset disable	Disables an automatic soft reset of BGP peers when the configured inbound route policy is modified.
clear bgp	Resets a BGP connection using a soft or hard reset.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
rd	Applies a prefix list to filter updates received from a neighbor.
route-policy (BGP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a BGP neighbor.

speaker-id

To allocate a speaker process to a neighbor, use the **speaker-id** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the speaker process from a neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

speaker-id *id*

no speaker-id [*id*]

Syntax Description	<i>id</i>	ID of the speaker process. Range is 1 to 15.
Defaults	Default is 0.	
Command Modes	Neighbor configuration Session group configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write
Examples	The following example shows how to allocate speaker process 3 to neighbor 192.168.40.24: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.40.24 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# speaker-id 3</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	distributed speaker	Starts a specified speaker process.

table-policy

To apply a routing policy to routes being installed in the routing table, use the **table-policy** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable applying a routing policy when installing routes into the routing table, use the **no** form of this command.

table-policy *policy-name*

no table-policy [*policy-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Name of the routing policy to apply.

Defaults	No policy is applied when routes are installed in the routing table.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv6 address family configuration VRF IPv4 address family configuration VRF IPv6 address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

Table policy provides users with the ability to drop routes from the RIB based on match criteria. This feature can be useful in certain applications and should be used with caution as it can easily create a routing black hole where BGP advertises routes to neighbors that BGP does not install in its global routing table and forwarding table.

Use the **table-policy** command to modify route attributes as the routes are installed in the routing table by Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Commonly, it is used to set the traffic index attribute.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to apply the set-traffic-index policy to IPv4 unicast routes being installed in the routing table: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# table-policy set-traffic-index
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route policy configuration mode.

timers (BGP)

To set the timers for a specific Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor, use the **timers** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the timers to the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

timers *keepalive hold-time*

no timers [*keepalive hold-time*]

Syntax Description	<i>keepalive</i>	Frequency (in seconds) with which the software sends keepalive messages to a neighbor. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
	<i>hold-time</i>	Interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message from the neighbor that the software terminates the BGP session for the neighbor. Values are 0 or a number in the range from 3 to 4294967295.

Defaults	<i>keepalive</i> : 60 seconds <i>hold-time</i> : 180 seconds Use the timers bgp command to override the default values.

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration VRF neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. The timers actually used in connection with the neighbor may not be the same as those configured with this command. The actual timers are negotiated with the neighbor when establishing the session. The negotiated hold time is the minimum of the configured time and the hold time received from the neighbor. If the negotiated hold time is 0, keepalives are disabled. The configured value for the keepalive must not exceed one-third of the negotiated hold time. If it does, a value of one-third of the negotiated hold time is used. If this command is configured for a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the keepalive timer to 70 seconds and the hold-time timer to 210 seconds for the BGP peer 192.168.40.24:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.40.24  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# timers 70 210  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
	session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
	timers bgp	Adjusts BGP network timers for all BGP neighbors.

timers bgp

To change the default timer values for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbors, use the **timers bgp** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the default timers to the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
timers bgp keepalive hold-time

no timers bgp [keepalive hold-time]
```

Syntax Description	keepalive	Frequency (in seconds) with which the software sends keepalive messages to the neighbor. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
	hold-time	Interval (in seconds) after not receiving a keepalive message from the neighbor that the software terminates the BGP session for the neighbor. Values are 0 or a number in the range from 3 to 4294967295.

Defaults	keepalive: 60 seconds hold-time: 180 seconds

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **timers bgp** command to adjust the default timer times used by all BGP neighbors. The values can be overridden on particular neighbors using the **timers** command in the neighbor configuration mode.

The timers actually used in connection with the neighbor may not be the same as those configured with this command. The actual timers are negotiated with the neighbor when the session is established. The negotiated hold time is the minimum of the configured time and the hold time received from the neighbor. If the negotiated hold time is 0, keepalives are disabled.

The configured value for the keepalive must not exceed one-third of the negotiated hold time. If it does, a value of one-third of the negotiated hold time is used.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a default keepalive time of 30 seconds and a default hold time of 90 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# timers bgp 30 90
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
timers (BGP)	Adjusts BGP network timers for a BGP neighbor.

ttl-security

To configure a router to check the time-to-live (TTL) field in incoming IP packets for the specified external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) peer, use the **ttl-security** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To disable TTL verification, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ttl-security [disable]

no ttl-security [disable]
```

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Prevents the ttl-security command from being inherited from a session group or neighbor group.

Defaults	TTL verification is not enabled for eBGP peers.

Command Modes	Neighbor configuration VRF neighbor configuration Neighbor group configuration Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **ttl-security** command to enable a lightweight security mechanism to protect eBGP peering sessions from CPU utilization-based and other resource exhaustion-based attacks. These types of attacks are typically brute-force Denial of Service (DoS) attacks that attempt to disable the network by flooding devices in the network with IP packets that contain forged source and destination IP addresses in the packet headers.

This command leverages existing behavior in IP packets. For a given IP packet, the TTL count of the packet always is equal to or less than the TTL count when the packet originated, a behavior that is considered impossible to circumvent. Therefore, a packet received with a TTL count equal to the maximum TTL value of 255 can be sent only by a directly adjacent peer. When the **ttl-security** command is configured for an eBGP neighbor that is directly adjacent, the router accepts only IP packets with a TTL count that is equal to the maximum TTL value.

The **ttl-security** command secures the eBGP session in the incoming direction only. In the outbound direction, it causes packets to be sent only with the maximum TTL value so that the BGP neighbor can also verify the TTL value of incoming packets. When this command is enabled, BGP establishes or maintains a session only if the TTL value in the IP packet header is equal to the maximum TTL value.

If the value is less than the maximum TTL value, the packet is discarded and an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) message is not generated. This behavior is designed because a response to a forged packet is not necessary.

**Note**

The **ttl-security** command must be configured on each participating router. Failure to configure this command on both ends of the BGP session results in the session progressing as far as the OpenSent or OpenConfirm state, remaining there until the hold time expires.

The following restrictions apply to the configuration of this command:

- The **ttl-security** command should not be configured for a peer that is already configured with the **neighbor ebgp-multihop** command. The simultaneous configuration of these commands is permitted; however, the **ttl-security** command overrides the **ebgp-multihop** command.
- This command is not supported for internal BGP (iBGP) peers.
- This command is not effective against attacks from a directly adjacent peer that has been compromised.

If you configure this command for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

**Note**

If the **ttl-security** command is configured on a neighbor to which the router has an established connection or the router is in the process of establishing a connection, the session must be cleared using the **clear bgp** command.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

bgp

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable TTL security for eBGP neighbor 192.168.223.7:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.223.7
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65507
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# ttl-security
```

The following example shows how to enable TTL security for multiple eBGP neighbors using a session group:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 65534
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group ebgp-nbrs
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# ttl-security
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.223.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65501
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group ebgp-nbrs
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.223.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65502
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group ebgp-nbrs
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.223.3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 65503
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group ebgp-nbrs
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ebgp-multihop	Accepts and attempts BGP connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
show lpts flows	Displays information about locally terminated packet flows, including the minimum TTL value expected.

update-source

To allow internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) sessions to use the primary IP address from a particular interface as the local address when forming an iBGP session with a neighbor, use the **update-source** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To set the chosen local IP address to the nearest interface to the neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

update-source *interface-type interface-number*

no update-source [*interface-type interface-number*]

Syntax Description	<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) to access the online help function.
	<i>interface-number</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: A physical layer interface module (PLIM) number. The module number is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults Best local address

Command Modes Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Neighbor group configuration
Session group configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **update-source** command is commonly used with the loopback interface feature for iBGP sessions. The loopback interface is defined, and the interface address is used as the endpoint for a BGP session through the **update-source** command. This mechanism allows a BGP session to remain up even if the outbound interface goes down, provided there is another route to the neighbor.

If this command is configured for a neighbor group or session group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure this router to use the IP address from the Loopback0 interface when trying to open a session with neighbor 172.20.16.6:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 110
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.16.6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 110
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback0

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
	session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.

use

To inherit configuration from a neighbor group, session group, or address family group, use the **use** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To discontinue inheritance from a group, use the **no** form of this command.

use {**af-group** *group-name* | **neighbor-group** *group-name* | **session-group** *group-name*}

no use {**af-group** [*group-name*] | **neighbor-group** [*group-name*] | **session-group** [*group-name*]}

Syntax Description

af-group	Specifies an address family group.
<i>group-name</i>	Name of the neighbor group, session group, or address family group from which you want to inherit configuration.
neighbor-group	Specifies a neighbor group.
session-group	Specifies a session group.

Defaults

Inheritance of group characteristics does not occur.

Command Modes

For **use af-group** version:

Address family group configuration
Neighbor address family configuration
Neighbor group address family configuration

For **use neighbor-group** version:

Neighbor group configuration
Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration

For **use session-group** version:

Neighbor group configuration
Neighbor configuration
VRF neighbor configuration
Session-group configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **use** command configures inheritance of configuration from an address family group, neighbor group, or session group, which means that any configuration for the group also takes effect for the user of the group.

The configuration inherited depends on the type of group that is specified. The group types are described in the following sections.

Address Family Group

An address family group can specify a configuration for only a single address family. The address family specified when the address family group was defined (through the **af-group** command) must match the address family from which the group is used.

Neighbor Group

A neighbor group (like a neighbor) can have address family-independent configuration and address family-specific configuration. All of these configurations could be inherited.

Session Group

A session group can have only address family-independent configuration and thus only address family-independent configuration is inherited from it.

The following rules govern inheritance to resolve possible conflicting configuration:

1. If a command is configured directly on the neighbor that is using group configuration, the command overrides the value that would be normally inherited from the group.
2. If the neighbor is configured to use a session group (for address family-independent configuration) or an address family group (for address family-specific configuration) and the command is configured for the session group or address family group, that configuration is used.
3. The neighbor group configuration is used:
 - If the command is not configured directly on the neighbor and the neighbor is not using a session group (for address family-independent configuration) or an af-group (for address family-specific configuration).
 - The neighbor is using a neighbor group and the command is configured on the neighbor group.

Typically, all configuration for a neighbor group is inherited, but some characteristics may be masked by a session group or address family group. For an example of this configuration, see the “Examples” section.

If the neighbor is using both a session group and a neighbor group and a specific command is configured for the neighbor group but not for the session group, then the configuration for the neighbor group does not take effect. The session group “hides” all address family-independent configuration on the neighbor group and prevents it from being inherited. Similarly, the use of an address family group hides any address family-specific configuration that may otherwise be inherited from a neighbor group for that address family.

In addition to neighbors using groups, it is possible to build a hierarchy by having groups use other groups. The following hierarchical groups are permitted:

- Session groups can use other session groups.
- Address family groups can use other address family groups.
- Neighbor groups can use other neighbor groups.
- Neighbor groups can use session groups and address family groups.



Note

Within the Cisco IOS XR system configuration architecture, do not combine the **remote-as** command and the **no use neighbor-group** command in the same commit, or the **remote-as** command and the **no use session-group** command in the same commit.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to define a session group session1 and configure neighbor 172.168.40.24 to use session1. As a result, the session1 configuration takes effect on the neighbor also.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group session1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# timers 30 90
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group session1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

The following example is similar to the previous example, but in this case the **timers** command on the session group does not take effect on the neighbor because it is overridden by a **timers** command directly configured for the neighbor.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group session1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# timers 30 90
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group session1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# timers 60 180
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

The following example shows an address family group, family1, for IPv4 multicast and a neighbor group, neighbor1, that have IPv4 unicast and IPv4 multicast enabled. In this case, the neighbor inherits IPv4 unicast (and address family-independent) configuration from the neighbor group, but inherits IPv4 multicast configuration from the address family group. In this example, the neighbor group also has a remote autonomous system configured, so there is no need to configure a remote autonomous system for the neighbor because it inherits the remote autonomous system from the neighbor group:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# af-group family1 address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# route-policy mcast-in in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-afgrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group neighbor1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# remote-as 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# route-policy policy1 in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# route-policy policy1 out
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# route-policy policy1 in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# route-policy policy1 out
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbrgrp-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group neighbor1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 multicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# use af-group family1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
```

In the previous example, the neighbor uses the policy1 route policy for inbound and outbound IPv4 unicast routes, but uses the mcast-in route policy for inbound IPv4 multicast routes and no policy for outbound IPv4 multicast routes.

The following example shows a neighbor inheriting configuration from a session group that likewise inherits configuration from another session group. The configuration from both session groups take effect on the neighbor:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group session1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# advertisement-interval 40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# session-group session2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# use session-group session1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# update-source Loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-sngrp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# use session-group session2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
remote-as (BGP)	Creates a BGP neighbor and begins the exchange of routing information.
show bgp af-group	Displays information about BGP configuration for address family groups.
show bgp neighbor-group	Displays information about the BGP configuration for neighbor groups.
show bgp neighbors	Displays information about BGP neighbors.
show bgp session-group	Displays information about the BGP configuration for session groups.

vrf (BGP)

To configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enter VRF configuration mode, use the **vrf** command in router configuration mode. To remove the VRF instance from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf *vrf-name*

no vrf *vrf-name*

Syntax Description

<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of the VRF instance. The following names cannot be used: all, default, and global.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vrf** command to configure a VRF instance. A VRF instance is a collection of VPN routing and forwarding tables maintained at the provider edge (PE) router.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a VRF instance and enter VRF configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf vrf-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)#
```

weight

To assign a weight to routes received from a neighbor, use the **weight** command in an appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **weight** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software assigns the default weight to routes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
weight weight-value

no weight [weight-value]
```

Syntax Description	weight-value	Weight to assign. Range is 0 to 65535.

Defaults	Routes learned through another Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peer have a default weight of 0 and routes sourced by the local router have a default weight of 32768.	

Command Modes	IPv4 address family group configuration IPv6 address family group configuration VPNv4 address family group configuration IPv4 neighbor address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor address family configuration VRF IPv4 neighbor address family configuration IPv4 neighbor group address family configuration IPv6 neighbor group address family configuration VPNv4 neighbor group address family configuration VRF IPv6 neighbor address family configuration	

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. The weight of a route is a Cisco-specific attribute. It is used in the best-path selection process (as the strongest tie-breaker). See the <i>Implementing BGP on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers</i> module of the <i>Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide</i> for information on best path. If there are two BGP routes with the same network layer reachability information (NLRI), the route with the higher weight is always chosen no matter what the value of other BGP attributes. Weight has significance only on the local router. Weight is assigned locally to the router, is a value that is only used by a specific router, is not propagated or carried through any route updates, and is never sent between BGP peers (even within the same AS).	

**Note**

If an address family group, neighbor group, or session group is configured, the configuration inside these configuration groups is not effective unless it is applied directly or indirectly to one or more neighbors.

The weight assigned to individual routes can be further manipulated in the inbound route policy of a neighbor using the **set weight** command. The **set weight** command sets the weight directly. If you have particular neighbors that you want to prefer for most of your outbound traffic, you can assign a higher weight to all routes learned from that neighbor.

The weight assigned to individual routes can be modified by using an inbound routing policy.

**Note**

For weight changes to take effect, you may need to use the **clear bgp soft** command.

If this command configures a neighbor group or neighbor address family group, all neighbors using the group inherit the configuration. Values of commands configured specifically for a neighbor override inherited values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign a weight of 50 to all IP Version 4 (IPv4) unicast routes learned through 172.20.16.6:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.20.16.6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# weight 50
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
af-group	Creates an address family group for BGP neighbors and enters address family group configuration mode.
clear bgp	Resets a group of BGP neighbors.
neighbor-group	Creates a neighbor group and enters neighbor group configuration mode.
session-group	Creates a session group and enters session group configuration mode.
set weight	Sets the weight for BGP routes.

weight

weight



EIGRP Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to configure and monitor the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about EIGRP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see *Implementing EIGRP on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

address-family (EIGRP)

To enable an IPv4 address family under Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **address-family** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the address family from the EIGRP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {ipv4}

no address-family {ipv4}

Syntax Description	ipv4 Selects IPv4 address family.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **address-family** command to configure IPv4 address family sessions in EIGRP.

EIGRP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) can be configured under IPv4 address family configuration modes after first entering VRF configuration mode. All commands in address family configuration mode can be configured in VRF address families except the **autonomous-system** and **maximum-prefix** commands.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure an IPv4 VRF address family session after defining the VRF named vrf1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# default-metric 1000 100 255 1 1500
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
autonomous-system	Configures an EIGRP routing process to run within a VRF.
maximum-prefix (EIGRP)	Limits the number of prefixes that are accepted under an address family by EIGRP.

auto-summary (EIGRP)

To allow automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes for an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process, use the **auto-summary** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function and send subprefix routing information across classful network boundaries, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-summary

no auto-summary

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The behavior of this command is disabled by default. (The software sends subnet routing information across classful network boundaries.)

Command Modes

IPv4 Address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Route summarization reduces the amount of routing information in the routing tables. Use the **auto-summary** command to allow the software to create summary subprefixes to the classful network boundary when crossing classful network boundaries.

EIGRP summary routes are given an administrative distance value of 5. You cannot configure this value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable automatic summarization for EIGRP 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vpn-1

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# auto-summary
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
summary-address (EIGRP)	Configures a summary aggregate address for a specified interface.

autonomous-system

To configure an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing process to run within a VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF), use the **autonomous-system** command in IPv4 VRF address family configuration mode.

autonomous-system *as-number*

no autonomous-system *as-number*

Syntax Description	<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system number of the EIGRP routing process. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **autonomous-system** command in IPv4 VRF address family configuration mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure autonomous system 101 under VRF VPN-1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vpn-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# autonomous-system 101
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	vrf (EIGRP)	Defines a VRF instance and to enters VRF configuration mode.

bandwidth-percent (EIGRP)

To configure the percentage of bandwidth that may be used by EIGRP on an interface, use the **bandwidth-percent** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bandwidth-percent *percent*

no bandwidth-percent

Syntax Description	<i>percent</i>	Percentage of bandwidth that EIGRP may use.

Defaults	<i>percent</i> : 50

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. EIGRP uses up to 50 percent of the bandwidth of a link, as defined by the bandwidth interface configuration command. This command may be used if some other fraction of the bandwidth is desired. Values greater than 100 percent may be configured. The configuration option may be useful if the bandwidth is set artificially low for other reasons.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure EIGRP to use up to 75 percent (42 kbps) of an interface in autonomous system 209:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# router-id 10.1.1.1

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# bandwidth-percent 75
```

■ bandwidth-percent (EIGRP)

Related Commands

Command	Description
bandwidth (interface)	Sets a bandwidth value for an interface.

clear eigrp neighbors

To remove and reestablish Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) neighbor entries from the appropriate table, use the **clear eigrp neighbors** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear eigrp [as-number] [vrf {vrf | all}] [ipv4] neighbors [ip-address | interface-type
interface-instance] [soft]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. Range is from 1 to 65535.
vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Address of the neighbor.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance. Specifying these arguments removes the specified interface type from the neighbor table that all entries learned via this interface. - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
soft	(Optional) Specifies a soft reset.

Defaults When no autonomous system number or VRF instance is specified, all EIGRP neighbor entries are cleared from the table.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

clear eigrp neighbors

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all EIGRP VRF entries for neighbor Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/5/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear eigrp vrf customer_1 neighbors GigabitEthernet 0/5/0/0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eigrp interfaces	Displays information about interfaces configured for EIGRP.
	show eigrp neighbors	Displays the neighbors discovered by EIGRP.

clear eigrp topology

To remove and relearn Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) topology entries from the table, use the **clear eigrp topology** command in EXEC mode.

clear eigrp [*as-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}] [**ipv4**] **topology** {*prefix mask* | *prefix/length*}

Syntax Description	<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.
	<i>prefix</i>	IP prefix, which limits output to a specific route.
	<i>mask</i>	IP address mask.
	<i>length</i>	Prefix length, which can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first eight bits in the IP prefix are network bits. If <i>length</i> is used, the slash is required.

Defaults No EIGRP topology entries are cleared.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to clear EIGRP topology entries for a specific route:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear eigrp topology 10.1.0.0/8
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eigrp topology	Displays information for the EIGRP topology table.

default-information

To control the candidate default routing information for an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **default-information** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To suppress EIGRP candidate default information in incoming or outgoing updates, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information allowed {in | out} [route-policy name]

no default-information allowed {in | out} [route-policy name]

Syntax Description	allowed	Specifies EIGRP to allow default routing information.
	in	Specifies EIGRP to allow inbound default routing information.
	out	Specifies EIGRP to allow outbound default routing information.
	route-policy name	(Optional) Specifies a route policy.

Defaults Default routing information is not accepted or flagged.

Command Modes Address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure inbound default routes specified with route policy acme to be accepted by an EIGRP peer in autonomous system 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# default-information accept in route-policy cme
```

default-metric (EIGRP)

To set metrics for an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **default-metric** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the metric values and restore the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

default-metric *bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu*

no default-metric

Syntax Description

<i>bandwidth</i>	Minimum bandwidth of the route in kilobits per second. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>delay</i>	Route delay in ten microsecond units. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>reliability</i>	Likelihood of successful packet transmission expressed as a number between 0 and 255. The value 255 means 100-percent reliability; 0 means the link is not reliable.
<i>loading</i>	Effective bandwidth of the route expressed as a number from 1 to 255 (255 is 100-percent loading).
<i>mtu</i>	Minimum maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the route in bytes. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Defaults

No default values

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-metric** command to provide default metric values while redistributing a protocol into EIGRP.

Metric defaults have been carefully set to work for a wide variety of networks. Take great care when changing these values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to take redistributed Routing Information Protocol (RIP) metrics and translate them into EIGRP metrics with values as follows: bandwidth = 1000, delay = 100, reliability = 250, loading = 100, and MTU = 1500.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# redistribute rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# default-metric 1000 100 250 100 1500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.

distance (EIGRP)

To allow the use of one of two administrative distances—internal and external—that could provide a better route to a node, use the **distance** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To reset these values to their defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

distance *internal-distance external-distance*

no distance

Syntax Description

<i>internal-distance</i>	Administrative distance for EIGRP internal routes. Internal routes are those that are learned from another entity within the same autonomous system (AS). The distance can be a value from 1 to 255.
<i>external-distance</i>	Administrative distance for EIGRP external routes. External routes are those for which the best path is learned from a source external to the AS. The distance can be a value from 1 to 255.

Defaults

internal-distance: 90
external-distance: 170

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An administrative distance is a rating of the trustworthiness of a routing information source, such as an individual router or a group of routers. Numerically, an administrative distance is an integer from 0 to 255. In general, the higher the value, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored.

Use the **distance** command if another protocol is known to provide a better route to a node than was actually learned through the external Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) or some internal routes should be preferred by EIGRP.

To display the default administrative distance for a specified routing process, use the **show protocols EXEC** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

distance (EIGRP)

Examples

The following example shows how to set the administrative distance of all EIGRP 1 internal routes (within vrf vpn-1) to 80 and all EIGRP external routes to 130:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# distance 80 130
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show protocols (EIGRP)	Displays information about the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) running on the router.

hello-interval (EIGRP)

To configure the hello interval for an interface, use the **hello-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds*

no hello-interval

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Hello interval (in seconds). Range is from 1 to 65535.
Defaults	For low-speed, nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks: 60 seconds For all other networks: 5 seconds	
Command Modes	Interface configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write
Examples	The following example shows how to set the hello interval to 10 seconds for the interface: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# address-family ipv4 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# router-id 10.1.1.1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# hello-interval 10	

hold-time (EIGRP)

To configure the hold time for an interface, use the **hold-time** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

hold-time *seconds*

no hold-time

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Hold time (in seconds). Range is from 1 to 65535.

Defaults	Three times the default hello interval time of 15 seconds.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	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.
	We recommend that the hold time be at least three times the hello interval. If a router does not receive a hello packet within the specified hold time, routes through this router are considered unavailable.
	Increasing the hold time delays route convergence across the network.
	To ensure nonstop forwarding during RP failovers, we recommend that the hold time be increased to 30 seconds.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the hold time to 0 to 40 seconds for the interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# address-family ipv4  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# router-id 10.1.1.1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# hold-time 40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bandwidth (interface)	Sets a bandwidth value for an interface.
hello-interval (EIGRP)	Configures the hello interval for the EIGRP routing process designated by an autonomous system number.

interface (EIGRP)

To define the interfaces on which the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing protocol runs, use the **interface** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable EIGRP routing for interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type instance*

no interface *type instance*

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults	When you do not specify this command in configuration mode, EIGRP routing for interfaces is not enabled.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** command to associate a specific interface with an EIGRP process. The interface remains associated with the process even when the IPv4 address of the interface changes.

This command places the router in interface configuration mode, from which you can configure interface-specific settings. Commands configured under this mode (such as the **hello-interval** command) are automatically bound to that interface.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter interface configuration mode for EIGRP process 1 and set the hello interval to 10 seconds for GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# router-id 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# hello-interval 10
```

log-neighbor-changes

To enable the logging of changes in Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) neighbor adjacencies, use the **log-neighbor-changes** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable the logging of changes in EIGRP neighbor adjacencies, use the **no** form of this command.

log-neighbor-changes

no log-neighbor-changes

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Adjacency changes are not logged.

Command Modes IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **log-neighbor-changes** command to log neighbor adjacency changes, monitor the stability of the routing system, and help detect problems. Logging is disabled by default. To disable the logging of neighbor adjacency changes, use the **no** form of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to enable logging of neighbor changes for EIGRP 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# log-neighbor-changes
```


log-neighbor-warnings

To enable the logging of Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) neighbor warning messages, use the **log-neighbor-warnings** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable the logging of EIGRP neighbor warning messages, use the **no** form of this command.

log-neighbor-warnings

no log-neighbor-warnings

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Neighbor warning messages are not logged.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **log-neighbor-warnings** command to disable and enable neighbor warning messages. When neighbor warning messages occur, they are not logged by default.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure log neighbor warning messages for EIGRP process 20:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 20
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# log-neighbor-warnings
```

maximum-paths (EIGRP)

To control the maximum number of parallel routes that the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) can support, use the **maximum-paths** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **maximum-paths** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the routing protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-paths *maximum*

no maximum-paths

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of parallel routes that EIGRP can install in a routing table. Range is from 1 to 32 routes.

Defaults	<i>maximum: 4</i>

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum-paths** command to allow the EIGRP protocol to install multiple paths into the routing table for each prefix. Multiple paths are installed for both internal and external routes, providing these routes are learned in the same autonomous system and that they are equal cost (according to the EIGRP best path algorithm).

For the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers, the maximum path range is from 1 to 32.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to allow a maximum of 10 paths to a destination:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf) # address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af) # maximum-paths 10
```

maximum-prefix (EIGRP)

To limit the number of prefixes that are accepted under a VRF address family by Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **maximum-prefix** command in IPv4 VRF address family configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-prefix *maximum* [*threshold*] [**dampened**] [**reset-time** *minutes*] [**restart** *minutes*] [**restart-count** *number*] [**warning-only**]

no maximum-prefix *maximum* [*threshold*] [**dampened**] [**reset-time** *minutes*] [**restart** *minutes*] [**restart-count** *number*] [**warning-only**]

Syntax Description

<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of prefixes allowed under an address family. Range is from 1 to 4294967295. Note The number of prefixes that can be configured is limited only by the available system resources on the router.
<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Syslog warning messages are specified as a percentage of the maximum prefix limit that was exceeded. The prefix percentage number range is from 1 to 100. The default is 75 percent.
dampened	(Optional) A decay penalty is applied to the restart time period each time the maximum prefix limit is exceeded. The half-life for the decay penalty is 150 percent of the default or user-defined restart time value in minutes. This keyword is disabled by default.
reset-time <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) The restart count is reset to 0 after the default or user-defined reset time period has expired. The range of values that can be applied with the <i>minutes</i> argument is from 1 to 65535 minutes. The default reset-time period is 15 minutes.
restart <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) A time period when router adjacencies are not formed or when redistributed routes are not accepted from the RIB after the maximum prefix limit has been exceeded. The value for the <i>minutes</i> argument is from 1 to 65535 minutes. The default restart time period is 5 minutes.
restart-count <i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of times a peering session is automatically reestablished after the peering session is torn down or after the redistribute route is cleared and relearned when the maximum prefix exceeds limits. The default restart count limit is 3.  Caution Once the restart count threshold is crossed, you need to use the clear route or clear eigrp neighbors command to reestablish normal peering and redistribution.
warning-only	(Optional) Configures the router to generate syslog messages only when the maximum prefix limit is reached, instead of terminating the peering session.

■ **maximum-prefix (EIGRP)****Defaults**

threshold: 75 percent
dampened: False
reset-time: 15 minutes
restart: 5 minutes
restart-count: 3
warning-only: False

Command Modes

IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum-prefix** command to limit the number of prefixes that are accepted from all sources. When the maximum prefix limit is exceeded, sessions with remote peers are torn down, all routes learned from remote peers and through redistribution are removed from the topology and routing tables, and redistribution and peering are suspended for the default or user-defined time period.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the maximum prefix limit for an EIGRP process, which includes routes learned through redistribution and routes learned through EIGRP peering sessions. The maximum limit is set to 50,000 prefixes. When the number of prefixes learned through redistribution reaches 37,500 (75 percent of 50,000), warning messages are displayed in the console. When the maximum prefix limit is exceeded, all peering sessions are reset, the topology and routing tables are cleared and redistributed routes and all peering sessions are placed in a penalty state.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# maximum-prefix 50000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear eigrp neighbors	Deletes EIGRP VPN neighbor entries from the table.
clear route	Deletes routes from the IP routing table.

metric maximum-hops

To advertise as unreachable those Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routes with a hop count higher than is specified by the command, use the **metric maximum-hops** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To reset the value to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

metric maximum-hops {hops-number}

no metric maximum-hops

Syntax Description	<i>hops-number</i>	Maximum hop count. Range is from 1 to 255 hops.
Defaults	<i>hops-number</i> : 100	
Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the metric maximum-hops command to provide a safety mechanism that breaks any potential count-to-infinity problems. This command causes the EIGRP routing protocol to advertise as unreachable routes with a hop count greater than the value assigned to the hops-number argument.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write
Examples	The following example shows how to configure a hop count to 200 for a router that has a complex WAN generating a large hop count under normal (nonlooping) operations. <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# metric maximum-hops 200</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	metric weights	Allows the tuning of the EIGRP metric calculations.

metric weights

To allow the tuning of the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) metric calculations, use the **metric weights** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To reset the values to their defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

metric weights *tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5*

no metric weights

Syntax Description

<i>tos</i>	Type of service (ToS) which must always be 0.
<i>k1 k2 k3 k4 k5</i>	Constants that convert an EIGRP metric vector into a scalar quantity. The range is 0 to 4294967295.

Defaults

tos: 0
k1: 1
k2: 0
k3: 1
k4: 0
k5: 0

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
 IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **metric weights** command to alter the default behavior of EIGRP routing and metric computation and allow the tuning of the EIGRP metric calculation for a particular ToS.

If *k5* equals 0, the composite EIGRP metric is computed according to the following formula:

$$\text{metric} = [k1 * \text{bandwidth} + (k2 * \text{bandwidth}) / (256 - \text{load}) + k3 * \text{delay}]$$

If *k5* does not equal zero, an additional operation is performed:

$$\text{metric} = \text{metric} * [k5 / (\text{reliability} + k4)]$$

Bandwidth is inverse minimum bandwidth of the path in BPS scaled by a factor of $2.56 * 10^{12}$. The range is from a 1200-bps line to 10 terabits per second.

Delay is in units of 10 microseconds. The range of delay is from 10 microseconds to 168 seconds. A delay of all 1s indicates that the network is unreachable.

The delay parameter is stored in a 32-bit field, in increments of 39.1 nanoseconds. The range of delay is from 1 (39.1 nanoseconds) to hexadecimal FFFFFFFF (decimal 4,294,967,040 nanoseconds). A delay of all 1s (that is, a delay of hexadecimal FFFFFFFF) indicates that the network is unreachable.

Table 1 lists the default values used for several common media.

Table 1 *Bandwidth Values by Media Type*

Media Type	Delay	Bandwidth
Satellite	5120 (2 seconds)	5120 (500 megabits)
Ethernet	25600 (1 milliseconds [ms])	256000 (10 megabits)
1.544 Mbps	512000 (20,000 ms)	1,657,856 bits
64 kbps	512000 (20,000 ms)	40,000,000 bits
56 kbps	512000 (20,000 ms)	45,714,176 bits
10 kbps	512000 (20,000 ms)	256,000,000 bits
1 kbps	512000 (20,000 ms)	2,560,000,000 bits

Reliability is given as a fraction of 255. That is, 255 is a reliability of 100 percent or a perfectly stable link. Load is given as a fraction of 255. A load of 255 indicates a completely saturated link.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the metric weights to change the default values:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# metric weights 0 2 0 2 0 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
metric maximum-hops	Advertises as unreachable those EIGRP VPN routes with a hop count higher than is specified by the command.

neighbor (EIGRP)

To define a neighboring router with which to exchange Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) information, use the **neighbor** command in interface configuration mode. To remove an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address*

no neighbor *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a peer router with which routing information is exchanged.

Defaults	No neighboring routers are defined.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **neighbor** command to permit the point-to-point (nonbroadcast) exchange of routing information. When it is used in combination with the **passive-interface** command in router configuration mode, routing information can be exchanged between a subset of routers and access servers on a LAN.

Multiple **neighbor** commands can be used to specify additional neighbors or peers.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to permit the sending of EIGRP updates to specific neighbors. One copy of the update is generated for each neighbor:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af) # interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if) # neighbor 172.20.1.2
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
passive-interface (EIGRP)	Suppresses routing updates on an EIGRP interface.

neighbor maximum-prefix

To limit the number of prefixes that are accepted from a single Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) neighbor or all EIGRP VPN neighbors, use the **neighbor maximum-prefix** command in IPv4 VRF address family configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

Single-Neighbor Configuration CLI

neighbor *ip-address* **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

no neighbor *ip-address* **maximum-prefix**

All-Neighbor Configuration CLI

neighbor maximum-prefix *maximum* [*threshold*] [**dampened**] [**reset-time** *minutes*] [**restart** *minutes*] [**restart-count** *number*] [**warning-only**]

no neighbor maximum-prefix

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of a single peer.
	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of prefixes accepted. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
		Note The number of prefixes that can be configured is limited only by the available system resources on the router.
	<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Syslog warning messages are specified as a percentage of the maximum prefix limit that was exceeded. The prefix percentage number range is from 1 to 100. The default is 75 percent.
	dampened	(Optional) Configures a decay penalty to be applied to the restart time period each time the maximum prefix limit is exceeded. The half-life for the decay penalty is 150 percent of the default or user-defined restart time value in minutes. This keyword is disabled by default.
	reset-time <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Configures the router to reset the restart count to 0 after the default or configured reset time period has expired. The range is from 1 to 65535 minutes.
	restart <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Configures a time period in which the router does not form adjacencies or accept redistributed routes from the RIB after the maximum prefix limit has been exceeded. The range is from 1 to 65535 minutes.

restart-count *number* (Optional) Configures the number of times a peering session can be automatically reestablished after the peering session has been torn down or a redistribute route has been cleared and relearned because the maximum prefix limit has been exceeded.

**Caution**

After the restart count threshold is crossed, you need to use the **clear eigrp neighbors** command to reestablish normal peering, redistribution, or both.

warning-only (Optional) Configures the router to generate syslog messages only when the maximum prefix limit is reached, instead of terminating the peering session.

Defaults

threshold: 75 percent
dampened: disabled
warning-only: disabled
reset-time: 15 minutes
restart: 5 minutes
restart-count: 3

Command Modes

IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **neighbor maximum-prefix** command is configured to protect an individual peering session or all peering sessions. When this feature is enabled and the maximum prefix limit is exceeded, the router tears down the peering session, clears all routes that are learned from the peer, and then places the peer in a penalty state for the default or user-defined time period. After the penalty time period expires, normal peering is reestablished.

**Note**

In EIGRP, **neighbor** commands have been used traditionally to configure static neighbors. In the context of this feature, however, the **neighbor maximum-prefix** command can be used to configure the maximum prefix limit for both statically configured and dynamically discovered neighbors.

When configuring the **neighbor maximum-prefix** command to protect a single peering session, just the maximum prefix limit, percentage threshold, and warning only configuration options can be configured. Session dampening, restart, and reset timers are configured on a global basis.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

Configuring the Maximum Prefix Limit for a Single Peer

The following example shows how to configure the maximum prefix limit for a single peer. The maximum limit is set to 1000 prefixes, and the warning threshold is set to 80 percent. When the maximum prefix limit is exceeded, the session with this peer is torn down, all routes learned from this peer are removed from the topology and routing tables, and this peer is placed in a penalty state for 5 minutes (default penalty value).

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 maximum-prefix 1000 80
```

Configuring the Maximum Prefix Limit for All Peers

The following example shows how to configure the maximum prefix limit for all peers. The maximum limit is set to 10,000 prefixes, the warning threshold is set to 90 percent, the restart timer is set to 4 minutes, a decay penalty is configured for the restart timer with the **dampened** keyword, and all timers are configured to be reset to 0 every 60 minutes. When the maximum prefix limit is exceeded, all peering sessions are torn down, all routes learned from all peers are removed from the topology and routing tables, and all peers are placed in a penalty state for 4 minutes (user-defined penalty value). A dampening exponential decay penalty is also applied.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# neighbor maximum-prefix 10000 90 dampened
reset-time 60 restart4
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear eigrp neighbors	Deletes EIGRP and VRF neighbor entries from the appropriate tables.

next-hop-self disable

To instruct the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process to use the received next-hop value when advertising these routes, use the **next-hop-self disable** command in interface configuration mode. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

next-hop-self disable

no next-hop-self disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	EIGRP always sets the IP next-hop value to be itself.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

EIGRP, by default, sets the IP next-hop value to be itself for routes that it is advertising, even when advertising those routes on the same interface from which learned them. To change this default, you must use the next-hop-self disable interface configuration command to instruct EIGRP to use the received next-hop value when advertising these routes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the default IP next-hop value and instruct EIGRP to use the received next-hop value:

<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# next-hop-self disable</pre>

passive-interface (EIGRP)

To suppress routing updates on an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) interface, use the **passive-interface** command in interface configuration mode. To reenabel the sending of routing updates, use the no form of this command.

passive-interface

no passive-interface

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Routing updates are sent on the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **passive-interface** command to disable the sending of routing updates on an interface. The particular subnet continues to advertise to other interfaces, and updates from other routers on that interface continue to be received and processed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to send EIGRP routing updates to all interfaces except GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# passive-interface
```

redistribute (EIGRP)

To inject routes from one routing domain into Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **redistribute** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software does not redistribute routes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
redistribute {{ bgp | connected | isis | ospf | rip | static } [as-number | instance-name]}
[route-policy name]
```

```
no redistribute {{ bgp | connected | isis | ospf | rip | static } [as-number | instance-name]}
```

Syntax Description

bgp	Distributes routes from the BGP protocol.
connected	Distributes routes that are established automatically by virtue of having enabled IP on an interface.
isis	Distributes routes from the IS-IS protocol.
ospf	Distributes routes from the OSPF protocol. This protocol is supported in the IPv4 address family.
static	Redistributes IP static routes.
<i>as-number</i> <i>instance-name</i>	Represents one of the following three options: - For the bgp keyword, a 2-byte or 4-byte autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. - For the isis keyword, an IS-IS instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. - For the ospf keyword, an OSPF instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
route-policy name	(Optional) Specifies the identifier of a configured policy. A policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to EIGRP.

Defaults

Route redistribution is disabled.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Redistributed routing information should always be filtered by the **route-policy** *name* keyword and argument. This filtering ensures that only those routes intended by the administrator are redistributed by EIGRP.

A default metric is usually required to redistribute routes from another protocol into EIGRP. The metric is configured through the **default-metric** command or under the route policy configured with the **redistribute** command. The one exception to this requirement is when EIGRP redistributes BGP routes on a provider edge (PE) router in an MPLS-VPN scenario. If the originating protocol of the route is EIGRP with the same autonomous system (as in MPLS-VPN), the metric would be learned automatically from the extended communities of the BGP route.

For information about routing policies, see the *Routing Policy Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module of the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Command Reference*.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause BGP routes to be redistributed into an EIGRP autonomous system:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# redistribute bgp 100
```

The following example shows how to redistribute the specified IS-IS process routes into an EIGRP autonomous system within a VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF). The IS-IS routes are redistributed using route policy 3.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vpn-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# redistribute isis 108 route-policy 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
default-metric (EIGRP)	Sets metrics for an EIGRP.

redistribute maximum-prefix

To limit the number of prefixes redistributed into an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process, use the **redistribute maximum-prefix** command in IPv4 VRF address family configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute maximum-prefix *maximum* [*threshold*] [[**dampened**] [**reset-time** *minutes*] [**restart** *minutes*] [**restart-count** *number*] | [**warning-only**]]

no redistribute maximum-prefix

Syntax Description		
<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of prefixes that are redistributed into EIGRP under an address-family. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.	
	Note	The number of prefixes that can be configured is limited only by the available system resources on the router.
<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Syslog warning messages are specified as a percentage of the maximum prefix limit that was exceeded. The prefix percentage number range is from 1 to 100. The default is 75 percent.	
restart <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Configures a time period in which the router will not form adjacencies or accept redistributed routes from the RIB after the <i>maximum-prefix</i> limit has been exceeded. The value for the minutes argument is from 1 to 65535 minutes.	
restart-count <i>number</i>	(Optional) Configures the number of times a peering session can be automatically reestablished after the peering session has been torn down or after the redistribute route has been cleared and relearned because the maximum prefix limit has been exceeded.	
		
	Caution	After the restart count threshold has been crossed, you will need to enter the process restart eigrp command to reestablish normal peering, redistribution, or both.
reset-time <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Configures the router to reset the restart count to 0 after the default or configured reset time period has expired. The value for the minutes argument is from 1 to 65535 minutes.	
dampened	(Optional) Configures a decay penalty to be applied to the restart time period each time the maximum prefix limit is exceeded. The half-life for the decay penalty is 150 percent of the default or user-defined restart time value in minutes.	
warning-only	(Optional) Configures the router to only generate syslog messages when the maximum prefix limit is reached, instead of suspending redistribution.	

Defaults

threshold: 75 percent
warning-only: disabled
reset-time: 15 minutes

■ redistribute maximum-prefix

restart: 5 minutes
restart-count: 3
dampened: disabled

Command Modes IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **redistribute maximum-prefix** command to configure limit prefixes learned through redistribution. When the maximum prefix limit is exceeded, all routes learned from the Routing Information Base (RIB) are discarded and redistribution is suspended for the default or user-defined time period. The maximum prefix limit that can be configured for redistributed prefixes is limited only by the available system resources on the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure the maximum prefix limit for routes learned through redistribution. The maximum limit is set to 5000 prefixes, and the warning threshold is set to 95 percent. When the number of prefixes learned through redistribution reaches 4750 (95 percent of 5000), warning messages are displayed in the console. Because the **warning-only** keyword is configured, the topology and routing tables are not cleared and route redistribution is not placed in a penalty state.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 100
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vpn-1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# redistribute maximum-prefix 5000 95 warning-only
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	process	To start, terminate, or restart a process.

route-policy (EIGRP)

To apply a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) neighbor, use the **route-policy** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable applying routing policy to updates, use the **no** form of this command.

route-policy *route-policy-name* {**in** | **out**}

no route-policy *route-policy-name* {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

<i>route-policy-name</i>	Name of route policy.
in	Applies policy to inbound routes.
out	Applies policy to outbound routes.

Defaults

No policy is applied.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration
Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **route-policy** command to specify a routing policy for an inbound or outbound route. The policy can be used to filter routes or modify route attributes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to apply the In-Ipv4 policy to inbound IP Version 4 (IPv4) routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# route-policy IN-IPv4 in
```

router eigrp

To configure a routing process and enter router configuration mode for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **router eigrp** command in global configuration mode. To turn off the EIGRP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router eigrp *as-number*

no router eigrp *as-number*

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Defaults

No routing process is defined.

Command Modes

Global

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Only one instance of EIGRP is supported.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a routing process for EIGRP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)#
```

router-id (EIGRP)

To configure a router ID for an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process, use the **router-id** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To cause the software to use the default method of determining the router ID, use the **no** form of this command.

router-id *router-id*

no router-id

Syntax Description	<i>router-id</i>	32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Defaults	If this command is not configured, EIGRP chooses an IPv4 address as the router ID from one of its interfaces.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. It is good practice to use the router-id command to explicitly specify a unique 32-bit numeric value for the router ID. This action ensures that EIGRP can function regardless of the interface address configuration.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to assign the IP address of 172.20.1.1 to the EIGRP process 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# router-id 172.20.1.1
```

show eigrp accounting

To display prefix accounting information for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) processes, use the **show eigrp accounting** command in EXEC mode.

show eigrp [*as-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**ipv4**] **accounting**

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. This option is available when a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance is not specified. Range is from 1 to 65535.
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
[ipv4]	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.

Defaults

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
EIGRP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp accounting** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp accounting
```

```
IP-EIGRP accounting for AS(100)/ID(10.0.2.1) Routing Table: RED
Total Prefix Count: 4 States: A-Adjacency, P-Pending, D-Down
```

State	Address/Source	Interface	Prefix Count	Restart Count	Restart/Reset(s)
P	Redistributed	----	0	3	211
A	10.0.1.2	Gi0/6/0/0/	2	0	84
P	10.0.2.4	Gi0/2/0/3	0	2	114
D	10.0.1.3	Gi0/6/0/0	0	3	0

**Note**

Connected and summary routes are not listed individually in the output of this command but are counted in the total aggregate count for each process.

Table 2 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show eigrp accounting Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
EIGRP accounting for AS	Identifies the EIGRP instance along with the AS number, router ID and table ID.
Total Prefix Count	Shows the aggregate sum of the prefixes in an EIGRP instance topology table. The count includes prefixes learned from all neighbors or from redistribution.
States: A-Adjacency, P-Pending, D-Down	A-Adjacency: Indicates a stable adjacency with the neighbor or a normal redistribution state. P-Pending: Neighbor adjacency or redistribution is suspended or in a penalized state because the maximum prefix limit was exceeded. D-Down: Neighbor adjacency or redistribution is suspended permanently until a manual reset is performed with the clear route command.
Address/Source	Shows the peer IP address of the redistribution source.
Prefix Count	Displays the total number of learned prefixes by source. Note Routes can be learned for the same prefix from multiple sources, and the sum of all prefix counts in this column may be greater than the figure displayed in the Prefix Count field.
Restart Count	Number of times a route source exceeded the maximum prefix limit.
Restart Reset(s)	Displays the time, in seconds, that a route source is in a P (penalized) state. If the route source is in an A (stable or normal) state, the displayed time, in seconds, is the time period until penalization history is reset.

show eigrp interfaces

To display information about interfaces configured for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **show eigrp interfaces** command in EXEC mode.

show eigrp [*as-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**ipv4**] **interfaces** [*type instance*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. This option is available when a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance is not specified. Range is from 1 to 65535.
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
[ipv4]	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance. Specifying these arguments removes the specified interface type from the neighbor table that all entries learned via this interface. - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed EIGRP interface information.

Defaults

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show eigrp interfaces** command to determine on which interfaces EIGRP is active and learn information about EIGRP related to those interfaces.

If an interface is specified, only that interface is displayed. Otherwise, all interfaces on which EIGRP is running are displayed.

If an autonomous system is specified, only the routing process for the specified autonomous system is displayed. Otherwise, all EIGRP processes are displayed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
EIGRP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp interfaces** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp interfaces
```

```
IP EIGRP interfaces for process 1
```

Interface	Peers	Xmit Queue Un/Reliable	Mean SRTT	Pacing Time Un/Reliable	Multicast Flow Timer	Pending Routes
Gi0/6/0/2.212	0	0/0	0	11/434	0	0
Gi0/6/0/0	1	0/0	337	0/10	0	0
Gi0/2/0/3	1	0/0	10	1/63	103	0
Gi0/6/2/5	1	0/0	330	0/16	0	0

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show eigrp interfaces Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Interface	Interface over which EIGRP is configured.
Peers	Number of directly connected EIGRP neighbors.
Xmit Queue Un/Reliable	Number of packets remaining in the unreliable and reliable transmit queues.
Mean SRTT	Mean smoothed round-trip time (SRTT) internal (in milliseconds).
Pacing Time Un/Reliable	Pacing time used to determine when EIGRP packets should be sent out the interface (unreliable and reliable packets).
Multicast Flow Timer	Maximum number of seconds in which the router sends multicast EIGRP packets.
Pending Routes	Number of routes in the packets in the transmit queue waiting to be sent.

show eigrp interfaces

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp interfaces** command when issued with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp interfaces detail
```

```
IP-EIGRP interfaces for AS 1
```

Interface	Peers	Xmit Queue Un/Reliable	Mean SRTT	Pacing Time Un/Reliable	Multicast Flow Timer	Pending Routes
Gi0/6/0/0	1	0/0	3	0/10	50	0

```

Hello interval is 5 sec, hold time is 15 sec
Next xmit serial <none>
Un/reliable mcasts: 0/4  Un/reliable ucasts: 6/3
Mcast exceptions: 0  CR packets: 0  ACKs suppressed: 1
Retransmissions sent: 0  Out-of-sequence rcvd: 1
Bandwidth percent is 50
Authentication mode is not set

```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

[Table 4](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show eigrp interfaces detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Hello interval	Hello packet transmission interval.
hold time	Hold time announced to neighbors. If neighbors do not get hello packets from the router for this period, neighbors declare that the neighbor relationship is down.
Next xmit serial	Next transmission serial number.
Un/reliable mcasts	Number of unreliable and reliable multicast packets sent on this interface.
Un/reliable ucasts	Number of unreliable and reliable unicast packets sent on this interface.
Mcast exceptions	Number of multicast exceptions (sequence TLVs).
CR packets	Number of packets sent with the conditional receive bit set.
ACKs suppresses	Number of ACK packets suppressed.
Retransmissions	Number of retransmissions sent on this interface.
Out-of-sequence rcvd	Number of packets received out of sequence.
Bandwidth percent	Configured percent of bandwidth.
Authentication	Mode of authentication.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eigrp neighbors	Displays the neighbors discovered by EIGRP.

show eigrp neighbors

To display information about neighbors discovered by Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **show eigrp neighbors** command in EXEC mode.

```
show eigrp [as-number] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [ipv4] neighbors [detail] [interface-type
interface-instance] [static]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. This option is available when a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance is not specified. Range is from 1 to 65535.
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
[ipv4]	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed EIGRP neighbor information.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance. Specifying these arguments removes the specified interface type from the neighbor table that all entries learned via this interface. - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
static	(Optional) Displays static routes.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

■ **show eigrp neighbors****Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show eigrp neighbors** command to determine when neighbors become active and inactive. This command is also useful for debugging certain types of transport problems.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
EIGRP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp neighbors** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp neighbors
```

```
IP-EIGRP Neighbors for process 77
```

Address	Interface	Holdtime (secs)	Uptime (h:m:s)	Q Count	Seq Num	SRTT (ms)	RTO (ms)
172.16.81.28	Gi0/2/0/3	13	0:00:41	0	11	4	20
172.16.80.28	Gi0/6/0/0	14	0:02:01	0	10	12	24
172.16.80.31	Gi0/6/2/5	12	0:02:02	0	4	5	20

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

[Table 5](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show eigrp neighbors Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
process	Autonomous system number specified in the router configuration command.
Address	IP address of the EIGRP peer.
Interface	Interface on which the router is receiving hello packets from the peer.
Holdtime	Length of time (in seconds) that the Cisco IOS XR software waits to hear from the peer before declaring that the peer is down.
Uptime	Elapsed time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) since the local router first heard from this neighbor.
Q Count	Number of EIGRP packets (update, query, and reply) that the software waits to send.
Seq Num	Sequence number of the last update, query, or reply packet that was received from this neighbor.

Table 5 *show eigrp neighbors Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
SRTT	Smoothed round-trip time. This is the number of milliseconds required for an EIGRP packet to be sent to this neighbor and for the local router to receive an acknowledgment of that packet.
RTO	Retransmission timeout (in milliseconds). This is the amount of time the software waits before resending a packet from the retransmission queue to a neighbor.

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp neighbors** command when issued with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp neighbors detail
```

```
IP-EIGRP neighbors for AS 1
```

H	Address	Interface	Hold Uptime (sec)	SRTT (ms)	RTO	Q Cnt	Seq Num
0	11.0.0.10	Gi0/6/0/0	14 01:00:52	3	200	0	10

```
Version 12.4/1.2, Retrans: 0, Retries: 0, Prefixes: 3
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

[Table 6](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show eigrp neighbors detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Version	Version of EIGRP software (major.minor) running on the node and neighbor.
Retrans	Number of retransmissions sent to this neighbor.
Retries	Number of retransmissions sent to this neighbor since the last acknowledgement (ACK).
Prefixes	Number of prefixes learned from this neighbor.

show eigrp topology

To display the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) topology table, use the **show eigrp topology** command in EXEC mode.

show eigrp [*as-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**ipv4**] **topology** [*ip-address mask*] [**active** | **all-links** | **detail-links** | **pending** | **summary** | **zero-successors**]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. This option is available when a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance is not specified. Range is from 1 to 65535.
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
[ipv4]	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: - Network mask can be a four-part, dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. - Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are 1s, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
active	(Optional) Displays only active entries in the EIGRP topology table.
all-links	(Optional) Displays all entries in the EIGRP topology table.
detail-links	(Optional) Displays detailed information for all entries in the EIGRP topology table.
pending	(Optional) Displays all entries in the EIGRP topology table that are waiting for an update from a neighbor or are waiting to reply to a neighbor.
summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of the EIGRP topology table.
zero-successors	(Optional) Displays available routes in the EIGRP topology table.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the **show eigrp topology** command is used without any keywords or arguments, only routes that are feasible successors are displayed.

The **show eigrp topology** command can be used to determine Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL) states and to debug possible DUAL problems.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	EIGRP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp topology** command. The EIGRP metrics for specified internal routes and external routes are displayed.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp topology 10.2.1.0/24
```

```
IP-EIGRP (AS 1): Topology entry for 10.2.1.0/24
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 281600
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  0.0.0.0 (GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0), from Connected, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (281600/0), Route is Internal !This is the internal route.
    Vector metric:
      Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
      Total delay is 1000 microseconds
      Reliability is 255/255
      Load is 1/255
      Minimum MTU is 1500
      Hop count is 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp topology 10.4.80.0/20
```

```
IP-EIGRP (AS 1): Topology entry for 10.4.80.0/20
  State is Passive, Query origin flag is 1, 1 Successor(s), FD is 409600
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  10.2.1.1 (GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0), from 10.2.1.1, Send flag is 0x0
    Composite metric is (409600/128256), Route is External
    Vector metric:
      Minimum bandwidth is 10000 Kbit
      Total delay is 6000 microseconds
      Reliability is 255/255
      Load is 1/255
      Minimum MTU is 1500
      Hop count is 1
    External data:
      Originating router is 10.89.245.1
      AS number of route is 0
      External protocol is Connected, external metric is 0
      Administrator tag is 0 (0x00000000)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

[Table 7](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show eigrp topology Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Query origin	Query origin state.
Successors	Number of feasible successors for this prefix.
FD	Feasible distance for this prefix.
10.2.1.1 (Gi0/0)	Next-hop and interface from which this path was learned.

Table 7 *show eigrp topology Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
from 10.2.1.1	Information source for this path.
Send flag	Indicates if the sending of this prefix is pending to this neighbor.
Composite Metric	The first number is the EIGRP metric that represents the cost to the destination. The second number is the EIGRP metric that this peer advertised.
Route is	Type of route (internal or external).
Vector Metric	Shows the metric (bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, MTU, and hop count) advertised by the neighbor.
External Data	Shows the external information (originating router ID, AS number, external protocol, metric, and tag) advertised by the neighbor.

show eigrp traffic

To display the number of Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) packets sent and received, use the **show eigrp traffic** command in EXEC mode.

show eigrp [*as-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**ipv4**] **traffic**

Syntax Description	<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number. This option is available when a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance is not specified. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) or all VRF instances.
	[ipv4]	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address family.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show eigrp traffic** command to find the number of packets sent and received.

In addition, this command is useful in determining whether packets from one node are not reaching the neighboring node due to connectivity or configuration problems.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	EIGRP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show eigrp traffic** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show eigrp traffic
```

```
IP-EIGRP Traffic Statistics for AS 1
```

```

Hellos sent/received: 736/797
Updates sent/received: 6/6
Queries sent/received: 0/1
Replies sent/received: 1/0
Acks sent/received: 6/6
Input queue high water mark 0, 0 drops
SIA-Queries sent/received: 0/0
SIA-Replies sent/received: 0/0

```

Table 8 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show eigrp traffic Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
AS	Autonomous system number specified in the router eigrp command.
Hellos sent/received	Number of hello packets sent and received.
Updates sent/received	Number of update packets sent and received.
Queries sent/received	Number of query packets sent and received.
Replies sent/received	Number of reply packets sent and received.
Acks sent/received	Number of acknowledgment packets sent and received.
Input queue high water mark	Maximum number of packets in the input queue and number of drops.
SIA-Queries sent/received	Number of Stuck-in-Active query packets sent and received.
SIA-Replies sent/received	Number of Stuck-in-Active reply packets sent and received.

show protocols (EIGRP)

To display information about the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process configuration, use the **show protocols** command in EXEC mode.

show protocols [**ipv4** | **afi-all**] [**all** | *protocol*] [**default-context** | **vrf** *vrf-name*] [**private**]

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address family.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
all	(Optional) Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Specifies a routing protocol. Options are eigrp, bgp, isis, ospf, and rip.
default-context	(Optional) Displays default context information. This keyword is available when the eigrp or rip protocol is specified.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Displays VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) information for the specified process. This keyword is available when the eigrp or rip protocol is specified.
private	(Optional) Displays private EIGRP data. This keyword is available when the eigrp is specified.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show protocols** command to get information about the protocols running on the router and to quickly determine which protocols are active. The command is designed to summarize the important characteristics of the running protocol, and command output varies depending on the specific protocol selected.

For EIGRP, the command output lists the instance number, default AS context, router ID, default networks, distance, maximum paths, and so on.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	EIGRP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show protocols eigrp** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols eigrp

Routing Protocol: EIGRP, instance 1
Default context AS: 1, Router ID: 192.168.0.22
Address Family: IPv4
  Default networks not flagged in outgoing updates
  Default networks not accepted from incoming updates
  Distance: internal 90, external 170
  Maximum paths: 4
  EIGRP metric weight K1=1, K2=0, K3=1, K4=0, K5=0
  EIGRP maximum hopcount 100
  EIGRP maximum metric variance 1
  EIGRP NSF: enabled
    NSF-aware route hold timer is 240s
    NSF signal timer is 20s
    NSF converge timer is 120s
  Time since last restart is 01:01:21
  SIA Active timer is 180s
  Interfaces:
    GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

[Table 9](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show protocols Field Descriptions*

Field	Descriptions
instance	AS number of the instance.
AS	AS number of this context.
Address Family	Address family for which the configuration status is shown.
Default Networks Candidate	Default network acceptance and announcement behavior.
Distance	Administrative distance of EIGRP routes.
Maximum paths	Maximum paths installed in RIB for a route.
Metric Weight	Current metric weights used by EIGRP.
Maximum hopcount	Maximum hop count accepted by EIGRP.
Variance	Metric variance used to find feasible paths for a route.
Route hold time	Time duration for which routes learned from a neighbor are held without deletion while the neighbor is undergoing a graceful restart.
signal time	Nonstop forwarding signal time.
converge time	Nonstop forwarding convergence time.
SIA Active time	Active time period for SIA.
Interfaces	List of interfaces configured for EIGRP.

site-of-origin (EIGRP)

To configure the Site of Origin (SoO) filtering on an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) interface, use the **site-of-origin** command in interface configuration mode. To disable SoO filtering on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

site-of-origin {*as-number:number* | *ip-address:number*}

no site-of-origin

Syntax Description

<i>as-number:</i>	Autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. The colon is used to separate the autonomous system number and network number.
<i>number</i>	Network number. Range is from 0 to 4294967295 when a 2-byte AS number is used. Range is from 0 to 65535 when a 4-byte AS number is used.
<i>ip-address:</i>	IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation. The colon is used to separate the IP address and network number.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An EIGRP process must be capable of retrieving the SoO attribute on routes redistributed from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) when required to support complex topologies that include MPLS VPN links between sites with backdoor links.

Use the **site-of-origin** command to set an SoO BGP extended community attribute that is used to identify routes that have originated from a site so that the readvertisement of that prefix back to the source site can be prevented. The SoO extended community uniquely identifies the site from which a provider edge (PE) router has learned a route.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure SoO filtering on an EIGRP interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) vrf customer1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf) address-family ipv4  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp--vrf-af-if)# site-of-origin 10.0.0.1:20
```

split-horizon disable (EIGRP)

To disable split horizon for an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process, use the **split-horizon disable** command in interface configuration mode. To enable split horizon, use the **no** form of this command.

split-horizon disable

no split-horizon disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Split horizon is enabled for an EIGRP process.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable split horizon:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# split-horizon disable
```

stub (EIGRP)

To configure a router as a stub for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **stub** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

stub [**receive-only** | [**connected**] [**redistributed**] [**static**] [**summary**]]

no stub [**receive-only** | [**connected**] [**redistributed**] [**static**] [**summary**]]

Syntax Description

receive-only	(Optional) Sets the router as a receive-only neighbor.
connected	(Optional) Advertises connected routes.
redistributed	(Optional) Advertises redistributed routes from other protocols and autonomous systems.
static	(Optional) Advertises static routes.
summary	(Optional) Advertises summary routes.

Defaults

Stub routing is disabled.
When stub routing is specified, connected and summary routes are advertised by default.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration
IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **stub** command to configure a router as a stub in which the router directs all IP traffic to a distribution router.

The **stub** command can be modified with several options, and these options can be used in any combination except for the **receive-only** keyword.

The **receive-only** keyword restricts the router from sharing any of its routes with any other router in that EIGRP autonomous system and does not permit any other option to be specified because it prevents any type of route from being sent. The four other optional keywords (**connected**, **static**, **summary**, and **redistributed**) can be used in any combination but cannot be used with the **receive-only** keyword. If any of these four keywords is used with the **stub** command, only the route types specified by the particular keyword or keywords are sent. Route types specified by the nonused keyword or keywords are not sent.

The **connected** keyword permits EIGRP stub routing to send connected routes. If all the connected routes are not covered by EIGRP interfaces, it may be necessary to redistribute connected routes with the **redistribute connected** command under the EIGRP process. This option is enabled by default.

The **static** keyword permits EIGRP stub routing to send static routes. Without the configuration of this option, EIGRP does not send any static routes. You may still need to redistribute static routes with the **redistribute static** command.

The **summary** keyword permits EIGRP stub routing to send summary routes. Summary routes can be created manually with the **summary address** command or automatically at a major network border router with the **auto-summary** command enabled. This option is enabled by default.

The **redistributed** keyword permits EIGRP stub routing to send other routing protocols and autonomous systems. Without the configuration of this option, EIGRP does not advertise redistributed routes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure, as a stub, the router that advertises connected and summary routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# stub
```

The following example shows how to configure the router as a receive-only neighbor (connected, summary, and static routes are not sent):

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# stub receive-only
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	redistribute (EIGRP)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into EIGRP.
	summary-address (EIGRP)	Configures a summary aggregate address for the specified EIGRP interface.
	auto-summary (EIGRP)	Allows automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes for an EIGRP process.

summary-address (EIGRP)

To configure a summary aggregate address for the specified Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) interface, use the **summary-address** command in interface configuration mode. To disable a configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

summary-address *ip-address* [/length | mask] [admin-distance]

no summary-address *ip-address* [/length | mask]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address argument specifies the summary IP address to apply to an interface in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
<i>/length</i>	Prefix length, which can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first eight bits in the IP prefix are network bits. If <i>length</i> is used, the slash is required.
<i>mask</i>	IP address mask.
<i>admin-distance</i>	(Optional) Administrative distance. A value from 1 to 255.

Defaults

An administrative distance of 5 is applied to EIGRP summary routes. No summary addresses are predefined.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **summary-address** command is used to configure interface-level address summarization. EIGRP summary routes are given an administrative distance of 5. The administrative distance is used to advertise a summary without installing it in the routing table.

By default, EIGRP summarizes subnet routes to the network level. The **no auto-summary** command can be entered to configure subnet level summarization.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an administrative distance of 95 on an EIGRP interface for the 192.168.0.0/16 summary address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af-if)# summary-address 192.168.0.0/16 95
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-summary (EIGRP)	Allows automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes for an EIGRP process.

timers active-time

To adjust the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing wait time, use the **timers active-time** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of the command.

timers active-time [*time-limit* | **disabled**]

no timers active-time

Syntax Description	<i>time-limit</i>	Active time limit (in minutes). Range is from 1 to 4294967295 minutes.
	disabled	Disables the timers and permits the routing wait time to remain active indefinitely.

Defaults	Disabled

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the timers active-time command to control the time the router waits (after query is sent) before declaring the route to be in the stuck in active (SIA) state.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure an indefinite routing wait time on the specified EIGRP route: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# timers active-time disabled</pre>

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eigrp topology	Displays entries in the EIGRP topology table.

timers nsf route-hold (EIGRP)

To set the timer that determines how long an NSF-aware Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) router holds routes for an inactive peer, use the **timers nsf route-hold** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return the route hold timer to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers nsf route-hold *seconds*

no timers nsf route-hold

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds, that EIGRP holds routes for an inactive peer. Range is from 20 to 6000 seconds.

Defaults	EIGRP NSF awareness is enabled. <i>seconds</i> : 240

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **timers nsf route-hold** command to set the maximum period of time that the NSF-aware router holds known routes for an NSF-capable neighbor during a switchover operation or a well-known failure condition. The route hold timer is configurable so that you can tune network performance and avoid undesired effects, such as packet loss on routes if the switchover operation takes too much time. When this timer expires, the NSF-aware router scans the topology table and discards any stale routes, allowing EIGRP peers to find alternate routes instead of waiting during a long switchover operation.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to set the route hold timer value for an NSF-aware router to 2 minutes (120 seconds):

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# timers nsf route-hold 120
```

variance

To control load balancing in an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)-based internetwork, use the **variance** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To reset the variance to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

variance *multiplier*

no variance

Syntax Description	<i>multiplier</i>	Metric value used for load balancing. Range is from 1 to 128.

Defaults	<i>multiplier</i> : 1 (equal-cost load balancing)

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration IPv4 VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **variance** command to set a variance on the EIGRP router so that the router can determine the feasibility of a potential route. A route is feasible if the next router in the path is closer to the destination than the current router and the metric for the entire path is within the variance. Only paths that are feasible can be used for load balancing and included in the routing table.

If the following two conditions are met, the route is considered feasible and can be added to the routing table:

1. The local best metric must be greater than the metric learned from the next router.
2. The multiplier times the local best metric for the destination must be greater than or equal to the metric through the next router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set a variance of 4:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp) address-family ipv4  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-af)# variance 4
```


vrf (EIGRP)

To define a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enter VRF configuration mode, use the **vrf** command in router configuration mode. To remove a VRF instance, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf *vrf-name*

no vrf *vrf-name*

Syntax Description	<i>vrf-name</i>	VPN routing and forwarding instance.

Defaults	No VRFs are defined.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vrf** command to configure a VRF instance. A VRF instance is a collection of VPN routing and forwarding tables maintained at the provider edge (PE) router.

From VRF configuration mode, you must enter address family configuration mode and then issue commands, such as the **auto-summary** command.

A single EIGRP routing process can support multiple VRFs. The number of VRFs that can be configured is limited by available system resources on the router, which is determined by the number of VRFs, running processes, and available memory. However, only a single VRF can be supported by each VPN. Redistribution between different VRFs is not supported.

MPLS VPN support between PE and customer edge (CE) routers is configured only on PE routers that provide VPN services over the service provider backbone. The customer site does not require any changes to equipment or configurations to support the EIGRP VPN. Typically, a metric must be configured for routes to be advertised to the CE router. The metric can be configured under the route-policy for the **redistribute** protocol command or configured with the **default-metric** command.

You must remove IPv4/IPv6 addresses from an interface prior to assigning, removing, or changing a VRF on an IP interface. If this is not done in advance, any attempt to change the VRF on an IP interface is rejected.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	eigrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter IPv4 VRF address family configuration mode and identify EIGRP commands that can be issued from that mode.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vpn-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# ?
```

auto-summary	Auto summarisation
autonomous-system	Set the autonomous system of VRF
commit	Commit the configuration changes to running
default-information	Handling of default route
default-metric	Set metric of redistributed routes
describe	Describe a command without taking real actions
distance	Set distance for EIGRP routes
do	Run an exec command
exit	Exit from this submode
interface	EIGRP interface configuration submode
log-neighbor-changes	Enable/Disable EIGRP neighbor logging
log-neighbor-warnings	Enable/Disable EIGRP neighbor warnings
maximum-paths	Maximum paths
maximum-prefix	Maximum number of IP prefixes acceptable in aggregate
metric	Modify EIGRP routing metrics and parameters
neighbor	Neighbor prefix limits configuration
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
redistribute	Redistribute another protocol
route-policy	Configure inbound/outbound policies
router-id	Set router ID
show	Show contents of configuration
stub	EIGRP stub
timers	Configure EIGRP timers
variance	Control load balancing variance

Related Commands

Command	Description
default-metric (EIGRP)	Sets metrics for an EIGRP.
redistribute (EIGRP)	Injects routes from one routing domain EIGRP.



IS-IS Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to configure and monitor the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about IS-IS concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing IS-IS on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

address-family (IS-IS)

To enter address family configuration mode for configuring Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing that uses standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes, use the **address-family** command in router configuration or interface configuration mode. To disable support for an address family, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {ipv4} {unicast | multicast}

no address-family {ipv4} {unicast | multicast}

Syntax Description	ipv4	Specifies IPv4 address prefixes.
	unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.

Defaults An address family is not specified. The default subaddress family (SAFI) is unicast.

Command Modes Router configuration
Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **address family** command to place the router or interface in address family configuration mode. In router address family configuration mode, you can configure routing that uses standard IPv4 address prefixes. An address family must be specified in interface configuration mode. In interface address family configuration mode, you can alter interface parameters for IPv4.

You must specify an address family in order to configure parameters that pertain to a single address family.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IS-IS router process with unicast address prefixes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)#
```

address-family multicast topology (IS-IS)

To enable a multicast topology when configuring Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing (or to place a given topology within the IS-IS interface), use the **address-family multicast topology** command with either IPv4 address prefix in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable a multicast topology in IS-IS, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {ipv4} multicast topology *topo-name* [**maximum prefix** *prefix-limit*]

no address-family {ipv4} multicast topology *topo-name*

Syntax Description	ipv4	Specifies IPv4 address prefixes.
	multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.
	topology <i>topo-name</i>	Specifies the name of the topology.
	maximum prefix	Specifies maximum number of prefixes that a routing table can have.
	<i>prefix-limit</i>	Maximum number of prefixes. Range is from 32 to 2,000,000.

Defaults An address family for multicast topology is not specified. The default subaddress family (SAFI) is unicast.

Command Modes Router configuration
Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **address family multicast topology** command to place the router or interface in address family configuration mode. In router address family configuration mode, you can associate an IS-IS topology ID with the topology you have created to add connected and local routes to a specific routing table.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The command in the following example shows how to configure the IS-IS router topology with an IPv4 multicast address prefix:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 multicast topology green  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)#
```

or

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface gigabitethernet 0/3/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 multicast topology green  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
topology-id	Associates a topology ID with a named IS-IS topology to differentiate topologies in the domain.

adjacency-check disable

To suppress Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) IP Version 4 (IPv4) protocol-support consistency checks that are performed prior to forming adjacencies, use the **adjacency-check disable** command in address family configuration mode. To remove this function, use the **no** form of this command.

adjacency-check disable

no adjacency-check disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Adjacency check is enabled.

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

IS-IS performs consistency checks on hello packets and forms an adjacency only with a neighboring router that supports the same set of protocols. A router running IS-IS for both IPv4 and IPv6 does not form an adjacency with a router running IS-IS for IPv4 only.

Use the **adjacency-check disable** command to suppress the consistency checks for IPv6 IS-IS and allow an IPv4 IS-IS router to form an adjacency with a router running IPv4 IS-IS and IPv6. IS-IS never forms an adjacency between a router running IPv4 IS-IS only and a router running IPv6 only.

In addition, the **adjacency-check disable** command suppresses the IPv4 or IPv6 subnet consistency check and allows IS-IS to form an adjacency with other routers regardless of whether they have an IPv4 or IPv6 subnet in common.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The command in the following example disables the adjacency checks:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# adjacency-check disable
```


circuit-type

To configure the type of adjacency used for the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, use the **circuit-type** command in interface configuration mode. To reset the circuit type to Level 1 and Level 2, use the **no** form of this command.

circuit-type {level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only}

no circuit-type

Syntax Description

level-1	Establishes only Level 1 adjacencies over an interface.
level-1-2	Establishes both Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies, if possible.
level-2-only	Establishes only Level 2 adjacencies over an interface.

Defaults

Default adjacency types are Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Adjacencies might not be established even if allowed by the **circuit-type** command. The proper way to establish adjacencies is to configure a router as a Level 1, Level 1 and Level 2, or Level 2-only system using the **is-type** command. Only on networking devices that are between areas (Level 1 and Level 2 networking devices) should you configure some interfaces to be Level 2-only to prevent wasting bandwidth by sending out unused Level 1 hello packets. Remember that on point-to-point interfaces, the Level 1 and Level 2 hello packets are in the same packet.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a Level 1 adjacency with its neighbor on GigabitEthernetinterface 0/2/0/0 and Level 2 adjacencies with all Level 2-capable routers on GigabitEthernet interface 0/5/0/2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# is-type level-1-2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# circuit-type level-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/5/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# circuit-type level-2-only
```

In this example, only Level 2 adjacencies are established because the **is-type** command is configured:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# circuit-type level-1-2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
is-type	Configures the routing level for an instance of the IS-IS routing process.
net	Configures an IS-IS NET for the routing process.

clear isis process

To clear the link-state packet (LSP) database and adjacency database sessions for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance or all IS-IS instances, use the **clear isis process** command in EXEC mode.

clear isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **process**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i> (Optional) Specifies IS-IS sessions for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.	
Defaults	No default behavior or values	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the clear isis process command without any keyword to clear all the IS-IS instances. Add the instance <i>instance-id</i> keyword and argument to clear the specified IS-IS instance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write
Examples	The following example shows the IS-IS LSP database and adjacency sessions being cleared for instance 1: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear isis instance 1 process</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show isis database	Displays the IS-IS link-state database.
	show isis neighbors	Displays information about IS-IS neighbors.

clear isis route

To clear the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routes in a topology, use the **clear isis route** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear isis [instance instance-id] {afi-all | ipv4} {unicast | multicast | safi-all} [topology  
topo-name] route
```

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies IS-IS sessions for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
	afi-all	Specifies all primary address prefixes.
	ipv4	Specifies IPv4 address prefixes.
	unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.
	safi-all	Specifies all secondary address prefixes.
	topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.

Defaults	No default behavior or value

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear isis route** command to clear the routes from the specified topology or all routes in all topologies if no topology is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	execute
	rib	read, write
	basic-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the routes with IPv4 unicast address prefixes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear isis ipv4 unicast route
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis database	Displays the IS-IS link-state database.
show isis neighbors	Displays information about IS-IS neighbors.

clear isis statistics

To clear the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) statistics, use the **clear isis statistics** command in EXEC mode.

clear isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **statistics** [*interface-type interface-instance*]

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Clears IS-IS sessions for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
	<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance. - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear isis statistics** command to clear the information displayed by the **show isis statistics** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	execute
rib	read, write
basic-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows the IS-IS statistics for a specified interface being cleared:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear isis instance 23 statistics
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis statistics	Displays the IS-IS statistics.

csnp-interval

To configure the interval at which periodic complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) packets are sent on broadcast interfaces, use the **csnp-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

csnp-interval *seconds* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

no csnp-interval [*seconds*] [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Interval (in seconds) of time between transmissions of CSNPs on multiaccess networks. This interval applies only for the designated router. Range is 0 to 65535 seconds.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the interval of time between transmissions of CSNPs for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 10 seconds Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **csnp-interval** command applies only to the designated router (DR) for a specified interface. Only DRs send CSNP packets to maintain database synchronization. The CSNP interval can be configured independently for Level 1 and Level 2.

Use of the **csnp-interval** command on point-to-point subinterfaces makes sense only in combination with the IS-IS mesh-group feature.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	execute
	rib	read, write
	basic-services	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the CSNP interval for Level 1 to 30 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# csnp-interval 30 level 1
```

default-information originate (IS-IS)

To generate a default route into an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing domain, use the **default-information originate** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **default-information originate** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no default-information originate [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description	route-policy	(Optional) Defines the conditions for the default route.
	<i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Name for the route policy.

Defaults	A default route is not generated into an IS-IS routing domain.

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If a router configured with the **default-information originate** command has a route to 0.0.0.0 in the routing table, IS-IS originates an advertisement for 0.0.0.0 in its link-state packets (LSPs).

Without a route policy, the default is advertised only in Level 2 LSPs. For Level 1 routing, there is another process to find the default route, which is to look for the closest Level 1 and Level 2 router. The closest Level 1 and Level 2 router can be found by looking at the attached-bit (ATT) in Level 1 LSPs.

A route policy can be used for two purposes:

- To make the router generate the default route in its Level 1 LSPs.
- To advertise 0.0.0.0/0 conditionally.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to generate a default external route into an IS-IS domain:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
```

default-information originate (IS-IS)

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# default-information originate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (IS-IS)	Redistributes routes from one IS-IS instance into another instance.
show isis database	Displays the IS-IS link-state database.

disable (IS-IS)

To disable the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) topology on a specified interface, use the **disable** command in interface address family configuration mode. To remove this function, use the **no** form of this command.

disable

no disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	IS-IS protocol is enabled.

Command Modes	Interface address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable the IS-IS protocol for IPv4 unicast on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# disable
```

distance (IS-IS)

To define the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, use the **distance** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **distance** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software removes a distance definition, use the **no** form of this command.

distance *weight* [*prefix mask* | *prefix/length* [*prefix-list-name*]]

no distance [*weight*] [*prefix mask* | *prefix/length* [*prefix-list-name*]]

Syntax Description	<i>weight</i>	Administrative distance to be assigned to IS-IS routes. Range is 1 to 255.
	<i>prefix</i>	(Optional) The <i>prefix</i> argument specifies the IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
	<i>mask</i>	(Optional) IP address mask.
	<i>length</i>	(Optional) The length of the IP prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value. Range is 0 to 32.
	<i>prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of routes to which administrative distance applies.

Defaults

weight: 115

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An administrative distance is an integer from 1 to 255. In general, the higher the value, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored. Weight values are subjective; no quantitative method exists for choosing weight values.

Use the **distance** command to configure the administrative distances applied to IS-IS routes when they are inserted into the Routing Information Base (RIB), and influence the likelihood of these routes being preferred over routes to the same destination addresses discovered by other protocols.

The *address/prefix-length* argument defines to which source router the distance applies. In other words, each IS-IS route is advertised by another router, and that router advertises an address that identifies it. This source address is displayed in the output of the **show isis route detail** command.

The **distance** command applies to the routes advertised by routers whose address matches the specified prefix. The *prefix-list-name* argument can then be used to refine this further so that the **distance** command affects only specific routes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

In the following example, a distance of 10 is assigned to all routes to 2.0.0.0/8 and 3.0.0.0/8 (or more specific prefixes) that are advertised by routers whose ID is contained in 1.0.0.0/8. A distance of 80 is assigned to all other routes.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 prefix-list target_routes
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# permit 2.0.0.0/8
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# permit 3.0.0.0/8
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# deny 0.0.0.0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# distance 10 1.0.0.0/8 target_routes
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# distance 80
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Configures the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS instance.
show isis protocol	Displays summary information about the IS-IS instance.
show isis route detail	Displays link-state packet (LSP) details.

hello-interval (IS-IS)

To specify the length of time between consecutive hello packets sent by the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol software, use the **hello-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no hello-interval [*seconds*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Integer value (in seconds) for the length of time between consecutive hello packets. By default, a value 3 times the hello interval <i>seconds</i> is advertised as the <i>hold time</i> in the hello packets sent. (That multiplier of three can be changed by using the hello-multiplier command.) With smaller hello intervals, topological changes are detected more quickly, but there is more routing traffic. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the hello interval for Level 1 and Level 2 independently. For broadcast interfaces only.

Defaults

seconds: 10 seconds
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The hello interval can be configured independently for Level 1 and Level 2, except on serial point-to-point interfaces. (Because only a single type of hello packet is sent on serial links, it is independent of Level 1 or Level 2.) Configuring Level 1 and Level 2 independently is used on LAN interfaces.



Note

A shorter hello interval gives quicker convergence, but increases bandwidth and CPU usage. It might also add to instability in the network.

A slower hello interval saves bandwidth and CPU. Especially when used in combination with a higher hello multiplier, this strategy may increase overall network stability.

For point-to-point links, IS-IS sends only a single hello for Level 1 and Level 2, making the **level** keyword meaningless on point-to-point links. To modify hello parameters for a point-to-point interface, omit the **level** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure TenGigE interface 0/6/0/0 to advertise hello packets every 5 seconds for Level 1 topology routes. This situation causes more traffic than configuring a longer interval, but topological changes are detected more quickly.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/6/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# hello-interval 5 level 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	hello-multiplier	Specifies the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router should declare the adjacency as down.

hello-multiplier

To specify the number of Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router should declare the adjacency as down, use the **hello-multiplier** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-multiplier *multiplier* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no hello-multiplier [*multiplier*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

<i>multiplier</i>	Advertised hold time in IS-IS hello packets is set to the hello multiplier times the hello interval. Range is 3 to 1000. Neighbors declare an adjacency to this down router after not having received any IS-IS hello packets during the advertised hold time. The hold time (and thus the hello multiplier and the hello interval) can be set on an individual interface basis, and can be different between different networking devices in one area. Using a smaller hello multiplier gives faster convergence, but can result in more routing instability. Increase the hello multiplier to a larger value to help network stability when needed. Never configure a hello multiplier to a value lower than the default value of 3.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the hello multiplier independently for Level 1 or Level 2 adjacencies.

Defaults

multiplier: 3
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The “holding time” carried in an IS-IS hello packet determines how long a neighbor waits for another hello packet before declaring the neighbor to be down. This time determines how quickly a failed link or neighbor is detected so that routes can be recalculated.

Use the **hello-multiplier** command in circumstances where hello packets are lost frequently and IS-IS adjacencies are failing unnecessarily. You can raise the hello multiplier and lower the hello interval (**hello-interval (IS-IS)** command) correspondingly to make the hello protocol more reliable without increasing the time required to detect a link failure.

On point-to-point links, there is only one hello for both Level 1 and Level 2. Separate Level 1 and Level 2 hello packets are also sent over nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks in multipoint mode, such as X.25, Frame Relay, and ATM.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how the network administrator wants to increase network stability by making sure an adjacency goes down only when many (ten) hello packets are missed. The total time to detect link failure is 60 seconds. This strategy ensures that the network remains stable, even when the link is fully congested.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# hello-interval 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# hello-multiplier 10
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	hello-interval (IS-IS)	Specifies the length of time between hello packets that the software sends.

hello-padding

To configure padding on Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) hello protocol data units (IIH PDUs) for all IS-IS interfaces on the router, use the **hello-padding** command in interface configuration mode. To suppress padding, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-padding {disable | sometimes} [level {1 | 2}]

no hello-padding [disable | sometimes] [level {1 | 2}]

Syntax Description

disable	Suppresses hello padding.
sometimes	Enables hello padding during adjacency formation only.
level {1 2}	(Optional) Specifies hello padding for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

Hello padding is enabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might want to suppress hello padding to conserve network resources. The lower the circuit speed, the higher the percentage of padding overhead. Before suppressing the hello padding, you should know your physical and data link layer configurations and have control over them, and also know your router configuration at the network layer.

For point-to-point links, IS-IS sends only a single hello for Level 1 and Level 2, making the **level** keyword meaningless on point-to-point links. To modify hello parameters for a point-to-point interface, omit the **level** keyword.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to suppress IS-IS hello padding over local area network (LAN) circuits for interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# hello-padding disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis interface	Displays information about the IS-IS interface.

hello-password

To configure the authentication password for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **hello-password** command in interface configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-password [**hmac-md5** | **text**] [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]

no hello-password [**hmac-md5** | **text**] [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]

Syntax Description		
hmac-md5	(Optional) Specifies that the password use HMAC-MD5 authentication.	
text	(Optional) Specifies that the password use clear text password authentication.	
clear	(Optional) Specifies that the password be unencrypted.	
encrypted	(Optional) Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.	
<i>password</i>	Authentication password you assign for an interface.	
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies whether the password is for a Level 1 or a Level 2 protocol data unit (PDU).	
send-only	(Optional) Specifies that the password applies only to protocol data units (PDUs) that are being sent and does not apply to PDUs that are being received.	

Defaults Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.
password: encrypted text

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a **text** password is configured, it is exchanged as clear text. Therefore, the **hello-password** command provides limited security.

When an **hmac-md5** password is configured, the password is never sent over the network and is instead used to calculate a cryptographic checksum to ensure the integrity of the exchanged data.

For point-to-point links, IS-IS sends only a single hello for Level 1 and Level 2, making the **level** keyword meaningless on point-to-point links. To modify hello parameters for a point-to-point interface, omit the **level** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a password with HMAC-MD5 authentication for hello packets running on GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/3 interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# hello-password hmac-md5 clear mypassword
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hello-password keychain	Configures the authentication password keychain for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface.
hello-password accept	Configures an additional authentication password for an IS-IS interface.

hello-password keychain

To configure the authentication password keychain for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **hello-password keychain** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the authentication password keychain, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-password keychain *keychain-name* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]

no hello-password keychain *keychain-name* [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**send-only**]

Syntax Description

keychain	Keyword that specifies the keychain to be configured. An authentication password keychain is a sequence of keys that are used for authenticating a peer-to-peer group.
<i>keychain-name</i>	Specifies the name of the keychain.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies whether the keychain is for a Level 1 or a Level 2 protocol data unit (PDU).
send-only	(Optional) Specifies that the keychain applies only to protocol data units (PDUs) that are being sent and does not apply to PDUs that are being received.

Defaults

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.
password: encrypted text

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Specify a keychain to enable keychain authentication between two IS-IS peers. Use the **keychain** *keychain-name* keyword and argument to implement hitless key rollover for authentication.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a password keychain for level 1, send only authentication on a GigabitEthernet interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
```



```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# hello-password keychain mykeychain level 1  
send-only
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hello-password	Configures the authentication password for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface.
hello-password accept	Configures an additional authentication password for an IS-IS interface.

hello-password accept

To configure an additional authentication password for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **hello-password accept** command in interface configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-password accept {clear | encrypted} password [level {1 | 2}]

no hello-password accept {clear | encrypted} password [level {1 | 2}]

Syntax Description

clear	Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
<i>password</i>	Authentication password you assign.
level {1 2}	(Optional) Specifies the password for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **hello-password accept** command to add an additional password for an IS-IS interface. An authentication password must be configured using the **hello-password** command before an accept password can be configured for the corresponding level.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a password:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# hello-password accept encrypted 111D1C1603
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hello-password	Configures an authentication password for an IS-IS interface.

hostname dynamic disable

To disable Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol dynamic hostname mapping, use the **hostname dynamic** command in router configuration mode. To remove the specified command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

hostname dynamic disable

no hostname dynamic disable

Syntax Description	disable	Disables dynamic host naming.

Defaults	Router names are dynamically mapped to system IDs.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is represented by a 6-byte hexadecimal system ID. When network administrators maintain and troubleshoot networking devices, they must know the router name and corresponding system ID.

Link-state packets (LSPs) include the dynamic hostname in the type, length, and value (TLV) which carries the mapping information across the entire domain. Every router in the network, upon receiving the TLV from an LSP, tries to install it in a mapping table. The router then uses the mapping table when it wants to convert a system ID to a router name.

To display the entries in the mapping tables, use the **show isis hostname** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable dynamic mapping of hostnames to system IDs:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# hostname dynamic disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hostname	Specifies the name of the local router.
show isis hostname	Displays the router name-to-system ID mapping table.

ignore-lsp-errors disable

To override the default setting of a router to ignore Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packets (LSPs) that are received with internal checksum errors, use the **ignore-lsp-errors disable** command in router configuration mode. To enable ignoring IS-IS LSP errors, use the **no** form of this command.

ignore-lsp-errors disable

no ignore-lsp-errors disable

Syntax Description	disable	Disables the functionality of the command.

Defaults	The system purges corrupt LSPs that cause the initiator to regenerate LSPs.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The IS-IS protocol definition requires that a received LSP with an incorrect data-link checksum be purged by the receiver, which causes the initiator of the packet to regenerate it. However, if a network has a link that causes data corruption and at the same time is delivering LSPs with correct data-link checksums, a continuous cycle of purging and regenerating large numbers of packets can occur. Because this situation could render the network nonfunctional, use this command to ignore these LSPs rather than purge the packets.

The receiving network devices use link-state packets to maintain their routing tables.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to instruct the router to ignore LSPs that have internal checksum errors:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# ignore-lsp-errors disable
```

interface (IS-IS)

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol on an interface, use the **interface** command in router configuration mode. To disable IS-IS routing for interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type instance*

no interface *type instance*

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance. - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults No interfaces are specified.

Command Modes Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

■ interface (IS-IS)

An address family must be established on the IS-IS interface before the interface is enabled for IS-IS protocol operation.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable an IS-IS multitopology configuration for IPv4 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.0000.0000.0001.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# metric-style wide level 1
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 2001::1/64
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	log adjacency changes (IS-IS)	Configures the routing level for an instance of the IS-IS routing process.
	net	Configures an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for the routing process.
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol.

ispf

To configure the incremental shortest path first (iSPF) algorithm to calculate network topology, use the **ispf** command in address family configuration mode. To disable this algorithm function, use the **no** form of this command.

ispf [level {1 | 2}]

no ispf [level {1 | 2}]

Syntax Description	level {1 2}	(Optional) Configures the iSPF algorithm for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	The iSPF algorithm is not configured.

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The iSPF algorithm may be used to reduce the processor load when IS-IS needs to recalculate its topology after minor changes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure iSPF for the IPv4 unicast topology at Level 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# ispf level 1
```

is-type

To configure the routing level for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) area, use the **is-type** command in router configuration mode. To set the routing level to the default level, use the **no** form of this command.

is-type { **level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only** }

no is-type [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**]

Syntax Description

level-1	Specifies that the router perform only Level 1 (intra-area) routing. This router learns only about destinations inside its area. Level 2 (interarea) routing is performed by the closest Level 1-2 router.
level-1-2	Specifies that the router perform both Level 1 and Level 2 routing.
level-2-only	Specifies that the routing process acts as a Level 2 (interarea) router only. This router is part of the backbone, and does not communicate with Level 1-only routers in its own area.

Defaults

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the router is configured with Level 1 routing only, this router learns about destinations only inside its area. Level 2 (interarea) routing is performed by the closest Level 1-2 router.

When the router is configured with Level 2 routing only, this router is part of the backbone, and does not communicate with Level 1 routers in its own area.

The router has one link-state packet database (LSDB) for destinations inside the area (Level 1 routing) and runs a shortest path first (SPF) calculation to discover the area topology. It also has another LSDB with link-state packets (LSPs) of all other backbone (Level 2) routers, and runs another SPF calculation to discover the topology of the backbone and the existence of all other areas.

We highly recommend that you configure the type of an IS-IS routing process to establish the proper level of adjacencies. If there is only one area in the network, there is no need to run both Level 1 and Level 2 routing algorithms.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify that the router is part of the backbone and that it does not communicate with Level 1-only routers:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
circuit-type	Configures the type of adjacency.
show isis neighbors	Displays information about IS-IS neighbors.

log adjacency changes (IS-IS)

To cause an IS-IS instance to generate a log message when an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacency changes state (up or down), use the **log adjacency changes** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

log adjacency changes

no log adjacency changes

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	No IS-IS instance log messages are generated.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **log adjacency changes** command to monitor IS-IS adjacency state changes; it may be very useful when you are monitoring large networks. Messages are logged using the system error message facility. Messages can be in either of two forms:

```
%ISIS-4-ADJCHANGE: Adjacency to 0001.0000.0008 (Gi0/2/1/0) (L2) Up, new adjacency
%ISIS-4-ADJCHANGE: Adjacency to router-gsr8 (Gi0/2/1/0) (L1) Down, Holdtime expired
```

Using the **no** form of the command removes the specified command from the configuration file and restores the system to its default condition with respect to the command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the router to log adjacency changes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging	Logs messages to a syslog server host.

log pdu drops

To log Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol data units (PDUs) that are dropped, use the **log pdu drops** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

log pdu drops

no log pdu drops

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	PDU logging is disabled.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **log pdu drops** command to monitor a network when IS-IS PDUs are suspected of being dropped. The reason for the PDU being dropped and current PDU drop statistics are recorded.

The following are examples of PDU logging output:

```
%ISIS-4-ERR_IIH_INPUT_Q_OVERFLOW: IIH input queue overflow: 86 total drops; 19 IIH drops,
44 LSP drops, 23 SNP drops
%ISIS-4-ERR_LSP_INPUT_Q_OVERFLOW: LSP input queue overflow: 17 total drops; 9 IIH drops, 3
LSP drops, 5 SNP drops
```

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to enable PDU logging:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# log pdu drops
```

lsp fast-flood threshold

To configure the link-state packet (LSP) fast-flood threshold, use the **lsp fast-flood threshold** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp fast-flood threshold *lsp-number* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

no lsp fast-flood threshold [*lsp-number*] [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

Syntax Description

<i>lsp-number</i>	Number of LSPs to send back to back. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the LSP threshold for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

10 LSPs are allowed in a back-to-back window

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **lsp fast-flood threshold** command to accelerate convergence of LSP database. LSPs are sent back-to-back over an interface up to the specified limit. Past the limit, LSPs are sent out in the next batch window as determined by LSP pacing interval.

Duration of back-to-back window = LSP interval * LSP fast-flood threshold limit.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the LSP threshold:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# lsp fast-flood threshold 234 level 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
lsp-interval	Configures the amount of time between consecutive LSPs sent on an IS-IS interface.

lsp-gen-interval

To customize IS-IS throttling of link-state packet (LSP) generation, use the **lsp-gen-interval** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-gen-interval {[**initial-wait** *initial*] [**secondary-wait** *secondary*] [**maximum-wait** *maximum*]}
[**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no lsp-gen-interval [[**initial-wait** *initial*] [**secondary-wait** *secondary*] [**maximum-wait** *maximum*]] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

initial-wait <i>initial</i>	Specifies the initial LSP generation delay (in milliseconds). Range is 0 to 120,000 milliseconds.
secondary-wait <i>secondary</i>	Specifies the hold time between the first and second LSP generation (in milliseconds). Range is 1 to 120000 milliseconds.
maximum-wait <i>maximum</i>	Specifies the maximum interval (in milliseconds) between two consecutive occurrences of an LSP being generated. Range is 1 to 120000 milliseconds.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the LSP time interval for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

initial-wait *initial*: 50 milliseconds
secondary-wait *secondary*: 200 milliseconds
maximum-wait *maximum*: 5000 milliseconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

During prolonged periods of network instability, repeated recalculation of LSPs can cause increased CPU load on the local router. Further, the flooding of these recalculated LSPs to the other Intermediate Systems in the network causes increased traffic and can result in other routers having to spend more time running route calculations.

Use the **lsp-gen-interval** command to reduce the rate of LSP generation during periods of instability in the network. This command can help to reduce CPU load on the router and to reduce the number of LSP transmissions to its IS-IS neighbors.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to set the maximum interval between two consecutive occurrences of an LSP to 15 milliseconds and the initial LSP generation delta to 5 milliseconds:
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# lsp-gen-interval maximum-wait 15 initial-wait 5</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	retransmit-interval (IS-IS)	Configures the amount of time between retransmission of each IS-IS LSP on a point-to-point link.

lsp-interval

To configure the amount of time between consecutive link-state packets (LSP) sent on an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **lsp-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-interval *milliseconds* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

no lsp-interval [*milliseconds*] [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

Syntax Description

<i>milliseconds</i>	Time delay (in milliseconds) between successive LSPs. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Configures the LSP time delay for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

milliseconds: 33 milliseconds

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause the system to send LSPs every 100 milliseconds (10 packets per second) on Level 1 and Level 2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# lsp-interval 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
retransmit-interval (IS-IS)	Configures the amount of time between retransmission of each IS-IS LSP on a point-to-point link.

lsp-mtu

To set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packets (LSPs), use the **lsp-mtu** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-mtu *bytes* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no lsp-mtu [*bytes*] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

<i>bytes</i>	Maximum packet size in bytes. The number of bytes must be less than or equal to the smallest MTU of any link in the network. Range is 128 to 4352 bytes.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Under normal conditions, the default MTU size should be sufficient. However, if the MTU size of a link is less than 1500 bytes, the LSP MTU size must be lowered accordingly on each router in the network. If this action is not taken, routing becomes unpredictable.

This guideline applies to all Cisco networking devices in a network. If any link in the network has a reduced MTU size, all devices must be changed, not just the devices directly connected to the link.



Note

Do not set the **lsp-mtu** command (network layer) to a value greater than the link MTU size that is set with the **mtu** command (physical layer).

To be certain about a link MTU size, use the **show isis interface** command to display the value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the MTU size to 1300 bytes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# lsp-mtu 1300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mtu	Adjusts the maximum packet size or MTU size.
show isis interface	Displays information about the IS-IS interface.

lsp-password

To configure the link-state packet (LSP) authentication password, use the **lsp-password** command in router configuration mode. To remove the **lsp-password** command from the configuration file and disable link-state packet authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

```
lsp-password [[hmac-md5 | text] [clear | encrypted] password | keychain keychain-name] [level {1 | 2}] [send-only] [snp send-only]
```

```
no lsp-password [[hmac-md5 | text] [clear | encrypted] password | keychain keychain-name] [level {1 | 2}] [send-only] [snp send-only]
```

Syntax Description

hmac-md5	Specifies that the password uses HMAC-MD5 authentication.
text	Specifies that the password uses clear text password authentication.
clear	Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
<i>password</i>	Authentication password you assign.
keychain	(Optional) Specifies a keychain.
<i>keychain-name</i>	Name of the keychain.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the password for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
send-only	(Optional) Adds passwords to LSP and sequence number protocol (SNP) data units when they are sent. Does not check for authentication in received LSPs or sequence number PDUs (SNPs).
snp send-only	(Optional) Adds passwords to SNP data units when they are sent. Does not check for authentication in received SNPs. This option is available when the text keyword is specified.

Defaults

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a **text** password is configured, it is exchanged as clear text. Therefore, the **lsp-password** command provides limited security.

When an **HMAC-MD5** password is configured, the password is never sent over the network and is instead used to calculate a cryptographic checksum to ensure the integrity of the exchanged data.

The recommended password configuration is that both incoming and outgoing SNPs be authenticated.

**Note**

To disable SNP password checking, the **snp send-only** keywords must be specified in the **lsp-password** command.

To configure an additional password, use the **lsp-password accept** command.

Specify a key chain to enable key chain authentication between two IS-IS peers. Use the **keychain** *keychain-name* keyword and argument to implement hitless key rollover for authentication.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure separate Level 1 and Level 2 LSP and SNP passwords, one with HMAC-MD5 authentication and encryption and one with clear text password authentication and no encryption:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# lsp-password hmac-md5 clear password1 level 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# lsp-password text clear password2 level 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
lsp-password accept	Configures an additional LSP password when one LSP password is already configured for a level.

lsp-password accept

To configure an additional link-state packet (LSP) authentication password, use the **lsp-password accept** command in router configuration mode. To remove the **lsp-password accept** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-password accept {**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no lsp-password accept [{**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

clear	Specifies that the password be unencrypted.
encrypted	Specifies that the password be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
<i>password</i>	Authentication password you assign.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the password for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **lsp-password accept** command adds an additional password for use when the system validates incoming LSPs and sequence number PDUs (SNPs). An LSP password must be configured using the **lsp-password** command before an accept password can be configured for the corresponding level.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a Level 1 LSP and SNP password:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# lsp-password accept encrypted password1 level 1
```

■ lsp-password accept

Related Commands

Command	Description
lsp-password	Configures an authentication LSP password.

lsp-refresh-interval

To set the time between regeneration of link-state packets (LSPs) that contain different sequence numbers, use the **lsp-refresh-interval** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default refresh interval, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-refresh-interval *seconds* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

no lsp-refresh-interval [*seconds* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]]

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Refresh interval (in seconds). Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

seconds: 900 seconds (15 minutes)
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The refresh interval determines the rate at which the software periodically sends the route topology information that it originates. This behavior is done to keep the information from becoming too old. By default, the refresh interval is 900 seconds (15 minutes).

LSPs must be refreshed periodically before their lifetimes expire. The refresh interval must be less than the LSP lifetime specified with this router command. Reducing the refresh interval reduces the amount of time that undetected link-state database corruption can persist at the cost of increased link utilization. (This event is extremely unlikely, however, because there are other safeguards against corruption.) Increasing the interval reduces the link utilization caused by the flooding of refreshed packets (although this utilization is very small).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the LSP refresh interval to 10,800 seconds (3 hours):

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# lsp-refresh-interval 10800
```

■ lsp-refresh-interval

Related Commands

Command	Description
max-lsp-lifetime	Sets the maximum time that LSPs persist without being refreshed.

maximum-paths (IS-IS)

To configure the maximum number of parallel routes that an IP routing protocol will install in the routing table, use the **maximum-paths** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **maximum-paths** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the routing protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-paths *maximum*

no maximum-paths

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of parallel routes that IS-IS can install in a routing table. Range is 1 to 32 for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Defaults	<i>maximum</i> : 8 routes

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to allow a maximum of 16 paths to a destination:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# maximum-paths 16
```

maximum-redistributed-prefixes (IS-IS)

To specify an upper limit on the number of redistributed prefixes (subject to summarization) that the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol advertises, use the **maximum-redistributed-prefixes** command in address family mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-redistributed-prefixes *maximum* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no maximum-redistributed-prefixes [*maximum* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of redistributed prefixes advertised. Range is 1 to 28000.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies maximum prefixes for Level 1 or Level 2.

Defaults	<i>maximum</i> : 10000 level : 1-2

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the maximum-redistributed-prefixes command to prevent a misconfiguration from resulting in redistribution of excess prefixes. If IS-IS encounters more than the maximum number of prefixes, it sets a bi-state alarm. If the number of to-be-redistributed prefixes drops back to the maximum or lower—either through reconfiguration or a change in the redistribution source—IS-IS clears the alarm.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to specify the number of redistributed prefixes at 5000 for Level 2: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# maximum-redistributed-prefixes 5000 level 2

max-lsp-lifetime

To set the maximum time that link-state packets (LSPs) persist without being refreshed, use the **max-lsp-lifetime** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

max-lsp-lifetime *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no max-lsp-lifetime [*seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Lifetime (in seconds) of the LSP. Range from 1 to 65535 seconds.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 1200 seconds (20 minutes) Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	You might need to adjust the maximum LSP lifetime if you change the LSP refresh interval with the lsp-refresh-interval command. The maximum LSP lifetime must be greater than the LSP refresh interval.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to set the maximum time that the LSP persists to 11,000 seconds (more than 3 hours):
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# max-lsp-lifetime 11000</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	lsp-refresh-interval	Sets the LSP refresh interval.

mesh-group (IS-IS)

To optimize link-state packet (LSP) flooding in highly meshed networks, use the **mesh-group** command in interface configuration mode. To remove a subinterface from a mesh group, use the **no** form of this command.

mesh-group {*number* | **blocked**}

no mesh-group

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number identifying the mesh group of which this interface is a member. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
blocked	Specifies that no LSP flooding takes place on this interface.

Defaults

There is no mesh group configuration (normal LSP flooding).

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

LSPs first received on subinterfaces that are not part of a mesh group are flooded to all other subinterfaces in the usual way.

LSPs first received on subinterfaces that are part of a mesh group are flooded to all interfaces except those in the same mesh group. If the **blocked** keyword is configured on a subinterface, then a newly received LSP is not flooded out over that interface.

To minimize the possibility of incomplete flooding, you should allow unrestricted flooding over at least a minimal set of links in the mesh. Selecting the smallest set of logical links that covers all physical paths results in very low flooding, but less robustness. Ideally you should select only enough links to ensure that LSP flooding is not detrimental to scaling performance, but enough links to ensure that under most failure scenarios, no router is logically disconnected from the rest of the network. In other words, blocking flooding on all links permits the best scaling performance, but there is no flooding. Permitting flooding on all links results in very poor scaling performance.



Note

See RFC 2973 for details about the mesh group specification.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

In the following example, six interfaces are configured in three mesh groups. LSPs received are handled as follows:

- LSPs first received by GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/0 are flooded to all interfaces except GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1 (which is part of the same mesh group) and GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 (which is blocked).
- LSPs first received by GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1 are flooded to all interfaces except GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0 (which is part of the same mesh group) and GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 (which is blocked).
- LSPs first received by GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 are not ignored, but flooded as usual to all interfaces.
- LSPs received first through GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 are flooded to all interfaces, except GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 (which is blocked).

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 11
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 11
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# mesh-group 12
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# mesh-group blocked
```

metric

To configure the metric for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interface, use the **metric** command in interface address family configuration mode. To restore the default metric value, use the **no** form of this command.

metric {*default-metric* | **maximum**} [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no metric [{*default-metric* | **maximum**} [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description

<i>default-metric</i>	Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each other router using the links in the network to other destinations. Range is 1 to 63 for narrow metric and 1 to 16777214 for wide metric.
maximum	Specifies maximum wide metric. All routers exclude this link from their shortest path first (SPF).
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the SPF calculation for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

default-metric: Default is 10.
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Specifying the **level** keyword resets the metric only for the specified level. We highly recommend that you configure metrics on all interfaces.

Metrics of more than 63 cannot be used with narrow metric style.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure Packet-over-SONET/SDH 0/1/0/1 interface with a default link-state metric cost of 15 for Level 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
```



```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# metric 15 level 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
metric-style narrow	Configures a router running IS-IS so that it generates and accepts old-style TLV objects.
metric-style transition	Configures the software to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects.
metric-style wide	Configures the software to generate and accept only new-style TLV objects.

metric-style narrow

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) software to generate and accept old-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects, use the **metric-style narrow** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **metric-style narrow** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-style narrow [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no metric-style narrow [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description	transition	(Optional) Instructs the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects. It generates only old-style TLV objects.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	Old-style TLVs are generated. Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

IS-IS traffic engineering extensions include new-style TLV objects with wider metric fields than old-style TLV objects. By default, the router generates old-style TLV objects only. To perform Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), a router must generate new-style TLV objects.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the router to generate and accept only old-style TLV objects on router Level 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# metric-style narrow level 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	metric-style transition	Configures a router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects.
	metric-style wide	Configures a router to generate and accept only new-style TLV objects.

metric-style transition

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) software to generate and accept both old-style and new-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects, use the **metric-style transition** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **metric-style transition** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-style transition [level {1 | 2}]

no metric-style transition [level {1 | 2}]

Syntax Description	transition	Instructs the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects.
	level {1 2}	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults Old-style TLVs are generated, if this command is not configured.

Command Modes Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

IS-IS traffic engineering extensions include new-style TLV objects which have wider metric fields than old-style TLV objects. By default, the router generates old-style TLV objects only. To perform Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), a router needs to generate new-style TLV objects.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects on Level 2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# metric-style transition level 2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	metric-style narrow	Configures a router to generate and accept only old-style TLV objects.
	metric-style wide	Configures a router to generate and accept only new-style TLV objects.

metric-style wide

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) software to generate and accept only new-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects, use the **metric-style wide** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **metric-style wide** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-style wide [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no metric-style wide [**transition**] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description

transition	(Optional) Instructs the router to generate and accept both old-style and new-style TLV objects. It generates only new-style TLV objects.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

Old-style TLV lengths are generated, if this command is not configured.
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

IS-IS traffic engineering extensions include new-style TLV objects with wider metric fields than old-style TLV objects. If you enter the **metric-style wide** command, a router generates and accepts only new-style TLV objects. Therefore, the router uses less memory and fewer other resources rather than generating both old-style and new-style TLV objects.

To perform MPLS traffic engineering, a router needs to generate new-style TLV objects.



Note

This discussion of metric styles and transition strategies is oriented toward traffic engineering deployment. Other commands and models might be appropriate if the new-style TLV objects are desired for other reasons. For example, a network may require wider metrics, but might not use traffic engineering.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to generate and accept only new-style TLV objects on Level 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide level 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
metric-style narrow	Configures a router to generate and accept only old-style TLV objects.

mpls ldp auto-config

To enable Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) interface auto-configuration, use the **mpls ldp auto-config** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable LDP IGP auto-configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls ldp auto-config

no mpls ldp auto-config

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

LDP IGP auto-configuration is disabled.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **mpls ldp auto-config** command to automatically configure LDP on a set of interfaces associated with a specified IGP instance. Further, LDP IGP auto-configuration provides a means to block LDP from being enabled on a specified interface. If you do not want an IS-IS interface to have LDP enabled, use the **igp auto-config disable** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable LDP IGP auto-configuration:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# mpls ldp auto-config
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
igp auto-config disable	Disables LDP IGP auto-configuration for a specific interface.

mpls ldp sync (IS-IS)

To configure Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) IS-IS synchronization, use the **mpls ldp sync** command in interface address family configuration mode. To disable LDP synchronization, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls ldp sync [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no mpls ldp sync [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Sets LDP synchronization for the specified level.

Defaults	If a level is not specified, LDP synchronization is set for both levels.

Command Modes	Interface address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

MPLS VPN traffic forwarded using LDP labels can be dropped in the following instances:

- A new link is introduced in the network and IS-IS has converged before LDP establishes labels.
- An existing LDP session goes down while IS-IS adjacency is intact over the link.

In both instances, outbound LDP labels are not available for forwarding MPLS traffic. LDP IS-IS synchronization addresses the traffic drop. When the **mpls ldp sync** command is configured, IS-IS advertises the maximum possible link metric until LDP has converged over the link. When LDP establishes the session and exchanges labels, IS-IS advertises the regular metric over the link.

**Note**

IS-IS advertises the maximum metric –1 (16777214) if wide metrics are configured since the maximum wide metric is specifically used for link exclusion from the shortest path first algorithm (SPF) (RFC 3784). The maximum narrow metric is unaffected.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable LDP IS-IS synchronization:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# mpls ldp sync
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis interface	Displays information about the IS-IS interfaces

mpls traffic-eng

To configure a router running the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol to flood Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) link information into the indicated IS-IS level, use the **mpls traffic-eng** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng {level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only}

no mpls traffic-eng [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only]

Syntax Description	level-1	Specifies routing level 1.
	level-1-2	Specifies routing levels 1 and 2.
	level-2-only	Specifies routing level 2.

Defaults	Flooding is disabled.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **mpls traffic-eng** command, which is part of the routing protocol tree, to flood link resource information (such as available bandwidth) for appropriately configured links in the link-state packet (LSP) of the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to turn on MPLS traffic engineering for IS-IS level 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng level-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mpls traffic-eng router-id (IS-IS)	Specifies that the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given interface.

mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact (IS-IS)

To enable multicast-intact for Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routes with Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering, use the **mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact

no mpls traffic-eng [multicast-intact]

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Multicast-intact is disabled.

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If Multiprotocol Label Switching Traffic Engineering (MPLS-TE) is configured through the IS-IS routing domain and multicast protocols (like Protocol Independent Multicast [PIM]) are also enabled, then use the **mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact** command to install nontraffic engineering next-hops in the Routing Information Base (RIB) for use by multicast. The installation of IP-only next-hops is in addition to the installation of the standard set of paths for a prefix, which might be through traffic engineered tunnels.

The **mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact** command allows PIM to use the native hop-by-hop neighbors even though the unicast routing is using MPLS TE tunnels.

Examples	The following example shows how to enable the multicast-intact feature:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show isis route	Displays IP reachability information for an IS-IS instance, optionally for multicast-intact.
	show isis topology	Displays a list of connected IS-IS routers in all areas, optionally for multicast-intact.

mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload

To ensure that label switched paths (LSPs) are not disabled when routers have the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) overload bit set, use the **mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload** command in global configuration mode. To disable this override, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload

no mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the IS-IS overload bit avoidance feature is activated, all nodes with the overload bit set, including the following nodes, are ignored:

- Head nodes
- Mid nodes
- Tail nodes

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	mpls-te	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to activate IS-IS overload bit avoidance: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)</pre>

The following example shows how to deactivate IS-IS overload bit avoidance:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
```

mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# no mpls traffic-eng path-selection ignore overload
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set-overload-bit	Configures a router to signal other routers not to use it as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations.

mpls traffic-eng router-id (IS-IS)

To specify the Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) router identifier for the node, use the **mpls traffic-eng router-id** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng router-id {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-instance*}

no mpls traffic-eng [*router-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance as follows: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults

Global router identifier is used.

Command Modes

IPv4 address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The identifier of the router acts as a stable IP address for the traffic engineering configuration. This IP address is flooded to all nodes. For all traffic engineering tunnels originating at other nodes and ending at this node, you must set the tunnel destination to the traffic engineering router ID of the destination node, because that is the address used by the traffic engineering topology database at the tunnel head for its path calculation.



Note

We recommend that loopback interfaces be used for MPLS TE, because they are more stable than physical interfaces.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the traffic engineering router identifier as the IP address associated with loopback interface 0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mpls traffic-eng	Turns on flooding of MPLS traffic engineering link information in the indicated IGP level or area.

net

To configure an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) network entity title (NET) for the routing instance, use the **net** command in router configuration mode. To remove the **net** command and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

net *network-entity-title*

no net *network-entity-title*

Syntax Description	<i>network-entity-title</i>	NET that specifies the area address and the system ID for an IS-IS routing process.

Defaults	No NET is configured. The IS-IS instance is not operational, because a NET is mandatory.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Under most circumstances, one and only one NET should be configured.

A NET is a network service access point (NSAP) where the last byte is always 0. On a Cisco router running IS-IS, a NET can be 8 to 20 bytes in length. The last byte is always the n-selector and must be 0. The n-selector indicates to which transport entity the packet is sent. An n-selector of 0 indicates no transport entity and means that the packet is for the routing software of the system.

The six bytes directly preceding the n-selector are the system ID. The system ID length is a fixed size and cannot be changed. The system ID must be unique throughout each area (Level 1) and throughout the backbone (Level 2).

All bytes preceding the system ID are the area ID.

A maximum of three NETs for each router is allowed. In rare circumstances, it is possible to configure two or three NETs. In such a case, the area this router is in has three area addresses. Only one area still exists, but it has more area addresses.

Configuring multiple NETs can be temporarily useful in network reconfiguration in which multiple areas are merged, or in which one area is split into more areas. Multiple area addresses enable you to renumber an area individually as needed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router with NET area ID 47.0004.004d.0001 and system ID 0001.0c11.1110:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 47.0004.004d.0001.0001.0c11.1110.00
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	log adjacency changes (IS-IS)	Configures the routing level for an instance of the IS-IS routing process.
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS instance.

nsf (IS-IS)

To enable nonstop forwarding (NSF) on the next restart, use the **nsf** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf {cisco | ietf}

no nsf {cisco | ietf}

Syntax Description

cisco	Specifies Cisco-proprietary NSF restart.
ietf	Specifies Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) NSF restart.

Defaults

NSF is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

NSF allows an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance to restart using checkpointed adjacency and link-state packet (LSP) information, and to perform restart with no impact on its neighbor routers. In other words, there is no impact on other routers in the network due to the destruction and recreation of adjacencies and the system LSP.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable Cisco proprietary NSF:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf cisco
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	nsf interface-expires	Configures the number of resends of an an acknowledged NSF-restart acknowledgment.
	nsf interface-timer	Configures the time interval after which an unacknowledged IETF NSF restart attempt is repeated.
	nsf lifetime (IS-IS)	Configures the maximum route lifetime following an NSF restart.

nsf interface-expires

To configure the number of resends of an acknowledged nonstop forwarding (NSF)-restart acknowledgment, use the **nsf interface-expires** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interface-expires *number*

no nsf interface-expires

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Number of resends. Range is 1 to 3.

Defaults	<i>number</i> : 3 resends

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a hello packet sent with the NSF restart flag set is not acknowledged, it is re-sent. Use the **nsf interface-expires** command to control the number of times the NSF hello is re-sent. When this limit is reached on an interface, any neighbor previously known on that interface is assumed to be down and the initial shortest path first (SPF) calculation is permitted, provided that all other necessary conditions are met.

The total time period available for adjacency reestablishment (interface-timer * interface-expires) should be greater than the expected total NSF restart time.

The **nsf interface-expires** command applies only to Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)-style NSF. It has no effect if Cisco-proprietary NSF is configured.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to allow only one retry attempt on each interface if an IETF NSF restart signal is not acknowledged:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf ietf
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf interface-expires 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	hello-multiplier	Specifies the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router should declare the adjacency as down.
	nsf interface-timer	Configures the time interval after which an unacknowledged IETF NSF restart attempt is repeated.

nsf interface-timer

To configure the time interval after which an unacknowledged Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart attempt is repeated, use the **nsf interface-timer** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interface-timer *seconds*

no nsf interface-timer

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	NSF restart time interval (in seconds). Range is 3 to 20 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 10 seconds

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	When the IETF NSF restart process begins, hello packets send an NSF restart flag that must be acknowledged by the neighbors of the router. Use the nsf interface-timer command to control the restart time interval after the hello packet is re-sent. The restart time interval need not match the hello interval.
	The nsf interface-timer command applies only to IETF-style NSF. It has no effect if Cisco-proprietary NSF is configured.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to ensure that a hello packet with the NSF restart flag set is sent again every 5 seconds until the flag is acknowledged:
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf ietf RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf interface-timer 5</pre>

Related Commands

Command	Description
nsf interface-expires	Configures the number of resends of an acknowledged NSF-restart acknowledgment.
hello-interval (IS-IS)	Specifies the length of time between hello packets that the software sends.

nsf lifetime (IS-IS)

To configure the maximum route lifetime following a nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart, use the **nsf lifetime** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf lifetime *seconds*

no nsf lifetime

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Maximum route lifetime (in seconds) following an NSF restart. Range is 5 to 300 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 60 seconds (1 minute)

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the nsf lifetime command to set the maximum available time for the reacquisition of checkpointed adjacencies and link-state packets (LSPs) during a Cisco proprietary NSF restart. LSPs and adjacencies not recovered during this time period are abandoned, thus causing changes to the network topology.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the router to allow only 20 seconds for the entire NSF process:
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf cisco RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# nsf lifetime 20</pre>

passive (IS-IS)

To suppress Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) packets from being transmitted to the interface and received packets from being processed on the interface, use the **passive** command in interface configuration mode. To restore IS-IS packets coming to an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

passive

no passive

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Interface is active.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the router to suppress IS-IS packets on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# passive
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	suppressed	Allows the IS-IS interface to participate in forming adjacencies without advertising connected prefixes in the LSPs.

point-to-point

To configure a network of only two networking devices that use broadcast media and the integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol to function as a point-to-point link instead of a broadcast link, use the **point-to-point** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the point-to-point usage, use the **no** form of this command.

point-to-point

no point-to-point

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Interface is treated as broadcast if connected to broadcast media.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **point-to-point** command only on broadcast media in a network with two networking devices. The command causes the system to issue packets point-to-point rather than as broadcasts. Configure the command on both networking devices in the network.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a 10-Gb Ethernet interface to act as a point-to-point interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface TenGigE 0/6/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
```

priority (IS-IS)

To configure the priority of designated routers, use the **priority** command in interface configuration mode. To reset the default priority, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *value* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

no priority [*value*] [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Priority of a router. Range is 0 to 127.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults

value: 64
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Priorities can be configured for Level 1 and Level 2 independently. Specifying Level 1 or Level 2 resets priority only for Level 1 or Level 2 routing, respectively. Specifying no level allows you to configure all levels.

The priority is used to determine which router on a LAN is the designated router or Designated Intermediate System (DIS). The priorities are advertised in the hello packets. The router with the highest priority becomes the DIS.

In the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, there is no backup designated router. Setting the priority to 0 lowers the chance of this system becoming the DIS, but does not prevent it. If a router with a higher priority comes online, it takes over the role from the current DIS. For equal priorities, the higher MAC address breaks the tie.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to give Level 1 routing priority by setting the priority level to 80. This router is now more likely to become the DIS.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/6/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# priority 80 level 1
```

propagate level

To propagate routes from one Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) level into another level, use the **propagate level** command in address family configuration mode. To disable propagation, use the **no** form of this command.

propagate level {1 | 2} **into level** {1 | 2} **route-policy** *route-policy-name*

no propagate level {1 | 2} **into level** {1 | 2}

Syntax Description	level {1 2}	Propagates from routing Level 1 or Level 2 routes.
	into	Propagates from Level 1 or Level 2 routes into Level 1 or Level 2 routes.
	route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	Specifies a configured route policy.

Defaults Route leaking (Level 2 to Level 1) is disabled.

Command Modes Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In general, route propagation from Level 1 to Level 2 is automatic. You might want to use this command to better control which Level 1 routes can be propagated into Level 2.

Propagating Level 2 routes into Level 1 is called *route leaking*. Route leaking is disabled by default. That is, Level 2 routes are not automatically included in Level 1 link-state packets (LSPs). If you want to leak Level 2 routes into Level 1, you must enable that behavior by using this command.

Propagation from Level 1 into Level 1 and from Level 2 into Level 2 is not allowed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to redistribute Level 2 routes to Level 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 access-list 101 permit ip 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 10.1.0.1 0.255.255.255
```



```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.1234.2222.2222.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# propagate level 2 into level 1 route-policy
policy_a
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (IS-IS)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into a specified IS-IS instance.

redistribute (IS-IS)

To redistribute routes from one routing protocol into Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), use the **redistribute** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software does not redistribute routes, use the **no** form of this command.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

```
redistribute bgp process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

```
no redistribute bgp process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

Connected Routes

```
redistribute connected [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

```
no redistribute connected [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)

```
redistribute isis process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

```
no redistribute isis process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

```
redistribute ospf process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [match {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

```
no redistribute ospf process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [match {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3)

```
redistribute ospfv3 process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [match {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

```
no redistribute ospfv3 process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [match {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {internal | external}] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

Static

redistribute static [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}]
 [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

no redistribute static [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}]
 [**route-policy** *route-policy-name*]

Syntax Description		
	<i>process-id</i>	For the bgp keyword, an autonomous system number, which is a 16-bit decimal number. Range is 1 to 65535. For the isis keyword, an IS-IS instance identifier from which routes are to be redistributed. For the ospf keyword, the name of an OSPF process from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. For the ospfv3 keyword, an OSPFv3 process name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
	level-1	(Optional) Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level-1 LSP of the router.
	level-1-2	(Optional) Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level-1-2 LSP of the router.
	level-2	(Optional) Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level-2 LSP of the router.
	metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for the redistributed route. Range is 0 to 16777215. The <i>metric-value</i> must be consistent with the IS-IS metric style of the area and topology into which the routes are being redistributed.
	metric-type { internal external }	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the route advertised into the ISIS routing domain. It can be one of two values: • internal • external Any route with an internal metric (however large the metric is) is preferred over a route with external metric (however small the metric is).

route-policy <i>route-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the identifier of a configured policy. A policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to IS-IS.
match { internal external [1 2] nssa-external [1 2] }	(Optional) Specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one or more of the following: • internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and interarea OSPF routes). • external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes. • nssa-external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external routes. For the external and nssa-external options, if a type is not specified, then both Type 1 and Type 2 are assumed.

Defaults

Level 2 is configured if no level is specified.

metric-type: **internal**

match: If no match keyword is specified, all OSPF routes are redistributed.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Note**

When redistributing routes (into IS-IS) using both command keywords for setting or matching of attributes and a route policy, the routes are run through the route policy first, followed by the keyword matching and setting.

Use the **redistribute** command to control the redistribution of routes between separate IS-IS instances. To control the propagation of routes between the levels of a single IS-IS instance, use the **propagate level** command.

Only IPv4 OSPF addresses can be redistributed into IS-IS IPv4 address families.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

In this example, IS-IS instance `isp_A` readvertises all of the routes of IS-IS instance `isp_B` in Level 2 LSP. Note that the **level-2** keyword affects which levels instance `isp_A` advertises the routes in and has no impact on which routes from instance `isp_B` are advertised. (Any Level 1 routes from IS-IS instance `isp_B` are included in the redistribution.)

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp_A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.1234.2222.2222.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# redistribute isis isp_B level-2
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp_B
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# is-type level 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.4567.2222.2222.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# set-attached-bit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
propagate level	Propagates routes from one IS-IS level into another level.

retransmit-interval (IS-IS)

To configure the amount of time between retransmission of each Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packet (LSP) on a point-to-point link, use the **retransmit-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-interval *seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no retransmit-interval [*seconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) between consecutive retransmissions of each LSP. It is an integer that should be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two networking devices on the attached network. Range is 0 to 65535 seconds.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 5 seconds

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **retransmit-interval** command has no effect on LAN (multipoint) interfaces. On point-to-point links, the value can be increased to enhance network stability.

Because retransmissions occur only when LSPs are dropped, setting this command to a higher value has little effect on reconvergence. The more neighbors networking devices have, and the more paths over which LSPs can be flooded, the higher this value can be made.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/1 for retransmission of IS-IS LSPs every 60 seconds for a large serial line:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# retransmit-interval 60
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
retransmit-throttle-interval	Configures the amount of time between retransmissions of any IS-IS LSPs on a point-to-point interface.

retransmit-throttle-interval

To configure minimum interval between retransmissions of different Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packets (LSPs) on a point-to-point interface, use the **retransmit-throttle-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-throttle-interval *milliseconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no retransmit-throttle-interval [*milliseconds* [**level** {**1** | **2**}]]

Syntax Description	<i>milliseconds</i>	Minimum delay (in milliseconds) between LSP retransmissions on the interface. Range is 0 to 65535.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies routing Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults Default is 0.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **retransmit-throttle-interval** command to define the minimum period of time that must elapse between retransmitting any two consecutive LSPs on an interface. The **retransmit-throttle-interval** command may be useful in very large networks with many LSPs and many interfaces as a way of controlling LSP retransmission traffic. This command controls the rate at which LSPs can be re-sent on the interface.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/1 to limit the rate of LSP retransmissions to one every 300 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# retransmit-throttle-interval 300
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	lsp-gen-interval	Configures the minimum interval time between regenerating the same LSP.
	retransmit-interval (IS-IS)	Configures the amount of time between retransmission of each IS-IS LSP over a point-to-point link.

router isis

To enable the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol and to specify an IS-IS instance, use the **router isis** command in global configuration mode. To disable IS-IS routing, use the **no** form of this command.

router isis *instance-id*

no router isis *instance-id*

Syntax Description

<i>instance-id</i>	Name of the routing process. Maximum number of characters is 40.

Defaults

An IS-IS routing protocol is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **router isis** command to create an IS-IS routing process. An appropriate network entity title (NET) must be configured to specify the address of the area (Level 1) and system ID of the router. Routing must be enabled on one or more interfaces before adjacencies may be established and dynamic routing is possible.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IS-IS for IP routing:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.0001.0000.0001.00
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
net	Configures an IS-IS NET for the routing process.

set-attached-bit

To configure an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance with an attached bit in the Level 1 link-state packet (LSP), use the **set-attached-bit** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the **set-attached-bit** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

set-attached-bit

no set-attached-bit

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Attached bit is not set in the LSP.

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set-attached bit** command to set an IS-IS instance with an attached bit in the Level 1 LSP that allows another IS-IS instance to redistribute Level 2 topology. The attached bit is used when the Level 2 connectivity from another IS-IS instance is advertised by the Level 1 attached bit.

Cisco IOS XR software does not support multiple Level 1 areas in a single IS-IS routing instance. But the equivalent functionality is achieved by redistribution of routes between two IS-IS instances by using the [redistribute \(IS-IS\)](#) command.

The attached bit is configured for a specific address family only if the **single-topology** command is not configured.

**Note**

If connectivity for the Level 2 instance is lost, the attached bit in the Level 1 instance LSP continues sending traffic to the Level 2 instance and causes the traffic to be dropped.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the attached bit for a Level 1 instance that allows the Level 2 instance to redistribute routes from the Level 1 instance:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.0001.0001.0001.0001.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# redistribute isis 2 level 2
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
!
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# is-type level-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# net 49.0002.0001.0001.0002.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# set-attached-bit
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (IS-IS)	Redistributes routes from one IS-IS instance into another instance.

set-overload-bit

To configure the router to signal other routers not to use it as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **set-overload-bit** command in router configuration mode. To remove the designation, use the **no** form of this command.

set-overload-bit [**on-startup** {*delay* | **wait-for-bgp**}] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

no set-overload-bit [[**on-startup** {*delay* | **wait-for-bgp**}] [**level** {**1** | **2**}]

Syntax Description	on-startup	(Optional) Sets the overload bit only temporarily after reboot.
	<i>delay</i>	(Optional) Time (in seconds) to advertise when the router is overloaded after reboot. Range is 5 to 86400 seconds (86400 seconds = 1 day).
	wait-for-bgp	(Optional) Sets the overload bit on startup until the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) signals converge or time out.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Specifies the overload bit for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	The overload bit is not set. Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set-overload-bit** command to force the router to set the overload bit in its nonpseudonode link-state packets (LSPs). Normally the setting of the overload bit is allowed only when a router experiences problems. For example, when a router is experiencing a memory shortage, the reason might be that the link-state database is not complete, resulting in an incomplete or inaccurate routing table. If the overload bit is set in the LSPs of the unreliable router, other routers can ignore the router in their SPF calculations until it has recovered from its problems. The result is that no paths through the unreliable router are seen by other routers in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) area. However, IP prefixes directly connected to this router are still reachable.

The **set-overload-bit** command can be useful when you want to connect a router to an IS-IS network, but do not want real traffic flowing through it under any circumstances.

Routers with overload bit set are

- A test router in the lab, connected to a production network

- A router configured as an LSP flooding server, for example, on a nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) network, in combination with the mesh group feature

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the overload bit:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# set-overload-bit
```

show isis adjacency

To display Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacencies, use the **show isis adjacency** command in EXEC mode.

```
show isis [instance instance-id] adjacency [level {1 | 2}] [interface-type interface-instance]
[detail] [systemid system-id]
```

Syntax Description		
instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only.	The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.	
<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.	
<i>interface-instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance:	- Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
detail	(Optional) Displays neighbor IP addresses and active topologies.	
systemid <i>system-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the information for the specified router only.	

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances. Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

EXEC

■ show isis adjacency

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis adjacency** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis adjacency
```

IS-IS p Level-1 adjacencies:

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	Hold	Changed	NSF	BFD
12a4	PO0/1/0/1	*PtoP*	Up	23	00:00:06	Capable	Init
12a4	Gi0/6/0/2	0004.2893.f2f6	Up	56	00:04:01	Capable	Up

Total adjacency count: 2

IS-IS p Level-2 adjacencies:

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	Hold	Changed	NSF	BFD
12a4	PO0/1/0/1	*PtoP*	Up	23	00:00:06	Capable	None
12a4	Gi0/6/0/2	0004.2893.f2f6	Up	26	00:00:13	Capable	Init

Total adjacency count: 2

[Table 1](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1 *show isis adjacency Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level-1	Level 1 adjacencies.
Level-2	Level 2 adjacencies.
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or the hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.
State	Adjacency state of the neighboring interface. Valid states are Down, Init, and Up.
Holdtime	Hold time of the neighbor.
Changed	Time the neighbor has been up (in hours:minutes:seconds).

Table 1 *show isis adjacency Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
NSF	Specifies whether the neighbor can adhere to the IETF-NSF restart mechanism.
BFD	Specifies the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) status for the interface. Valid status are • None—BFD is not configured. • Init—BFD session is not up. One reason is that other side is not yet enabled. • Up—BFD session has been established. • Down—BFD session holdtime expired.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis neighbors	Displays information about IS-IS neighbors.

show isis adjacency-log

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacency log, use the **show isis adjacency-log** command in EXEC mode.

show isis adjacency-log [**level** {1 | 2}] [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description	level {1 2}	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacency log for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
	last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the last <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 100.
	first <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the first <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 100.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis adjacency-log** command:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# **show isis adjacency-log**

```

IS-IS 10 Level 1 Adjacency log
When      System    Interface    State    Details
4d00h     12a1             PO0/5/0/0    d -> i
4d00h     12a1             PO0/5/0/0    i -> u    New adjacency
                                         IPv4 Unicast Up
4d00h     12a1             Gi0/6/0/0    d -> u    New adjacency
4d00h     12a1             Gi0/6/0/0    u -> d    Interface state
down
3d17h     12a1             Gi0/6/0/0    d -> u    New adjacency
3d17h     12a1             Gi0/6/0/0    u -> d    Interface state
down

```

```

01:44:07      12a1      Gi0/6/0/0      d -> u  New adjacency

IS-IS 10 Level 2 Adjacency log
When      System      Interface      State      Details
4d00h      12a1      P00/5/0/0      d -> i
4d00h      12a1      P00/5/0/0      i -> u  New adjacency
                                         IPv4 Unicast Up
4d00h      12a1      Gi0/6/0/0      d -> u  New adjacency
4d00h      12a1      Gi0/6/0/0      u -> d  Interface state
down
3d17h      12a1      Gi0/6/0/0      d -> u  New adjacency
3d17h      12a1      Gi0/6/0/0      u -> d  Interface state
down
01:44:07      12a1      Gi0/6/0/0      d -> u  New adjacency

```

Table 2 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show isis adjacency-log Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
When	Elapsed time (in hh:mm:ss) since the event was logged.
System	System ID of the adjacent router.
Interface	Specific interface involved in the adjacency change.
State	State transition for the logged event.
Details	Description of the adjacency change.

show isis checkpoint adjacency

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) checkpoint adjacency database, use the **show isis checkpoint adjacency** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **checkpoint adjacency**

Syntax Description

instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS checkpoint adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS checkpoint adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show isis checkpoint adjacency** command to display the checkpointed adjacencies. With this information you can restore the adjacency database during a Cisco proprietary nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart. This command, with the **show isis adjacency** command, can be used to verify the consistency of the two databases.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis checkpoint adjacency** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis checkpoint adjacency
```

Interface	Level	System ID	State	Circuit ID	Chkpt ID
Gi3/0/0/1	1	router-gsr8	Up	0001.0000.0008.04	80011fec
Gi0/4/0/1	1	router-gsr9	Up	0001.0000.0006.01	80011fd8
Gi3/0/0/1	2	router-gsr8	Up	0001.0000.0008.04	80011fc4

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show isis checkpoint adjacency Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
Level	Lists either routers with Level 1 or Level 2 adjacency configured.
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
State	State of the neighboring interface.
Circuit ID	Unique ID issued to a circuit at its creation.
Chkpt ID	Unique ID issued to the checkpoint at its creation.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis adjacency	Displays IS-IS adjacencies.
show isis checkpoint lsp	Displays the IS-IS checkpoint LSP database.

show isis checkpoint interface

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) checkpoint interfaces, use the **show isis checkpoint interface** command in EXEC mode.

show isis checkpoint interface

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis checkpoint interface** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis checkpoint interface
```

```
IS-IS 10 checkpoint interface
Interface      Index  CircNum  DIS Areas  Chkpt ID
PO0/5/0/0      0      0        NONE       80002fe8
Gi0/6/0/0      1      3        L1L2       80002fd0
```

[Table 4](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show isis checkpoint interface Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
Index	Interface index assigned to an interface upon its creation.
CircNum	Unique ID issued to a circuit internally.

Table 4 *show isis checkpoint interface Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
DIS Areas	Designated Intermediate System area.
Chkpt ID	Unique ID issued to the checkpoint at its creation.

show isis checkpoint lsp

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) checkpoint link-state packet (LSP) protocol data unit (PDU) identifier database, use the **show isis checkpoint lsp** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [*instance instance-id*] **checkpoint lsp**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i> (Optional) Displays the IS-IS checkpoint LSPs for the specified instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays IS-IS checkpoint LSPs for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The checkpointed LSPs displayed by this command are used to restore the LSP database during a Cisco-proprietary nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart. The **show isis checkpoint lsp** command, with the **show isis database** command, may be used to verify the consistency of the two databases.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis checkpoint lsp command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis checkpoint lsp
```

```

Level  LSPID                Chkpt ID
1      router-gsr6.00-00    80011f9c
1      router-gsr6.01-00    80011f88
1      router-gsr8.00-00    80011f74
1      router-gsr9.00-00    80011f60
2      router-gsr6.00-00    80011f4c
2      router-gsr6.01-00    80011f38
2      router-gsr8.00-00    80011f24
2      router-gsr9.00-00    80011f10
Total LSP count: 8 (L1: 4, L2 4, local L1: 2, local L2 2)
```


Table 5 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show isis checkpoint lsp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level	Routers with Level 1 or Level 2 adjacency configured.
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is 0, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
Chkpt ID	Unique ID issued to the checkpoint at its creation.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis checkpoint adjacency	Displays the IS-IS checkpoint adjacency database.
show isis database	Displays the IS-IS link-state database.

show isis database

To display the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packet (LSP) database, use the **show isis database** command in EXEC mode.

```
show isis [instance instance-id] database [level {1 | 2}] [update] [summary] [detail] [verbose]
[* | lsp-id]
```

Syntax Description		
instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS LSP database for the specified instance only.	The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS LSP database for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.	
update	(Optional) Displays contents of LSP database managed by update thread.	
summary	(Optional) Displays the LSP ID number, sequence number, checksum, hold time, and bit information.	
detail	(Optional) Displays the contents of each LSP.	
verbose	(Optional) Displays the contents of each LSP.	
* <i>lsp-id</i>	(Optional) LSP protocol data units (PDUs) identifier. Displays the contents of a single LSP by its ID number or may contain an * as a wildcard character.	

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays the IS-IS LSP database for all the IS-IS instances. Both Level 1 and Level 2 is configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Each of the options for the **show isis database** command can be entered in an arbitrary string within the same command entry. For example, the following are both valid command specifications and provide the same output: **show isis database detail level 2** and **show isis database level 2 detail**.

The **summary** keyword used with this command allows you to filter through a large IS-IS database and quickly identify problematic areas.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command with no keywords specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis database
```

```
IS-IS Area al (Level-1) Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
router-gsr6.00-00 * 0x00000016  0x62c8        896           0/0/0
router-gsr6.01-00 * 0x0000000f  0x56d9        902           0/0/0
router-gsr8.00-00 0x00000019  0x4b6d       1015          0/0/0
router-gsr9.00-00 0x00000016  0x33b7        957           0/0/0
```

```
Total LSP count: 4 (L1: 4, L2 0, local L1: 2, local L2 0)
```

[Table 6](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show isis database Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is 0, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
LSP Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
LSP Checksum	Checksum of the entire LSP packet.

Table 6 *show isis database Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
LSP Holdtime	Time the LSP remains valid (in seconds). An LSP hold time of 0 indicates that this LSP was purged and is being removed from the link-state database (LSDB) of all routers. The value indicates how long the purged LSP stays in the LSDB before being completely removed.
ATT/P/OL	ATT—Attach bit. This bit indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas. Level 1-only routers and Level 1-2 routers that have lost connection to other Level 2 routers use the Attach bit to find the closest Level 2 router. They point to a default route to the closest Level 2 router. P—P bit. Detects if the intermediate system is area partition repair capable. Cisco and other vendors do not support area partition repair. OL—Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command with the **summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis database summary
```

IS-IS 10 Database Summary for all LSPs

	Active			Purged			All		
	L1	L2	Total	L1	L2	Total	L1	L2	Total
Fragment 0 Counts									
Router LSPs:	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Pseudo-node LSPs:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All LSPs:	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Per Topology									
IPv4 Unicast									
ATT bit set LSPs:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVL bit set LSPs:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Fragment Counts									
Router LSPs:	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Pseudo-node LSPs:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All LSPs:	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show isis database summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Router LSPs	Active, purged, and total LSPs associated with routers.
Pseudo-node LSPs:	Active, purged, and total LSPs associated with pseudonodes.
All LSPs:	Total active and purged LSPs.

Table 7 *show isis database summary Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
ATT bit set LSPs	Attach bit (ATT). Indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas. Level 1-only routers and Level 1-2 routers that have lost connection to other Level 2 routers use the Attach bit to find the closest Level 2 router. They point to a default route to the closest Level 2 router.
OVL bit set LSPs	Overload bit. Indicates if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command with the **detail** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp database detail
```

```
IS-IS isp (Level-1) Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
router-5.00-00  0x00000003   0x8074460     457           0/0/0
  Area Address: 49
  NLPID:        0xcc
  Hostname:     router-5
  IP Address:   172.1.1.5
  Metric: 0     IP 172.3.55.0/24
  Metric: 10    IP 172.6.1.0/24
  Metric: 10    IP 172.7.0.0/24
  Metric: 10    IS router-11.00
  Metric: 10    IS router-11.01
router-11.00-00 * 0x0000000b   0x8074460     1161          0/0/0
  Area Address: 49
  NLPID:        0xcc
  Hostname:     router-11
  IP Address:   172.1.11.11
  Metric: 0     IP 172.1.111.0/24
  Metric: 10    IP 172.6.1.0/24
  Metric: 10    IP 172.7.0.0/24
  Metric: 10    IS router-11.01
  Metric: 10    IS router-5.00
router-11.01-00 * 0x00000001   0x80770ec     457           0/0/0
  Metric: 0     IS router-11.00
  Metric: 0     IS router-5.00

Total LSP count: 3 (L1: 3, L2 0, local L1: 2, local L2 0)

IS-IS isp (Level-2) Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
router-5.00-00  0x00000005   0x807997c     457           0/0/0
  Area Address: 49
  NLPID:        0xcc
  Hostname:     router-5
  IP Address:   172.6.1.5
  Metric: 0     IP 172.3.55.0/24
  Metric: 10    IP 172.6.1.0/24
  Metric: 10    IP 172.1.0.0/24
  Metric: 10    IS router-11.00
  Metric: 10    IS router-11.01
  Metric: 10    IP 172.8.111.0/24
```

show isis database

```

router-11.00-00 * 0x0000000d 0x807997c 1184 0/0/0
  Area Address: 49
  NLPID: 0xcc
  Hostname: router-11
  IP Address: 172.28.111.111
  Metric: 0 IP 172.8.111.0/24
  Metric: 10 IP 172.6.1.0/24
  Metric: 10 IP 172.7.0.0/24
  Metric: 10 IS router-11.01
  Metric: 10 IS router-5.00
  Metric: 10 IP 172.3.55.0/24
router-gsr11.01-00 * 0x00000001 0x80770ec 457 0/0/0
  Metric: 0 IS router-11.00
  Metric: 0 IS router-5.00

Total LSP count: 3 (L1: 0, L2 3, local L1: 0, local L2 2)

```

As the output shows, besides the information displayed with the **show isis database** command, the command with the **detail** keyword displays the contents of each LSP.

[Table 8](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show isis instance isp database detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is 0, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
LSP Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
LSP Checksum	Checksum of the entire LSP packet.
LSP Holdtime	Amount of time the LSP remains valid (in seconds). An LSP hold time of 0 indicates that this LSP was purged and is being removed from the link-state database (LSDB) of all routers. The value indicates how long the purged LSP stays in the LSDB before being completely removed.

Table 8 *show isis instance isp database detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
ATT/P/OL	ATT—Attach bit. This bit indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas. Level 1-only routers and Level 1-2 routers that have lost connection to other Level 2 routers use the Attach bit to find the closest Level 2 router. They point to a default route to the closest Level 2 router. P—P bit. Detects if the intermediate system is area partition repair capable. Cisco and other vendors do not support area partition repair. OL—Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.
Area Address	Reachable area addresses from the router. For Level 1 LSPs, these are the area addresses configured manually on the originating router. For Level 2 LSPs, these are all the area addresses for the area this route belongs to.
NLPID	Network Layer Protocol Identifier.
Hostname	Hostname of the node.
IP Address:	Address of the node.
Metric	IS-IS metric for the cost of the adjacency between the originating router and the advertised neighbor, or the metric of the cost to get from the advertising router to the advertised destination (which can be an IP address, an end system (ES), or a Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) prefix).

The following is additional sample output from the **show isis database detail** command. This is a Level 2 LSP. The area address 39.0001 is the address of the area in which the router resides.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis database level 2 detail
```

```
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
0000.0C00.1111.00* 0x00000006  0x4DB3       1194         0/0/0
  Area Address: 39.0001
    NLPID:      0x81 0xCC
    IP Address: 172.18.1.17
    Metric: 10   IS 0000.0C00.1111.09
    Metric: 10   IS 0000.0C00.1111.08
    Metric: 10   IP 172.17.4.0 255.255.255.0
    Metric: 10   IP 172.18.8.0 255.255.255.0
    Metric: 0    IP-External 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

The IP entries are the directly connected IP subnets the router is advertising (with associated metrics). The IP-External entry is a redistributed route.

[Table 9](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 **show isis database level 2 detail Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is 0, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
LSP Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
LSP Checksum	Checksum of the entire LSP packet.
LSP Holdtime	Time the LSP remains valid (in seconds). An LSP hold time of 0 indicates that this LSP was purged and is being removed from the link-state database (LSDB) of all routers. The value indicates how long the purged LSP stays in the LSDB before being completely removed.
ATT/P/OL	ATT—Attach bit. This bit indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas. Level 1-only routers and Level 1-2 routers that have lost connection to other Level 2 routers use the Attach bit to find the closest Level 2 router. They point to a default route to the closest Level 2 router. P—P bit. Detects if the intermediate system is area partition repair capable. Cisco and other vendors do not support area partition repair. OL—Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.
Area Address	Reachable area addresses from the router. For Level 1 LSPs, these are the area addresses configured manually on the originating router. For Level 2 LSPs, these are all the area addresses for the area to which this route belongs.
NLPID	Network Layer Protocol Identifier.
Hostname	Hostname of the node.
IP Address:	IP address of the node.
Metric:	IS-IS metric for the cost of the adjacency between the originating router and the advertised neighbor, or the metric of the cost to get from the advertising router to the advertised destination (which can be an IP address, an end system (ES), or a Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) prefix).

show isis database-log

To display the entries in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) database log, use the **show isis database-log** command in EXEC mode.

show isis database-log [**level** {**1** | **2**}] [**last number** | **first number**]

Syntax Description	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays the database log for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
	last number	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the last <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 1000.
	first number	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the first <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 1000.

Defaults Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis database-log** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis database-log
```

```

IS-IS 10 Level 1 Link State Database Log
                                New LSP
                                Seq Num      Holdtime OL
WHEN      LSPID                Op
01:17:19  12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000003 1200    0
001:06:20 12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001d8 1200    0
01:06:00  12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000004 1200    0
01:05:46  12a1.00-00            REP 0x000001fc 1200    0
00:55:01  12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001d9 1200    0
00:53:39  12b1.03-00            REP 0x00000005 1200    0
00:53:19  12a1.00-00            REP 0x000001fd 1200    0
00:42:12  12b1.00-00            REP 0x000001da 1200    0
                                Old LSP
                                Seq Num      Holdtime OL
                                0x00000002 340      0
                                0x000001d7 375      0
                                0x00000003 520      0
                                0x000001fb 425      0
                                0x000001d8 520      0
                                0x00000004 459      0
                                0x000001fc 453      0
                                0x000001d9 431      0

```

show isis database-log

```

00:39:56 12b1.03-00      REP 0x00000006 1200      0 0x00000005 376      0
00:38:54 12a1.00-00      REP 0x000001fe 1200      0 0x000001fd 334      0
00:29:10 12b1.00-00      REP 0x000001db 1200      0 0x000001da 418      0
00:27:22 12b1.03-00      REP 0x00000007 1200      0 0x00000006 446      0
00:25:10 12a1.00-00      REP 0x000001ff 1200      0 0x000001fe 375      0
00:17:04 12b1.00-00      REP 0x000001dc 1200      0 0x000001db 473

```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show isis database-log Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
WHEN	Elapsed time (in hh:mm:ss) since the event was logged.
LSPID	LSP identifier. The first six octets form the system ID of the router that originated the LSP. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. When this byte is 0, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a so-called nonpseudonode LSP. This is similar to a router link-state advertisement (LSA) in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. The LSP describes the state of the originating router. For each LAN, the designated router for that LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP, describing all systems attached to that LAN. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, the LSP is divided into multiple LSP fragments. Each fragment has a different LSP number. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the system on which this command is issued.
New LSP	New router or pseudonode appearing in the topology.
Old LSP	Old router or pseudonode leaving the topology.
Op	Operation on the database: inserted (INS) or replaced (REP).
Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
Holdtime	Time the LSP remains valid (in seconds). An LSP hold time of 0 indicates that this LSP was purged and is being removed from the link-state database (LSDB) of all routers. The value indicates how long the purged LSP stays in the LSDB before being completely removed.
OL	Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested. If the Overload bit is set, other routers do not use this system as a transit router when calculating routers. Only packets for destinations directly connected to the overloaded router are sent to this router.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis database	Displays the IS-IS link-state packet (LSP) database.

show isis hostname

To display the entries in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) router name-to-system ID mapping table, use the **show isis hostname** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **hostname**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS router name-to-system ID mapping table for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays the IS-IS router name-to-system ID mapping table for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show isis hostname** command does not display entries if the dynamic hostnames are disabled.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis hostname command with the instance and <i>instance-id</i> values specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp hostname
```

```
ISIS isp hostnames
  Level System ID      Dynamic Hostname
  1      0001.0000.0005 router
  2      * 0001.0000.0011 router-11
```

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show isis instance isp hostname Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Dynamic Hostname	Hostname of the router.
*	Local router.

Related Commands

Command	Description
hostname	Specifies the name of the local router.
hostname dynamic disable	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol to dynamically update the mapping of router names to system IDs.

show isis interface

To display information about the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) interfaces, use the **show isis interface** command in EXEC mode.

show isis interface [*type instance* | **level** { **1** | **2** }] [**brief**]

Syntax Description	
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance as follows: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays IS-IS interface information for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
brief	(Optional) Displays brief interface output.

Defaults Displays all IS-IS interfaces.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

show isis interface

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis interface** command:

```
RP/0/5/CPU0:router#show isis interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
Gi0/3/0/2
  Adjacency Formation:      Enabled
  Prefix Advertisement:    Enabled
  BFD:                      Disabled
  BFD Min Interval:        150
  BFD Multiplier:          3

  Circuit Type:             level-2-only
  Media Type:               P2P
  Circuit Number:           0
  Extended Circuit Number:  67111168
  Next P2P IIH in:         4 s
  LSP Rermit Queue Size:   0

  Level-2
    Adjacency Count:        1
    LSP Pacing Interval:    33 ms
    PSNP Entry Queue Size:  0

  CLNS I/O
    Protocol State:         Up
    MTU:                    4469

  IPv4 Unicast Topology:    Enabled
    Adjacency Formation:    Running
    Prefix Advertisement:   Running
    Metric (L1/L2):         10/100
    MPLS LDP Sync (L1/L2):  Disabled/Disabled
  IPv6 Unicast Topology:    Disabled (Not cfg on the intf)

  IPv4 Address Family:      Enabled
    Protocol State:         Up
    Forwarding Address(es): 10.3.10.143
    Global Prefix(es):      10.3.10.0/24
  IPv6 Address Family:      Disabled (No topology enabled which uses IPv6)

  LSP transmit timer expires in 0 ms
  LSP transmission is idle
  Can send up to 9 back-to-back LSPs in the next 0 ms
```

[Table 12](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show isis interface Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0	Status of the interface, either enabled or disabled.
Adjacency formation	Status of adjacency formation, either enabled or disabled.
Prefix Advertisement	Status of advertising connected prefixes, either enabled or disabled.
BFD	Status of Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), either enabled or disabled.
BFD Min Interval	BFD minimum interval.
BFD Multiplier	BFD multiplier.
Circuit Type	Levels the interface is running on (circuit-type configuration) which may be a subset of levels on the router.
Media Type	Media type on which IS-IS is running.
Circuit Number	Unique ID assigned to a circuit internally (8-bit integer).
Extended Circuit Number	Valid only for point-to-point interfaces (32-bit integer).
LSP Reremit Queue Size	Number of LSPs pending retransmission on the interface.
Adjacency Count	Number of adjacencies formed with a neighboring router that supports the same set of protocols.
PSNP Entry Queue Size	Number of SNP entries pending inclusion in the next PSNP.
LAN ID	ID of the LAN.
Priority (Local/DIS)	Priority of this interface or priority of the Designated Intermediate System.
Next LAN IIH in	Time (in seconds) in which the next LAN hello message is sent.
LSP Pacing Interval	Interval at which the link-state packet (LSP) transmission rate (and by implication the reception rate of other systems) is to be reduced.
Protocol State	Running state of the protocol (up or down).
MTU	Link maximum transmission unit (MTU).
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.
All Level-n ISs	Status of interface membership in Layer 2 multicast group. The status options are Yes or reason for not being a member of the multicast group.
IPv4 Unicast Topology	Status of the topology, either enabled or disabled.
Adjacency Formation	Status of adjacency formation. The status options are Running or a reason for not being ready to form adjacencies.
Prefix Advertisement	Status of advertising prefixes, either enabled or disabled.
Metric (L1/L2)	IS-IS metric for the cost of the adjacency between the originating router and the advertised neighbor, or the metric of the cost to get from the advertising router to the advertised destination (which can be an IP address, an end system (ES), or a connectionless network service (CLNS) prefix).

Table 12 *show isis interface Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
MPLS LDP Sync (L1/L2)	Status of LDP IS-IS synchronization, either enabled or disabled. When enabled, the state of synchronization (Sync Status) is additionally displayed as either achieved or not achieved.
IPv4 Address Family	Status of the address family, either enabled or disabled.
Protocol State	State of the protocol.
Forwarding Address(es)	Addresses on this interface used by the neighbor for next-hop forwarding.
Global Prefix(es)	Prefixes for this interface included in the LSP.
LSP transmit timer expires in	LSP transmission expiration timer interval (in milliseconds).
LSP transmission is	State of LSP transmission. Valid states are - idle - in progress - requested - requested and in progress

The following is sample output from the **show isis interface** command with the **brief** keyword:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show isis interface brief
```

Interface	All OK	Adjs L1 L2	Adj Topos Run/Cfg	Adv Topos Run/Cfg	CLNS	MTU	Prio L1 L2
PO0/5/0/0	Yes	1 1	1/1	1/1	Up	4469	- -
Gi0/6/0/0	Yes	1* 1*	1/1	1/1	Up	1497	64 64

[Table 13](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show isis interface brief Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Interface	Name of the interface.
All OK	Everything is working as expected for this interface.
Adjs L1 L2	Number of L1 and L2 adjacencies over this interface.
Adj Topos Run/Cfg	Number of topologies that participate in forming adjacencies. Number of topologies that were configured to participate in forming adjacencies.
Adv Topos Run/Cfg	Number of topologies that participate in advertising prefixes. Number of topologies that were configured to participate in advertising prefixes.
CLNS	Status of the Connectionless Network Service. Status options are Up or Down.
MTU	Maximum transfer unit size for the interface.
Prio L1 L2	Interface L1 priority. Interface L2 priority.

show isis lsp-log

To display link-state packet (LSP) log information, use the **show isis lsp-log** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **lsp-log** [**level** { **1** | **2** }] [**last** *number* | **first** *number*]

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the LSP log information for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state database for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
	last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the last <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 20.
	first <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to the first <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 20.

Defaults
No instance ID specified displays the LSP log information for all the IS-IS instances. Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes
EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines
To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples
The following is sample output from the **show isis lsp-log** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp lsp-log
```

```
ISIS isp Level 1 LSP log
  When      Count      Interface      Triggers
00:02:36      1
00:02:31      1                LSPREGEN
```

■ **show isis lsp-log**

```

00:02:26      1      PO4/1      DELADJ
00:02:24      1      PO4/1      NEWADJ
00:02:23      1      Gi5/0      DIS
00:01:27      1      Lo0       IPDOWN
00:01:12      1      Lo0       IPUP

```

ISIS isp Level 2 LSP log

```

      When      Count      Interface      Triggers
00:02:36          1
00:02:30          1      LSPREGEN
00:02:26          1      PO4/1      DELADJ
00:02:24          1      PO4/1      NEWADJ
00:02:23          1      Gi5/0      DIS
00:02:21          1      AREASET
00:01:27          1      Lo0       IPDOWN
00:01:12          1      Lo0       IPUP

```

Table 14 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show isis instance isp lsp-log Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
When	How long ago (in hh:mm:ss) an LSP rebuild occurred. The last 20 occurrences are logged.
Count	Number of events that triggered this LSP run. When there is a topology change, often multiple LSPs are received in a short period. A router waits 5 seconds before running a full LSP, so it can include all new information. This count denotes the number of events (such as receiving new LSPs) that occurred while the router was waiting its 5 seconds before running full LSP.

Table 14 *show isis instance isp lsp-log Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Interface	Interface that corresponds to the triggered reasons for the LSP rebuild.
Triggers	A list of all reasons that triggered an LSP rebuild. The triggers are • AREASET—Area set changed • ATTACHFLAG—Bit attached • CLEAR—clear command • CONFIG—Configuration change • DELADJ—Adjacency deleted • DIS—DIS changed • IFDOWN—Interface down • IPADDRCHG—IP address change • IPDEFORIG—IP def-orig • IPDOWN—Connected IP down • IFDOWN—Interface down • IPEXT—External IP • IPIA—Interarea IP • IPUP—Connected IP up • LSPDBOL—LSPDBOL bit • LSPREGEN—LSP regeneration • NEWADJ—New adjacency

show isis mesh-group

To display Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) mesh group information, use the **show isis mesh-group** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **mesh-group**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the mesh group information for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays the IS-IS mesh group information for all the IS-IS instances.	

Command Modes	EXEC	

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis mesh-group command with the instance and <i>instance-id</i> values specified: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp mesh-group</pre> ISIS isp Mesh Groups Mesh group 6: GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1	

Table 15 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show isis instance isp mesh-group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Mesh group	Mesh group number to which this interface is a member. A mesh group optimizes link-state packet (LSP) flooding in nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks with highly meshed, point-to-point topologies. LSPs that are first received on interfaces that are part of a mesh group are flooded to all interfaces except those in the same mesh group.
GigabitEthernet 0/4/0/1	Interface belonging to mesh group 6.

show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log

To display a log of Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) adjacency changes for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [*instance instance-id*] **mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** [*last number* | *first number*]

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the MPLS TE adjacency changes for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
	last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to last <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 20.
	first <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output be restricted to first <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 20.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays MPLS TE adjacency changes for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** command to display the status of MPLS TE adjacencies.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log
```

```
IS-IS isp Level-2 MPLS Traffic Engineering adjacency log
When      Neighbor ID      IP Address      Interface Status
00:03:36  router-6           172.17.1.6     PO0/3/0/1 Up
```

```
00:03:36 router-6          172.17.1.6          PO0/3/0/1 Down
00:02:38 router-6          172.17.1.6          PO0/3/0/1 Up
```

Table 16 describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 16 *show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
When	Time (in hh:mm:ss) since the entry was recorded in the log.
Neighbor ID	Identification value of the neighbor.
IP Address	Neighbor IP Version 4 (IPv4) address.
Interface	Interface from which a neighbor is learned.
Status	Up (active) or Down (disconnected).

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements	Displays the last flooded record from MPLS traffic engineering.

show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements

To display the latest flooded record from Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **mpls traffic-eng advertisements**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i> (Optional) Displays the latest flooded record from MPLS TE for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays the latest flooded record from MPLS TE for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements command to verify that MPLS TE is flooding its record and that the bandwidths are correct.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements command with the instance and <i>instance-id</i> values specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng advertisements
```

```
ISIS isp Level-2 MPLS Traffic Engineering advertisements
  System ID: router-9
  Router ID: 172.18.0.9
  Link Count: 1
  Link[0]
    Neighbor System ID: router-gsr6 (P2P link)
    Interface IP address: 172.18.0.9
    Neighbor IP Address: 172.18.0.6
```



```

Admin. Weight: 0
Physical BW: 155520000 bits/sec
Reservable BW global: 100000000 bits/sec
Reservable BW sub: 0 bits/sec
Global pool BW unreserved:
  [0]: 100000000 bits/sec, [1]: 100000000 bits/sec
  [2]: 100000000 bits/sec, [3]: 100000000 bits/sec
  [4]: 100000000 bits/sec, [5]: 100000000 bits/sec
  [6]: 100000000 bits/sec, [7]: 100000000 bits/sec
Sub pool BW unreserved:
  [0]: 0 bits/sec, [1]: 0 bits/sec
  [2]: 0 bits/sec, [3]: 0 bits/sec
  [4]: 0 bits/sec, [5]: 0 bits/sec
  [6]: 0 bits/sec, [7]: 0 bits/sec
Affinity Bits: 0x00000000

```

Table 17 describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 17 *show isis instance isp mpls traffic-eng advertisements Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or if the hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Router ID	MPLS TE router ID.
Link Count	Number of links that MPLS TE advertised.
Neighbor System ID	System ID of a neighbor number in an area. The six bytes directly preceding the n-selector are the system ID. The system ID length is a fixed size and cannot be changed. The system ID must be unique throughout each area (Level 1) and throughout the backbone (Level 2). In an IS-IS routing domain, each router is represented by a 6-byte hexadecimal system ID. When network administrators maintain and troubleshoot networking devices, they must know the router name and corresponding system ID.
Interface IP address	IP address of the interface.
Neighbor IP Address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin. Weight	Administrative weight associated with this link.
Physical BW	Link bandwidth capacity (in bits per second).
Reservable BW	Reservable bandwidth on this link.
Global pool BW unreserved	Unreserved bandwidth that is available in the global pool.
Sub pool BW unreserved	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the subpool.
Affinity Bits	Link attribute flags being flooded. Bits are MPLS-TE specific.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis mpls traffic-eng adjacency-log	Displays a log of MPLS TE adjacency changes for IS-IS.

show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel

To display Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) tunnel information for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [*instance instance-id*] **mpls traffic-eng tunnel**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i> (Optional) Displays the MPLS TE tunnel information for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays the MPLS TE tunnel information for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the show isis command to find the current status of MPLS TE tunnels.
	Tunnels are used in IS-IS next-hop calculations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel
```

```
ISIS isp Level-2 MPLS Traffic Engineering tunnels
  System Id      Tunnel Name  Bandwidth  Nexthop      Metric  Mode
  router-6       tu0         100000     172.18.1.6   0       Relative
```

Table 18 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18 *show isis mpls traffic-eng tunnel Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Tunnel Name	Name of the MPLS TE tunnel interface.
Bandwidth	MPLS TE-specified tunnel bandwidth of the tunnel.
Nexthop	MPLS TE destination IP address of the tunnel.
Metric	MPLS TE metric of the tunnel.
Mode	MPLS TE metric mode of the tunnel. It can be relative or absolute.

show isis neighbors

To display information about Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) neighbors, use the **show isis neighbors** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **neighbors** [*interface-type interface-number* | **summary**] [**detail**]
[**systemid** *system-id*]

Syntax Description		
instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS neighbor information for the specified IS-IS instance only.	The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.	
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Interface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.	
summary	(Optional) Displays neighbor status count for each level.	
detail	(Optional) Displays additional details.	
systemid <i>system-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the information for the specified neighbor only.	

Defaults No instance ID specified displays neighbor information for all the IS-IS instances. Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis neighbors** command with the **instance** and *instance-id* values specified:

Total neighbor count: 3

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp neighbors detail
```

```
IS-IS isp neighbors:
System Id      Interface      SNPA           State Holdtime Type IETF-NSF
e222e          Gi0/1/0/0      *PtoP*         Up    23      L1    Capable
  Area Address(es): 00
  IPv4 Address(es): 10.1.0.45*
  Topologies: 'IPv4 Unicast'
  Uptime: 01:09:44
e333e          Gi0/1/0/0.1    0012.da6b.68a8 Up    8       L1    Capable
  Area Address(es): 00
  IPv4 Address(es): 10.100.1.2*
  Topologies: 'IPv4 Unicast'
  Uptime: 01:09:46
m44i           Gi0/1/0/1       0012.da62.e0a8 Up    7       L1    Capable
  Area Address(es): 00 11
  IPv4 Address(es): 10.1.2.47*
  Topologies: 'IPv4 Unicast'
  Uptime: 01:09:33
```

```
Total neighbor count: 3
```

Table 19 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19 *show isis instance isp neighbors Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Interface	Interface through which the neighbor is reachable.
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.
State	Adjacency state of the neighboring interface. Valid states are: Down, Init, and Up.
Holdtime	Hold time of the neighbor.
Type	Type of adjacency.
IETF-NSF	Specifies whether the neighbor can adhere to the IETF-NSF restart mechanism. Valid states are Capable and Unable.
Area Address(es)	Number of area addresses on this router.
IPv4 Address(es)	IPv4 addresses configured on this router.
Topologies	Address and subaddress families for which IS-IS is configured.
Uptime	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that the neighbor has been up.

The following is sample output from the **show isis neighbors** command with the **summary** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis instance isp neighbors summary
```

```
ISIS isp neighbor summary:
  State      L1      L2      L1L2
  Up         0        0        2
  Init       0        0        0
```

show isis neighbors

Failed 0 0 0

Table 20 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20 show isis neighbors summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	State of the neighbor is up, initialized, or failed.
L1	Number of Level 1 neighbors.
L2	Number of Level 2 neighbors.
L1L2	Number of Level 1 and 2 neighbors.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis adjacency	Displays IS-IS adjacencies.

show isis protocol

To display summary information about an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis protocol** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [*instance instance-id*] **protocol**

Syntax Description	instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS adjacencies for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.

Defaults	No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis protocol command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis protocol
```

```
IS-IS Router: isp
  System Id: 0001.0000.0011
  IS Levels: level-1-2
  Manual area address(es):
    49

  Routing for area address(es):
    49
  Non-stop forwarding: Cisco Proprietary NSF Restart enabled
  Process startup mode: Cold Restart
  Topologies supported by IS-IS:
    IPv4 Unicast
      Level-1 iSPF status: Dormant (awaiting initial convergence)
      Level-2 iSPF status: Dormant (awaiting initial convergence)
```

show isis protocol

```

No protocols redistributed
Distance: 115
Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
  Loopback0 is running passively (passive in configuration)
  GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1 is running actively (active in configuration)
  GigabitEthernet0/5/0/1 is running actively (active in configuration)

```

Table 21 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21 *show isis protocol Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
System ID:	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
IS Levels:	IS-IS level of the router.
Manual area address(es)	Area addresses that are manually configured.
Routing for area address(es)	Area addresses for which this router provides the routing.
Non-stop forwarding:	Status and name of nonstop forwarding (NSF).
Process startup mode:	Mode in which the last process startup occurred. Valid modes are: • Cisco Proprietary NSF Restart • IETF NSF Restart • Cold Restart
iSPF status:	State of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) configuration for this IS-IS instance. Four states exist: Disabled if iSPF has not been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. Dormant if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting initial convergence before initializing. Awake if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. Active if IS-IS is ready to consider using the iSPF algorithm whenever a new route calculation needs to be run.
No protocols redistributed:	No redistributed protocol information exists to be displayed.
Distance:	Administrative distance for this protocol.

show isis route

To display IP reachability information for an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) instance, use the **show isis route** command in EXEC mode.

```
show isis [instance instance-id] [[ipv4 | afi-all] [unicast | multicast [topology {all | topo-name}]  
| safi-all]] route [ip-address mask | ip-address/length [longer-prefixes]] [summary]  
[multicast-intact] [backup] [detail]
```

Syntax Description		
instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IP reachability information for the specified IS-IS instance only.	The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.	
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address prefixes.	
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.	
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.	
topology	(Optional) Specifies IS-IS paths to intermediate systems.	
all	(Optional) Specifies all topologies.	
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.	
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies all secondary address prefixes.	
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.	
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways:	- Network mask can be a four-part, dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. - Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
<i>length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value. Range is 0 to 32.	
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays route and more-specific routes.	
summary	(Optional) Displays topology summary information.	
multicast-intact	(Optional) Displays multicast intact information for this entry.	
systemid	(Optional) Displays multicast information by system ID.	
backup	(Optional) Displays backup information for this entry.	
detail	(Optional) Displays link-state packet (LSP) details.	

■ show isis route

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays the IP reachability information for all the IS-IS instances.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis route** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis route

IS-IS isp IPv4 Unicast routes
Codes: L1 - level 1, L2 - level 2, ia - interarea (leaked into level 1)
df - level 1 default (closest attached router), su - summary null
C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
i - IS-IS (redistributed from another instance)

Maximum parallel path count: 8

L2 10.76.240.6/32 [4/115]
via 10.76.245.252, SRP0/1/0/2, isp2
via 10.76.246.252, SRP0/1/0/0, isp2
C 10.76.240.7/32
is directly connected, Loopback0
L2 10.76.240.9/32 [256/115]
via 10.76.249.2, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0, isp3
L2 10.76.240.10/32 [296/115]
via 10.76.249.2, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0, isp3
C 10.76.245.0/24
is directly connected, SRP0/1/0/2
C 10.76.246.0/24
is directly connected, SRP0/1/0/0
C 10.76.249.0/26
is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
L2 10.101.10.0/24 [296/115]
via 10.76.249.2, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0, isp3
```

[Table 22](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22 *show isis route ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
C172.18.0.0/24	Connected route for GigabitEthernet interface 0/5/0/0.
C 172.19.1.0/24	Connected route for GigabitEthernet interface 0/4/0/1.
L1 172.35.0.0/24 [10]	Level 1 route to network 172.35.0.0/24.
C 172.18.0/24	Connected route for loopback interface 0.

show isis spf-log

To display how often and why the router has run a full shortest path first (SPF) calculation, use the **show isis spf-log** command in EXEC mode.

```
show isis [instance instance-id] [[ipv4 | afi-all] [unicast | multicast [topology {all | topo-name}] |
safi-all]] spf-log [level {1 | 2}] [ispf | fspf | prc | nhc] [detail | verbose] [last number | first
number]
```

Syntax Description		
instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS SPF log for the specified IS-IS instance only.	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.	
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address prefixes.	
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.	
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.	
topology all <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information for all topologies or for the specified topology table (<i>topo-name</i>).	
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies all secondary address prefixes.	
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS SPF log for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.	
ispf	(Optional) Specifies incremental SPF entries only.	
fspf	(Optional) Specifies full SPF entries only.	
prc	(Optional) Specifies partial route calculations only.	
nhc	(Optional) Specifies next-hop route calculations only.	
detail	(Optional) Specifies detailed output. Includes a breakdown of the time taken to perform the calculation and changes resulting from the calculation.	
verbose	(Optional) Specifies verbose output.	
last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the last <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 210.	
first <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the output is restricted to the first <i>number</i> of entries. Range is 1 to 210.	

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS adjacencies for all the IS-IS instances.
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.
Displays all types of route calculation (not just fspf, ispf and prc).

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis spf-log
```

```

IS-IS 1 Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
      Time  Total Trig
Timestamp  Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP Triggers
-----
--- Thurs Aug 19 2004 ---
12:00:50.787 FSPF 1    1    3    ensoft-grs7.00-00 LSPHEADER TLVCODE
12:00:52.846 FSPF 1    1    1    ensoft-grs7.00-00 LSPHEADER
12:00:56.049 FSPF 1    1    1    ensoft-grs7.00-00 TLVCODE
12:01:02.620 FSPF 1    1    2    ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWADJ LINKTLV

IS-IS 1 Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
      Time  Total Trig
Timestamp  Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP Triggers
-----
--- Mon Aug 19 2004 ---
12:00:50.790 FSPF 0    1    4    ensoft-grs7.00-00 LSPHEADER TLVCODE
12:00:54.043 FSPF 1    1    2    ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWADJ LSPHEADER
12:00:55.922 FSPF 1    2    1    ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWLSPO
12:00:56.724 FSPF 1    13   1    ensoft-grs7.00-00 NEWLSPO

```

Table 23 describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 23 *show isis spf-log ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
Timestamp	Time when the SPF calculation started.
Duration	Number of milliseconds taken to complete this SPF run. Elapsed time is wall clock time, not CPU time.
Nodes	Number of routers and pseudonodes (LANs) that make up the topology calculated in this SPF run.
Trig Count	Number of events that triggered this SPF run. When there is a topology change, often multiple link-state packets (LSPs) are received in a short time. Depending on the configuration of the spf-interval command, a router may wait for a fixed period of time before running a router calculation. This count denotes the number of triggering events that occurred while the router was waiting to run the calculation. For a full description of the triggering events, see Table 24.

Table 23 *show isis spf-log ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
First Trigger LSP	LSP ID stored by the router whenever a full SPF calculation is triggered by the arrival of a new LSP. The LSP ID can suggest the source of routing instability in an area. If multiple LSPs are causing an SPF run, only the LSP ID of the first received LSP is remembered.
Triggers	List of all reasons that triggered a full SPF calculation. For a list of possible triggers, see Table 24 .

[Table 24](#) lists triggers of a full SPF calculation.

Table 24 *List of Triggers*

Trigger	Description
PERIODIC	Runs a full SPF calculation every 15 minutes.
NEWLEVEL	Configured new level (using is-type) on this router.
RTCLEARED	Cleared IS-IS topology on the router.
MAXPATHCHANGE	Changed IP maximum parallel path.
NEWMETRIC	Changed link metric.
ATTACHFLAG	Changed Level 2 Attach bit.
ADMINDIST	Configured another administrative distance for the IS-IS instance on this router.
NEWADJ	Created a new adjacency to another router.
DELADJ	Deleted adjacency.
BACKUP	Installed backup route.
SEEDISPF	Seed incremental SPF.
NEXTHOP	Changed IP next-hop address.
NEWLSP0	New LSP 0 appeared in the topology.
LSPEXPIRED	Some LSP in the link-state database (LSDB) has expired.
LSPHEADER	Changed important LSP header fields.
TLVCODE	Type, length, and value (TLV) objects code mismatch, indicating that different TLV objects are included in the newest version of an LSP.
LINKTV	Changed Link TLV content.
PREFIXTLV	Changed Prefix TLV content.
AREAADDRTL	Changed Area address TLV content.
IP ADDRTL	Changed IP address TLV content.
TUNNEL	Changed RRR tunnel.

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command with the **first** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis spf-log first 2
```

```
IIISIS isp Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
Time  Total Trig
```

```

Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP   Triggers
Mon Aug 16 2004
19:25:35.140 FSPF  1      1      1      12a5.00-00 NEWLSP0
19:25:35.646 FSPF  1      1      1      12a5.00-00 NEWADJ

IISIS isp Level 2 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
Time Total Trig
Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP   Triggers
Mon Aug 16 2004
19:25:35.139 FSPF  1      1      1      12a5.00-00 NEWLSP0
19:25:35.347 FSPF  1      1      2      12a5.00-00 NEWSADJ TLVCODE

```

[Table 25](#) describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 25 *show isis spf-log first Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
Timestamp	Time at which the SPF calculation started.
Type	Type of route calculation. The possible types are incremental SPF (iSPF), full SPF (FSPF), or partial route calculation (PRC).
Time (ms)	Number of milliseconds taken to complete this SPF run. Elapsed time is wall clock time, not CPU time.
Nodes	Number of routers and pseudonodes (LANs) that make up the topology calculated in this SPF run.
Trig Count	Number of events that triggered this SPF run. When there is a topology change, often multiple link-state packets (LSPs) are received in a short time. Depending on the configuration of the spf-interval command, a router may wait for a fixed period of time before running a router calculation. This count denotes the number of triggering events that occurred while the router was waiting to run the calculation. For a full description of the triggering events, see Table 24 .
First Trigger LSP	LSP ID stored by the router whenever a full SPF calculation is triggered by the arrival of a new LSP. The LSP ID can suggest the source of routing instability in an area. If multiple LSPs are causing an SPF run, only the LSP ID of the first received LSP is remembered.
Triggers	List of all reasons that triggered a full SPF calculation. For a list of possible triggers, see Table 24 .

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command with the **detail** keyword specified:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis spf-log detail

IISIS isp Level 1 IPv4 Unicast Route Calculation Log
Time Total Trig
Timestamp   Type (ms)  Nodes Count First Trigger LSP   Triggers
Mon Aug 16 2004
19:25:35.140 FSPF  1      1      1      12a5.00-00 NEWLSP0
Delay:      51ms (since first trigger)
SPT Calculation
CPU Time:   0ms
Real Time:  0ms
Prefix Updates

```

■ show isis spf-log

```

CPU Time:          1ms
Real Time:         1ms
New LSP Arrivals:  0
Next Wait Interval: 200ms

Results
Reach Unreach Total
Nodes:          1      0      1
Prefixes (Items)
  Critical Priority:  0      0      0
  High Priority:     0      0      0
  Medium Priority    0      0      0
  Low Priority       0      0      0

  All Priorities    0      0      0
Prefixes (Routes)
  Critical Priority:  0      -      0
  High Priority:     0      -      0
  Medium Priority    0      -      0
  Low Priority:      0      -      0

  All Priorities    0      -      0

```

[Table 26](#) describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 26 *show isis spf-log detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Level	IS-IS level of the router.
Timestamp	Time at which the SPF calculation started.
Type	Type of route calculation. The possible types are incremental SPF (iSPF), full SPF (FSPF), or partial route calculation (PRC).
Time (ms)	Number of milliseconds taken to complete this SPF run. Elapsed time is wall clock time, not CPU time.
Nodes	Number of routers and pseudonodes (LANs) that make up the topology calculated in this SPF run.
Trig Count	Number of events that triggered this SPF run. When there is a topology change, often multiple link-state packets (LSPs) are received in a short time. Depending on the configuration of the spf-interval command, a router may wait for a fixed period of time before running a router calculation. This count denotes the number of triggering events that occurred while the router was waiting to run the calculation. For a full description of the triggering events, see Table 24 .
First Trigger LSP	LSP ID stored by the router whenever a full SPF calculation is triggered by the arrival of a new LSP. The LSP ID can suggest the source of routing instability in an area. If multiple LSPs are causing an SPF run, only the LSP ID of the first received LSP is remembered.
Triggers	List of all reasons that triggered a full SPF calculation. For a list of possible triggers, see Table 24 .

Table 26 *show isis spf-log detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Delay	Two different delays exist: 1. The delay between the time when the route calculation was first triggered and the time when it was run. 2. The delay between the end of the last route calculation and the start of this one. This is used to verify that the SPF-interval timers are working correctly, and is only reported for calculations after the first delay.
CPU Time	Two different CPU times exist: 1. CPU time (in milliseconds) taken to calculate the shortest path tree (SPT). 2. CPU time (in milliseconds) taken to perform the prefix updates.
Real Time	Two different real times exist: 1. Real time (in milliseconds) taken to calculate the shortest path tree (SPT). 2. Real time (in milliseconds) taken to perform the prefix updates.
New LSP Arrivals	Number of LSP arrivals since the start of this route calculation.
Next Wait Interval	Enforced delay until the next route calculation can be run, based on the spf-interval command configuration.
Reach	Number of reachable nodes or prefixes.
Unreach	Number of unreachable nodes or prefixes.
Total	Total number of nodes or prefixes at various priorities.

Related Commands

Command	Description
spf-interval	Sets IS-IS throttling of shortest path first (SPF) calculations.

show isis statistics

To display Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) traffic counters, use the **show isis statistics** command in EXEC mode.

show isis [**instance** *instance-id*] **statistics** [*interface-type interface-number*]

Syntax Description

instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS traffic statistics for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays IS-IS traffic statistics for all the IS-IS instances. IS-IS traffic statistics are displayed for all interfaces.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show isis statistics** command displays IS-IS traffic counters for the specified interface or all traffic counters if no interface is specified.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis statistics** command that shows all traffic counters:

```
RP/0/5/CPU0:router#show isis statistics
IS-IS isp statistics:
  Fast PSNP cache (hits/tries): 164115/301454
  Fast CSNP cache (hits/tries): 41828/43302
  Fast CSNP cache updates: 2750
  LSP checksum errors received: 0
  LSP Dropped: 1441
  SNP Dropped: 1958
  UPD Max Queue size: 2431
  Average transmit times and rate:
    Hello:      0 s,      987947 ns,      4/s
    CSNP:       0 s,     1452987 ns,      0/s
    PSNP:       0 s,     1331690 ns,      0/s
    LSP:        0 s,     1530018 ns,      1/s
  Average process times and rate:
    Hello:      0 s,      874584 ns,      41/s
    CSNP:       0 s,      917925 ns,      29/s
    PSNP:       0 s,     1405458 ns,      0/s
    LSP:        0 s,     4352850 ns,      0/s
  Level-1:
    LSPs sourced (new/refresh): 3376/2754
    IPv4 Unicast
      SPF calculations           : 520
      ISPF calculations         : 0
      Next-hop Calculations      : 0
      Partial Route Calculations : 0
  Level-2:
    LSPs sourced (new/refresh): 4255/3332
    IPv4 Unicast
      SPF calculations           : 432
      ISPF calculations         : 0
      Next-hop Calculations      : 8
      Partial Route Calculations : 0
  Interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1.1:
  Level-1 Hellos (sent/rcvd): 22398/25633
  Level-1 DR Elections      : 66
  Level-1 LSPs (sent/rcvd)  : 246/7077
  Level-1 CSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/33269
  Level-1 PSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 22/0
  Level-1 LSP Flooding Duplicates : 25129
  Level-2 Hellos (sent/rcvd): 22393/67043
  Level-2 DR Elections      : 55
  Level-2 LSPs (sent/rcvd)  : 265/437
  Level-2 CSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/86750
  Level-2 PSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/0
  Level-2 LSP Flooding Duplicates : 78690
```

Table 27 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27 *show isis statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Fast PSNP cache (hits/tries)	Number of successful lookups (hits) along with the number of lookup attempts (tries). To save time or processing power when receiving multiple copies of the same LSP, IS-IS attempts to look up incoming LSPs to see if they have been received recently.
Fast CSNP cache (hits/tries)	Number of successful lookups (hits) along with the number of lookup attempts (tries). To reduce CSNP construction time, IS-IS maintains a cache of CSNPs and attempts to look up CSNP in this cache before transmission on the interface.
Fast CSNP cache updates	Number of times the CSNP cache has been updated since the last clearing of statistics. The cache is updated on LSP addition or removal from the database.
LSP checksum errors received	Number of internal checksum errors received in LSPs.
IIH (LSP/SNP) dropped	Number of hello, LSP, and SNP messages dropped.
IIH (UPD) Max Queue size	Maximum number of queued packets.
Average transmit times and rate	Average time taken to transmit the pdu type across all interfaces and the corresponding rate at which the pdu type is being transmitted.
Average process times and rate	Average time taken to process an incoming pdu type across all interfaces and the corresponding rate at which the pdu type is being received.
LSPs sourced (new/refresh)	Number of LSPs this IS-IS instance has created or refreshed. To find more details on these LSPs, use the show isis lsp-log command.
SPF calculations	Number of shortest path first (SPF) calculations. SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. They are not performed when external routes change. The interval at which SPF calculations are performed is configured using the spf-interval command.
iSPF calculations	Number of incremental shortest path first (iSPF) calculations. iSPF calculations are performed only when ISPF has been configured in the isis address family configuration submenu.
Partial Route Calculations	Number of partial route calculations (PRCs). PRCs are processor intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit their number, especially how often a PRC is done, especially on slower networking devices. Increasing the PRC interval reduces the processor load on the router, but might slow the rate of convergence. The interval at which PRC calculations are performed is configured using the spf-interval command.
Level-(1/2) (LSPs/CSNPs/PSNPs/Hellos) (sent/rcvd)	Number of LSPs, Complete Sequence Number Packets (CSNPs), Partial Sequence Number Packets (PSNPs), and hello packets sent or received on this interface.
PTP Hellos (sent/rcvd)	Point-to-point (PTP) hellos sent and received.

Table 27 *show isis statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
LSP Retransmissions	Total number of retransmissions on each IS-IS LSP on a point-to-point interface. The LSP retransmission interval can be configured using the retransmit-throttle-interval command.
Level-(1.2) DR Elections	Total number of Designated Intermediate System elections that have taken place. These counts are maintained on an individual level basis.
LSP Flooding Duplicates	Number of duplicate LSPs filtered from flooding to the neighbor. In case of parallel interfaces to the same neighbor, IS-IS optimizes the flooding by avoiding sending the same LSP copy on other interfaces.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis spf-log	Displays how often and why the router has run a full SPF calculation.
spf-interval	Sets IS-IS throttling of shortest path first (SPF) calculations.

show isis topology

To display a list of connected Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routers in all areas, use the **show isis topology** command in EXEC mode.

```
show isis [instance instance-id] [[ipv4 | afi-all] [unicast | multicast [topology {all | topo-name}] |
safi-all]] | summary | level {1 | 2}} [multicast-intact] [systemid system-id] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

instance <i>instance-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS topology for the specified IS-IS instance only. The <i>instance-id</i> argument is the instance identifier (alphanumeric) defined by the router isis command.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies all secondary address prefixes.
summary	(Optional) Displays a brief list of the IS-IS topology.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS link-state topology for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
multicast-intact	(Optional) Displays multicast intact information on the IS-IS topology.
systemid <i>system-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the information for the specified router only.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the IS-IS topology.

Defaults

No instance ID specified displays a list of connected routers in all areas for all the IS-IS instances. Both Level 1 and Level 2 is configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show isis topology** command to verify the presence and connectivity among all routers in all areas.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis topology** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis topology
```

```
IS-IS isp paths to (Level-1) routers
System Id      Metric  Next-hop      Interface      SNPA
ensoft-5       10     ensoft-5      PO0/4/0/1      *PtoP*
ensoft-5       10     ensoft-5      Gi0/5/0/0      0003.6cff.0680
ensoft-11      --

IS-IS isp paths to (Level-2) routers
System Id      Metric  Next-hop      Interface      SNPA
ensoft-5       10     ensoft-5      PO0/4/0/1      *PtoP*
ensoft-5       10     ensoft-5      Gi0/5/0/0      0003.6cff.0680
ensoft-11      --
```

Table 28 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 28 *show isis topology ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
Metric	Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each router using the links in the network to other destinations. Range is 1 to 16777214. Default is 1 to 63 for narrow metric and 1 to 16777214 for wide metric. 0 is set internally if no metric has been specified by the user.
Next-hop	Address of the next-hop.
Interface	Interface used to reach the neighbor.
SNPA	Data-link address (also known as the Subnetwork Point of Attachment [SNPA]) of the neighbor.

The following is sample output from the **show isis topology** command with the **summary** keyword specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis topology summary
```

```
IS-IS 10 IS Topology Summary IPv4 Unicast
              L1              L2
              Reach  UnReach  Total  Reach  UnReach  Total
-----
Router nodes:    1      1      2      1      1      2
Pseudo nodes:    0      0      0      0      0      0

Total nodes:     1      1      2      1      1      2
```

Table 29 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 29 *show isis topology summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
L1/L2	IS-IS level of the router.
Reach	Number of router nodes or pseudonodes that are reachable.
UnReach	Number of router nodes or pseudonodes that are unreachable.
Total	Total number of reachable and unreachable nodes.

show protocols (IS-IS)

To group a number of protocol show commands according to the specified address family, use the **show protocols** command in EXEC mode.

```
show protocols [afi-all | ipv4] [all | protocol]
```

Syntax Description	afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address family.
	all	(Optional) Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
	<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Specifies a routing protocol. For the IPv4 address family, the options are:
		• bgp • isis • ospf • rip • eigrp

Defaults	If no address family is specified, the default is IPv4.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

IPv4 IS-IS instances are displayed in the **show protocols ipv4** command output.

When using the **show protocols** command with the **ipv4** keyword, you get all routing instances in that particular address family—not only IS-IS instances.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read
	rib	read

Examples	The following example shows the output for the show protocols command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols ipv4
```

```
IS-IS Router: uut
System Id: 0000.0000.12a8
IS Levels: level-1-2
Manual area address(es):
  49.1515.1515
Routing for area address(es):
  49.1515.1515
Non-stop forwarding: Disabled
Most recent startup mode: Cold Restart
Topologies supported by IS-IS:
  IPv4 Unicast
    Level-1
      Metric style (generate/accept): Narrow/Narrow
      ISPF status: Disabled
    Level-2
      Metric style (generate/accept): Narrow/Narrow
      ISPF status: Disabled
  Redistributing:
    static
  Distance: 115
  IPv6 Unicast
    Level-1
      ISPF status: Disabled
    Level-2
      ISPF status: Disabled
  No protocols redistributed
  Distance: 45
Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
  GigabitEthernet 0/6/0/0 is running actively (active in configuration)
```

Table 30 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 30 *show protocols ipv4 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
System ID	Dynamic hostname of the system. The hostname is specified using the hostname command. If the dynamic hostname is not known or hostname dynamic disable command has been executed, the 6-octet system ID is used.
IS Levels	IS-IS level of the router.
Manual area address(es)	Area addresses configured manually on the originating router.
Routing for area address(es)	Area addresses for which this router provides the routing.
Non-stop forwarding	Status and name of NSF.
Most recent startup mode	Mode in which the most recent startup was performed.
Topologies supported by IS-IS	Address and subaddress family IS-IS are configured.
Metric style	Type, length, and value (TLV) objects accepted by IS-IS. To configure this value, see the metric-style narrow , metric-style transition , or metric-style wide command.

Table 30 *show protocols ipv4 Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
ISPF status	State of iSPF configuration for this IS-IS instance. Four states exist: - Disabled if iSPF has not been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. - Dormant if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting initial convergence before initializing. - Awake if iSPF has been configured but is awaiting a full SPF to compile the topology for use by the iSPF algorithm. - Active if IS-IS is ready to consider using the iSPF algorithm whenever a new route calculation needs to be run.
Redistributing	IS-IS is configured to redistribute IP static routes into Level 1 or Level 2. The redistribute command is used to configure redistribution.
Distance	Administrative distance.
Interfaces supported by IS-IS	Interfaces and their states currently supported by IS-IS. Both operational and configuration status are displayed.

The following example shows how to disable the IPv4 address family, with no output shown for IS-IS IPv4 instances from the **show protocols ipv4** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis uut
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# no address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# commit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols ipv4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
metric-style narrow	Configures the IS-IS software to generate and accept old-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects.
metric-style transition	Configures the IS-IS software to generate and accept both old-style and new-style type length, and value (TLV) objects.
metric-style wide	Configures the IS-IS software to generate and accept only new-style type, length, and value (TLV) objects.
redistribute (IS-IS)	Redistributes routes from one IS-IS instance into another instance.

shutdown (IS-IS)

To disable the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol on a particular interface, use the **shutdown** command in interface configuration mode. To re-enable the IS-IS protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	IS-IS protocol is enabled.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example disables the IS-IS protocol on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# shutdown
```

spf-interval

To customize IS-IS throttling of shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **spf-interval** command in address family configuration mode. To restore default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
spf-interval {[initial-wait initial | secondary-wait secondary | maximum-wait maximum]  
...}[level {1 | 2}]
```

```
no spf-interval [[initial-wait initial | secondary-wait secondary | maximum-wait maximum]  
...][level {1 | 2}]
```

Syntax Description	initial-wait <i>initial</i>	Initial SPF calculation delay (in milliseconds) after a topology change. Range is 0 to 120000.
	secondary-wait <i>secondary</i>	Hold time between the first and second SPF calculations (in milliseconds). Range is 0 to 120000.
	maximum-wait <i>maximum</i>	Maximum interval (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 0 to 120000.
	level {1 2}	(Optional) Enables the SPF interval configuration for Level 1 or Level 2 independently.

Defaults	initial-wait <i>initial</i> : 50 milliseconds
	secondary-wait <i>secondary</i> : 200 milliseconds
	maximum-wait <i>maximum</i> : 5000 milliseconds

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	SPF calculations are performed only when the topology changes. They are not performed when external routes change.
	Use the spf-interval command to control how often the software can perform the SPF calculation. The SPF calculation is processor intensive. Therefore, it may be useful to limit how often this calculation is done, especially when the area is large and the topology changes often. Increasing the SPF interval reduces the processor load of the router, but potentially slows the rate of convergence.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the initial SPF calculation delay to 10 milliseconds and the maximum interval between two consecutive SPF calculations to 5000 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# spf-interval initial-wait 10 maximum-wait 5000
```

spf prefix-priority

To assign a priority to an ISIS prefix for customizing the RIB update sequence, use the **spf prefix-priority** command in address family configuration mode. To restore default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
spf prefix-priority [level { 1 | 2 }] { critical | high | medium } [access-list-name | tag tag]
```

```
no spf prefix-priority [level { 1 | 2 }] { critical | high | medium } [access-list-name | tag tag]
```

Syntax Description	level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Enables the assignment of a priority to Level 1 or Level 2 independently.
	critical	Assigns a critical priority.
	high	Assigns a high priority.
	medium	Assigns a medium priority.
	<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of an access list.
	tag tag	Specifies a tag to indicate priority. The <i>tag</i> argument range is 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults	By default, IPv4 prefixes with a length of 32 are given medium priority. The remaining prefixes are given low priority.

Command Modes	Address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the spf prefix-priority command to change the sequence of prefix updates to the RIB after an SPF is run. ISIS installs prefixes in the RIB according to the following priority order: Critical > High > Medium > Low
	The spf prefix-priority command supports prefix lists for the first three priorities. The unmatched prefixes are updated with low priority.
	If a spf prefix-priority is specified, the default behavior of prioritizing length 32 prefixes as medium is disabled.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the prefix priorities:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 prefix-list isis-critical-acl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 eq 32
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 prefix-list isis-med-acl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 eq 29
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 prefix-list isis-high-acl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4_pfx)# 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 eq 30
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis ring
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# spf prefix-priority critical isis-critical-acl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# spf prefix-priority high isis-high-acl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# spf prefix-priority medium isis-med-acl
```


summary-prefix (IS-IS)

To create aggregate addresses for the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol, use the **summary-prefix** command in address family configuration mode. To restore the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

summary-prefix *address/prefix-length* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

no summary-prefix *address/prefix-length* [**level** { **1** | **2** }]

Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	Summary address designated for a range of IPv4 addresses. The <i>address</i> argument must be in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Length of the IPv4 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value.
level { 1 2 }	(Optional) Redistributes routes into Level 1 or Level 2 and summarizes them with the configured address and mask value.

Defaults

All redistributed routes are advertised individually.
Both Level 1 and Level 2 are configured if no level is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Multiple groups of addresses can be summarized for a given level. Routes learned from other routing protocols can also be summarized. The metric used to advertise the summary is the smallest metric of all the more-specific routes. Use the **summary-prefix** command to help reduce the size of the routing table.

This command also reduces the size of the link-state packets (LSPs) and thus the link-state database. It also helps ensure stability, because a summary advertisement depends on many more specific routes. If one more-specific route flaps, in most cases, this flap does not cause a flap of the summary advertisement.

The drawback of summary addresses is that other routes might have less information to calculate the most optimal routing table for all individual destinations.



Note

When IS-IS advertises a summary prefix, it automatically inserts the summary prefix into the IP routing table but labels it as a “discard” route entry. Any packet that matches the entry is discarded to prevent routing loops. When IS-IS stops advertising the summary prefix, the routing table entry is removed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to redistribute Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes into IS-IS:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# redistribute ospf 2 level-2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# summary-prefix 10.10.10.10 level-2
```

suppressed

To allow an IS-IS interface to participate in forming adjacencies without advertising connected prefixes in the system link-state packets (LSPs), use the **suppressed** command in interface configuration mode. To enable advertising connected prefixes, use the **no** form of this command.

suppressed

no suppressed

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Interface is active.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the suppressed command to reduce the number of routes that IS-IS has to maintain, improving convergence times after an isolated failure. Improvement is noticeable if the command is used widely throughout the network. Other routers in the domain do not install routes to the affected connected prefixes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable the advertisement of connected prefixes on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# suppressed</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	passive (IS-IS)	Suppresses S-IS packets on an interface.

tag (IS-IS)

To associate and advertise a tag with the prefix of an IS-IS interface, use the **tag** command in interface address family configuration mode. To restore the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

tag *tag*

no tag [*tag*]

Syntax Description	<i>tag</i> Interface tag. Range is 1 to 4294967295.	
Defaults	Default is that no tag is associated and advertised.	
Command Modes	Interface address family configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write
Examples	The following example shows how to associate and advertise an interface tag: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# tag 234	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	spf prefix-priority	Assigns a priority to an ISIS prefix for customizing the RIB update sequence.

topology-id

To differentiate one topology in the domain from another while configuring a multicast routing table, use the **topology-id** command in Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) address family configuration submode. To disable the topology use the **no** form of the command.

topology-id *isis-multicast-topology-id-number*

no topology-id *isis-multicast-topology-id-number*

Syntax Description

<i>isis-multicast-topology-id-number</i>	ID number for a specific IS-IS multicast topology. Range is 6 to 4095.

Command Default

No topology is associated with a routing table by default.

Command Modes

IS-IS address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to differentiate one topology from another in the multicast routing table in IS-IS routing:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 multicast topology green
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# topology-id 2666
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family multicast topology (IS-IS)	Used in conjunction with the topology-id command, enables a multicast topology globally when you are configuring Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing.



OSPF Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to configure and monitor the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about OSPF concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing OSPF on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

address-family (OSPF)

To enter address family configuration mode for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **address-family** command in the appropriate mode. To disable address family configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family ipv4 [unicast]

no address-family ipv4 [unicast]

Syntax Description	ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.

Defaults	An address family is not specified.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	OSPF Version 2 automatically provides routing services for IPv4 unicast topologies, so this command is redundant.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the OSPF router process with IPv4 unicast address prefixes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```


area (OSPF)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) area, use the **area** command in the appropriate mode. To terminate an OSPF area, use the **no** form of this command.

area *area-id*

no area *area-id*

Syntax Description	<i>area-id</i>	Identifier of an OSPF area. The <i>area-id</i> argument can be specified as either a decimal value or an IP address (dotted decimal) format. Range is 0 to 4294967295.

Defaults	No OSPF area is defined.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **area** command to explicitly configure an area. Commands configured under the area configuration mode (such as the **interface** [OSPF] and **authentication** commands), are automatically bound to that area.

To modify or remove the area, the *area-id* argument format must be the same as the format used when creating the area. Otherwise, even if the actual 32-bit value matches, the area is not matched. For example, if you create an area with an *area-id* of 10 it would not match an *area-id* of 0.0.0.10.



Note

To remove the specified area from the router configuration, use the **no area** *area-id* command. The **no area** *area-id* command removes the area and all area options, such as **authentication**, **default-cost**, **nssa**, **range**, **stub**, **virtual-link**, and **interface**.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure area 0 and GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0. GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0 is bound to area 0 automatically.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

authentication (OSPF)

To enable plain text, Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication, or null authentication for an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **authentication** command in the appropriate mode. To remove such authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication [**message-digest** [**keychain** *keychain*] | **null**]

no authentication

Syntax Description

message-digest	(Optional) Specifies that MD5 is used.
keychain <i>keychain</i>	(Optional) Specifies a keychain name.
null	(Optional) Specifies that no authentication is used. Useful for overriding password or MD5 authentication if configured for an area.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the authentication parameter specified by the area.
If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the authentication parameter specified for the process.
If this command is not specified at any level, then the interface does not use authentication.
If no keyword is specified, plain text authentication is used.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
Virtual-link configuration
VRF configuration
Multi-area interface configuration
Sham-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **authentication** command to specify an authentication type for the interface, which overrides the authentication specified for the area to which this interface belongs. If this command is not included in the configuration file, the authentication configured in the area to which the interface belongs is assumed (as specified by the area **authentication** command).

The authentication type and password must be the same for all OSPF interfaces that are to communicate with each other through OSPF. If you specified plain text authentication, use the **authentication-key** command to specify the plain text password.

If you enable MD5 authentication with the **message-digest** keyword, you must configure a key with the **message-digest-key** interface command.

To manage the rollover of keys and enhance MD5 authentication for OSPF, you can configure a container of keys called a keychain with each key comprising the following attributes: generate/accept time, key identification, and authentication algorithm. The keychain management feature is always enabled.

**Note**

Changes to the system clock impact the validity of the keys in the existing configuration.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

ospf

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set authentication for areas 0 and 1 of OSPF routing process 201. Authentication keys are also provided.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router-id 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# authentication
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# authentication-key mykey
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# authentication
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# authentication-key mykey1
```

The following example shows how to configure use of an authentication keychain:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router-id 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# authentication message-digest keychain mykeychain
```

Related Commands**Command****Description**

[authentication-key \(OSPF\)](#)

Assigns a password to be used by neighboring routers that are using the simple password authentication of OSPF.

[message-digest-key](#)

Specifies a key used with OSPF MD5 authentication.

authentication-key (OSPF)

To assign a password to be used by neighboring routers that are using the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) simple password authentication, use the **authentication-key** command in the appropriate mode. To remove a previously assigned OSPF password, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication-key [**clear** | **encrypted**] *password*

no authentication-key

Syntax Description	clear	(Optional) Specifies that the key be clear text.
	encrypted	(Optional) Specifies that the key be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
	<i>password</i>	Any contiguous string up to 8 characters in length that can be entered from the keyboard. For example, <i>mypswd2</i> .

Defaults	If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the OSPF password parameter specified by the area.
	If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the OSPF password parameter specified for the process.
	If this command is not specified at any level, then no password is specified.
	Clear is the default if the clear or encrypted keyword is not specified.

Command Modes	Interface configuration
	Area configuration
	Router configuration
	Virtual-link configuration
	VRF configuration
	Multi-area configuration
	Sham-link configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	The password created by this command is inserted directly into the OSPF header when the Cisco IOS XR software originates routing protocol packets. A separate password can be assigned to each network on an individual interface basis. All neighboring routers on the same network must have the same password to be able to exchange OSPF information.
	The authentication-key command must be used with the authentication command. If the authentication command is not configured, the password provided by the authentication-key command is ignored and no authentication is adopted by the OSPF interface.

**Note**

The **authentication-key** command cannot be used with the **authentication** command when the **message-digest** or **null** keyword is configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an authentication password as the string yourpass:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# authentication-key yourpass
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication (OSPF)	Specifies authentication type.

auto-cost (OSPF)

To control how the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol calculates default metrics for the interface, use the **auto-cost** command in the appropriate mode. To revert to the default reference bandwidth, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-cost { **reference-bandwidth** *mbps* | **disable** }

no auto-cost { **reference-bandwidth** | **disable** }

Syntax Description	reference-bandwidth <i>mbps</i>	Specifies a rate in Mbps (bandwidth). Range is 1 to 4294967.
	disable	Assigns a cost based on interface type.

Defaults	<i>mbps</i> : 100 Mbps

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	By default OSPF calculates the OSPF metric for an interface according to the bandwidth of the interface. The OSPF metric is calculated as the <i>mbps</i> value divided by bandwidth, with <i>mbps</i> equal to 10 ⁸ by default.
	If you have multiple links with high bandwidth (such as OC-192), you might want to use a larger number to differentiate the cost on those links. That is, the metric calculated using the default <i>mbps</i> value is the same for all high-bandwidth links.
	Recommended usage of cost configuration for OSPF interfaces with high bandwidth is to be consistent: Either explicitly configure (by using the cost command) or choose the default (by using the auto-cost command).
	The value set by the cost command overrides the cost resulting from the auto-cost command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the reference value for the auto cost calculation to 1000 Mbps:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cost (OSPF)	Explicitly specifies the cost of the interface (network) for OSPF path calculation.

capability opaque disable

To prevent Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) topology information flooded to the network through opaque LSAs, use the **capability opaque disable** command in the appropriate mode. To restore MPLS TE topology information flooded through opaque LSAs to the network, use the **no** form of the command.

capability opaque disable

no capability opaque disable

Command Default Opaque LSAs are allowed.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **capability opaque disable** command prevents flooded MPLS TE information (Types 1 and 4) through opaque LSAs of all scope (Types 9, 10, and 11).

Control opaque LSA support capability must be enabled for OSPF to support MPLS TE.

The MPLS TE topology information is flooded to the area through opaque LSAs by default.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to prevent OSPF from supporting opaque services:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# capability opaque disable
```

clear ospf process

To reset an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) router process without stopping and restarting it, use the **clear ospf process** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **process**

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF processes are reset.
vrf	(Optional) An OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the OSPF router process is reset, OSPF releases all resources allocated, cleans up the internal database, and shuts down and restarts all interfaces that belong to the process.



Note

The **clear ospf process** command may change the router ID unless the OSPF router ID is explicitly configured through the **router-id (OSPF)** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reset all OSPF processes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospf process
```

The following example shows how to reset the OSPF 1 process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospf 1 process
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.
	router-id (OSPF)	Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

clear ospf redistribution

To clear all routes redistributed from other protocols out of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing table, use the **clear ospf redistribution** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **redistribution**

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF routes are cleared.
vrf	(Optional) OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospf redistribution** command to cause the routing table to be read again. OSPF regenerates and sends Type 5 and Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) to its neighbors. If an unexpected route has appeared in the OSPF redistribution, using this command corrects the issue.



Note

Use of this command can cause a significant number of LSAs to flood the network. We recommend that you use this command with caution.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all redistributed routes across all processes from other protocols:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospf redistribution
```

clear ospf routes

To clear all Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes from the OSPF routing table, use the **clear ospf routes** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospf [*process-name* [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}]] **routes**

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF routes are cleared.
vrf	(Optional) OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all OSPF routes from the OSPF routing table and recompute valid routes. When the OSPF routing table is cleared, OSPF routes in the global routing table are also recalculated.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospf routes
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.

clear ospf statistics

To clear the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics of neighbor state transitions, use the **clear ospf statistics** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear ospf [process-name [vrf {vrf-name | all}]] statistics [neighbor [interface-type
interface-instance] [ip-address]]
```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPF statistics of neighbor state transitions are cleared.
vrf	(Optional) OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF instance to be reset.
all	(Optional) Resets all OSPF VRF instances.
neighbor	(Optional) Clears the state transition counters of the specified neighbor only.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of a specified neighbor for whom you want to clear the state transition counter.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the clear ospf statistics command to reset OSPF counters. Reset is useful to detect changes in counter values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to reset the OSPF transition state counters for all neighbors on GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospf statistics neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.

cost (OSPF)

To explicitly specify the interface (network) for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) path calculation, use the **cost** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the cost, use the **no** form of this command.

cost *cost*

no cost

Syntax Description

<i>cost</i>	Unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. Range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the cost parameter specified by the area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the cost parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified at any level, then the cost is calculated by the **auto-cost** command.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router configuration
 VRF configuration
 Multi-area configuration
 Sham-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The link-state metric is advertised as the link cost in the router link advertisement. Cisco IOS XR software does not support type of service (ToS), so you can assign only one cost for each interface.

In general, the path cost is calculated using the following formula:

$$10^8 / \text{bandwidth (the default auto cost is set to 100 Mbps)}$$

This calculation is the default reference bandwidth used by the auto-costing calculation which establishes the interface auto-cost. The **auto-cost** command can set this reference bandwidth to some other value. The **cost** command is used to override the auto-costing calculated default value for interfaces.

Using this formula, the default path cost is 1 for any interface that has a link bandwidth of 100 Mbps or higher. If this value does not suit the network, configure the reference bandwidth for auto calculating costs based on the link bandwidth.

The value set by the **cost** command overrides the cost resulting from the **auto-cost (OSPF)** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the cost value to 65 for GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# cost 65
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	auto-cost (OSPF)	Controls how the OSPF protocol calculates default metrics for the interface.

cost-fallback (OSPF)

To apply higher than normal interface cost when the cumulative bandwidth of a bundle interface goes below the threshold specified and to revert to the original cost if the cumulative bandwidth goes above the configured threshold, use the **cost-fallback** command. To remove the cost-fallback, use the **no** form of this command.

cost-fallback *cost* **threshold** *bandwidth*

no cost-fallback

Syntax Description

<i>cost</i> threshold	Unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. Range is 1 to 65535, but typically, cost-fallback value is supposed to be set to a value higher than the normal cost.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Unsigned integer value expressed in Mbits per second. Range is 1 to 4294967.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, the currently effective interface cost takes effect even when the cumulative bandwidth goes down below the maximum bandwidth. Unlike the **interface cost** command, this **cost-fallback** command is available only under interface configuration mode; it is not available in area or process level. Unlike other interface specific parameters, no inheritance will take place from area or process level if this command is not specified at interface level.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The fallback cost must be set to a higher value than the normal interface cost. The motivation of setting the fallback cost is to cost out an interface or disfavor an interface without shutting it down when its cumulative bandwidth goes below the user specified threshold, so that the traffic can take an alternative path. The normal interface cost will take over when the cumulative bandwidth reaches or exceeds user-specified threshold.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the cost-fallback value:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#router ospf 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)#router-id 2.2.2.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)#area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)#interface bundle-a
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)#cost-fallback 1000 threshold 300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cost (OSPF)	Specifies the cost of the interface(network) for OSPF path calculation.
auto-cost (OSPF)	Controls how the OSPF protocol calculates default metrics for the interface.

database-filter all out (OSPF)

To filter outgoing link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **database-filter all out** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the forwarding of LSAs to the interface, use the **disable** form of the command.

database-filter all out [**disable** | **enable**]

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Disables filtering.
	enable	(Optional) Enables filtering.

Defaults The database filter is disabled.

Command Modes

- Interface configuration
- Area configuration
- Router configuration
- VRF configuration
- Multi-area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **database-file all out** command to perform the same function that the **neighbor database-filter all out** command performs on a neighbor basis.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent flooding of OSPF LSAs to broadcast, nonbroadcast, and point-to-point networks reachable through GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# database-filter all out
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor database-filter all out	Filters outgoing LSAs to an OSPF interface.

dead-interval (OSPF)

To set the interval after which a neighbor is declared dead when no hello packets are observed, use the **dead-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

dead-interval *seconds*

no dead-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Integer that specifies the interval (in seconds). Range is 1 to 65535. The value must be the same for all nodes on the network.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the dead interval parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the dead interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the dead interval is four times the interval set by the **hello-interval** (OSPF) command.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
Virtual-link configuration
VRF configuration
Multi-area configuration
Sham-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The dead interval value must be the same for all routers and access servers on a specific network.

If the hello interval is configured, the dead interval value must be larger than the hello interval value. The dead interval value is usually configured four times larger than the hello interval value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the OSPF dead interval to 40 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# dead-interval 40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hello-interval (OSPF)	Specifies the interval between hello packets that the Cisco IOS XR software sends on the interface.

default-cost (OSPF)

To specify a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub area or not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **default-cost** command in area configuration mode. To remove the assigned default route cost, use the **no** form of this command.

default-cost *cost*

no default-cost *cost*

Syntax Description	<i>cost</i>	Cost for the default summary route used for a stub or NSSA area. The acceptable value is a 24-bit number.

Defaults	<i>cost</i> : 1

Command Modes	Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-cost** command only on an Area Border Router (ABR) attached to a stub or an NSSA area.

In all routers and access servers attached to the stub area, the area should be configured as a stub area using the **stub** command in the area submode. Use the **default-cost** command only on an ABR attached to the stub area. The **default-cost** command provides the metric for the summary default route generated by the ABR into the stub area.

Task ID.	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to assign a default cost of 20 to a stub area. The GigabitEthernet interface 0/4/0/3 is also configured in the stub area:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 10.15.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# stub
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# default-cost 20
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/4/0/3
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	stub (OSPF)	Defines an area as a stub area.

default-information originate (OSPF)

To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing domain, use the **default-information originate** command in the appropriate mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate [**always**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*]
 [**route-policy** *policy-name*]

no default-information originate

Syntax Description	always	(Optional) Always advertises the default route regardless of whether the routing table has a default route.
	metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for generating the default route. If you omit a value and do not specify a value using the default-metric command, the default metric value is 10. Range is 1 to 16777214.
	metric-type <i>type-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of the following values: • 1—Type 1 external route • 2—Type 2 external route
	route-policy <i>policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies that a routing policy be used and the routing policy name.

Defaults	When you do not use this command in router configuration mode, no default external route is generated into an OSPF routing domain.
	<i>metric-value</i> : 10 <i>type-value</i> : 2

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or **default-information originate** command to redistribute routes into an OSPF routing domain, the software automatically becomes an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR). However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPF routing domain. The software still must have a default route for itself before it generates one, except when you have specified the **always** keyword.

For information about routing policies, see the *Routing Policy Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module of the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Command Reference*.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a metric of 100 for the default route redistributed into the OSPF routing domain and an external metric type of Type 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute igmp 108 metric 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# default-information originate metric 100 metric-type 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	redistribute (OSPF)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into a specified OSPF process.

default-metric (OSPF)

To set default metric values for routes redistributed from another protocol into the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **default-metric** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

default-metric *value*

no default-metric *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Default metric value appropriate for the specified routing protocol. Range is 1 to 16777214.

Defaults

Built-in, automatic metric translations, as appropriate for each routing protocol. Current metrics are displayed in the **show ospf summary-prefix** command output. Note that this output is only displayed if there are routes currently redistributed from protocols.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-metric** command with the **redistribute** command to cause the current routing protocol to use the same metric value for all redistributed routes. A default metric helps solve the problem of redistributing routes with incompatible metrics. Whenever metrics do not convert, use a default metric to provide a reasonable substitute and enable the redistribution to proceed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to advertise Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol-derived routes into OSPF and assign a metric of 10:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf# default-metric 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute isis 15
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	redistribute (OSPF)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into a specified OSPF process.
	show ospf	Displays OSPF aggregated summary address information.
	summary-prefix	

demand-circuit (OSPF)

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to treat the interface as an OSPF demand circuit, use the **demand-circuit** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the demand circuit designation from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

demand-circuit [**disable** | **enable**]

no demand-circuit

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Disables the interface as an OSPF demand circuit.
enable	(Optional) Enables the interface as an OSPF demand circuit.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the demand circuit parameter specified by the area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the demand circuit parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified at any level, then the circuit is not a demand circuit.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router configuration
 VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

On point-to-point interfaces, only one end of the demand circuit must be configured with this command. Periodic hello messages are suppressed and periodic refreshes of link-state advertisements (LSAs) do not flood the demand circuit. Use the **demand-circuit** command to allow the underlying data link layer to be closed when the topology is stable. In point-to-multipoint topology, only the multipoint end must be configured with this command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the configuration for an OSPF demand circuit:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# demand-circuit
```

disable-dn-bit-check

To specify that down bits should be ignored, use the **disable-dn-bit-check** command in VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) configuration mode. To specify that down bits should be considered, use the **no** form of this command.

disable-dn-bit-check

no disable-dn-bit-check

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Down bits are considered.

Command Modes VRF configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to specify that down bits be ignored:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf v1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# disable-dn-bit-check
```


distance (OSPF)

To define an administrative distance, use the **distance** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the **distance** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software removes a distance definition, use the **no** form of this command.

distance *weight* [*ip-address wildcard-mask* [*access-list-name*]]

no distance *weight ip-address wildcard-mask* [*access-list-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>weight</i>	Administrative distance. Range is 10 to 255. Used alone, the <i>weight</i> argument specifies a default administrative distance that the software uses when no other specification exists for a routing information source. Routes with a distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table. Table 1 lists the default administrative distances.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
<i>wildcard-mask</i>	(Optional) Wildcard mask in four-part, dotted decimal format. A bit set to 1 in the <i>mask</i> argument instructs the software to ignore the corresponding bit in the address value.
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of an IP access list to be applied to incoming routing updates.

Defaults

If this command is not specified, then the administrative distance is the default, as specified in [Table 1](#).

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An administrative distance is an integer from 10 to 255. In general, the higher the value, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored. Weight values are subjective; no quantitative method exists for choosing weight values.

If an access list is used with this command, it is applied when a network is being inserted into the routing table. This behavior allows you to filter networks based on the IP prefix supplying the routing information. For example, you could filter possibly incorrect routing information from networking devices not under your administrative control.

The order in which you enter **distance** commands can affect the assigned administrative distances in unexpected ways (see the “Examples” section for further clarification).

Table 1 lists default administrative distances.

Table 1 Default Administrative Distances

Route Source	Default Distance
Connected interface	0
Static route out on interface	0
Static route to next-hop	1
EIGRP Summary Route	5
External BGP	20
Internal EIGRP	90
OSPF	110
IS-IS	115
RIP version 1 and 2	120
External EIGRP	170
Internal BGP	200
Unknown	255

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the **router ospf** command sets up OSPF routing instance1. The first **distance** command sets the default administrative distance to 255, which instructs the software to ignore all routing updates from networking devices for which an explicit distance has not been set. The second **distance** command sets the administrative distance for all networking devices on the Class C network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 to 90.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# distance 255
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# distance 90 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
distance bgp	Allows the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be a better route to a BGP node.
distance ospf	Allows the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be a better route to an OSPF node.
router ospf	Configures the OSPF routing process.

distance ospf

To define Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) route administrative distances based on route type, use the **distance ospf** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

distance ospf { **intra-area** | **inter-area** | **external** } *distance*

no distance ospf

Syntax Description	intra-area inter-area external	Sets the type of area. It can be one of the following values: intra-area—All routes within an area. inter-area—All routes from one area to another area. external—All routes from other routing domains, learned by redistribution. Note Any combination of the above areas is allowed.
	<i>distance</i>	Route administrative distance.

Defaults	<i>distance</i> : 110

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	You must specify one of the keywords.
	Use the distance ospf command to perform the same function as the distance command used with an access list. However, the distance ospf command sets a distance for an entire group of routes, rather than a specific route that passes an access list.
	For that reason you can use the distance ospf command when you have multiple OSPF processes with mutual redistribution, and you want to prefer internal routes from one over external routes from the other.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the external distance to 200, making the route less reliable:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute ospf 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# distance ospf external 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# distance ospf external 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable-dn-bit-check	Defines an administrative distance.

distribute-list

To filter networks received or transmitted in Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) updates, use the **distribute-list** command in the appropriate mode. To change or cancel the filter, use the **no** form of this command.

distribute-list *access-list-name* {**in** | **out** [**bgp** *number* | **connected** | **ospf** *instance* | **static**]}

no distribute-list *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

<i>access-list-name</i>	Standard IP access list name. The list defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates.
in	Applies the access list to incoming routing updates.
out	Applies the access list to outgoing routing updates. The out keyword is available only in router configuration mode.
bgp	(Optional) Applies the access list to BGP routes.
connected	(Optional) Applies the access list to connected routes.
ospf	(Optional) Applies the access list to OSPF routes (not the current OSPF process).
static	(Optional) Applies the access list to statically configured routes.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the distribute list parameter specified by the area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the distribute list parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified at any level, then the distribute list is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router configuration
 VRF configuration
 Multi-area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **distribute-list** command to limit which OSPF routes are installed on this router. The **distribute-list** command does not affect the OSPF protocol itself.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent OSPF routes from the 172.17.10.0 network from being installed if they are learned in area 0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 access-list 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# deny 172.17.10.0 0.0.0.255
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# permit any any
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# distribute-list 3 in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
```

domain-id

To specify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) domain ID, use the **domain-id** command in VRF configuration mode. To remove an OSPF VRF domain ID, use the **no** form of this command.

domain-id [**secondary**] **type** [0005 | 0105 | 0205 | 8005] **value** *value*

no domain-id [**secondary**] **type** [0005 | 0105 | 0205 | 8005] **value** *value*

Syntax Description

secondary	(Optional) OSPF secondary domain ID.
type	Primary OSPF domain ID in hex format.
value <i>value</i>	OSPF domain ID value in hex format (six octets).

Defaults

No domain ID is specified.

Command Modes

VRF configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The OSPF domain ID helps OSPF determine how to translate a prefix received through Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) from the remote provider edge (PE). If the domain IDs match, OSPF generates a Type 3 link state advertisement (LSA). If the domain IDs do not match, OSPF generates a Type 5 LSA.

There is only one primary domain ID. There can be multiple secondary domain IDs.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a domain ID:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 01
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf v1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# domain-id type 0105 value AABCCDDEEFF
```

domain-tag

To specify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) domain tag, use the **domain-tag** command in VRF configuration mode. To remove an OSPF VRF domain tag, use the **no** form of this command.

domain-tag *tag*

no domain-tag

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	OSPF domain tag as a 32-bit value. The valid range is 0 to 4294967295.

Defaults

No OSPF VRF domain tag is specified.

Command Modes

VRF configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The domain tag is added to any Type 5 link state advertisements (LSAs) generated as a result of VPN-IP routes received from Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the domain tag:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 01
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# domain-tag 234
```


flood-reduction (OSPF)

To suppress the unnecessary flooding of link-state advertisements (LSAs) in stable topologies, use the **flood-reduction** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this functionality from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

flood-reduction [**enable** | **disable**]

no flood-reduction [**enable** | **disable**]

Syntax Description

enable	(Optional) Turns on this functionality at a specific level.
disable	(Optional) Turns off this functionality at a specific level.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the flood reduction parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the flood reduction parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then flood reduction is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

All routers supporting the OSPF demand circuit are compatible and can interact with routers in which flooding reduction is enabled.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reduce the flooding of unnecessary LSAs for area 0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
```

flood-reduction (OSPF)

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# flood-reduction
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf interface	Displays OSPF-related interface information.
show ospf neighbor	Displays OSPF neighbor information on an individual interface basis.

hello-interval (OSPF)

To specify the interval between consecutive hello packets that are sent on the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **hello-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds*

no hello-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Interval (in seconds). The value must be the same for all nodes on a specific network. Range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the hello interval parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the hello interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the hello interval is 10 seconds (broadcast) or 30 seconds (nonbroadcast).

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router configuration
 Virtual-link configuration
 VRF configuration
 Multi-area configuration
 Sham-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The hello interval value is advertised in the hello packets. The shorter the hello interval, the faster topological changes are detected, but more routing traffic occurs. This value must be the same for all routers and access servers on a specific network.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the interval between hello packets to 15 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# hello-interval 15
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dead-interval (OSPF)	Sets the time period for which hello packets are suspended before neighbors declare the router down.

ignore lsa mospf

To suppress the sending of syslog messages when the router receives link-state advertisement (LSA) Type 6 multicast Open Shortest Path First (MOSPF) packets, which are unsupported, use the **ignore lsa mospf** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the sending of syslog messages, use the **no** form of this command.

ignore lsa mospf

no ignore lsa mospf

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults When you do not specify this command in router configuration mode, each MOSPF packet received by the router causes the router to send a syslog message.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Cisco routers do not support LSA Type 6 (MOSPF), and they generate syslog messages if they receive such packets. If the router is receiving many MOSPF packets, you might want to configure the router to ignore the packets and thus prevent a large number of syslog messages.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure the router to suppress the sending of syslog messages when it receives MOSPF packets:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# ignore lsa mospf
```

interface (OSPF)

To define the interfaces on which the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol runs, use the **interface** command in area configuration mode. To disable OSPF routing for interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type instance*

no interface *type instance*

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults

When you do not specify this command in configuration mode, OSPF routing for interfaces is not enabled.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** command to associate a specific interface with an area. The interface remains associated with the area even when the IP address of the interface changes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how the OSPF routing process 109 defines four OSPF areas (0, 2, 3, and 10.9.50.0), and associates an interface with each area:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet4/0/0/3
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet3/0/0/2
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 10.9.50.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1
```

log adjacency changes (OSPF)

To configure the router to send a syslog message when the state of an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor changes, use the **log adjacency changes** command in router configuration mode. To turn off this function, use the **disable** keyword. To log all state changes, use the **detail** keyword.

log adjacency changes [**detail** | **disable**]

Syntax Description

detail	Provides all (DOWN, INIT, 2WAY, EXSTART, EXCHANGE, LOADING, FULL) adjacency state changes.
disable	Disables sending adjacency change messages.

Defaults

The router sends a syslog message when the state of an OSPF neighbor changes.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **log adjacency changes** command to display high-level changes to the state of the peer relationship. Configure this command if you want to know about OSPF neighbor changes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the software to send a syslog message for any OSPF neighbor state changes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# log adjacency changes detail
```


max-lsa

To limit the number of nonself-generated link-state advertisements (LSAs) that an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process can keep in the OSPF link-state database (LSDB), use the **max-lsa** command in router configuration mode. To remove the limit of non self-generated LSAs that an OSPF routing process can keep in the OSPF LSDB, use the **no** form of this command.

```
max-lsa <max> [<threshold>] [warning-only] [ignore-time <value>] [ignore-count <value>]
[reset-time <value>]
```

```
no max-lsa <max> [<threshold>] [warning-only] [ignore-time <value>] [ignore-count <value>]
[reset-time <value>]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>max</i>		Maximum number of nonself-generated LSAs the OSPF process can keep in the OSPF LSDB.
<i>threshold</i>		(Optional) The percentage of the maximum LSA number, as specified by the maximum-number argument, at which a warning message is logged. The default is 75 percent.
warning-only		(Optional) Specifies that only a warning message is sent when the maximum limit for LSAs is exceeded. Disabled by default.
ignore-time <i>value</i>		(Optional) Specifies the time, in minutes, to ignore all neighbors after the maximum limit of LSAs has been exceeded. The default is 5 minutes.
ignore-count <i>value</i>		(Optional) Specifies the number of times the OSPF process can consecutively be placed into the ignore state. The default is 5 times.
reset-time <i>value</i>		(Optional) Specifies the time, in minutes, after which the ignore count is reset to 0. The default is 2 times the ignore-time value.

Defaults	Disabled

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This command allows you to protect the OSPF routing process from the large number of received LSAs that can result from a misconfiguration on another router in the OSPF domain (for example, the redistribution of a large number of IP prefixes to OSPF).

When this feature is enabled, the router keeps count of the number of all received (nonself-generated) LSAs. When the configured *threshold* value is reached, an error message is logged. When the configured *max* number of received LSAs is exceeded, the router stops accepting new LSAs.

If the count of received LSAs is higher than the configured *max* number after 1 minute, the OSPF process disables all adjacencies in the given context and clears the OSPF database. This state is called the ignore state. In this state, all OSPF packets received on all interfaces belonging to the OSPF instance are ignored and no OSPF packets are generated on its interfaces. The OSPF process remains in the ignore state for the duration of the configured **ignore-time**. When the **ignore-time** expires, the OSPF process returns to normal operation and starts building adjacencies on all its interfaces.

To prevent the OSPF instance from endlessly oscillating between its normal state and the ignore state, as a result of the LSA count immediately exceeding the *max* number again after it returns from the ignore state, the OSPF instance keeps a count of how many times it has been in the ignore state. This counter is called the **ignore-count**. If the **ignore-count** exceeds its configured value, the OSPF instance remains in the ignore state permanently.

To return the OSPF instance to its normal state, you must issue the **clear ip ospf** command. The **ignore-count** is reset to 0 if the LSA count does not exceed the *max* number again during the time configured by the **reset-time** keyword.

If you use the **warning-only** keyword, the OSPF instance never enters the ignore state. When LSA count exceeds the *max* number, the OSPF process logs an error message and the OSPF instance continues in its normal state operation.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the OSPF instance to accept 12000 nonself-generated LSAs in the global routing table, and 1000 nonself-generated LSAs in VRF V1.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# max-lsa 12000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf V1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# max-lsa 1000
```

The following example shows how to display the current status of the OSPF instance:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf 0

Routing Process "ospf 0" with ID 10.0.0.2
NSR (Non-stop routing) is Disabled
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
It is an area border router
Maximum number of non self-generated LSA allowed 12000
Current number of non self-generated LSA 1
Threshold for warning message 75%
Ignore-time 5 minutes, reset-time 10 minutes
Ignore-count allowed 5, current ignore-count 0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ospf	Displays general information about Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing processes.

max-metric

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to signal other networking devices not to prefer the local router as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **max-metric** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

max-metric router-lsa [**external-lsa** *overriding metric*] [**include-stub**] [**on-proc-migration** *time*] [**on-proc-restart** *time*] [**on-startup** *time*] [**on-switchover** *time*] [**wait-for-bgp**] [**summary-lsa**]

no max-metric router-lsa

Syntax Description

router-lsa	Always originates router link-state advertisements (LSAs) with the maximum metric.
external-lsa <i>overriding metric</i>	(Optional) Overrides the external-lsa metric with the max-metric value. The <i>overriding metric</i> argument specifies the number of in-summary-LSAs. The range is 1 to 16777215. The default is 16711680.
include-stub	(Optional) Advertises stub links in router-LSA with the max-metric value (0xFFFF).
on-proc-migration <i>time</i>	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a process migration to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The <i>time</i> range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-proc-restart <i>time</i>	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a process restart to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The <i>time</i> range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-startup <i>time</i>	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a reboot to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The <i>time</i> range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-switchover <i>time</i>	(Optional) Sets the maximum metric temporarily after a switchover to originate router-LSAs with the max-metric value. The <i>time</i> range is 5 to 86400 seconds.
wait-for-bgp	(Optional) Causes OSPF to originate router LSAs with the maximum metric and allows Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to decide when to start originating router LSAs with a normal metric instead of the maximum metric.
summary-lsa	(Optional) specifies the number of in summary-LSAs. The range is 1 to 16777215. The default is 16711680.

Defaults

Router LSAs are originated with normal link metrics.
overriding-metric:16711680

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **max-metric** command to cause the software to originate router LSAs with router link metrics set to LSInfinity (0XFFFF). This feature can be useful in Internet backbone routers that run both OSPF and BGP because OSPF converges more quickly than BGP and may begin attracting traffic before BGP has converged, resulting in dropped traffic.

If this command is configured, the router advertises its locally generated router LSAs with a metric of 0XFFFF. This action allows the router to converge but not attract transit traffic if there are better, alternative paths around this router. After the specified *announce-time* value or notification from BGP has expired, the router advertises the local router LSAs with the normal metric (interface cost).

If this command is configured with the **on-startup** keyword, then the maximum metric is temporarily set only after reboot is initiated. If this command is configured without the **on-startup** keyword, then the maximum metric is permanently used until the configuration is removed.

If the **include-stub** keyword is enabled, the stub-links in the router LSA will be sent with the max-metric. If the **summary-lsa** keyword is enabled, all self-generated summary LSAs will have a metric set to 0xFF0000, unless the metric value is specified with the max-metric value parameter. If the **external-lsa** keyword is enabled, all self-generated external LSAs will have a metric set to 0xFF0000, unless the metric value is specified with the max-metric value parameter.

This command might be useful when you want to connect a router to an OSPF network, but do not want real traffic flowing through it if there are better, alternative paths. If there are no alternative paths, this router still accepts transit traffic as before.

Some cases where this command might be useful are as follows:

- During a router reload, you prefer that OSPF wait for BGP to converge before accepting transit traffic. If there are no alternative paths, the router still accepts transit traffic.
- A router is in critical condition (for example, it has a very high CPU load or does not have enough memory to store all LSAs or build the routing table).
- When you want to gracefully introduce or remove a router to or from the network.
- When you have a test router in a lab, connected to a production network.



Note

For older OSPF implementations (RFC 1247), router links in received router LSAs with a metric and cost of LSInfinity are not used during SPF calculations. Hence, no transit traffic is set to the routers originating such router LSAs.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPF to originate router LSAs with the maximum metric until BGP indicates that it has converged:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# max-metric router-lsa on-startup wait-for-bgp
```

maximum interfaces (OSPF)

To limit the number of interfaces that can be configured for an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process, use the **maximum interfaces** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default limit, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum interfaces *number-interfaces*

no maximum interfaces

Syntax Description

number-interfaces Number of interfaces. Range is 1 to 1024.

Defaults

If the command is not specified, the default is 255.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum interface** command to increase or decrease the limit on the number of interfaces configured for an OSPF process.

You cannot configure a limit lower than the number of interfaces currently configured for the OSPF process. To lower the limit, remove interfaces from the OSPF configuration until the number of configured interfaces is at or below the desired limit. You may then apply the new, lower limit.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a maximum interface limit of 700 on a router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# maximum interfaces 700
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf interface	Displays OSPF interface information.

maximum paths (OSPF)

To control the maximum number of parallel routes that the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol can support, use the **maximum paths** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the **maximum paths** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the routing protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum paths *maximum*

no maximum paths

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of parallel routes that OSPF can install in a routing table. Range is 1 to 32 for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Defaults	4 paths

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. When the maximum number of parallel routes is reduced, all existing paths are pruned and paths are reinstalled at the new maximum number. During this route-reduction period, you may experience some packet loss for a few seconds.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to allow a maximum of two paths to a destination:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# maximum paths 2
```


maximum redistributed-prefixes (OSPF)

To limit the aggregate number of prefixes that can be redistributed into an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process, use the **maximum redistributed-prefix** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default limit, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum redistributed-prefixes *maximum* [*threshold-value*] [**warning-only**]

no maximum redistributed-prefixes

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Number of routes. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
	<i>threshold-value</i>	(Optional) Threshold value (as a percentage) at which to generate a warning message. Range is 1 to 100.
	warning-only	(Optional) Gives only a warning when the limit is exceeded.

Defaults

If the command is not specified, the default is 10000.
The threshold value defaults to 75 percent.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **maximum redistributed-prefixes** command to increase or decrease the maximum number of prefixes (also referred to as routes) redistributed for an OSPF process.

If the *maximum* value is less than the existing number of routes, existing routes remain configured, but no new routes are redistributed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a maximum number of routes that can be redistributed for an OSPF routing process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# maximum redistributed-prefixes 15000
```

■ maximum redistributed-prefixes (OSPF)

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf routes	Displays the OSPF topology table.

message-digest-key

To specify a key used with Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication, use the **message-digest-key** command in the appropriate mode. To remove an old MD5 key, use the **no** form of this command.

message-digest-key *key-id* **md5** {*key* | **clear** *key* | **encrypted** *key*}

no message-digest-key *key-id*

Syntax Description

<i>key-id</i>	Key number. Range is 1 to 255.
md5	Enables OSPF MD5 authentication.
<i>key</i>	Alphanumeric string of up to 16 characters.
clear	Specifies that the key be clear text.
encrypted	Specifies that the key be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the message digest key parameter specified by the area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the message digest key parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified at any level, then OSPF MD5 authentication is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router configuration
 Virtual-link configuration
 VRF configuration
 Multi-area configuration
 Sham-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Usually, one key individual interface is used to generate authentication information when packets are sent and to authenticate incoming packets. The same key identifier on the neighbor router must have the same *key* value.

For authentication to be enabled, you must configure the **message-digest-key** command together with the **authentication** command and its **message-digest** keyword. Both the **message-digest-key** and **authentication** commands can be inherited from a higher configuration level.

The process of changing keys is as follows. Suppose the current configuration is:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
 message-digest-key 100 md5 OLD
```

You change the configuration to the following:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
 message-digest-key 101 md5 NEW
```

The system assumes its neighbors do not have the new key yet, so it begins a rollover process. It sends multiple copies of the same packet, each authenticated by different keys. In this example, the system sends out two copies of the same packet—the first one authenticated by key 100 and the second one authenticated by key 101.

Rollover allows neighboring routers to continue communication while the network administrator is updating them with the new key. Rollover stops after the local system finds that all its neighbors know the new key. The system detects that a neighbor has the new key when it receives packets from the neighbor authenticated by the new key.

After all neighbors have been updated with the new key, the old key should be removed. In this example, you would enter the following:

```
interface ethernet 1
 no ospf message-digest-key 100
```

Then, only key 101 is used for authentication on interface 1.

We recommend that you not keep more than one key individual interface. Every time you add a new key, you should remove the old key to prevent the local system from continuing to communicate with a hostile system that knows the old key. Removing the old key also reduces overhead during rollover.



Note

The MD5 key is always stored in encrypted format on the router. The **clear** and **encrypted** keywords inform the router whether the value that is entered is encrypted or unencrypted.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set a new key 19 with the password *8ry4222*:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# message-digest-key 19 md5 8ry4222
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
area (OSPF)	Configures an OSPF area.
authentication (OSPF)	Enables plain text, MD5 authentication, or null authentication for an OSPF interface.
default-cost (OSPF)	Enables authentication for an OSPF area.

mpls ldp auto-config (OSPF)

To enable Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)-Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) interface automatic configuration, use the **mpls ldp auto-config** command in the appropriate mode. To disable LDP-IGP interface automatic configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls ldp auto-config

no mpls ldp auto-config

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	LDP-IGP interface automatic configuration is disabled for OSPF.

Command Modes	Interface configuration Area configuration Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to enable LDP-IGP interface automatic configuration:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 01
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls ldp auto-config
```

mpls ldp sync (OSPF)

To enable Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)-Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) synchronization, use the **mpls ldp sync** command in the appropriate mode. To disable LDP-IGP synchronization, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls ldp sync

no mpls ldp sync

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	LDP-IGP synchronization is disabled for OSPF.

Command Modes	Interface configuration Area configuration Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to enable LDP-IGP synchronization:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 01  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls ldp sync
```

mpls traffic-eng (OSPF)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) area for Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), use the **mpls traffic-eng** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the MPLS TE from an area, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng

no mpls traffic-eng



Note

This command is supported only in the default VRF mode.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

MPLS TE is not configured for OSPF.

Command Modes

Area configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must configure the **mpls traffic-eng** command for OSPF to support MPLS traffic engineering. OSPF provides the flooding mechanism that is used to flood TE link information.

We recommend that you configure the **mpls traffic-eng router-id** command instead of using the **router-id** command in global configuration mode.

OSPF support for MPLS TE is a component of the overall MPLS TE feature. Other MPLS TE software components must also be configured for this feature to be fully supported.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to associate loopback interface 0 with area 0, and area 0 is declared to be an MPLS area:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router-id 10.10.10.10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface loopback 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
capability opaque disable	Controls the OSPF opaque LSA support capability.
mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact (OSPF)	Specifies that the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given interface.
router-id (OSPF)	Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

mpls traffic-eng igp-intact (OSPF)

To ensure that the OSPF protocol installs at least one IPv4 next-hop when it adds the tunnel next-hops (igp-shortcuts), use the **mpls traffic-eng igp-intact** command in the router configuration mode. To disable IGP-intact, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng igp-intact

no mpls traffic-eng igp-intact

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults IGP-intact is disabled.

Command Modes Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The OSPF protocol adds both tunnel next-hops (igp-shortcuts) and IPv4 next-hops to the next-hop list in the Routing Information Base (RIB), until it reaches the maximum number of paths. When IGP-intact is enabled, it ensures that the Routing Information Base (RIB) always has at least one IPv4 next-hop present in the list of next-hops when the number of paths is at maximum.



Note IGP-intact should be used only when Policy-Based Tunnel Selection (PBTS) is in use.

Configure IGP-intact only when PBTS is in use. This ensures that at least one IPv4 next-hop is available for the default Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) traffic class. It also prevents traffic loss for other DSCP traffic classes by diverting such traffic to an IPv4 next-hop when the corresponding tunnel is unavailable for forwarding.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to ensure that at least one IPv4 next-hop is added to the RIB:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng igp-intact
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
maximum paths (OSPF)	Configures the maximum number of parallel routes that the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol can support.

mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact (OSPF)

To enable multicast-intact for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes so that multicast-intact paths are published to the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the MPLS TE area, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact

no mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact

**Note**

This command is supported only in the default VRF mode.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

MPLS TE is not configured for OSPF.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF support for MPLS TE is a component of the overall MPLS TE feature. Other MPLS TE software components must also be configured for this feature to be fully supported.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable publishing of multicast-intact paths to RIB:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng multicast-intact
```

mpls traffic-eng router-id (OSPF)

To specify that the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **mpls traffic-eng router-id** command in the appropriate mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls traffic-eng router-id { *router-id* | *interface-type interface-instance* }

no mpls traffic-eng router-id { *router-id* | *interface-type interface-number* }



Note

This command is supported only in the default VRF mode.

Syntax Description

<i>router-id</i>	The 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation (must be in the valid IP address range of 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255).
<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults

If this command is specified in router configuration mode, then the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given interface.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This identifier of the router acts as a stable IP address for the traffic engineering configuration. This IP address is flooded to all nodes. For all traffic engineering tunnels originating at other nodes and ending at this node, you must set the tunnel destination to the traffic engineering router identifier of the destination node, because that is the address that the traffic engineering topology database at the tunnel head uses for its path calculation.

**Note**

We recommend that loopback interfaces be used for Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE), because they are more stable than physical interfaces.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the traffic engineering router identifier as the IP address associated with loopback interface 0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
mpls traffic-eng (OSPF)	Configures an OSPF area for MPLS TE.

mtu-ignore (OSPF)

To prevent Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) from checking whether neighbors are using the same maximum transmission unit (MTU) on a common interface that is exchanging database descriptor (DBD) packets, use the **mtu-ignore** command in the appropriate mode. To reset to default, use the **no** form of this command.

mtu-ignore [**disable** | **enable**]

no mtu-ignore

Syntax Description	disable	(Optional) Enables checking for whether OSPF neighbors are using the MTU on a common interface.
	enable	(Optional) Disables checking for whether OSPF neighbors are using the MTU on a common interface.

Defaults

The default is **mtu-ignore** with no keywords, which disables MTU checking. If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the MTU ignore parameter specified by the area. If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the MTU ignore parameter specified for the process. If this command is not specified at any level, then OSPF checks the MTU received from neighbors when exchanging DBD packets.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
VRF configuration
Multi-area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF checks whether OSPF neighbors are using the same MTU on a common interface. This check is performed when neighbors exchange DBD packets. If the receiving MTU in the DBD packet is higher than the MTU configured on the incoming interface, OSPF adjacency is not established.

The keywords, **disable** and **enable**, do not need to be used. If no keywords are used, the **mtu-ignore** command disables MTU checking. You can then use the **no mtu-ignore** command to activate MTU checking.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable MTU mismatch detection on receiving DBD packets:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# mtu-ignore
```


multi-area-interface

To enable multiple adjacencies for different Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) areas and enter multi-area interface configuration mode, use the **multi-area-interface** command in the area configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

multi-area-interface *type instance*

no multi-area-interface *type instance*

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults An OSPF network is enabled for one area only.

Command Modes Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **multi-area-interface** command to enable area border routers (ABRs) to establish multiple adjacencies for different OSPF areas.

Each multiple area adjacency is announced as a point-to-point unnumbered link in the configured area. This point-to-point link provides a topological path for that area.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

ospf

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable multiple area adjacency for OSPF 109:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# multi-area-interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-mif)# ?
```

authentication	Enable authentication
authentication-key	Authentication password (key)
commit	Commit the configuration changes to running
cost	Interface cost
database-filter	Filter OSPF LSA during synchronization and flooding
dead-interval	Interval after which a neighbor is declared dead
describe	Describe a command without taking real actions
distribute-list	Filter networks in routing updates
do	Run an exec command
exit	Exit from this submode
hello-interval	Time between HELLO packets
message-digest-key	Message digest authentication password (key)
mtu-ignore	Enable/Disable ignoring of MTU in DBD packets
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
packet-size	Customize size of OSPF packets upto MTU
pwd	Commands used to reach current submode
retransmit-interval	Time between retransmitting lost link state advertisements
root	Exit to the global configuration mode
show	Show contents of configuration
transmit-delay	Estimated time needed to send link-state update packet

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-mif)#
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

[show ospf interface](#)

Displays OSPF interface information.

neighbor (OSPF)

To configure Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks, use the **neighbor** command in interface configuration mode. To remove a configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* [**cost** *number*] [**priority** *number*] [**poll-interval** *seconds*]

no neighbor *ip-address* [**cost** *number*] [**priority** *number*] [**poll-interval** *seconds*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Interface IP address of the neighbor.
cost <i>number</i>	(Optional) Assigns a cost to the neighbor, in the form of an integer from 1 to 65535. Neighbors with no specific cost configured assume the cost of the interface, based on the cost command. On point-to-multipoint interfaces, cost number is the only keyword and argument combination that works. The cost keyword does not apply to nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks.
priority <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies an 8-bit number indicating the router priority value of the nonbroadcast neighbor associated with the IP address specified. The priority keyword does not apply to point-to-multipoint interfaces.
poll-interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies an unsigned integer value (in seconds) reflecting the poll interval. RFC 1247 recommends that this value be much larger than the hello interval. The poll-interval keyword does not apply to point-to-multipoint interfaces.

Defaults

No configuration is specified.
priority *number*: 0
poll-interval *seconds*: 120 seconds (2 minutes)

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must include one neighbor entry in the software configuration for each known nonbroadcast network neighbor. The neighbor address must be on the primary address of the interface.

If a neighboring router has become inactive (hello packets have not been received for the router dead interval period), it may still be necessary to send hello packets to the dead neighbor. It is recommended that these hello packets are sent at a rate less than the assigned *poll interval*.

■ neighbor (OSPF)

When the router starts up, it sends only hello packets to those routers with nonzero priority; that is, routers that are eligible to become designated routers (DRs) and backup designated routers (BDRs). After the DR and BDR are selected, the DR and BDR start sending hello packets to all neighbors to form adjacencies.

To filter all outgoing OSPF link-state advertisement (LSA) packets for the neighbor, use the **neighbor database-filter all out** command.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

ospf

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to declare a router at address 172.16.3.4 on a nonbroadcast network, with a priority of 1 and a poll interval of 180 seconds:

```
RP/0/0/0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.4 priority 1 poll-interval 180
```

The following example illustrates a network with nonbroadcast:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.3.10 255.255.255.0

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# network nonbroadcast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.4 priority 1 poll-interval 180
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.5 cost 10 priority 1
poll-interval 180
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.6 cost 15 priority 1
poll-interval 180
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.7 priority 1 poll-interval 180
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

**neighbor
database-filter all out**

Filters all outgoing LSAs to an OSPF neighbor.

network (OSPF)

Configures the OSPF network type to a type other than the default for a given medium.

priority (OSPF)

Sets the router priority, which helps determine the designated router for this network.

neighbor database-filter all out

To filter all outgoing link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor, use the **neighbor database-filter all out** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the forwarding of LSAs to the neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* **database-filter all out**

no neighbor *ip-address* **database-filter all out**

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor to which outgoing LSAs are blocked.

Defaults	Instead of all outgoing LSAs being filtered to the neighbor, they are flooded to the neighbor.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **neighbor database-filter all out** command to filter all outgoing OSPF LSA packets during synchronization and flooding for point-to-multipoint neighbors on nonbroadcast networks. More neighbor options are available with the **neighbor** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to prevent flooding of OSPF LSAs from point-to-multipoint networks to the neighbor at IP address 10.2.3.4:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 10.2.3.4 database-filter all out
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	neighbor (OSPF)	Configures OSPF routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.

network (OSPF)

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) network type to a type other than the default for a given medium, use the **network** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

network { **broadcast** | **non-broadcast** | { **point-to-multipoint** [**non-broadcast**] | **point-to-point** } }

no network

Syntax Description

broadcast	Sets the network type to broadcast.
non-broadcast	Sets the network type to nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA).
point-to-multipoint	Sets the network type to point-to-multipoint.
non-broadcast	(Optional) Sets the point-to-multipoint network to be nonbroadcast. If you use this keyword, the neighbor command is required.
point-to-point	Sets the network type to point-to-point.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the network parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the network parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the OSPF network type is the default of the given medium.

GigabitEthernet and TenGigEthernet interfaces default to broadcast.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **network** command to configure broadcast networks as NBMA networks when, for example, routers in your network do not support multicast addressing.

Configuring NBMA networks as either broadcast or nonbroadcast assumes that there are virtual circuits from every router to every router or fully meshed network. However, there are other configurations where this assumption is not true; for example, a partially meshed network. In these cases, you can configure the OSPF network type as a point-to-multipoint network. Routing between two routers that are not directly connected go through the router that has virtual circuits to both routers.

If this command is issued on an interface that does not allow it, this command is ignored.

OSPF has two features related to point-to-multipoint networks. One feature applies to broadcast networks; the other feature applies to nonbroadcast networks:

- On point-to-multipoint, broadcast networks, you can use the **neighbor** command, and you must specify a cost to that neighbor.
- On point-to-multipoint, nonbroadcast networks, you must use the **neighbor** command to identify neighbors. Assigning a cost to a neighbor is optional.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the OSPF network as a nonbroadcast network:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 172.16.3.4 priority 1 poll-interval 180
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	neighbor (OSPF)	Configures OSPF routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.

nsf (OSPF)

To configure nonstop forwarding (NSF) for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsf** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf { **cisco** [**enforce global**] | **ietf** [**helper disable**] }

no nsf { [**cisco** [**enforce global**] | **ietf** [**helper disable**] }

Syntax Description

cisco	Enables Cisco Nonstop Forwarding.
enforce global	(Optional) Cancels NSF restart when non-NSF network device neighbors are detected.
ietf	Enables Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) graceful restart.
helper disable	(Optional) Disables router helper support.

Defaults

NSF is disabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The NSF feature allows for the forwarding of data packets to continue along known routes while routing protocol information (such as OSPF) is being restored following a switchover.

Use the **nsf** command if the router is expected to perform NSF during restart. To experience the full benefits of this feature, configure all neighboring routers with NSF.

When this command is used without the optional **cisco enforce global** keywords and non-NSF neighbors are detected, the NSF restart mechanism aborts on the interfaces of those neighbors and functions properly on others.

When this command is used with the optional **cisco enforce global** keywords and non-NSF neighbors are detected, NSF restart is canceled for the entire OSPF process.

IETF graceful restart provides an NSF mechanism to allow data traffic to flow seamlessly with no packet drops during the transient period when OSPF attempts to recover after a process restart or RP failover, within the guidelines of RFC 3623.

By default, neighbors in helper mode listen to both the NSF Cisco- and NSF IETF-type LSAs. The **nsf** command enables one type of mechanism that would undergo an RP failover or, anticipating an OSPF process restart. If the **cisco** or **ietf** keyword is not entered, NSF is not enabled, irrespective of neighbors in listening mode for both NSF Cisco and NSF IETF.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cancel NSF restart for the entire OSPF process if non-NSF neighbors are detected on any network interface during restart:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# nsf cisco enforce global
```

nsf flush-delay-time (OSPF)

To configure the maximum time allowed for nonstop forwarding (NSF) external route queries for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsf flush-delay-time** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf flush-delay-time *seconds*

no nsf flush-delay-time *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Length of time (in seconds) allowed for NSF external route queries. Range is 1 to 3600 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 300

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the maximum time for NSF to learn external routes for OSPF at 60 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# nsf flush-delay-time 60
```

nsf interval (OSPF)

To configure the minimum time between consecutive nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart attempts for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsf interval** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interval *seconds*

no nsf interval *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Length of time (in seconds) between consecutive restart attempts. Range is 90 to 3600 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 90

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	When you use the nsf interval command, the OSPF process must be up for at least 90 seconds before OSPF attempts to perform an NSF restart.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the minimum time between consecutive NSF restart attempts at 120 seconds:
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# nsf interval 120

nsf lifetime (OSPF)

To configure the maximum time that routes are held in the Routing Information Base (RIB) following an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process restart, use the **nsf lifetime** command in the appropriate mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf lifetime *seconds*

no nsf lifetime *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	The length of time (in seconds) that routes are held in the RIB. Range is 90 to 3600 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds: 95</i>

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. When you use this command, the OSPF process must reconverge within the maximum length of time configured. If the convergence exceeds this length of time, routes are purged from RIB and nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart may fail.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the maximum lifetime for OSPF NSF at 120 seconds: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# nsf lifetime 120</pre>

nsr (OSPF)

To configure nonstop routing (NSR) for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **nsr** command in OSPF router configuration mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsr

no nsr

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults NSR is not defined.

Command Modes Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The NSR feature allows an OSPF process on the active RP to synchronize all necessary data and states with the OSPF process on the standby RP. When the switchover happens, the OSPF process on the newly active RP has all the necessary data and states to continue running and does not require any help from its neighbors.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure NSR:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# nsr
```

nssa (OSPF)

To configure an area as a not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **nssa** command in area configuration mode. To remove the NSSA distinction from the area, use the **no** form of this command.

nssa [**no-redistribution**] [**default-information-originate** [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*]] [**no-summary**]

no nssa

Syntax Description

no-redistribution	(Optional) Imports routes only into the normal areas, but not into the NSSA area, by the redistribute command when the router is an NSSA Area Border Router (ABR).
default-information-originate	(Optional) Generates a Type 7 default into the NSSA area. This keyword takes effect only on an NSSA ABR or NSSA Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for generating the default route. If you omit a value and do not specify a value using the default-metric command, the default metric value is 10. Range is 1 to 16777214.
metric-type <i>type-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of the following values: • 1—Type 1 external route • 2—Type 2 external route
no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an ABR from sending summary link advertisements into the NSSA.

Defaults

No NSSA area is defined.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An NSSA does not flood Type 5 external LSAs from the core into the area, but can import autonomous system external routes in a limited fashion within the area.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure area 1 as an NSSA area:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# nssa
```

ospf name-lookup

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to look up Domain Name System (DNS) names, use the **ospf name-lookup** command in global configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ospf name-lookup

no ospf name-lookup

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Routers are displayed by router ID or neighbor ID.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **ospf name-lookup** command to easily identify a router when executing all OSPF **show** command displays. The router is displayed by name rather than by its router ID or neighbor ID.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPF to identify a router by name:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ospf name-lookup
```


packet-size

To configure the size of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) packets up to the size specified by the maximum transmission unit (MTU), use the **packet-size** command in the appropriate mode. To disable this function and reestablish the default packet size, use the **no** form of this command.

packet-size *bytes*

no packet-size

Syntax Description	<i>bytes</i>	Size in bytes. Range is 576 to 10000 bytes.

Defaults	If command is not specified, the default packet size is 1500 bytes.

Command Modes	Router configuration Area configuration Interface configuration VRF configuration Multi-area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the packet-size command to customize the size of OSPF packets. The OSPF protocol compares the packet size and the MTU size and uses the lower packet size value.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the packet size on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# packet-size 3500
```

passive (OSPF)

To suppress the sending of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol operation on an interface, use the **passive** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the passive configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

passive [**disable** | **enable**]

no passive

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Sends OSPF updates.
enable	(Optional) Disables sending OSPF updates.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the passive parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the passive parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the passive parameter is disabled and OSPF updates are sent on the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF routing information is neither sent nor received through the specified interface. The interface appears as a stub network in the OSPF router (Type 1) link-state advertisement (LSA).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/0/2 reduces OSPF updates because passive mode is enabled; however, GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/3 receives normal OSPF traffic flow:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# passive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# end
```

priority (OSPF)

To set the router priority for an interface, which helps determine the designated router for an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link, use the **priority** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *value*

no priority *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	8-bit unsigned integer indicating the router priority value. Range is 0 to 255.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the priority parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the priority parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the default priority is 1.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When two routers attached to a network both attempt to become the designated router, the one with the higher router priority takes precedence. If there is a tie, the router with the higher router ID takes precedence. A router with a router priority set to 0 is ineligible to become the designated router or backup designated router. Router priority is configured only for interfaces to multiaccess networks (in other words, not point-to-point networks).

This priority value is used when you configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol for nonbroadcast networks using the **neighbor** command for OSPF.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that priority is set through the **priority** and **neighbor** commands for Routers A and B and that the neighbor priority value must reflect that of the neighbor router:

Router A

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# priority 4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 priority 6
```

Router B

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# priority 6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# neighbor 10.0.0.2 priority 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (OSPF)	Configures OSPF routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.
network (OSPF)	Configures the OSPF network type to a type other than the default for a given medium.

protocol shutdown

To disable an instance of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol so that it cannot form an adjacency on any interface, use the **protocol shutdown** command in router configuration mode. To reenablen the OSPF protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

protocol shutdown

no protocol shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **protocol shutdown** command to disable the OSPF protocol for a specific routing instance without removing any existing OSPF configuration parameters.

The OSPF protocol continues to run on the router and you can use the current OSPF configuration, but OSPF does not form any adjacencies on any interface.

This command is similar to performing the **no router ospf** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the OSPF 1 instance:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# protocol shutdown
```

range (OSPF)

To consolidate and summarize routes at an area boundary, use the **range** command in area configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

range *ip-address mask* [**advertise** | **not-advertise**]

no range *ip-address mask* [**advertise** | **not-advertise**]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
	<i>mask</i>	IP address mask.
	advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to advertise and generates a Type 3 summary link-state advertisement (LSA).
	not-advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise. The Type 3 summary LSA is suppressed and the component networks remain hidden from other networks.
Defaults	When this command is not specified for Area Border Routers (ABRs), routes at an area boundary are not consolidated or summarized. Advertise is the default.	
Command Modes	Area configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
	Use the range command only with Area Border Router (ABRs). Use the command to consolidate or summarize routes for an area. The result is that a single summary route is advertised to other areas by the ABR. Routing information is condensed at area boundaries. External to the area, a single route is advertised for each address range. This process is called <i>route summarization</i> .	
	Multiple range configurations specifying the range command can be configured. Thus, the OSPF protocol can summarize addresses for many different sets of address ranges.	
	The summarized route uses the maximum cost of the routes assumed in the range.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows area 36.0.0.0 consisting of interfaces whose IP addresses have “10.31.x.x” as the first two octets. The **range** command summarizes interfaces. Instead of advertising eight networks individually, the single route 10.31.0.0 255.255.0.0 is advertised:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 36.0.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# range 10.31.0.0 255.255.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
summary-prefix (OSPF)	Creates aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the OSPF protocol.

redistribute (OSPF)

To redistribute routes from one routing domain into Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **redistribute** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software does not redistribute routes, use the **no** form of this command.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

```
redistribute bgp process-id [preserve-med] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}]  
[route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

```
no redistribute bgp process-id [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy  
policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

Local Interface Routes

```
redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name]  
[tag tag-value]
```

```
no redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name]  
[tag tag-value]
```

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)

```
redistribute eigrp process-id [match {external [1 | 2] | internal}] [metric metric-value]  
[metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

```
no redistribute eigrp process-id [match {external [1 | 2] | internal}] [metric metric-value]  
[metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)

```
redistribute isis process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}]  
[route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

```
no redistribute isis process-id [level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1  
| 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

```
redistribute ospf process-id [match {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric  
metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

```
no redistribute ospf process-id [match {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [metric  
metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
```

Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

```
redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag  
tag-value]
```

```
no redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag  
tag-value]
```

IP Static Routes

redistribute static [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute static [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**1** | **2**}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Syntax Description		
bgp		Distributes routes from the BGP protocol.
<i>process-id</i>		For the bgp keyword, an autonomous system number, which is a 16-bit decimal number. Range is 1 to 65535. For the isis keyword, an IS-IS instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. For the ospf keyword, an OSPF instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
preserve-med		(Optional) Preserves the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) of BGP routes.
metric <i>metric-value</i>		(Optional) Specifies the metric used for the redistributed route. Range is 1 to 16777214. Use a value consistent with the source protocol.
metric-type { 1 2 }		(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of two values: 1—Type 1 external route 2—Type 2 external route
tag <i>tag-value</i>		(Optional) Specifies the value attached to each external route. This value is not used by the OSPF protocol itself, but is carried in the external LSAs. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
route-policy <i>policy-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies the identifier of a configured policy. A policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to OSPF.
connected		Distributes routes that are established automatically by virtue of having enabled IP on an interface.
eigrp		Distributes routes from the EIGRP protocol.
isis		Distributes routes from the IS-IS protocol.
level-1		(Optional) Redistributes Level 1 routes into other IP routing protocols independently.
level-1-2		(Optional) Distributes both Level 1 and Level 2 routes into other IP routing protocols.
level-2		(Optional) Distributes Level 2 routes into other IP routing protocols independently.
ospf		Distributes routes from the OSPF protocol.

match { external [1 2] internal nssa-external [1 2] }	(Optional) Specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one or more of the following: • external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes. • internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and inter-area OSPF routes). • nssa-external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external routes. For the external and nssa-external options, if a type is not specified, then both Type 1 and Type 2 are assumed. If no match is specified, the default is no filtering.
rip	Distributes routes from the RIP protocol.
static	Distributes IP static routes.

Defaults

Route redistribution is disabled.
metric *metric-value*: Default is 20 for routes from all protocols except BGP routes, for which the default is 1.
metric-type: Type 2 external route

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

When redistributing routes (into OSPF) using both command keywords for setting or matching of attributes and a route policy, the routes are run through the route policy first, followed by the keyword matching and setting.

Redistributed routing information should always be filtered by the **policy** *policy-name* keyword and argument. This filtering ensures that only those routes intended by the administrator are redistributed into OSPF.

For information about routing policies, see the *Routing Policy Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module of *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Command Reference*.

OSPF Considerations

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or **default-information originate (OSPF)** command to redistribute routes into an OSPF routing domain, the router automatically becomes an ASBR. However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPF routing domain.

When routes are redistributed between OSPF processes, no OSPF metrics are preserved.

When routes are redistributed into OSPF and no metric is specified with the **metric** keyword, OSPF uses 20 as the default metric for routes from all protocols except BGP routes, which get a metric of 1.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

ospf

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause BGP routes to be redistributed into an OSPF domain:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 110
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute bgp 100
```

The following example shows how to redistribute the specified IS-IS process routes into an OSPF domain. The IS-IS routes are redistributed with a metric of 100.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute isis 108 metric 100
```

In the following example, network 10.0.0.0 appears as an external link-state advertisement (LSA) in OSPF 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ip address 10.99.0.0 255.0.0.0
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# redistribute ospf 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/2
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
```

Related Commands**Command****Description****default-information originate (OSPF)**

Generates a default external route into an OSPF routing domain.

retransmit-interval (OSPF)

To specify the time between link-state advertisement (LSA) retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface, use the **retransmit-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-interval *seconds*

no retransmit-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) between retransmissions. It must be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the retransmit interval parameter specified by the area.
If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the retransmit interval parameter specified for the process.
If this command is not specified at any level, then the default retransmit interval is 5 seconds.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
Virtual-link configuration
VRF configuration
Multi-area configuration
Sham-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a router sends an LSA to its neighbor, it keeps the LSA until it receives the acknowledgment message. If the router receives no acknowledgment, it resends the LSA.

The setting of this parameter should be conservative, or needless retransmission results. The value should be larger for serial lines and virtual links.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the retransmit interval value to 8 seconds in interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# retransmit-interval 8
```

route policy (OSPF)

To specify a routing policy to filter Type 3 link-state advertisements (LSA), use the **route-policy** command in area configuration mode. To disable the routing policy, use the **no** form of this command.

route-policy *route-policy-name* {**in** | **out**}

no route-policy *route-policy-name* {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description	<i>route-policy-name</i>	Name of route policy.
	in	Applies policy to inbound routes.
	out	Applies policy to outbound routes.

Defaults No policy is applied.

Command Modes Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **route-policy** command to specify an OSPF routing policy for an inbound or outbound route. The policy can be used to filter routes or modify route attributes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to specify an OSPF route policy for inbound routes in area 0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-area)# route-policy area0_in in
```

router-id (OSPF)

To configure a router ID for the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process, use the **router-id** command in the appropriate mode. To cause the software to use the default method of determining the router ID, use the **no** form of this command.

router-id {*router-id*}

no router-id {*router-id*}

Syntax Description

<i>router-id</i>	32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Defaults

If this command is not configured, the router ID is the highest IP version 4 (IPv4) address for an interface on the router, with any loopback interface taking precedence.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

It is good practice to use the **router-id** command to explicitly specify a unique 32-bit numeric value for the router ID. This action ensures that OSPF can function regardless of the interface address configuration.

OSPF attempts to obtain a router ID in the following ways (in order of preference):

- The 32-bit numeric value specified by the OSPF **router-id** command in OSPF router configuration mode. (This value can be any 32-bit value. It is not restricted to the IPv4 addresses assigned to interfaces on this router and need not be a routable IPv4 address.)
- If there is no explicit router-id assigned, OSPF uses a global router ID. The global router ID is determined by OSPF and is the lowest IPv4 address assigned to any loopback interface on this router. If no such loopbacks exist, OSPF assigns 0.0.0.0.



Note The global router ID cannot be explicitly configured.

- The primary IPv4 address of an interface over which this OSPF process is running. The first interface address in the OSPF interface is selected.



Note

Unlike OSPF Version 3, OSPF Version 2 is guaranteed to have at least one interface with an IPv4 address configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign the IP address of 172.20.10.10 to the OSPF process 109:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router-id 172.20.10.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ospf process	Resets an OSPF router process without stopping and restarting it.
ipv4 address	Sets a primary IPv4 address for an interface.

router ospf

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process, use the **router ospf** command in global configuration mode. To terminate an OSPF routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router ospf *process-name*

no router ospf *process-name*

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters without spaces.

Defaults

No OSPF routing process is defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can specify multiple OSPF routing processes in each router.

All OSPF configuration commands must be configured under an OSPF routing process. For example, two of these commands are the **default-metric** command and the **router-id** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write
rib	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to instantiate an OSPF routing process called 109:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	area (OSPF)	Configures an OSPF area.
	default-metric (OSPF)	Sets default metric values for routes redistributed from another protocol into the OSPF protocol.
	interface (OSPF)	Defines the interfaces on which the OSPF protocol runs.
	router-id (OSPF)	Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

security ttl (OSPF)

To set the security time-to-live (TTL) value in the IP header for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) packets, use the **security ttl** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

security ttl [**hops** *hops-number*]

no security ttl

Syntax Description	hops <i>hops-number</i> IP hops. Maximum number of hops allowed. Range is 1 to 254 hops.	
Defaults	<i>hops-number</i> : 1	
Command Modes	Router configuration Area configuration Interface configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. The security ttl command is used for the Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM) feature to prevent network attacks. During the act of receiving Link State Advertisements (LSAs) from neighbors, network attacks can occur. These attacks occur because there are no checks that unicast or multicast packets are originating from a neighbor that is one hop away or multiple hops away over virtual links. For virtual links, OSPF packets travel multiple hops across the network; hence, the TTL value can be decremented several times. For these type of links, a minimum TTL value must be allowed and accepted for multiple-hop packets. To filter network attacks originating from invalid sources traveling over multiple hops, the GTSM, RFC 3682, is used to prevent the attacks. GTSM filters link-local addresses and allows for only one-hop neighbor adjacencies through the configuration of TTL value 255. The TTL value in the IP header is set to the time when OSPF packets are originated. This value is checked on the received OSPF packets against the default GTSM TTL value 255 or the user configured GTSM TTL value, blocking unauthorized OSPF packets that originated from TTL hops away.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the security TTL for an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet0/6/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# security ttl 2
```

sham-link

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) sham link between two provider edge routers, use the **sham-link** command in VRF area configuration mode. To terminate an OSPF sham link, use the **no** form of this command.

sham-link *source-address destination-address*

no sham-link *source-address destination-address*

Syntax Description	<i>source-address</i>	IP address of the local (source) sham-link endpoint specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.
	<i>destination-address</i>	IP address of the remote (destination) sham-link endpoint specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Defaults No sham link is configured.

Command Modes VRF area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **sham-link** command to configure a point-to-point connection between two provider edge (PE) routers creating an interconnect between two VPN sites (VPN backbone). Sham links are configured on PE routers in a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) VPN backbone.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure an OSPF sham link:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config_ospf)# vrf vrf_a
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config_ospf_vrf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config_ospf_vrf_ar)# sham-link 192.168.40.0 172.16.30.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config_ospf_vrf_ar_sl)# cost 23
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	area (OSPF)	Configures an OSPF area.
	cost (OSPF)	Explicitly specifies the cost of the interface (network) for OSPF path calculation.
	vrf (OSPF)	Configures an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

show ospf

To display general information about Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing processes, use the **show ospf** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**summary**]

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved values of the <i>vrf-names</i> argument.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
summary	(Optional) Displays OSPF summary information.

Defaults

IPv4 and unicast address prefixes

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf** command to provide basic information about the OSPF processes running on the router. Additional options provide in-depth information.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf
```

```
Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 1.1.1.1
  Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
```



```

Supports opaque LSA
It is an area border router
Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msec
Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF 10000 msec
Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPF 10000 msec
Initial LSA throttle delay 500 msec
Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 5000 msec
Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 5000 msec
Minimum LSA interval 5000 msec. Minimum LSA arrival 1 sec
Maximum number of configured interfaces 255
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
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 2. 2 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
Non-Stop Forwarding enabled
  Area BACKBONE(0) (Inactive)
    Number of interfaces in this area is 2
    SPF algorithm executed 8 times
    Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x01ba83
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0
  Area 1
    Number of interfaces in this area is 1
    SPF algorithm executed 9 times
    Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x0153ea
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0

```

Table 2 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show ospf Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Routing Process	OSPF process name.
Supports only	Number of types of service supported (Type 0 only).
It is	Types are internal, area border, or autonomous system boundary.
Redistributing External Routes from	Lists of redistributed routes, by protocol.
SPF schedule delay	Delay time of SPF calculations.
Minimum LSA interval	Minimum interval between LSAs.
Minimum LSA arrival	Minimum elapsed time between accepting an update for the same link-state advertisement (LSA).
external LSA	Total number of Type 5 LSAs in the LSDB.
opaque LSA	Total number of Type 10 LSAs in the LSDB.
DCbitless...AS LSA	Total number of Demand Circuit Type 5 and Type 11 LSAs.

Table 2 *show ospf Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
DoNotAge...AS LSA	Total number of Type 5 and Type 11 LSAs with the DoNotAge bit set.
Number of areas	Number of areas in router, area addresses, and so on.
Area BACKBONE	Backbone is area 0.

show ospf border-routers

To display the internal Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing table entries to an Area Border Router (ABR) and Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR), use the **show ospf border-routers** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] border-routers [router-id]
```

Syntax Description	<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) OSPF process name. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
	vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
	<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved vrf-names.
	all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
	<i>router-id</i>	(Optional) Router ID associated with the border router. The value of the <i>router-id</i> argument can be any 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation. No default exists.

Defaults	IPv4 and unicast address prefixes

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf border-routers** command to list all OSPF border routers visible to the specified processes and to ascertain the OSPF topology of the router.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf border-routers** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf border-routers
```

show ospf border-routers

OSPF 1 Internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 172.31.97.53 [1] via 172.16.1.53, GigabitEthernet 3/0/0/0, ABR/ASBR , Area 0, SPF 3

Table 3 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show ospf border-routers Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
i	Type of this route; i indicates an intra-area route, I an interarea route.
172.31.97.53	Router ID of destination.
[1]	Cost of using this route.
172.16.1.53	Next-hop toward the destination.
GigabitEthernet 3/0/0/0	Packets destined for 172.16.1.53 are sent over GigabitEthernet interface 3/0/0/0.
ABR/ASBR	Router type of the destination; it is either an Area Border Router (ABR) or Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) or both.
Area 0	Area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
SPF 3	Internal number of the shortest path first (SPF) calculation that installs this route.

show ospf database

To display lists of information related to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) database for a specific router, use the **show ospf database** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [adv-router ip-address]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [asbr-summary] [link-state-id]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [asbr-summary] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [adv-router ip-address]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [asbr-summary] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [self-originate]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [database-summary]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [external] [link-state-id]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [external] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [adv-router ip-address]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [external] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [self-originate]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [network] [link-state-id]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [network] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [adv-router ip-address]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [network] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [self-originate]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [nssa-external] [link-state-id]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [nssa-external] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [adv-router ip-address]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [nssa-external] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [self-originate]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-area] [link-state-id]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-area] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [adv-router] [ip-address]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-area] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [self-originate]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-as] [link-state-id]
```

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-as] [link-state-id]  
[internal] [adv-router] [ip-address]
```

```

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-as] [link-state-id]
[internal] [self-originate]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-link] [link-state-id]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-link] [link-state-id]
[internal] [adv-router [ip-address]]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [opaque-link] [link-state-id]
[internal] [self-originate]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [router] [link-state-id]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [router] [internal]
[adv-router [ip-address]]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [router] [internal]
[self-originate] [link-state-id]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [self-originate]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [summary] [link-state-id]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [summary] [link-state-id]
[internal] [adv-router [ip-address]]

show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] database [summary] [link-state-id]
[internal] [self-originate] [link-state-id]

```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
adv-router <i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Displays all LSAs of the specified router.
asbr-summary	(Optional) Displays information only about the Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) summary LSAs.

<i>link-state-id</i>	(Optional) Portion of the Internet environment that is being described by the advertisement. The value entered depends on the link-state type of the advertisement. It must be entered in the form of an IP address. When the link-state advertisement (LSA) is describing a network, the <i>link-state-id</i> can take one of two forms: • The network IP address (as in Type 3 summary link advertisements and in autonomous system external link advertisements). • A derived address obtained from the link-state ID. Note Masking the link-state ID of a network link advertisement with the subnet mask of the network yields the IP address of the network. When the LSA is describing a router, the link-state ID is always the OSPF router ID of the described router. When an autonomous system external advertisement (LS Type = 5) is describing a default route, its link-state ID is set to Default Destination (0.0.0.0).
internal	(Optional) Displays internal LSA information.
self-originate	(Optional) Displays only self-originated LSAs (from the local router).
database-summary	(Optional) Displays how many of each type of LSA for each area there are in the database and the total.
external	(Optional) Displays information only about the external LSAs.
network	(Optional) Displays information only about the network LSAs.
nssa-external	(Optional) Displays information only about the not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external LSAs.
opaque-area	(Optional) Displays information about the opaque Type 10 LSAs. Type 10 denotes an area-local scope. Refer to RFC 2370 for more information on the opaque LSA options.
opaque-as	(Optional) Displays information about the opaque Type 11 LSAs. Type 11 denotes that the LSA is flooded throughout the autonomous system.
opaque-link	(Optional) Displays information about the opaque Type 9 LSAs. Type 9 denotes a link-local scope.
router	(Optional) Displays information only about the router LSAs.
summary	(Optional) Displays information only about the summary LSAs.

Defaults

IPv4 and unicast address prefixes

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The various forms of the **show ospf database** command deliver information about different OSPF link-state advertisements. This command can be used to examine the link-state database (LSD) and its contents. Each router participating in an area having identical database entries pertaining to that area (with the exception of LSAs that are being flooded). Numerous options (such as **network** and **router**) are used to display portions of the database.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command when no arguments or keywords are used:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database
```

```
OSPF Router with ID (172.20.1.11) (Process ID 1)
```

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

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
172.20.1.8	172.20.1.8	1381	0x8000010D	0xEF60	2
172.20.1.11	172.20.1.11	1460	0x800002FE	0xEB3D	4
172.20.1.12	172.20.1.12	2027	0x80000090	0x875D	3
172.20.1.27	172.20.1.27	1323	0x800001D6	0x12CC	3

```
Net Link States (Area 0)
```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
172.22.1.27	172.20.1.27	1323	0x8000005B	0xA8EE
172.22.1.11	172.20.1.11	1461	0x8000005B	0x7AC

```
Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)
```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Opaque ID
10.0.0.0	172.20.1.11	1461	0x800002C8	0x8483	0
10.0.0.0	172.20.1.12	2027	0x80000080	0xF858	0
10.0.0.0	172.20.1.27	1323	0x800001BC	0x919B	0
10.0.0.1	172.20.1.11	1461	0x8000005E	0x5B43	1

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show ospf database Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	ID of the advertising router.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.

Table 4 *show ospf database Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Link count	Number of interfaces detected for the router.
Opaque ID	Opaque LSA ID number.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **asbr-summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database asbr-summary

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

  Summary ASB Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

    LS age: 1463
    Options: (No TOS-capability)
    LS Type: Summary Links (AS Boundary Router)
    Link State ID: 172.17.245.1 (AS Boundary Router address)
    Advertising Router: 172.17.241.5
    LS Seq Number: 80000072
    Checksum: 0x3548
    Length: 28
    Network Mask: /0
    TOS: 0 Metric: 1
```

[Table 5](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show ospf database asbr-summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (ASBR).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSAs.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
TOS	Type of service.
Metric	Link-state metric.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **external** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database external

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)
```

Type-5 AS External Link States

```

LS age: 280
Options: (No TOS-capability)
LS Type: AS External Link
Link State ID: 172.17.0.0 (External Network Number)
Advertising Router: 172.17.70.6
LS Seq Number: 80000AFD
Checksum: 0xC3A
Length: 36
Network Mask: 255.255.0.0
    Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
    TOS: 0
    Metric: 1
    Forward Address: 0.0.0.0
    External Route Tag: 0

```

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show ospf database external Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with Router ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (external network number).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
Metric Type	External type.
TOS	Type of service.
Metric	Link-state metric.
Forward Address	Forwarding address. Data traffic for the advertised destination is forwarded to this address. If the forwarding address is set to 0.0.0.0, data traffic is forwarded instead to the originator of the advertisement.
External Route Tag	External route tag, a 32-bit field attached to each external route. This tag is not used by the OSPF protocol itself.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **network** keyword:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database network

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

```

```

Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

LS age: 1367
Options: (No TOS-capability)
LS Type: Network Links
Link State ID: 172.23.1.3 (address of Designated Router)
Advertising Router: 192.168.0.1
LS Seq Number: 800000E7
Checksum: 0x1229
Length: 52
Network Mask: /24
    Attached Router: 192.168.0.1
    Attached Router: 172.23.241.5
    Attached Router: 172.23.1.1
    Attached Router: 172.23.54.5
    Attached Router: 172.23.1.5

```

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show ospf database network Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID of the designated router.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
Attached Router	List of routers attached to the network, by IP address.

The following is sample output, carrying Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE) specification information, from the **show ospf database** command with the **opaque-area** keyword and a **link-state-id** of adv-router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database opaque-area adv-router 172.20.1.12
```

```

OSPF Router with ID (172.20.1.11) (Process ID 1)

Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

LS age: 224
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS Type: Opaque Area Link
Link State ID: 1.0.0.0
Opaque Type: 1
Opaque ID: 0

```

show ospf database

```

Advertising Router: 172.20.1.12
LS Seq Number: 80000081
Checksum: 0xF659
Length: 132
Fragment number : 0

MPLS TE router ID : 172.20.1.12

Link connected to Point-to-Point network
Link ID : 172.20.1.11
Interface Address : 172.21.1.12
Neighbor Address : 172.21.1.11
Admin Metric : 10
Maximum bandwidth : 193000
Maximum reservable bandwidth : 125000
Number of Priority : 8
Priority 0 : 125000      Priority 1 : 125000
Priority 2 : 125000      Priority 3 : 125000
Priority 4 : 125000      Priority 5 : 125000
Priority 6 : 125000      Priority 7 : 100000
Affinity Bit : 0x0

Number of Links : 1

```

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command that displays a Type 10, Router Information LSA:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database opaque-area 4.0.0.0
```

```

      OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID orange)

      Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

LS age: 105
Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
LS Type: Opaque Area Link
Link State ID: 4.0.0.0
Opaque Type: 4
Opaque ID: 0
Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
LS Seq Number: 80000052
Checksum: 0x34e2
Length: 52
Fragment number: 0

Router Information TLV: Length: 4
Capabilities:
  Graceful Restart Helper Capable
  Traffic Engineering enabled area
  All capability bits: 0x50000000

PCE Discovery TLV: Length: 20
IPv4 Address: 3.3.3.3
PCE Scope: 0x20000000
Compute Capabilities:
  Inter-area default (Rd-bit)
  Compute Preferences:
    Intra-area: 0   Inter-area: 0
    Inter-AS: 0   Inter-layer: 0

```

[Table 8](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show ospf database opaque-area Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Opaque Type	Opaque link-state type.
Opaque ID	Opaque ID number.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Fragment number	Arbitrary value used to maintain multiple traffic engineering LSAs.
Link ID	Link ID number.
Interface Address	ID address of the interface.
Neighbor Address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin Metric	Administrative metric value used by MPLS TE.
Maximum bandwidth	Specifies maximum bandwidth (in kbps).
Maximum reservable bandwidth	Specifies maximum reservable bandwidth (in kbps).
Number of Priority	Priority number.
Affinity Bit	Used by MPLS TE.
Router Information TLV	Router capabilities are advertised in this TLV.
Capabilities	Some router capabilities include stub router, traffic engineering, graceful restart, and graceful restart helper.
PCE Discovery TLV	PCE address and capability information is advertised in this TLV.
IPv4 Address	Configured PCE IPv4 address.
PCE Scope	Computation capabilities of the PCE.
Compute Capabilities	Compute capabilities and preferences of the PCE.
Inter-area default (RD-bit)	PCE compute capabilities such as intra-area, inter-area, inter-area default, inter-AS, inter-AS default and inter-layer.
Compute Preferences	Order or preference of path computation that includes intra-area, inter-area, inter-AS, and inter-layer preferences.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf database** command with the **router** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database router
```

show ospf database

```

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

LS age: 1176
Options: (No TOS-capability)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 172.23.21.6
Advertising Router: 172.23.21.6
LS Seq Number: 80002CF6
Checksum: 0x73B7
Length: 120
AS Boundary Router
Number of Links: 8

Link connected to: another Router (point-to-point)
(Link ID) Neighboring Router ID: 172.23.21.5
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 172.23.21.6
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metrics: 2

```

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show ospf database router Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
AS Boundary Router	Definition of router type.
Number of Links	Number of active links.
Link ID	Link type.
Link Data	Router interface address.
TOS	Type of service metric (Type 0 only).

The following is sample output from **show ospf database** command with the **summary** keyword:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database summary

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.1) (Process ID 300)

Summary Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

LS age: 1401

```

```

Options: (No TOS-capability)
LS Type: Summary Links (Network)
Link State ID: 172.23.240.0 (Summary Network Number)
Advertising Router: 172.23.241.5
LS Seq Number: 80000072
Checksum: 0x84FF
Length: 28
Network Mask: /24
TOS: 0 Metric: 1

```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show ospf database summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only).
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (summary network number).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Network Mask	Network mask implemented.
TOS	Type of service.
Metric	Link-state metric.

The following is sample output from **show ospf database** command with the **database-summary** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database database-summary
```

```
OSPF Router with ID (172.19.65.21) (Process ID 1)
```

```
Area 0 database summary
```

LSA Type	Count	Delete	Maxage
Router	2	0	0
Network	1	0	0
Summary Net	2	0	0
Summary ASBR	0	0	0
Type-7 Ext	0	0	0
Opaque Link	0	0	0
Opaque Area	0	0	0
Subtotal	5	0	0

```
Process 1 database summary
```

LSA Type	Count	Delete	Maxage
Router	2	0	0
Network	1	0	0
Summary Net	2	0	0

show ospf database

```

Summary ASBR  0      0      0
Type-7 Ext    0      0      0
Opaque Link    0      0      0
Opaque Area    0      0      0
Type-5 Ext     2      0      0
Opaque AS      0      0      0
Total         7      0      0

```

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show ospf database database-summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
LSA Type	Link-state type.
Count	Number of advertisements in that area for each link-state type.
Delete	Number of LSAs that are marked “Deleted” in that area.
Maxage	Number of LSAs that are marked “Maxaged” in that area.

show ospf flood-list

To display a list of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) waiting to be flooded over an interface, use the **show ospf flood-list** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] flood-list [interface-type
interface-instance]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>process-name</i>		(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf		(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>		(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all		(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>		(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
<i>interface-type</i>		(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>		(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults All interfaces.

Command Modes EXEC

■ show ospf flood-list

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf flood-list** command to display LSAs in flood queue and queue length.

Flood list information is transient and normally the flood lists are empty.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf flood-list** command for interface GigabitEthernet 3/0/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf flood-list GigabitEthernet 3/0/0/0
```

```
Interface GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0, Queue length 20
Link state retransmission due in 12 msec
Displaying 6 entries from flood list:
```

Type	LS ID	ADV RTR	Seq NO	Age	Checksum
5	10.2.195.0	200.0.0.163	0x80000009	0	0xFB61
5	10.1.192.0	200.0.0.163	0x80000009	0	0x2938
5	10.2.194.0	200.0.0.163	0x80000009	0	0x757
5	10.1.193.0	200.0.0.163	0x80000009	0	0x1E42
5	10.2.193.0	200.0.0.163	0x80000009	0	0x124D
5	10.1.194.0	200.0.0.163	0x80000009	0	0x134C

Table 12 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show ospf flood-list Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0	Interface for which information is displayed.
Queue length	Number of LSAs waiting to be flooded.
Link state retransmission due in	Length of time (in milliseconds) before next link-state transmission.
Type	Type of LSA.
LS ID	Link-state ID of the LSA.
ADV RTR	IP address of the advertising router.
Seq NO	Sequence number of the LSA.
Age	Age of the LSA (in seconds).
Checksum	Checksum of the LSA.

show ospf interface

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface information, use the **show ospf interface** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **interface** [**brief**] [*type instance*]

Syntax Description	
<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
brief	(Optional) Displays brief interface information.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults All interfaces

Command Modes EXEC

show ospf interface

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf interface** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf interface
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 121.10.10.2/24, Area 2
  Process ID 1, Router ID 200.2.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:04
  Index 1/3, flood queue length 0
  Next 0(0)/0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 3, maximum is 10
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 101.3.3.3
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
  Multi-area interface Count is 1
    Multi-Area interface exist in area 1 Neighbor Count is 1
GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 145.10.10.2/16, Area 3
  Process ID 1, Router ID 200.2.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  BFD enabled, BFD interval 15 msec, BFD multiplier 3
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Index 1/5, flood queue length 0
  Next 0(0)/0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 3, maximum is 11
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 1 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 101.3.3.3
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
  Message digest authentication enabled
  Youngest key id is 1
  Multi-area interface Count is 0
```

The following is sample output when a multiple area adjacency is configured on GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf 1 1 interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 121.10.10.2/24, Area 1
  Process ID 1, Router ID 200.2.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 1
  Interface is multi-area adjacency
```

```

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Index 2/4, flood queue length 0
Next 0(0)/0(0)
Last flood scan length is 3, maximum is 10
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 1 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 101.3.3.3
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Multi-area interface Count is 0
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
    Internet Address 200.2.2.2/32, Area 1
    Process ID 1, Router ID 200.2.2.2, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
    Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
  
```

Table 13 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show ospf interface Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
GigabitEthernet	Status of the physical link.
line protocol	Operational status of the protocol.
Internet Address	Interface IP address, subnet mask, and area address.
Process ID	OSPF process ID, router ID, network type, and link-state cost.
Transmit Delay	Transmit delay, interface state, and router priority.
Timer intervals configured	Configuration of timer intervals.
Hello	Number of seconds until next hello packet is sent over this interface.
Index	Area and autonomous system flood indexes.
Next 0 (0) /0 (0)	Next area and autonomous system flood information, data pointer, and index.
Last flood scan length	Length of last flood scan.
Last flood scan time	Time (in milliseconds) of last flood scan.
Neighbor Count	Count of network neighbors and list of adjacent neighbors.
Suppress hello	Count of neighbors suppressing hello messages.
Multi-area interface	Multiple area interface information for the primary interface, such as count and area/neighbor locations.

show ospf mpls traffic-eng

To display information about the links and fragments available on the local router for traffic engineering, use the **show ospf mpls traffic-eng** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] [*interface-type interface-instance*] **mpls traffic-eng** {**link** | **fragment**}

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) OSPF process name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is included.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area number used to define the particular area.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
link	Provides detailed information about the links over which traffic engineering is supported on the local router.
fragment	Provides detailed information about the traffic engineering fragments on the local router.

Defaults

All links or fragments

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf mpls traffic-eng** command when the **link** keyword is specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf mpls traffic-eng link
```

```
OSPF Router with ID (10.10.10.10) (Process ID 1)
```

```
Area 0 has 2 MPLS TE links. Area instance is 67441.
```

```
Links in hash bucket 3.
```

```
Link is associated with fragment 1. Link instance is 67441
```

```
Link connected to Point-to-Point network
```

```
Link ID : 10.10.10.8
```

```
Interface Address : 10.10.10.2
```

```
Neighbor Address : 10.10.10.3
```

```
Admin Metric : 0
```

```
Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
```

```
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
```

```
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth : 3125000
```

```
Number of Priority : 8
```

```
Global pool unreserved BW
```

```
Priority 0 : 25000000 Priority 1 : 25000000
```

```
Priority 2 : 25000000 Priority 3 : 25000000
```

```
Priority 4 : 25000000 Priority 5 : 25000000
```

```
Priority 6 : 25000000 Priority 7 : 25000000
```

```
Sub pool unreserved BW
```

```
Priority 0 : 3125000 Priority 1 : 3125000
```

```
Priority 2 : 3125000 Priority 3 : 3125000
```

```
Priority 4 : 3125000 Priority 5 : 3125000
```

```
Priority 6 : 3125000 Priority 7 : 3125000
```

```
Affinity Bit : 0
```

```
Links in hash bucket 8.
```

```
Link is associated with fragment 0. Link instance is 67441
```

```
Link connected to Point-to-Point network
```

```
Link ID : 10.1.1.1
```

```
Interface Address : 10.10.25.4
```

```
Neighbor Address : 10.10.25.5
```

```
Admin Metric : 0
```

```
Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
```

```
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
```

```
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth : 3125000
```

```
Number of Priority : 8
```

```
Global pool unreserved BW
```

show ospf mpls traffic-eng

```

Priority 0 : 25000000 Priority 1 : 25000000
Priority 2 : 25000000 Priority 3 : 25000000
Priority 4 : 25000000 Priority 5 : 25000000
Priority 6 : 25000000 Priority 7 : 25000000
Sub pool unreserved BW
Priority 0 : 3125000 Priority 1 : 3125000
Priority 2 : 3125000 Priority 3 : 3125000
Priority 4 : 3125000 Priority 5 : 3125000
Priority 6 : 3125000 Priority 7 : 3125000
Affinity Bit : 0

```

Table 14 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show ospf mpls traffic-eng link Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Link ID	Link type.
Interface address	IP address of the interface.
Neighbor address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin Metric	Administrative distance metric value used by Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE).
Maximum bandwidth	Bandwidth capacity of the link (in kbps).
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the global pool.
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the subpool.
Number of Priority	Priority number.
Global pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the global pool.
Sub pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the subpool.
Affinity Bit	Used by MPLS TE. Attribute values required for links carrying this tunnel. A 32-bit dotted-decimal number. Valid values are from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF, representing 32 attributes (bits), where the value of an attribute is 0 or 1.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf mpls traffic-eng** command when the **fragment** keyword is specified:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf mpls traffic-eng fragment

      OSPF Router with ID (10.10.10.10) (Process ID 1)

Area 0 has 2 MPLS TE fragment. Area instance is 67441.
MPLS router address is 10.10.10.10
Next fragment ID is 2

Fragment 0 has 1 link. Fragment instance is 67441.
Fragment has 1 link the same as last update.
Fragment advertise MPLS router address
  Link is associated with fragment 0. Link instance is 67441
  Link connected to Point-to-Point network
  Link ID : 10.1.1.1

```



```

Interface Address : 10.10.25.4
Neighbor Address : 10.10.25.5
Admin Metric : 0
Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth : 3125000
Number of Priority : 8
Global pool unreserved BW
Priority 0 : 25000000 Priority 1 : 25000000
Priority 2 : 25000000 Priority 3 : 25000000
Priority 4 : 25000000 Priority 5 : 25000000
Priority 6 : 25000000 Priority 7 : 25000000
Sub pool unreserved BW
Priority 0 : 3125000 Priority 1 : 3125000
Priority 2 : 3125000 Priority 3 : 3125000
Priority 4 : 3125000 Priority 5 : 3125000
Priority 6 : 3125000 Priority 7 : 3125000
Affinity Bit : 0

Fragment 1 has 1 link. Fragment instance is 67441.
Fragment has 0 link the same as last update.
Link is associated with fragment 1. Link instance is 67441
Link connected to Point-to-Point network
Link ID : 10.10.10.8
Interface Address : 10.10.10.2
Neighbor Address : 10.10.10.3
Admin Metric : 0
Maximum bandwidth : 19440000
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth : 25000000
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth : 3125000
Number of Priority : 8
Global pool unreserved BW
Priority 0 : 25000000 Priority 1 : 25000000
Priority 2 : 25000000 Priority 3 : 25000000
Priority 4 : 25000000 Priority 5 : 25000000
Priority 6 : 25000000 Priority 7 : 25000000
Sub pool unreserved BW
Priority 0 : 3125000 Priority 1 : 3125000
Priority 2 : 3125000 Priority 3 : 3125000
Priority 4 : 3125000 Priority 5 : 3125000
Priority 6 : 3125000 Priority 7 : 3125000
Affinity Bit : 0

```

Table 15 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show ospf mpls traffic-eng fragment Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Area instance	Number of times traffic engineering information or any link changed.
Link instance	Number of times any link changed.
Link ID	Link type.
Interface address	IP address of the interface.
Neighbor address	IP address of the neighbor.
Admin Metric	Administrative distance metric value used by MPLS TE.
Maximum bandwidth	Bandwidth capacity of the link (in kbps).

Table 15 *show ospf mpls traffic-eng fragment Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Maximum global pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the global pool.
Maximum sub pool reservable bandwidth	Maximum amount of bandwidth that is available for reservation in the subpool.
Number of Priority	Priority number.
Global pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the global pool.
Sub pool unreserved BW	Amount of unreserved bandwidth that is available in the subpool.
Affinity Bit	Used by MPLS TE. Attribute values required for links carrying this tunnel. A 32-bit dotted-decimal number. Valid values are from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF, representing 32 attributes (bits), where the value of an attribute is 0 or 1.

show ospf neighbor

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor information on an individual interface basis, use the **show ospf neighbor** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] neighbor [[interface-type
interface-instance] [neighbor-id] [detail] | area-sorted]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) Neighbor ID.
detail	(Optional) Displays all neighbors given in detail (lists all neighbors).
area-sorted	(Optional) Specifies that all neighbors are grouped by area.

Defaults All neighbors

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

■ **show ospf neighbor****Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf neighbor** command showing two lines of summary information for each neighbor:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf neighbor
```

Neighbors for OSPF

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
192.168.199.137	1	FULL/DR	0:00:31	172.31.80.37	GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
Neighbor is up for 18:45:22					
192.168.48.1	1	FULL/DROTHER	0:00:33	192.168.48.1	GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
Neighbor is up for 18:45:30					
192.168.48.200	1	FULL/DROTHER	0:00:33	192.168.48.200	GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
Neighbor is up for 18:45:25					
192.168.199.137	5	FULL/DR	0:00:33	192.168.48.189	GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
Neighbor is up for 18:45:27					

[Table 16](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16 *show ospf neighbor Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor ID	Neighbor router ID.
Pri	Designated router priority.
State	OSPF state.
Dead time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that must elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Address	Address of next-hop.
Interface	Interface name of next-hop.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.

The following is sample output showing summary information about the neighbor that matches the neighbor ID:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf neighbor 192.168.199.137
```

```
Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 172.31.80.37
In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
Options is 0x2
Dead timer due in 0:00:32
Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
```

```

Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec
Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 192.168.48.189
In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
Neighbor priority is 5, State is FULL, 6 state changes
Options is 0x2
Dead timer due in 0:00:32
Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec

```

Total neighbor count: 2

Table 17 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17 *show ospf neighbor 192.168.199.137 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub.)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

If you specify the interface along with the neighbor ID, the software displays the neighbors that match the neighbor ID on the interface, as in the following sample display:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2 192.168.199.137

Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 172.31.80.37
In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
Options is 0x2
Dead timer due in 0:00:32
Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0

```

show ospf neighbor

```

Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec

```

Total neighbor count: 1

Table 18 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18 *show ospf neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2 192.168.199.137 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of the neighbor.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub.)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

You can also specify the interface without the neighbor ID to show all neighbors on the specified interface, as in the following sample display:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
```

Neighbors for OSPF ospf1

```

      ID          Pri    State          Dead Time      Address          Interface
192.168.48.1      1    FULL/DROTHER  0:00:33      192.168.48.1    GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
  Neighbor is up for 18:50:52
192.168.48.200    1    FULL/DROTHER  0:00:32      192.168.48.200  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
  Neighbor is up for 18:50:52
192.168.199.137  5    FULL/DR       0:00:32      192.168.48.189  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
  Neighbor is up for 18:50:52

```

Total neighbor count: 3

Table 19 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19 *show ospf neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
ID	Neighbor router ID.
Pri	Route priority of the neighbor.
State	OSPF state.
Dead Time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Address	Address of next-hop.
Interface	Interface name of next-hop.
Neighbor is up	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub.)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

The following samples are from output from the **show ospf neighbor detail** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf neighbor detail
```

```
Neighbor 192.168.199.137, interface address 172.31.80.37
  In the area 0.0.0.0 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x2
  Dead timer due in 0:00:32
  Neighbor is up for 18:45:30
  Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum 0 msec
```

```
Total neighbor count: 1
```

```
Neighbor 10.1.1.1, interface address 192.168.13.1
  In the area 0 via interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/1
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 10 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x52
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:36
  Neighbor is up for 1w2d
  Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
  Index 3/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 5
  First 0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

■ **show ospf neighbor**

```

Neighbor 10.4.4.4, interface address 192.168.34.4
  In the area 0 via interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/2
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 48 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x12
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:30
  Neighbor is up for 00:40:03
  Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
  Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 6
  First 0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

```

Table 20 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20 *show ospf neighbor detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates area is not a stub; 0 indicates area is a stub.)
LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)	Neighbor is NFS Cisco capable.
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.
Number of DBD retrans	Number of re-sent database description packets.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

■ **Related Commands**

Command	Description
router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.

show ospf request-list

To display the first ten link-state requests pending that the local router is making to the specified Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) neighbor and interface, use the **show ospf request-list** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [area-id] request-list [interface-type
interface-instance] [neighbor-id]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) IP address of the OSPF neighbor.

Defaults	All neighbors

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might use this command when the databases of two neighboring routers are out of synchronization or if the adjacency does not form between them. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the list to determine if one router is trying to request a particular database update. Entries that are suspended in the list usually indicate that updates are not being delivered. One possible reason for this behavior is a maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch between the routers.

You might also look at this list to make sure it is not corrupted. The list should refer to database entries that actually exist.

Request list information is transient and normally the lists are empty.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf request-list** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf request-list 10.0.124.4 GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0
```

Request Lists for OSPF pagent

Neighbor 10.0.124.4, interface GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0 address 10.3.1.2

Type	LS ID	ADV RTR	Seq NO	Age	Checksum
1	192.168.58.17	192.168.58.17	0x80000012	12	0x0036f3
2	192.168.58.68	192.168.58.17	0x80000012	12	0x00083f

[Table 21](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21 *show ospf request-list 10.0.124.4 GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Specific neighbor receiving the request list from the local router.
Interface	Specific interface over which the request list is being sent.
Address	Address of the interface over which the request list is being sent.
Type	Type of link-state advertisement (LSA).
LS ID	Link-state ID of the LSA.
ADV RTR	IP address of the advertising router.
Seq NO	Sequence number of the LSA.
Age	Age of the LSA (in seconds).
Checksum	Checksum of the LSA.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.
	show ospf	Displays the first ten link-state entries in the retransmission list that the local router sends to the specified neighbor over the specified interface.
	retransmission-list	

show ospf retransmission-list

To display the first ten link-state entries in the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) retransmission list that the local router sends to the specified neighbor over the specified interface, use the **show ospf retransmission-list** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [*area-id*] **retransmission-list** [*interface-type interface-instance*] [*neighbor-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) IP address of the OSPF neighbor.

Defaults

All neighbors

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might use this command when the databases of two neighboring routers are out of synchronization or if the adjacency is not forming between them. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the list to determine if one router is trying to request a particular database update. Entries that are suspended in the list usually indicate that updates are not being delivered. One possible reason for this behavior is a maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch between the routers.

You might also look at this list to make sure it is not corrupted. The list should refer to database entries that actually exist.

Retransmission list information is transient, and normally the lists are empty.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf retransmission-list** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf retransmission-list 10.0.124.4 GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0
```

```
Neighbor 10.0.124.4, interface GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0 address 10.3.1.2
```

[Table 22](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22 *show ospf retransmission-list 10.0.124.4 GigabitEthernet3/0/0/0 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Specified neighbor receiving the retransmission list from the local router.
Interface	Specified interface over which the retransmission list is being sent.
Address	Address of the interface.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.
show ospf request-list	Displays the first ten link-state requests pending that the local router is making to the specified neighbor and interface.

show ospf routes

To display the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) topology table, use the **show ospf routes** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] routes [connected | external | local] [prefix mask]
[prefix/length] [multicast-intact]
```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.
connected	(Optional) Displays connected routes.
external	(Optional) Displays routes redistributed from other protocols.
local	(Optional) Displays the local routes redistributed from the Routing Information Base (RIB).
<i>prefix</i>	(Optional) IP prefix, which limits output to a specific route. If the <i>prefix</i> argument is specified, either the <i>length</i> or <i>mask</i> argument is required.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) IP address mask.
<i>length</i>	(Optional) Prefix length, which can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first eight bits in the IP prefix are network bits. If <i>length</i> is used, the slash is required.
multicast-intact	(Optional) Displays multicast intact paths.

Defaults

All route types

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf route** command to display the OSPF private routing table (which contains only routes calculated by OSPF). If there is something wrong with a route in the RIB, then it is useful to check the OSPF copy of the route to determine if it matches the RIB contents. If it does not match, there is a synchronization problem between OSPF and the RIB. If the routes match and the route is incorrect, OSPF has made an error in its routing calculation.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf route** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf route

Topology Table for ospf 1 with ID 10.3.4.2

Codes:O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
       O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
       O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O E2 10.3.1.0/24, metric 1
      10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
O    10.3.4.0/24, metric 1562
      10.3.4.2, directly connected, via GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
O E2 10.1.0.0/16, metric 1
      10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
O IA 10.10.10.0/24, metric 1572
      10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
O E2 130.10.10.0/24, metric 20
      10.3.4.1, from 172.16.10.1, via GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
```

[Table 23](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23 *show ospf route Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
O	OSPF route.
E	External Type 1 or 2 route.
N	NSSA Type 1 or 2
10.3.1.0/24	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric	Cost to reach network 10.3.1.0.
10.3.4.1	Next-hop router on the path to network 10.3.1.0.
from 172.16.10.1	Router ID 172.16.10.1 is the router that advertised this route.
via GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.3.1.0/24) are sent over GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf route** command with a process name of 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf 100 route

Topology Table for ospf 100 with ID 172.23.54.14
```

show ospf routes

```

Codes:O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
      O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
      O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O    10.1.5.0/24, metric 1562
      10.1.5.14, directly connected, via GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
O IA 21.0.0.0/24, metric 1572
      10.1.5.12, from 172.23.54.12, via GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
O    10.0.0.0/24, metric 10
      10.0.0.12, directly connected, via GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/3

```

Table 24 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 24 *show ospf 100 route Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
O	OSPF route.
IA	Interarea route.
10.1.5.0/24	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric 1562	Cost to reach network 10.1.5.0.
10.1.5.14	next-hop router on the path to network 10.1.5.0.
from 172.23.54.12	Router ID 172.23.54.12 is the router that advertised this route.
via GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.3.1.0/24) are sent over GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/3.

The following is sample output from the **show ospf route** command with a prefix of 10.0.0.0 and a length of 24:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf route 10.0.0.0/24

Topology Table for ospf 100 with ID 172.23.54.14

Codes:O - Intra area, O IA - Inter area
      O E1 - External type 1, O E2 - External type 2
      O N1 - NSSA external type 1, O N2 - NSSA external type 2

O IA 10.0.0.0/24, metric 1572
      10.1.5.12, from 172.23.54.12, via GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3

```

Table 25 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 25 *show ospf route 10.0.0.0/24 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
O	Route is an OSPF route.
IA	Route to network 10.0.0.0 is an interarea route.
10.0.0.0/24	Network and subnet mask to which the local router has a route.
metric 1572	Cost to reach network 10.0.0.0.
10.1.5.12	IP address of next-hop router on the path to network 10.0.0.0.

Table 25 *show ospf route 10.0.0.0/24 Field Descriptions* (continued)

Field	Description
from 172.23.54.12	Router ID 172.23.54.12 is the router that advertised this route.
via GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3	Packets destined for the given prefix (10.0.0.0/24) are sent over GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/3.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.

show ospf sham-links

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) sham-link information, use the **show ospf sham-links** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **sham-links**

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf sham-links** command to display OSPF sham-link information.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf sham-links** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf 1 vrf vrf_1 sham-links
```

```
Sham Links for OSPF 1, VRF vrf_1
```

```
Sham Link OSPF_SL0 to address 10.0.0.3 is up
Area 0, source address 10.0.0.1
IfIndex = 185
Run as demand circuit
DoNotAge LSA allowed., Cost of using 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
```

```

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:04
Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)
Number of DBD retrans during last exchange 0
Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
First 0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Keychain-based authentication enabled
Key id used is 2

```

Table 26 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 26 *show ospf sham-links Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Sham Link OSPF_SL0 to address	Address of the destination endpoint of the sham link.
IfIndex	ifindex associated with the sham link.
Run as demand circuit	Sham link is treated as a demand circuit.
DoNotAge LSA allowed	DoNotAge LSAs are allowed to be flooded over the sham link.
Cost of using	Sham-link cost.
Transmit Delay	Sham-link transmit delay.
State	Sham-link interface state.
Timer intervals configured	Various sham-link interface-related timers.
Hello due in	Time before the next Hello is sent over the sham link.
Adjacency State	State of the adjacency with the neighbor over the sham link.
Number of DBD retrans during last exchange	Number of DBD retransmissions during the last exchange over the sham link.
Index	Area flood index.
retransmission queue length	Retransmission queue length on the sham link.
number of retransmission	Number of retransmissions over the sham-link interface.
First	First flood information.
Next	Next flood information.
Last retransmission scan length is	Last retransmission scan length on the sham-link interface.
maximum is	Maximum retransmission scan length on the sham-link interface.
Last retransmission scan time is	Last retransmission scan time on the sham-link interface.
maximum is 0 msec	Maximum retransmission scan time on the sham-link interface.
Keychain-based authentication enabled	Keychain-based authentication is enabled.
Key id used is	Key ID used.

show ospf summary-prefix

To display Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) aggregated summary address information, use the **show ospf summary-prefix** command in EXEC mode.

show ospf [*process-name*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] **summary-prefix**

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.

Defaults

All summary prefixes

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf summary-prefix** command if you configured summarization of external routes with the **summary-prefix** command and you want to display configured summary addresses.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospf summary-prefix** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf summary-prefix
```

```
OSPF Process 1, summary-prefix
```

```
10.1.0.0/255.255.0.0 Metric 20, Type 2, Tag 0
```

[Table 27](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27 *show ospf summary-prefix Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
10.1.0.0/255.255.0.0	Summary address designated for a range of addresses. The IP subnet mask used for the summary route.
Metric	Metric used to advertise the summary routes.
Type	External link-state advertisements (LSA) metric type.
Tag	Tag value that can be used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution through route maps.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.
summary-prefix (OSPF)	Creates aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the OSPF protocol.

show ospf virtual-links

To display parameters and the current state of Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) virtual links, use the **show ospf virtual-links** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospf [process-name] [vrf {vrf-name | all}] virtual-links
```

Syntax Description	process-name	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
	vrf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
	vrf-name	(Optional) Name of the OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.
	all	(Optional) Specifies all OSPF VRF instances.

Defaults All virtual links

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospf virtual-links** command to display useful information for debugging OSPF routing operations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ospf virtual-links** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link to router 172.31.101.2 is up
Transit area 0.0.0.1, via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, Cost of using 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 0:00:08
Adjacency State FULL
```

Table 28 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 28 *show ospf virtual-links Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Virtual Link to router	OSPF neighbor and whether the link to that neighbor is up or down.
Transit area	Transit area through which the virtual link is formed.
via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0	Interface through which the virtual link is formed.
Cost of using	Cost of reaching the OSPF neighbor through the virtual link.
Transmit Delay	Transmit delay (in seconds) on the virtual link.
State POINT_TO_POINT	State of the OSPF neighbor.
Timer intervals	Various timer intervals (in seconds) configured for the link.
Hello due in	When the next hello message is expected from the neighbor (in hh:mm:ss).
Adjacency State	Adjacency state between the neighbors.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Configures an OSPF routing process.

show protocols (OSPF)

To display information about the OSPFv2 processes running on the router, use the **show protocols** command in EXEC mode.

```
show protocols [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [all | protocol]
```

Syntax Description	afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address family.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 address family.
	all	(Optional) Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
	protocol	(Optional) Specifies a routing protocol. For the IPv4 address family, the options are
		• bgp • eigrp • isis • ospf • rip For the IPv6 address family, the options are
		• bgp • eigrp • isis • ospfv3

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read
	rib	read

Examples

The following is an OSPF configuration and the resulting **show protocols ospf** display:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running router ospf 1
```

```
router ospf 1
  router-id Loopback0
  nsf
  redistribute connected
  redistribute isis 3
  area 0
    mpls traffic-eng
    interface Loopback0
    !
    interface Loopback1
    !
    interface Loopback2
    !
    interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
    !
    interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
    !
    interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
    !
    interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
    !
  !
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
  !
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols ospf
```

```
Routing Protocol OSPF 1
  Router Id: 55.55.55.55
  Distance: 110
  Non-Stop Forwarding: Enabled
  Redistribution:
    connected
    isis 3
  Area 0
    MPLS/TE enabled
    GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
    GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
    GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
    GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
    Loopback2
    Loopback0
```

Table 29 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 29 *show protocols ospf Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Router Id	ID of the router for this configuration.
Distance	Administrative distance of OSPF routes relative to routes from other protocols.
Non-Stop Forwarding	Status of nonstop forwarding.
Redistribution	Lists the protocols that are being redistributed.
Area	Information about the current area including list of interfaces and the status of Multiprotocol Label Switching traffic engineering (MPLS TE).

stub (OSPF)

To define an area as a stub area, use the **stub** command in area configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

stub [**no-summary**]

no stub

Syntax Description	no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an Area Border Router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.

Defaults	No stub area is defined.

Command Modes	Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must configure the **stub** command on all routers in the stub area.

Use the **default-cost** command on the ABR of a stub area to specify the cost of the default route advertised into the stub area by the ABR.

To further reduce the number of link-state advertisements (LSAs) sent into a stub area, you can configure the **no-summary** keyword on the ABR to prevent it from sending summary LSAs (LSA Type 3) into the stub area.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to assign a default cost of 20 to stub network 10.0.0.0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 10.0.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# stub
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# default-cost 20
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	authentication (OSPF)	Enables authentication for an OSPF area.
	default-cost (OSPF)	Specifies a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub area.

summary-prefix (OSPF)

To create aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, use the **summary-prefix** command in the appropriate mode. To stop summarizing redistributed routes, use the **no** form of the command.

summary-prefix *address mask* [**not-advertise** | **tag** *tag*]

no summary-prefix *address mask*

Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	Summary address designated for a range of addresses.
	<i>mask</i>	IP subnet mask used for the summary route.
	not-advertise	(Optional) Suppresses summary routes that match the address and mask pair from being advertised.
	tag <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Tag value that can be used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution through route policies.

Defaults	When this command is not used, specific addresses are created for each route from another route source being distributed into the OSPF protocol.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **summary-prefix** command to cause an OSPF Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) to advertise one external route as an aggregate for all redistributed routes that are covered by the address. This command summarizes only routes from other routing protocols that are being redistributed into OSPF.

You can use this command multiple times to summarize multiple groups of addresses. The metric used to advertise the summary is the lowest metric of all the more specific routes. This command helps reduce the size of the routing table.

If you want to summarize routes between OSPF areas, use the **range** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

summary-prefix (OSPF)**Examples**

In the following example, summary address 10.1.0.0 includes address 10.1.1.0, 10.1.2.0, 10.1.3.0, and so on. Only the address 10.1.0.0 is advertised in an external link-state advertisement.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# summary-prefix 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
range (OSPF)	Consolidates and summarizes routes at an area boundary.

timers lsa group-pacing

To change the interval at which Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged, use the **timers lsa group-pacing** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers lsa group-pacing *seconds*

no timers lsa group-pacing

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Interval (in seconds) at which LSAs are grouped and refreshed, checksummed, or aged. Range is 10 seconds to 1800 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 240 seconds

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	OSPF LSA group pacing is enabled by default. For typical customers, the default group pacing interval for refreshing, checksumming, and aging is appropriate and you need not configure this feature.
	The duration of the LSA group pacing is inversely proportional to the number of LSAs the router is handling. For example, if you have approximately 10,000 LSAs, decreasing the pacing interval would benefit you. If you have a very small database (40 to 100 LSAs), increasing the pacing interval to 10 to 20 minutes might benefit you slightly.

Task ID.	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the OSPF pacing between LSA groups to 60 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# timers lsa group-pacing 60
```

timers lsa min-arrival

To limit the frequency that new instances of any particular Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs) can be accepted during flooding, use the **timers lsa min-arrival** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers lsa min-arrival *seconds*

no timers lsa min-arrival

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Minimum interval (in seconds) between instances of the same LSA. Range is 0 to 1800 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 1 second

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to change the minimum interval between accepting the same LSA to 2 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# timers lsa min-arrival 2
```


timers throttle lsa all (OSPF)

To modify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisement (LSA) throttling, use the **timers throttle lsa all** command in the appropriate mode. To cause LSA throttling to revert to default settings, use the **no** form of this command

timers throttle lsa all *start-interval hold-interval max-interval*

no timers throttle lsa all

Syntax Description

start-interval	Initial LSA schedule delay (in milliseconds). Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
hold-interval	Minimum hold time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive LSA calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
max-interval	Maximum wait time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive LSA calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.

Defaults

start-interval: 500 milliseconds
hold-interval: 5000 milliseconds
max-interval: 5000 milliseconds

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The *lsa-start* time is the delay before flooding the first instance of an LSA. The *lsa-hold* interval is the minimum time to elapse before flooding an updated instance of an LSA. The *lsa-max-wait* time is the maximum time that can elapse before flooding an updated instance of an LSA.

For quick convergence, use smaller times for the *lsa-start* time and *lsa-hold* interval. However, in relatively large networks, this may result in a large number of LSAs being flooded in a relatively short time. A balance with the *lsa-start* time and *lsa-hold* interval can be iteratively arrived at for the size of your network. The *lsa-max-wait* time can be used to ensure that OSPF reconverges within a reasonable amount of time.



Note

LSA throttling is always enabled. You can change the timer values with the **timers throttle lsa all** command or specify the **no** keyword to revert back to the default settings.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

ospf

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the start, hold, and maximum wait interval values to 500, 1000, and 90,000 milliseconds, respectively:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# timers throttle lsa all 500 1000 90000
```

The following example is output from the **show ospf** command that displays the modified LSA throttle settings:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf

Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 1.1.1.1
  Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
  Supports opaque LSA
  It is an area border router
  Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msec
  Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF's 10000 msec
  Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPF's 10000 msec
  Initial LSA throttle delay 500 msec
  Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 1000 msec
  Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 90000 msec
  Minimum LSA interval 1000 msec. Minimum LSA arrival 1 sec
  Maximum number of configured interfaces 255
  Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
  Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
  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 2. 2 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  External flood list length 0
  Non-Stop Forwarding enabled
    Area BACKBONE(0) (Inactive)
      Number of interfaces in this area is 2
      SPF algorithm executed 8 times
      Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x01ba83
      Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
      Number of DCbitless LSA 0
      Number of indication LSA 0
      Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
      Flood list length 0
    Area 1
      Number of interfaces in this area is 1
      SPF algorithm executed 9 times
      Number of LSA 2. Checksum Sum 0x0153ea
      Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 00000000
      Number of DCbitless LSA 0
      Number of indication LSA 0
      Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
      Flood list length 0
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

[show ospf](#)

Displays generic information about OSPF routing processes.

timers throttle spf (OSPF)

To modify the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) shortest path first (SPF) throttling, use the **timers throttle spf** command in the appropriate mode. To cause SPF throttling to revert to default settings, use the **no** form of this command

timers throttle spf *spf-start spf-hold spf-max-wait*

no timers throttle spf

Syntax Description	<i>spf-start</i>	Initial SPF schedule delay (in milliseconds). Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
	<i>spf-hold</i>	Minimum hold time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
	<i>spf-max-wait</i>	Maximum wait time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.

Defaults	SPF throttling is not set.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The *spf-start* time is the delay before running SPF for the first time. The *spf-hold* interval is the minimum time to elapse between subsequent SPF runs. The *spf-max-wait* time is the maximum time that can elapse before running SPF again.

**Tip**

Setting a low *spf-start* time and *spf-hold* time causes routing to switch to the alternate path more quickly if there is a failure; however, it consumes more CPU processing time.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the start, hold, and maximum wait interval values to 5, 1000, and 90000 milliseconds, respectively:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# timers throttle spf 5 1000 90000
```

transmit-delay (OSPF)

To set the estimated time required to send a link-state update packet on the interface, use the **transmit-delay** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

transmit-delay *seconds*

no transmit-delay *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) required to send a link-state update. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 1 second

Command Modes	Router configuration Area configuration Interface configuration Virtual-link configuration VRF configuration Multi-area configuration Sham-link configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Link-state advertisements (LSAs) in the update packet must have their ages incremented by the amount specified in the *seconds* argument before transmission. The value assigned should take into account the transmission and propagation delays for the interface.

If the delay is not added before transmission over a link, the time in which the LSA propagates over the link is not considered. This setting has significance only on very low-speed networks not supported in Cisco IOS XR software or on networks such as satellite circuits that incur a very long (greater than 1 second) delay time.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a transmit delay for interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# transmit-delay 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospf	Displays general information about OSPF routing processes.

virtual-link (OSPF)

To define an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) virtual link, use the **virtual-link** command in area configuration mode. To remove a virtual link, use the **no** form of this command.

virtual-link *router-id*

no virtual-link *router-id*

Syntax Description	<i>router-id</i>	Router ID associated with the virtual link neighbor. The router ID appears in the show ospf command display. The router ID can be any 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Defaults	No virtual links are defined.

Command Modes	Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

All areas in an OSPF autonomous system must be physically connected to the backbone area (area 0). In some cases in which this physical connection is not possible, you can use a virtual link to connect to the backbone through a nonbackbone area. You can also use virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a nonbackbone area. The area through which you configure the virtual link, known as a transit area, must have full routing information. The transit area cannot be a stub or not-so-stubby area.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to establish a virtual link with default values for all optional parameters:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 10.0.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# virtual-link 10.3.4.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-vl)#
```

The following example shows how to establish a virtual link with clear text authentication called mykey:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 10.0.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# virtual-link 10.3.4.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-vl)# authentication-key 0 mykey
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication (OSPF)	Enables authentication for an OSPF area.
show ospf virtual-links	Displays parameters and the current state of OSPF virtual links

vrf (OSPF)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **vrf** command in router configuration mode. To terminate an OSPF VRF, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf *vrf-name*

no vrf *vrf-name*

Syntax Description

<i>vrf-name</i>	Identifier of an OSPF VRF. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument can be specified as an arbitrary string. The strings “default” and “all” are reserved VRF names.

Defaults

No OSPF VRF is defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vrf** command to explicitly configure a VRF. Commands configured under the VRF configuration mode (such as the **interface** [OSPF] and **authentication** commands) are automatically bound to that VRF.

To modify or remove the VRF, the *vrf-id* argument format must be the same as the format used when creating the area.



Note

To remove the specified VRF from the router configuration, use the **no vrf** *vrf-id* command. The **no vrf** *vrf-id* command removes the VRF and all VRF options, such as **authentication**, **default-cost**, **nssa**, **range**, **stub**, **virtual-link**, and **interface**.

To avoid possibly having the router ID change under a VRF, explicitly configure the router ID using the **router-id** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VRF vrf1 and GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0. GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0 is bound to VRF vrf1 automatically.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf vrf1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router-id (OSPF)	Configures a router ID for an OSPF process.



OSPFv3 Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to configure and monitor the IP Version 6 (IPv6) Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing protocol on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about OSPFv3 concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing OSPFv3 on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

address-family (OSPFv3)

To enter address family configuration mode for Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3), use the **address-family** command in the router ospfv3 configuration mode. To disable address family configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family ipv6 [unicast]

no address-family ipv6 [unicast]

Syntax Description	ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.

Defaults	An address family is not specified.

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure the OSPFv3 router process with IPv6 unicast address prefixes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# address-family ipv6 unicast
```

area (OSPFv3)

To configure an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) area, use the **area** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To remove an OSPFv3 area, use the **no** form of this command.

area *area-id*

no area *area-id*

Syntax Description	<i>area-id</i>	Identifier of an OSPFv3 area. The <i>area-id</i> argument can be specified as either a decimal value or as an IPv4 address.

Defaults	No OSPFv3 areas are defined.

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An area must be explicitly configured with the **area** command.

Use the **area** command to place the router in area configuration mode (prompt: config-router-ar), from which you can configure area-specific settings. Commands configured under this mode (such as the **interface** command) are automatically bound to that area.



Note

To remove the specified OSPFv3 area from the router ospfv3 configuration, use the **no area area-id** command. The **no area area-id** command removes the OSPFv3 area including all OSPFv3 area options, and all the OSPFv3 interfaces and interface options that are configured under the area.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure area 0 for OSPFv3 process 1. The GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1 interface also is configured:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
```

authentication (OSPFv3)

To enable plain text, Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication, or null authentication for an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) interface, use the **authentication** command in the appropriate mode. To remove such authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication {ipsec spi *spi-value* {md5 | sha1} [clear | password] *password* | disable}

no authentication

Syntax Description

ipsec	Specifies IP Security (IPSec).
spi <i>spi-value</i>	Specifies a security policy index (SPI) value. Range is 256 to 4294967295.
md5	Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication.
sha1	Enables SHA1 authentication.
clear	(Optional) Specifies that the key be unencrypted.
password	(Optional) Specifies that the key be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
<i>password</i>	Any contiguous string that can be entered from the keyboard.
disable	Disables authentication for OSPFv3 packets.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the authentication parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the authentication parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the interface does not use authentication.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router configuration
Virtual-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **authentication** command to specify an authentication type for the interface, which overrides the authentication specified for the area to which this interface belongs. If this command is not included in the configuration file, the authentication configured in the area to which the interface belongs is assumed (as specified by the area **authentication** command).

The authentication type and password must be the same for all OSPFv3 interfaces that are to communicate with each other through OSPFv3.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable MD5 authentication:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# router-id 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# authentication ipsec spi 500 md5
1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef
```

auto-cost (OSPFv3)

To control how the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) protocol calculates default metrics for an interface, use the **auto-cost** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To set link cost based only on the interface type, use the **disable** form of this command. To reenables OSPFv3 metric calculation for an interface according to the bandwidth of the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-cost [**reference-bandwidth** *mbps* | **disable**]

no auto-cost [**reference-bandwidth** *mbps* | **disable**]

Syntax Description	reference-bandwidth <i>mbps</i>	(Optional) Sets the rate in Mbps (bandwidth). Range is 1 to 4294967.
	disable	(Optional) Sets the link cost based only on the interface type.

Defaults	<i>mbps</i> : 100 Mbps

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	By default OSPFv3 calculates the OSPFv3 metric for an interface according to the bandwidth of the interface.
	The no auto-cost disable form of this command reenables OSPFv3 metric calculation for an interface according to the bandwidth of the interface.
	To set link cost based only on the interface type, use the disable keyword.
	If you have multiple links with high bandwidth, you might want to use a larger number to differentiate the cost on those links.
	Recommended usage of cost configuration for all OSPFv3 configured interfaces is to be consistent: Either explicitly configure link costs (by using the cost command) or choose an appropriate default (by using the auto-cost command).
	The value set by the cost command overrides the cost resulting from the auto-cost command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the reference value for the auto cost to 64:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 64
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cost (OSPFv3)	Explicitly specifies the cost of the interface (network) for OSPF path calculation.

clear ospfv3 process

To reset an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) router process without removing and reconfiguring it, use the **clear ospfv3 process** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospfv3 [*process-name*] **process**

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPFv3 processes are reset.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the OSPFv3 router process is reset, OSPFv3 releases all resources allocated, cleans up the internal database, uninstalls routes, and resets all OSPFv3 adjacencies.



Note

The **clear ospfv3 process** command might clear the router ID configuration if the OSPF router ID is not explicitly configured through the **router-id (OSPFv3)** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reset all OSPFv3 processes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospfv3 process
```

The following example shows how to reset the OSPFv3 process 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospfv3 1 process
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router-id (OSPFv3)	Configures a router ID for the OSPFv3 process.

clear ospfv3 redistribution

To flush all the Type 5 and Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) originated by an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) process, use the **clear ospfv3 redistribution** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospfv3 [*process-name*] **redistribution**

Syntax Description

process-name (Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospfv3** command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPFv3 processes are reset.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospfv3 redistribution** command to cause the routing table to be read again. OSPFv3 regenerates and sends Type 5 and Type 7 link-state advertisements (LSAs) to its neighbors. If an unexpected route has appeared in the OSPFv3 redistribution, using this command corrects the issue.



Note

Use of this command can cause a significant number of LSAs to flood the network. We recommend that you use this command with caution.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all OSPFv3 redistributed routes from other protocols:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospfv3 redistribution
```

clear ospfv3 routes

To clear the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) internal route table, use the **clear ospfv3 routes** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospfv3 [*process-name*] **routes**

Syntax Description

process-name

(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the **router ospfv3** command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected. Otherwise, all OSPFv3 processes are reset.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospfv3 routes** command to force the internal route table to be repopulated by causing recalculation of the shortest path first (SPF) routing table. When the OSPFv3 routing table is cleared, OSPFv3 routes in the global routing table are also recalculated.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all OSPFv3 routes from the OSPFv3 routing table and recomputes valid routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospfv3 routes
```

clear ospfv3 statistics

To clear the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) statistical counters, use the **clear ospfv3 statistics** command in EXEC mode.

clear ospfv3 [*process-name*] **statistics** [**neighbor** [*interface-type interface-instance*] [*router-id*]]

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only the specified routing process is affected.
neighbor	(Optional) Clears counters for the specified neighbor only.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a Route Processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>router-id</i>	(Optional) Specified router ID. This argument must be in 32-bit dotted-decimal notation, similar to an IPv4 address. This argument clears the counters of the specified neighbor only.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear ospfv3 statistics** command to reset statistics so that subsequent changes are easily observed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the OSPFv3 statistical counters of all neighbors on GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear ospfv3 statistics neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

cost (OSPFv3)

To explicitly specify the cost of the interface (network) for OSPF path calculations, use the **cost** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the cost, use the **no** form of this command.

cost *cost*

no cost

Syntax Description

<i>cost</i>	Unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. Range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the cost parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the cost parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the cost is based on the interface bandwidth, as specified by the **auto-cost** command.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The link-state metric is advertised as the link cost in the router link advertisement.

In general, the path cost is calculated using the following formula:

$$10^8 / \text{bandwidth}$$

If this value does not suit your network, you can use your own method of calculating path costs.

The value set by the **cost** command overrides the cost resulting from the **auto-cost** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the cost value to 65 for
GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# cost 65
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-cost (OSPFv3)	Controls how the OSPFv3 protocol calculates default metrics for an interface.

database-filter all out (OSPFv3)

To filter outgoing link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) interface, use the **database-filter all out** command in the appropriate mode. To restore the forwarding of LSAs to the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

database-filter all out

no database-filter all out

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the database filter parameter specified for the area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the database filter parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified in router ospfv3 configuration mode, then the database filter is disabled and all outgoing LSAs are flooded to the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **database-filter all out** command to perform the same function that the **neighbor** command (with the **database-filter** keyword) performs on a neighbor basis.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent flooding of OSPFv3 LSAs to neighbors reachable through GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/3:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# database-filter all out
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (OSPFv3)	Configures OSPFv3 routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.

dead-interval (OSPFv3)

To set the interval after which a neighbor is declared dead when no hello packets are observed, use the **dead-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

dead-interval *seconds*

no dead-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Unsigned integer that specifies the interval (in seconds). The value must be the same for all nodes on the same network link. Range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the dead interval parameter specified for the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the dead interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified in router ospfv3 configuration mode, then the dead interval is four times the interval set by the **hello-interval (OSPFv3)** command.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration
Virtual-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Two Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routers do not become adjacent if their dead interval values differ.

If the hello interval is configured, the dead interval value must be larger than the hello interval value. The dead interval value is usually configured four times larger than the hello interval value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the OSPFv3 dead interval on GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/3 to 40 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# dead-interval 40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hello-interval (OSPFv3)	Specifies the interval between hello packets that the Cisco IOS XR software sends on the interface.

default-cost (OSPFv3)

To specify a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub area or not-so-stubby area (NSSA) for Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) packets, use the **default-cost** command in area configuration mode. To remove the assigned default route cost, use the **no** form of this command.

default-cost *cost*

no default-cost *cost*

Syntax Description	<i>cost</i>	Cost for the default summary route used for a stub or NSSA area. The acceptable range is 1-16777214.

Defaults	<i>cost</i> : 1

Command Modes	Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-cost** command only on an Area Border Router (ABR) attached to a stub or an NSSA area.

In all routers and access servers attached to the stub area, the area should be configured as a stub area using the **stub (OSPFv3)** command in the area configuration submenu. Use the **default-cost** command only on an ABR attached to the stub area. The **default-cost** command provides the metric for the summary default route generated by the ABR into the stub area.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign a cost of 20 to the default route sent into area 10.15.0.0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 10.15.0.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# stub
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# default-cost 20
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	stub (OSPFv3)	Defines an area as a stub area.

default-information originate (OSPFv3)

To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing domain, use the **default-information originate** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**always**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no default-information originate [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**always**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Syntax Description	route-policy <i>policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the route policy to apply to default information origination.
	always	(Optional) Always advertises the default route regardless of whether the software has a default route.
	metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies a metric used for generating the default route. If you omit a value and do not specify a value using the default-metric command, the default metric value is 10. The value used is specific to the protocol.
	metric-type <i>type-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies an external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPFv3 routing domain. It can be one of the following values: 1—Type 1 external route 2—Type 2 external route
	tag <i>tag-value</i>	(Optional) 32-bit dotted-decimal value attached to each external route. This is not used by the OSPFv3 protocol itself. It may be used to communicate information between autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs). If a tag is not specified, then zero (0) is used.

Defaults	A default external route into an OSPFv3 routing domain is not generated.
	<i>metric-value</i> : 10 <i>type-value</i> : Type 2

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or **default-information** command to redistribute routes into an OSPFv3 routing domain, the software automatically becomes an ASBR. However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPFv3 routing domain. The software still must have a default route for itself before it generates one, except when you have specified the **always** keyword.

When you use the **default-information originate** command for the OSPFv3 process, the default network must reside in the routing table.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to specify a metric of 100 for the default route redistributed into the OSPFv3 routing domain and an external metric type of Type 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 109  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# default-information originate metric 100  
metric-type 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	redistribute (OSPFv3)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.

default-metric (OSPFv3)

To set default metric values for routes redistributed from another protocol into Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3), use the **default-metric** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

default-metric *value*

no default-metric *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Default metric value appropriate for the specified routing protocol.

Defaults

Built-in, automatic metric translations, as appropriate for each routing protocol

Command Modes

Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-metric** command with the **redistribute** command to cause the current routing protocol to use the same metric value for all redistributed routes. A default metric helps solve the problem of redistributing routes with incompatible metrics. Whenever metrics do not convert, use a default metric to provide a reasonable substitute and enable the redistribution to proceed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router with both the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) and the OSPFv3 routing protocols. The OSPFv3 routing protocol advertises IS-IS derived routes and assigns the routes a metric of 10:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# default-metric 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute isis 109
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (OSPFv3)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.

demand-circuit (OSPFv3)

To configure the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) router process to treat the interface as an OSPFv3 demand circuit, use the **demand-circuit** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the demand circuit designation from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

demand-circuit [disable]

no demand-circuit

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Disables the demand circuit configuration that may have been specified at a higher level in the configuration.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the demand circuit parameter specified for the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the demand circuit parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the interface is not a demand circuit.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration
Virtual-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

On point-to-point interfaces, only one end of the demand circuit must be configured with the **demand-circuit** command. Periodic hello messages are suppressed and periodic refreshes of link-state advertisements (LSAs) do not flood the demand circuit. This command allows the underlying data link layer to be closed when the topology is stable. In point-to-multipoint topology, only the multipoint end must be configured with this command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/1 as an on-demand circuit:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-if)# demand-circuit
```

distance ospfv3

To define the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) route administrative distances based on route type, use the **distance ospfv3** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

distance ospfv3 {[intra-area] [inter-area] [external]} *distance*

no distance ospfv3

Syntax Description

intra-area inter-area external	Type of area. It can be one of the following values: intra-area—All routes within an area. inter-area—All routes from one area to another area. external—All routes from other routing domains, learned by redistribution.
<i>distance</i>	The route administrative distance.

Defaults

distance: 110

Command Modes

Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You must specify one of the keywords.

Use the **distance ospfv3** command to perform the same function as the **distance** command used with an access list. However, the **distance ospfv3** command sets a distance for an entire group of routes, rather than a specific route that passes an access list.

A common reason to use the **distance ospfv3** command is when you have multiple OSPFv3 processes with mutual redistribution, and you want to prefer internal routes from one over external routes from the other.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the external distance to 200, making it less reliable:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute ospfv3 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# distance ospfv3 external 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# distance ospfv3 external 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
distance ospf	Defines an administrative distance.

distribute-list prefix-list in

To filter the routes that Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) installs in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **distribute-list prefix-list in** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the filter, use the **no** form of this command.

distribute-list prefix-list *prefix-list-name* **in**

no distribute-list prefix-list *prefix-list-name* **in**

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-list-name</i>	IP Version 6 (IPv6) prefix list name. The list defines which IPv6 prefixes are installed in the RIB.

Defaults

All routes learned by OSPFv3 are installed in the RIB.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **distribute-list prefix-list** command to limit the routes that OSPFv3 installs in the RIB of your router. This command does not affect the information sent to other OSPFv3 routers or the routes that these routers compute and install.



Note

Because the other OSPFv3 routers are not aware of any omissions in the RIB, they may send traffic addressed to the missing prefixes. If no other provision has been made for these prefixes, the packets are dropped.

When this command is specified in router ospfv3 configuration mode, the filter applies to all routes computed by OSPFv3.

When this command is specified in interface configuration mode, the filter applies only to routes that forward outgoing traffic over that interface.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent OSPFv3 from installing any routes that have 2001:e624 as the first 32 bits of the address. OSPFv3 is also prevented from installing routes to 2002::/16 that use GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0 as the next-hop interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv6 prefix-list preflist1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# deny 2001:e624::/32 le 128
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# permit ::/0 le 128
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv6 prefix-list preflist2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# deny 2002::/16
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# permit ::/0 le 128
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# distribute-list prefix-list preflist1 in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# distribute-list prefix-list preflist2 in
!
```

distribute-list prefix-list out

To filter the routes redistributed into Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) from other routing protocols, use the **distribute-list prefix-list out** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To remove the filter, use the **no** form of this command.

distribute-list prefix-list *prefix-list-name* **out** [*protocol* [*process-id*]]

no distribute-list prefix-list *prefix-list-name* **out** [*protocol* [*process-id*]]

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-list-name</i>	IP Version 6 (IPv6) prefix list name. The list defines which IPv6 prefixes are installed in the RIB.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: bgp, eigrp, isis, ospfv3, static, and connected. The static keyword is used to redistribute IPv6 static routes. The connected keyword refers to routes that are established automatically because IPv6 is enabled on an interface. For routing protocols such as OSPFv3 and Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), these routes are redistributed as external to the autonomous system.
<i>process-id</i>	(Optional) For the bgp keyword, an autonomous system number, which is a 16-bit decimal number. For the eigrp keyword, an autonomous system number. For the isis keyword, an optional argument that defines a meaningful name for a routing process. You can specify only one IS-IS process for each router. Creating a name for a routing process means that you use names when configuring routing. For the ospfv3 keyword, an appropriate OSPFv3 process name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.

Defaults

All routes from protocols specified in the **redistribute (OSPFv3)** command are redistributed into OSPFv3.

Command Modes

Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Routes may be redistributed into OSPFv3 from several other routing protocols or from other OSPFv3 processes. These routes are then communicated to other OSPFv3 routes through Type 5 (External) or Type 7 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) link-state advertisements (LSAs). Use the **distribute-list prefix-list out** command to control redistribution by matching redistributed routes against an IPv6 prefix list. Only routes permitted by the prefix list are redistributed into OSPFv3.

Each protocol being redistributed into OSPFv3 can have a separate prefix list. In addition, a prefix list can be defined that applies to all protocols.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prevent OSPFv3 from redistributing routes that have 2001:e624 as the first 32 bits of the address. In addition, routes with a prefix beginning with 2064 are not redistributed from Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system 1, and only those routes are redistributed from BGP autonomous system 5.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv6 prefix-list p1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# deny 2001:e624::/32 le 128
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# permit ::/0 le 128
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv6 prefix-list p2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# deny 2064::/16 le 128
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# permit ::/0 le 128
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv6 prefix-list p3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv6-pfx)# permit 2064::/16 le 128
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute bgp 5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# distribute-list prefix-list p1 out
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# distribute-list prefix-list p2 out bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# distribute-list prefix-list p3 out bgp 5
!
!
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	redistribute (OSPFv3)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain for OSPFv3.

encryption

To encrypt and authenticate Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) packets, use the **encryption** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the encryption, use the **no** form of this command.

encryption {**disable** | **ipsec spi** *security-parameter* **esp** {**3des** | **aes** [**192** | **256**] | **des** | **null** **authentication** {**md5** | **sha1**}} {**clear** | **password**} *password*

no encryption

Syntax Description

disable	Disables OSPFv3 packet encryption.
ipsec spi	Specifies IPsec ESP encryption and authentication with the Security Parameter Index (SPI) value.
<i>security-parameter</i>	SPI value. Range is 256 to 4294967295.
esp	Specifies Encryption Service Payload (ESP) encryption parameters.
3des	Specifies the triple DES algorithm.
aes	Specifies the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm.
192	(Optional) Specifies the 192-bit AES algorithm
256	(Optional) Specifies the 256-bit AES algorithm
des	Specifies the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm.
null authentication	Specifies NULL authentication.
md5	Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication.
sha1	Enables SHA1 authentication.
clear	Specifies that the key be unencrypted.
password	Specifies that the key be encrypted using a two-way algorithm.
<i>password</i>	Any contiguous string that can be entered from the keyboard.

Defaults

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **encryption** command to encrypt and authenticate OSPFv3 packets.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to encrypt and authenticate OSPFv3 packets. The last line displays output for the encryption key:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)#router ospfv3 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:ospf-3-1(config-ospfv3)#encryption ipsec spi 256 esp 3des clear
CAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFECAFE
```

flood-reduction (OSPFv3)

To suppress the unnecessary flooding of link-state advertisements (LSAs) in stable topologies, use the **flood-reduction** command in the appropriate mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

flood-reduction [disable]

no flood-reduction

Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Turns off this functionality at a specific level.
Note	The disable keyword is not available in router ospfv3 configuration mode.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the flood reduction parameter specified by area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the flood reduction parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified at any level, then flood reduction is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

All routers that support Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) demand circuits are compatible with routers supporting flooding reduction.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to reduce the flooding of unnecessary LSAs for area 0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# flood-reduction
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospfv3 interface	Displays OSPFv3-related interface information.
show ospfv3 neighbor	Displays OSPFv3 neighbor information on an individual interface basis.

graceful-restart (OSPFv3)

To enable graceful restart, use the **graceful-restart** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

graceful-restart [**helper disable** | **interval** *interval* | **lifetime** *lifetime*]

no graceful-restart [**helper disable** | **interval** *interval* | **lifetime** *lifetime*]

Syntax Description	helper disable	(Optional) Disables the routers helper support level.
	interval <i>interval</i>	(Optional) Specifies the minimum interval between graceful restarts. Range is 90 to 3600 seconds.
	lifetime <i>lifetime</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum route lifetime following a restart. Range is 90 to 3600 seconds.

Defaults This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to enable the Graceful Restart feature with a minimum interval between restarts of 300 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# graceful-restart interval 300
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ospfv3 interface	Displays OSPFv3-related interface information.
	show ospfv3 neighbor	Displays OSPFv3 neighbor information on an individual interface basis.

hello-interval (OSPFv3)

To specify the interval between hello packets that Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) sends on an interface, use the **hello-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds*

no hello-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Interval (in seconds). The value must be the same for all nodes on a specific network.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the hello interval parameter specified by area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the hello interval parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the hello interval is 10 seconds (broadcast) or 30 seconds (nonbroadcast).

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration
Virtual-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The hello interval value is advertised in the hello packets. The shorter the hello interval, the faster topological changes are detected, but more routing traffic ensues. This value must be the same for all routers and access servers on a specific network.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the interval between hello packets to 15 seconds on GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# hello-interval 15
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dead-interval (OSPFv3)	Sets the interval after which a neighbor is declared dead when no hello packets are observed

instance

To set the 8-bit instance ID used in Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) packets sent on an interface, use the **instance** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the instance ID, use the **no** form of this command.

instance *instance-id*

no instance *instance-id*

Syntax Description

<i>instance-id</i>	Instance identifier sent in OSPFv3 packets. Range is 0 to 255. The same value must be used by all the communicating OSPFv3 routers on a link.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the instance parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the instance parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the instance is 0.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The OSPFv3 routing protocol allows multiple unrelated OSPFv3 processes to share a link by using an 8-bit “instance” value to demultiplex the protocol packets. Each OSPFv3 process sets its configured instance value in the OSPFv3 packets that it sends, and ignores received packets with instance values from other OSPFv3 processes.



Note

The *instance-id* argument should not be confused with the *process-name* argument that is specified by the **router ospfv3** command. The former is an 8-bit integer that is sent to other routers as part of the OSPFv3 protocol, and the latter is a 1- to 40-character ASCII string that is significant only within a given router. The instance ID value is also unrelated to the router ID that is specified by the **router-id** command, which is a 32-bit integer value that uniquely identifies a router within an OSPFv3 routing domain.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the instance value for GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/1 to 42:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# instance 42
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.
	router-id (OSPFv3)	Configures a router ID for the OSPFv3 routing process.

interface (OSPFv3)

To define the interfaces on which Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) runs, use the **interface** command in area configuration mode. To disable OSPFv3 routing for an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type instance*

no interface *type instance*

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a Route Processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults An interface is not defined.

Command Modes Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

■ interface (OSPFv3)

Use the **interface** command to associate a specific interface with an OSPFv3 area. The interface remains associated with the area even when the IPv6 address of the interface changes.

Similar to IPv4 address behavior for the **interface** command, all configured IPv6 addresses are advertised on an interface after the interface is associated to the OSPF routing process. However, IPv6 addresses can have multiple primary addresses, whereas IPv4 addresses cannot.

This command places the router in interface configuration mode (prompt: config-router-ar-if), from which you can configure interface-specific settings. Commands configured under this mode (such as the **cost** command) are automatically bound to that interface.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to define two interfaces that belong to area 1. The cost value for packets on GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/1 is set at 40; the cost value for GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/2 is 65:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# cost 40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# cost 65
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
```

log adjacency changes (OSPFv3)

To change the default syslog messages for Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) neighbor state changes, use the **log adjacency changes** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To suppress all adjacency change messages, use the **disable** keyword.

log adjacency changes [**detail** | **disable**]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Provides all (DOWN, INIT, 2WAY, EXSTART, EXCHANGE, LOADING, FULL) adjacency state changes.
	disable	(Optional) Disables the neighbor state change messages.

Defaults	Neighbor state change messages are enabled.

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. By default, you are notified of OSPFv3 neighbor changes without explicitly configuring the log adjacency changes command. The syslog messages that are sent provide a high-level view of changes to the state of the OSPFv3 peer relationship.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable neighbor state change messages:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# log adjacency changes disable
```

The following example shows how to reenablesyslog messages for any OSPFv3 neighbor state changes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# log adjacency changes
```

maximum interfaces (OSPFv3)

To control the maximum number of interfaces that can be configured under an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) process, use the **maximum interfaces** command in the router ospfv3 configuration mode. To remove the **maximum interfaces** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the routing protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum interfaces *value*

no maximum interfaces

Syntax Description	<i>value</i>	Maximum number of interfaces that can be configured for this OSPFv3 process. Range is 1 to 1024.

Defaults	<i>value</i> : 255 interfaces

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to allow a maximum of 500 interfaces in an OSPFv3 process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# maximum interfaces 500
```


maximum paths (OSPFv3)

To control the maximum number of parallel routes that the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) can support, use the **maximum paths** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To remove the **maximum paths** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to the routing protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum paths *routes-number*

no maximum paths

Syntax Description	<i>routes-number</i>	Maximum number of parallel routes that OSPFv3 can install in a routing table. Range is 1 to 32 for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Defaults	16 paths

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to allow a maximum of two paths to a destination:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# maximum paths 2
```

maximum redistributed-prefixes (OSPFv3)

To limit the number of prefixes redistributed into Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) or to generate a warning when the number of prefixes redistributed into OSPFv3 reaches a maximum, use the **maximum redistributed-prefixes** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To remove the values, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum redistributed-prefixes *limit* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

no maximum redistributed-prefixes

Syntax Description	<i>limit</i>	Maximum number of IP Version 6 (IPv6) prefixes that are allowed to be redistributed into OSPFv3, or, if the warning-only keyword is present, sets the number of prefixes allowed to be redistributed into OSPFv3 before the system logs a warning message. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
		Note If the warning-only keyword is also configured, this value does not limit redistribution; it is simply the number of redistributed prefixes that, when reached, causes a warning message to be logged.
	<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Percentage of the value set for the maximum number of redistributed prefixes that, when reached, causes a warning message to be logged.
	warning-only	(Optional) Causes a warning to be logged when the number of routes defined by the <i>limit</i> argument have been redistributed. Additional redistribution is not prevented.

Defaults	<i>limit</i> : 10240
	<i>threshold</i> : 75 percent

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	If someone mistakenly injects a large number of IPv6 routes into OSPFv3, perhaps by redistributing Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) into OSPFv3, the network can be severely flooded. Limiting the number of redistributed routes prevents this potential problem.
	When the maximum redistributed-prefixes command is configured, if the number of redistributed routes reaches the maximum value configured, no more routes are redistributed (unless the warning-only keyword is configured).

The redistribution limit applies only to external IPv6 prefixes. Default routes and summarized routes are not limited.

The limit is tracked separately for each not-so-stubby-area (NSSA) because redistribution to NSSAs is done independently for each NSSA and independently of all other regular areas.

Select a maximum value based on your knowledge of how many prefixes are redistributed on the router to the OSPFv3 process.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations

ospf	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to set a maximum of 2000 prefixes that can be redistributed into OSPFv3 process 1. If the number of prefixes redistributed reaches 75 percent of 2000 (1500 prefixes), a warning message is logged. Another warning is logged if the limit is reached and no more routes are redistributed.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute bgp 2406
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# maximum redistributed-prefixes 2000
```

mtu-ignore (OSPFv3)

To prevent the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) router process from checking whether neighbors are using the same maximum transmission unit (MTU) on a common interface when exchanging database descriptor (DBD) packets, use the **mtu-ignore** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

mtu-ignore [disable]

no mtu-ignore

Syntax Description

disable (Optional) Disables the attribute in instances in which it is specified at a higher level in the configuration.

Note The **disable** keyword is not available in router ospfv3 configuration mode.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the MTU ignore parameter specified by the area.
 If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the MTU ignore parameter specified for the process.
 If this command is not specified at any level, then OSPFv3 checks the MTU received from neighbors when exchanging DBD packets.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
 Area configuration
 Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **mtu-ignore** command to check whether OSPFv3 neighbors are using the same MTU on a common interface. This check is performed when neighbors exchange DBD packets. If the receiving MTU in the DBD packet is higher than the MTU configured on the incoming interface, OSPF adjacency is not established.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable MTU mismatch detection on received DBD packets on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/3:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# mtu-ignore
```

neighbor (OSPFv3)

To configure Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks, use the **neighbor** command in interface configuration mode. To remove a configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ipv6-address* [**priority** *number*] [**poll-interval** *seconds*] [**cost** *number*] [**database-filter** **all out**]

no neighbor *ipv6-address* [**priority** *number*] [**poll-interval** *seconds*] [**cost** *number*] [**database-filter** **all out**]

Syntax Description

<i>ipv6-address</i>	Link-local, a type of IP Version 6 (IPv6), address of the neighbor. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373, in which the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
priority <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies an 8-bit number indicating the router priority value of the nonbroadcast neighbor associated with the IP address specified. The priority keyword does not apply to point-to-multipoint interfaces.
poll-interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies an unsigned integer value (in seconds) reflecting the poll interval. RFC 1247 recommends that this value be much larger than the hello interval. The poll-interval keyword does not apply to point-to-multipoint interfaces.
cost <i>number</i>	(Optional) Assigns a cost to the neighbor, in the form of an integer from 1 to 65535. Neighbors with no specific cost configured assume the cost of the interface, based on the cost command. On point-to-multipoint interfaces, cost number is the only keyword and argument combination that works. The cost keyword does not apply to nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks.
database-filter all out	(Optional) Filters outgoing link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an OSPFv3 neighbor.

Defaults

No configuration is specified.
priority *number*: 0
poll-interval *seconds*: 120 seconds (2 minutes)

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

One neighbor entry must be included in the software configuration for each known nonbroadcast network neighbor. The neighbor address must be the IPv6 link-local address of the interface.

If a neighboring router has become inactive (hello packets have not been seen for the router dead interval period), it may still be necessary to send hello packets to the dead neighbor. These hello packets are sent at a reduced rate called the poll interval.

When the router starts up, it sends only hello packets to those routers with nonzero priority; that is, routers that are eligible to become designated routers (DRs) and backup designated routers (BDRs). After the DR and BDR are selected, the DR and BDR then start sending hello packets to all neighbors to form adjacencies.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to declare a router at address fe80::3203:a0ff:fe9d:f3fe on a nonbroadcast network:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# network non-broadcast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# neighbor fe80::3203:a0ff:fe9d:f3fe
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	priority (OSPFv3)	Sets the router priority, which helps determine the designated router for this network.

network (OSPFv3)

To configure the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) network type to a type other than the default for a given medium, use the **network** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

network { **broadcast** | **non-broadcast** | { **point-to-multipoint** [**non-broadcast**] | **point-to-point** } }

no network

Syntax Description

broadcast	Sets the network type to broadcast.
non-broadcast	Sets the network type to nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA).
point-to-multipoint	Sets the network type to point-to-multipoint.
[non-broadcast]	(Optional) Sets the point-to-multipoint network to be nonbroadcast. If you use the non-broadcast keyword, the neighbor command is required.
point-to-point	Sets the network type to point-to-point.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the network parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the network parameter specified for the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the OSPFv3 network type is the default of the given medium.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **network** command to configure broadcast networks as NBMA networks when, for example, routers in your network do not support multicast addressing.

Most times, when you configure NBMA networks as either broadcast or nonbroadcast, there are virtual circuits from every router to every router or fully meshed network. However, there are other configurations where this is not true; for example, a partially meshed network. In these cases, you can configure the OSPFv3 network type as a point-to-multipoint network. Routing between two routers that are not directly connected goes through the router that has virtual circuits to both routers. You need not configure neighbors when using this command.

If the **network** command is issued on an interface that does not allow it, this command is ignored.

OSPFv3 has two features related to point-to-multipoint networks. One feature applies to broadcast networks and the other feature applies to nonbroadcast networks:

- On point-to-multipoint, broadcast networks, you can use the **neighbor** command, and you must specify a cost to that neighbor.
- On point-to-multipoint, nonbroadcast networks, you must use the **neighbor** command to identify neighbors. Assigning a cost to a neighbor is optional.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an Ethernet interface as point-to-point:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface TenGigE0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# network point-to-point
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	neighbor (OSPFv3)	Configures OSPFv3 routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.

nssa (OSPFv3)

To configure an area as a not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **nssa** command in area configuration mode. To remove the NSSA distinction from the area, use the **no** form of this command.

nssa [**no-redistribution**] [**default-information-originate** [**metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value*]] [**no-summary**]

no nssa

Syntax Description

no-redistribution	(Optional) Imports routes into the normal areas, but not into the NSSA area, by the redistribute command when the router is an NSSA area border router (ABR).
default-information-originate	(Optional) Generates a Type 7 default into the NSSA area. This keyword takes effect only on an NSSA ABR or NSSA autonomous system boundary router (ASBR).
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies a metric used for generating the default route. If you do not specify a default route metric value using the nssa command, and you do not specify a value using the default-metric command, the default metric value is 10. The value used is specific to the protocol.
metric-type <i>type-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies an external link type associated with the default route advertised into the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing domain. It can be one of the following values: 1—Type 1 external route 2—Type 2 external route
no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the NSSA area.

Defaults

No NSSA area is defined.
If you do not specify a value using the **default-metric** command, the default metric value is 10.
The default *type-value* is Type 2 external route.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A default route need not be defined in an NSSA ABR when the **nssa** command is configured. However, if this command is configured on an NSSA ASBR, then a default route must be defined.



Note

NSSA cannot be configured for area 0 (backbone area).

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure area 1 as an NSSA area:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# router-id 10.18.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# nssa
```

ospfv3 name-lookup

To configure Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) to look up Domain Name System (DNS) names, use the **ospfv3 name-lookup** command in global configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ospfv3 name-lookup

no ospfv3 name-lookup

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Routers are displayed by router ID or neighbor ID.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **ospfv3 name-lookup** command to simplify the task of searching for a router. Routers are displayed by name rather than by router ID or neighbor ID.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPFv3 to look up DNS names for use in all OSPFv3 **show** command displays:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# ospfv3 name-lookup
```

packet-size

To configure the size of Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) packets up to the size specified by the maximum transmission unit (MTU), use the **packet-size** command in the appropriate mode. To disable this function and reestablish the default packet size, use the **no** form of this command.

packet-size *bytes*

no packet-size

Syntax Description

<i>bytes</i>	Size in bytes. Range is 576 to 10000 bytes.

Defaults

If not specified, the default packet size is 1500 bytes.

Command Modes

Router configuration
Area configuration
Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **packet-size** command to customize the size of OSPFv3 packets. The OSPFv3 protocol compares the packet size and the MTU size and uses the lower packet size value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the packet size on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# packet-size 3500
```

passive (OSPFv3)

To suppress the sending of Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) packets on an interface, use the **passive** command in the appropriate mode. To remove the passive configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

passive [**disable**]

no passive

Syntax Description

disable (Optional) Sends OSPFv3 updates.

Note The **disable** keyword is not available in router ospfv3 configuration mode.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the passive parameter specified by the area.
If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the passive parameter specified for the process.
If this command is not specified at any level, then the passive parameter is disabled and OSPFv3 updates are sent on the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

OSPF routing information is neither sent nor received through the specified router interface. The specified interface address appears as a stub network in the OSPF domain.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that OSPFv3 updates run over GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/0, 0/2/0/0, and 0/2/0/2. All other interfaces suppress sending OSPFv3 updates because they are in passive mode.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# router-id 10.0.0.206
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# passive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# passive disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# passive disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# passive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# exit
```

priority (OSPFv3)

To set the router priority for an interface, which helps determine the designated router for an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) link, use the **priority** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *value*

no priority

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	8-bit unsigned integer indicating the router priority value. Range is 0 to 255.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the priority parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the priority parameter specified by the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the default priority is 1.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When two routers attached to a network both attempt to become the designated router, the one with the higher router priority takes precedence. If there is a tie, the router with the higher router ID takes precedence. A router with a router priority set to zero is ineligible to become the designated router or backup designated router. Router priority is configured only for interfaces to broadcast and nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the router priority value to 4 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
```



```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# priority 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (OSPFv3)	Configures OSPFv3 routers interconnecting to nonbroadcast networks.
network (OSPFv3)	Configures the OSPFv3 network type to a type other than the default for a given medium.

range (OSPFv3)

To consolidate and summarize routes at an area boundary for Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3), use the **range** command in area configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

range *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**advertise** | **not-advertise**] [**cost** *number*]

no range *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**advertise** | **not-advertise**] [**cost** *number*]

Syntax Description	<i>ipv6-prefix</i>	Summary prefix designated for a range of IP Version 6 (IPv6) prefixes. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373, in which the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
	<i>/prefix-length</i>	Length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value.
	advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to advertise and generates a Type 3 summary link-state advertisement (LSA).
	not-advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise. The Type 3 summary LSA is suppressed and the component networks remain hidden from other networks.
	cost <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies a cost for the range. Range is 1 to 16777214.

Defaults Routes are not consolidated and summarized for an area.

Command Modes Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **range** command only with Area Border Routers (ABRs). It is used to consolidate or summarize routes for an area. The result is that a single summary route is advertised to other areas by the ABR. Routing information is condensed at area boundaries. External to the area, a single route is advertised for each address range. This process is called *route summarization*.

You can use the **range** command to configure multiple ranges. Thus, OSPFv3 can summarize addresses for many different sets of address ranges.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to specify one summary route to be advertised by the ABR to other areas for all IPv6 prefixes within the range defined by summary prefix 4004:f000::/32:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# range 4004:f000::/32
```

redistribute (OSPFv3)

To redistribute routes from one routing domain into Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3), use the **redistribute** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software does not redistribute routes, use the **no** form of this command.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

redistribute bgp *process-id* [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute bgp *process-id* [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Local Interface Routes

redistribute connected [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute connected [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)

redistribute eigrp *process-id* [**match** {external [1 | 2] | internal}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute eigrp *process-id* [**match** {external [1 | 2] | internal}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**route-policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)

redistribute isis *process-id* [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute isis *process-id* [**level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3)

redistribute ospfv3 *process-id* [**match** {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute ospfv3 *process-id* [**match** {external [1 | 2] | internal | nssa-external [1 | 2]}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Static

redistribute static [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

no redistribute static [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {1 | 2}] [**policy** *policy-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

Syntax Description	
bgp	Distributes routes from the BGP protocol.
<i>process-id</i>	For the bgp keyword, an autonomous system number, which is a 16-bit decimal number. Range is 1 to 65535. For the isis keyword, an IS-IS instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. For the ospf keyword, an OSPF instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the metric used for the redistributed route. Range is 1 to 16777214. Use a value consistent with the destination protocol.
metric-type {1 2}	(Optional) Specifies the external link type associated with the route advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of two values: 1—Type 1 external route 2—Type 2 external route If no metric-type is specified, the default is Type 2 external routes.
tag <i>tag-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the 32-bit dotted-decimal value attached to each external route. This value is not used by the OSPF protocol itself, but is carried in the External LSAs. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
policy <i>policy-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the identifier of a configured policy. A policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to OSPF.
connected	Distributes routes that are established automatically by virtue of having enabled IP on an interface.
eigrp	Distributes routes from the EIGRP protocol.
isis	Distributes routes from the IS-IS protocol.
level-1	(Optional) Redistributes Level 1 routes into other IP routing protocols independently.
level-1-2	(Optional) Redistributes both Level 1 and Level 2 routes into other IP routing protocols.
level-2	(Optional) Redistributes Level 2 routes into other IP routing protocols independently.
ospf	Distributes routes from the OSPF protocol.

match { internal external [1 2] nssa-external [1 2]}	(Optional) Specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one or more of the following: • internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and inter-area OSPF routes). • external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes. • nssa-external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external routes. For the external and nssa-external options, if a type is not specified, then both Type 1 and Type 2 are assumed. If no match is specified, the default is no filtering.
static	Redistributes IP static routes.

Defaults

Route redistribution is disabled.

metric *metric-value*: Default is 20 for routes from all protocols except BGP routes, in which the default is 1.

metric-type *type-value*: Type 2 external route

All routes from the OSPFv3 routing protocol are redistributed.

tag *tag-value*: If no value is specified, the remote autonomous system number is used for routes from Border Gateway Protocol (BGP); for other protocols, the default is 0.

Command Modes

Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

When redistributing routes (into OSPF) using both command keywords for setting or matching of attributes and a route policy, the routes are run through the route policy first, followed by the keyword matching and setting.

Disabling or changing the arguments of any keyword does not affect the state of other keywords.

In general, route redistribution from Level 1 to Level 2 is automatic. You might want to use this command to better control which Level 1 routes can be redistributed into Level 2.

The redistribution of Level 2 routes into Level 1 is called *route leaking*. Route leaking is disabled by default. That is, Level 2 routes are not automatically included in Level 1 link-state protocols. If you want to leak Level 2 routes into Level 1, you must enable that behavior by using this command.

Redistribution from Level 1 into Level 1 and from Level 2 into Level 2 is not allowed.

A router receiving a link-state packet with an internal metric considers the cost of the route from itself to the redistributing router plus the advertised cost to reach the destination. An external metric considers only the advertised metric to reach the destination.

Redistributed routing information should always be filtered by the **distribute-list prefix-list out** command. Use of this command ensures that only those routes intended by the administrator are passed along to the receiving routing protocol.

OSPFv3 Considerations

Whenever you use the **redistribute** or the **default-information** command to redistribute routes into an OSPFv3 routing domain, the router automatically becomes an ASBR. However, an ASBR does not, by default, generate a default route into the OSPFv3 routing domain.

When routes are redistributed between OSPFv3 processes, no OSPFv3 metrics are preserved.

When routes are redistributed into OSPF and no metric is specified with the **metric** keyword, OSPF uses 20 as the default metric for routes from all protocols except BGP routes, which get a metric of 1. Furthermore, when the router redistributes from one OSPFv3 process to another OSPFv3 process on the same router, and if no default metric is specified, the metrics in one process are carried to the redistributing process.

BGP Considerations

The only connected routes affected by this command are the routes not specified by the **network** (BGP) command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause static routes to be redistributed into an OSPFv3 domain:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# redistribute isis level-1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	default-information originate (OSPFv3)	Redistributes routes into a routing domain.
	distribute-list prefix-list out	Filters the routes redistributed into OSPFv3 from other routing protocols.

retransmit-interval (OSPFv3)

To specify the time between link-state advertisement (LSA) retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) interface, use the **retransmit-interval** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

retransmit-interval *seconds*

no retransmit-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) between retransmissions. It must be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.

Defaults

If this command is not specified in interface configuration mode, then the interface adopts the retransmit interval parameter specified by the area.

If this command is not specified in area configuration mode, then the interface adopts the retransmit interval parameter specified by the process.

If this command is not specified at any level, then the default retransmit interval is 5 seconds.

Command Modes

Interface configuration
Area configuration
Router ospfv3 configuration
Virtual-link configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a router sends an LSA to its neighbor, it keeps the LSA until it receives the acknowledgment message. If the router receives no acknowledgment, it resends the LSA.

The setting of this parameter should be conservative, or needless retransmission results. The value should be larger for serial lines and virtual links.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the retransmit interval value to 8 seconds while in interface configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# retransmit-interval 8
```

router-id (OSPFv3)

To configure a router ID for the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing process, use the **router-id** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To cause the software to use the default method of determining the router ID, use the **no** form of this command.

router-id {*router-id*}

no router-id {*router-id*}

Syntax Description

<i>router-id</i>	32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Defaults

If this command is not configured, the router ID is the highest IP address for an interface on the router, with any loopback interface taking precedence.

Command Modes

Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

We recommend that you use the **router-id** command to explicitly specify a unique 32-bit numeric value for the router ID. This configuration ensures that OSPFv3 can function regardless of the interface address configuration.

OSPF attempts to obtain a router ID in the following ways (in order of preference):

1. The 32-bit numeric value specified by the OSPF **router-id** command in router configuration mode. (This value can be any 32-bit value. It is not restricted to the IPv4 addresses assigned to interfaces on this router, and need not be a routable IPv4 address.)
2. The 32-bit numeric value specified by the **router-id** command in global configuration mode. (This value must be an IPv4 address assigned to an interface on this router.)
3. The highest IPv4 address on a loopback interface in the system.
4. The primary IPv4 address of an interface over which this OSPF process is running. The first interface address in the OSPF interface is selected.

If the OSPFv3 process cannot obtain a router ID from any of these sources, the router issues the following error message:

```
%OSPFv3-4-NORTRID : OSPFv3 process 1 cannot run - configure a router ID for this process
```

At this point, OSPFv3 is effectively passive on all its interfaces. To run OSPFv3, make a router ID available by one of the methods described.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to assign the IP address of 10.0.0.10 to the OSPFv3 process 109:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 109
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# router-id 10.0.0.10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ospfv3 process	Resets an OSPFv3 router process without stopping and restarting it.

router ospfv3

To configure an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing process, use the **router ospfv3** command in global configuration mode. To terminate an OSPFv3 routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router ospfv3 *process-name*

no router ospfv3 *process-name*

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters.

Defaults

No OSPFv3 routing process is defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can specify multiple OSPFv3 routing processes in each router.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to instantiate an OSPFv3 routing process with a process name of 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
area (OSPFv3)	Defines an OSPFv3 area.
interface (OSPFv3)	Defines an OSPFv3 interface by type.

show ospfv3

To display general information about Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing processes, use the **show ospfv3** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show ospfv3 command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 1
```

```
Routing Process "ospfv3 test" with ID 3.3.3.3
It is an autonomous system boundary router
Redistributing External Routes from,
static
  Maximum number of redistributed prefixes 10240
  Threshold for warning message 75%
Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msec
Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF's 10000 msec
Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPF's 10000 msec
Initial LSA throttle delay 0 msec
Minimum hold time for LSA throttle 5000 msec
Maximum wait time for LSA throttle 5000 msec
Minimum LSA arrival 1000 msec
LSA group pacing timer 240 secs
```

■ show ospfv3

```

Interface flood pacing timer 33 msec
Retransmission pacing timer 66 msec
Maximum number of configured interfaces 255
Number of external LSA 1. Checksum Sum 0x004468
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
Area BACKBONE(0) (Inactive)
  Number of interfaces in this area is 1
  SPF algorithm executed 1 times
  Number of LSA 3. Checksum Sum 0x018109
  Number of DCbitless LSA 0
  Number of indication LSA 0
  Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
  Flood list length 0

```

Table 1 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1 *show ospfv3 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Routing Process “ospfv3 test” with ID	OSPFv3 process name.
It is	Types are internal, area border, or autonomous system boundary.
Redistributing External Routes from	Lists of redistributed routes, by protocol.
Maximum number of redistributed prefixes	Number of redistributed prefixes.
Threshold for warning message	Warning message threshold.
Initial SPF schedule delay	Delay time of SPF calculations.
Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF	Minimum hold time between consecutive SPF.
Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPF	Maximum wait time between consecutive SPF.
Initial LSA throttle delay	Delay time of LSA throttle.
Maximum hold time for LSA throttle	After initial throttle delay, the LSA generation is backed off by hold interval.
Maximum wait time for LSA throttle	Maximum throttle delay for LSA generation.
Minimum LSA arrival	Minimum LSA arrival.
LSA group pacing timer	Configured LSA group pacing timer (in seconds).
Interface flood pacing timer	Flooding pacing interval.
Retransmission pacing timer	Retransmission pacing interval.
Maximum number of configured interfaces	Maximum number of configured interfaces.
Number of external LSA	Number of external LSAs.
Number of areas in this router is	Number of areas configured for the router.
Number of interfaces in this area is	Number of interfaces in the area.

Table 1 *show ospfv3 Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
SPF algorithm executed <i>n</i> times	Times SPF algorithm was executed.
Number of LSA	Number of LSAs.
Number of DCbitless LSA	Number of DCbitless LSAs.
Number of indication LSA	Number of indication LSAs.
Number of DoNotAge LSA	Number of do-not-age LSAs.
Flood list length	Flood list length.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 border-routers

To display the internal Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing table entries to an area border router (ABR) and autonomous system boundary router (ASBR), use the **show ospfv3 border-routers** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospfv3 [process-name] border-routers [router-id]
```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>router-id</i>	(Optional) 32-bit router ID value specified in four-part, dotted-decimal notation.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 border-routers** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 border-routers
```

```
OSPFv3 1 Internal Routing Table
```

```
Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route
```

```
i 10.0.0.207 [1] via fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742, GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, ABR/ASBR, Area 1, SPF 3
```

```
i 10.0.0.207 [10] via fe80::204:c0ff:fe22:73fe, Ethernet0/0/0/0, ABR/ASBR, Area 0, SPF 7
```

[Table 2](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show ospf border-routers Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
i	Type of this route; i indicates an intra-area route, I an inter-area route.
10.0.0.207	Router ID of destination.
[1]	Cost of using this route.
fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742	Next-hop toward the destination.
GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0	Packets destined for fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742 are sent over GigabitEthernet interface 3/0/0/0.
ABR/ASBR	Router type of the destination; it is either an area border router (ABR) or autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) or both.
Area	Area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
SPF	Internal number of the shortest path first (SPF) calculation that installs this route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 database

To display lists of information related to the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) database for a specific router, use the **show ospfv3 database** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database**

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **adv-router** [*router-id*]]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **database-summary**

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **external** [*link-state-id*]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **external** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**adv-router** [*router-id*]]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **external** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**self-originate**]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **grace** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** [*router-id*]] **internal** [**self-originate**]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **inter-area prefix** [*link-state-id*]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **inter-area prefix** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**adv-router** [*router-id*]]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **inter-area prefix** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**self-originate**]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **inter-area router** [*link-state-id*]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **inter-area router** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**adv-router** [*router-id*]]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **inter-area router** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**self-originate**]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **link** [*link-state-id*]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **link** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**adv-router** [*router-id*]]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **link** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**self-originate**]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **network** [*link-state-id*]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **network** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**adv-router** [*router-id*]]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **network** [*link-state-id*] **internal** [**self-originate**]

show ospfv3 [*process-name* [*area-id*]] **database** **nssa-external** [*link-state-id*]

```

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [nssa-external] [link-state-id] [internal]
[adv-router [router-id]]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [nssa-external] [link-state-id] [internal]
[self-originate]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [prefix] [ref-lsa] [router | network]
[link-state-id] [internal] [adv-router [router-id]]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [prefix] [ref-lsa] [router | network]
[link-state-id] [internal] [self-originate]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [prefix] [link-state-id]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [prefix] [link-state-id] [internal] [adv-router
[router-id]]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [prefix] [link-state-id] [internal] [self-originate]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [router] [link-state-id]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [router] [adv-router [router-id]]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [router] [link-state-id] [internal] [self-originate]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [self-originate]

show ospfv3 [process-name [area-id]] database [unknown [area | as | link]] [link-state-id]
[internal] [adv-router [router-id]] [self-originate]

```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Defines the particular area.
adv-router [<i>router-id</i>]	(Optional) Displays all link-state advertisements (LSAs) of the specified router.
asbr-summary	(Optional) Displays information only about the Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) summary LSAs.
database-summary	(Optional) Displays how many of each type of LSA are in the database for each area and the total.
external	(Optional) Displays information only about external LSAs.
grace	(Optional) Displays information about the state for the graceful restart link.
internal	(Optional) Displays information only about internal LSAs.
self-originate	(Optional) Displays only self-originated LSAs (from the local router).
<i>link-state-id</i>	(Optional) LSA ID that uniquely identifies the LSA. For network LSAs and link LSAs, this ID is the interface ID of the link of the router originating the LSA.
inter-area prefix	(Optional) Displays information only about the interarea prefix LSAs.
inter-area router	(Optional) Displays information only about the interarea router LSAs.
link	(Optional) Displays information only about the link LSAs.

■ **show ospfv3 database**

network	(Optional) Displays information only about the network LSAs.
nssa-external	(Optional) Displays information only about the not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external LSAs.
prefix	(Optional) Displays information only about the prefix LSAs.
ref-lsa	(Optional) Displays referenced LSA information.
router	(Optional) Displays information only about the router LSAs.
unknown	(Optional) Displays information only about unknown LSAs.
area	(Optional) Displays information only about the area LSAs.
as	(Optional) Displays information only about the autonomous system LSAs.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The various forms of this command deliver information about different OSPFv3 link-state advertisements.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with no arguments or keywords:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database
```

```
OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.207) (Process ID 1)
```

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

ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Fragment ID	Link count	Bits
0.0.0.1	163	0x80000039	0	2	None
10.0.0.206	145	0x80000005	0	1	EB
10.0.0.207	151	0x80000004	0	1	EB
192.168.0.0	163	0x80000039	0	1	None

```
Net Link States (Area 0)
```

```

ADV Router    Age      Seq#      Link ID      Rtr count
10.0.0.207    152      0x80000002 1             3
192.168.0.0   163      0x80000039 1             2

Inter Area Prefix Link States (Area 0)

ADV Router    Age      Seq#      Prefix
10.0.0.206    195      0x80000001 3002::/56
10.0.0.207    197      0x80000001 3002::/56
10.0.0.206    195      0x80000001 3002::206/128
10.0.0.207    182      0x80000001 3002::206/128

Inter Area Router Link States (Area 0)

ADV Router    Age      Seq#      Link ID      Dest RtrID
10.0.0.207    182      0x80000001 167772366    10.0.0.206
10.0.0.206    182      0x80000001 167772367    10.0.0.207

Link (Type-8) Link States (Area 0)

ADV Router    Age      Seq#      Link ID      Interface
0.0.0.1       163      0x80000039 1            Et0/0/0/0
10.0.0.207    202      0x80000001 1            Et0/0/0/0
10.0.0.206    200      0x80000001 2            Et0/0/0/0

Intra Area Prefix Link States (Area 0)

ADV Router    Age      Seq#      Link ID      Ref-lstype  Ref-LSID
192.168.0.0   163      0x80000039 0            0x2002      1
192.168.0.0   163      0x80000039 1            0x2001      0
10.0.0.207    157      0x80000001 1001         0x2002      1

```

Table 3 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show ospfv3 database Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
ADV Router	ID of advertising router.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Fragment ID	Router LSA fragment ID.
Link count	Number of links described.
Bits	B indicates that the router is an area border router. E indicates that the router is an autonomous system boundary router. V indicates that the router is a virtual link endpoint. W indicates that the router is a wildcard multicast receiver.
Link ID	Unique LSA ID.
Rtr count	Number of routers attached to the link.
Prefix	Prefix of the route being described.
Dest RtrID	Router ID of the router being described.
Interface	Link described by the LSA.
Ref-lstype	LSA type of the LSA being referenced.
Ref-LSID	LSA ID of the LSA being referenced.

show ospfv3 database

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **external** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database external

OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)

Type-5 AS External Link States

LS age: 189
LS Type: AS External Link
Link State ID: 0
Advertising Router: 10.0.0.206
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0xa303
Length: 36
Prefix Address: 2222::
Prefix Length: 56, Options: None
Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
Metric: 20
External Route Tag: 0
```

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show ospfv3 database external Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Advertising Router	ID of Advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	LS checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Prefix Address	IPv6 address prefix of the route being described.
Prefix Length	Length of the IPv6 address prefix.
Metric Type	External type.
Metric	Link-state metric.
External Route Tag	External route tag, a 32-bit field attached to each external route. This tag is not used by the OSPFv3 protocol itself.

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **inter-area prefix** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database inter-area prefix

OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)

Inter Area Prefix Link States (Area 0)

LS age: 715
LS Type: Inter Area Prefix Links
```

```

Link State ID: 0
Advertising Router: 10.0.0.206
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0x3cb5
Length: 36
Metric: 1
Prefix Address: 3002::
Prefix Length: 56, Options: None

```

Table 5 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show ospfv3 database inter-area prefix Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Advertising Router	ID of advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Metric	Link-state metric.
Prefix Address	IPv6 prefix of the route being described.
Prefix Length	IPv6 prefix length of the route being described.
Options	LA indicates that the prefix is a local address. MC indicates the prefix is multicast capable. NU indicates that the prefix is not unicast capable. P indicates that the prefix should be propagated at a not-so-stubby area (NSSA) area border.

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **inter-area router** keyword:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database inter-area router

      OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)

      Inter Area Router Link States (Area 0)

LS age: 1522
Options: (V6-Bit E-Bit R-bit DC-Bit)
LS Type: Inter Area Router Links
Link State ID: 167772366
Advertising Router: 10.0.0.207
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0xcaae
Length: 32
Metric: 1
Destination Router ID: 10.0.0.206

```

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show ospfv3 database inter-area router Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only): DC—Supports demand circuits. E—Capable of processing external LSAs. MC—Forwards IP multicast. N—Supports Type 7 LSAs. R—Router is active. V6—Include in IPv6 routing calculations.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.)
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSAs.
Metric	Link-state metric.
Destination Router ID	Router ID of the router being described.

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **link** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database link

      OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)

      Link (Type-8) Link States (Area 0)

LS age: 620
Options: (V6-Bit E-Bit R-bit DC-Bit)
LS Type: Link-LSA (Interface: Ethernet0/0/0/0)
Link State ID: 1 (Interface ID)
Advertising Router: 10.0.0.207
LS Seq Number: 80000003
Checksum: 0x7235
Length: 56
Router Priority: 1
Link Local Address: fe80::204:c0ff:fe22:73fe
Number of Prefixes: 1
Prefix Address: 7002::
Prefix Length: 56, Options: None
```

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show ospfv3 database link Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only): DC—Supports demand circuits. E—Capable of processing external LSAs. MC—Forwards IP multicast. N—Supports type-7 LSAs. R—Router is active. V6—Include in IPv6 routing calculations.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID (Interface ID).
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSAs.
Router Priority	Interface priority of originating router.
Link Local Address	Link local address of the interface.
Number of Prefixes	Number of prefixes associated with the link.
Prefix Address and Length	List of prefixes associated with the link.
Options	LA indicates that the prefix is a local address. MC indicates that the prefix is multicast capable. NU indicates that the prefix is not unicast capable. P indicates that the prefix should be propagated at an NSSA area border.

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **network** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database network
```

```
OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)
```

```
Net Link States (Area 0)
```

```
LS age: 1915
Options: (V6-Bit E-Bit R-bit DC-Bit)
LS Type: Network Links
Link State ID: 1 (Interface ID of Designated Router)
Advertising Router: 10.0.0.207
LS Seq Number: 80000004
Checksum: 0x4330
Length: 36
    Attached Router: 10.0.0.207
    Attached Router: 0.0.0.1
    Attached Router: 10.0.0.206
```

Table 8 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show ospfv3 database network Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID 1	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only): DC—Supports demand circuits. E—Capable of processing external LSAs. MC—Forwards IP multicast. N—Supports Type 7 LSAs. R—Router is active. V6—Include in IPv6 routing calculations.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID of the designated router.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Attached Router	List of routers attached to the network, by router ID.

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **prefix** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database prefix

      OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)

      Intra Area Prefix Link States (Area 1)

Routing Bit Set on this LSA
LS age: 356
LS Type: Intra-Area-Prefix-LSA
Link State ID: 0
Advertising Router: 10.0.0.206
LS Seq Number: 8000001e
Checksum: 0xcdaa
Length: 44
Referenced LSA Type: 2001
Referenced Link State ID: 0
Referenced Advertising Router: 10.0.0.206
Number of Prefixes: 1
Prefix Address: 8006::
Prefix Length: 56, Options: None, Metric: 1
```

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show ospfv3 database prefix Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID 1	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID of the designated router.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Referenced LSA Type	Router LSA or network LSA of the prefixes referenced.
Referenced Link State ID	Link-state ID of the router or network LSA.
Referenced Advertising Router	Advertising router of the referenced LSA.
Number of Prefixes	Number of prefixes listed in the LSA.
Prefix Address	Prefix associated with the router or network.
Prefix Length	Length of the prefix.
Options	LA indicates that the prefix is a local address. MC indicates that the prefix is multicast capable. NU indicates that the prefix is not unicast capable. P indicates the prefix should be propagated at an NSSA area border.
Metric	Cost of the prefix.

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 database** command with the **router** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 database router
```

```
OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.0.0.206) (Process ID 1)
```

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

```
LS age: 814
Options: (V6-Bit E-Bit R-bit)
LS Type: Router Links
Link State ID: 0
Advertising Router: 0.0.0.1
LS Seq Number: 8000003c
Checksum: 0x51ca
Length: 56
Number of Links: 2

Link connected to: a Transit Network
Link Metric: 10
Local Interface ID: 1
Neighbor (DR) Interface ID: 1
Neighbor (DR) Router ID: 10.0.0.207
```

show ospfv3 database

```

Link connected to: a Transit Network
Link Metric: 10
Local Interface ID: 2
Neighbor (DR) Interface ID: 1
Neighbor (DR) Router ID: 10.0.0.0

```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show ospfv3 database router Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
OSPFv3 Router with ID	Router ID number.
Process ID 1	OSPFv3 process name.
LS age	Link-state age.
Options	Type of service options (Type 0 only): DC—Supports demand circuits. E—Capable of processing external LSAs. MC—Forwards IP multicast. N—Supports Type 7 LSAs. R—Router is active. V6—Include in IPv6 routing calculations.
LS Type	Link-state type.
Link State ID	Link-state ID of the designated router.
Advertising Router	ID of the advertising router.
LS Seq Number	Link-state sequence (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Link-state checksum (Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA).
Length	Length (in bytes) of the LSA.
Link connected to	The type of network to which this interface is connected. Values are: - Another Router (point-to-point). - A Transit Network. - A Virtual Link.
Link Metric	OSPF cost of using this link.
Local Interface ID	Number that uniquely identifies an interface on a router.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 flood-list

To display a list of Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) link-state advertisements (LSAs) waiting to be flooded over an interface, use the **show ospfv3 flood-list** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name*] [*area-id*] **flood-list** [*interface-type interface-instance*]

Syntax Description	
<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Identifies the particular area.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a Route Processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

■ **show ospfv3 flood-list****Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospfv3 flood-list** command to display OSPFv3 packet pacing.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following sample output from the **show ospfv3 flood-list** command shows three entries for the OSPFv3 1 process running over GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 flood-list GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
```

```
Flood Lists for OSPFv3 1
```

```
Interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, Queue length 3
Link state retransmission due in 24 msec
```

```
Displaying 3 entries from flood list:
```

Type	LS ID	ADV RTR	Seq NO	Age	Checksum
3	0.0.0.199	10.0.0.207	0x80000002	3600	0x00c924
3	0.0.0.200	10.0.0.207	0x80000002	3600	0x008966
4	10.0.0.206	10.0.0.207	0x80000008	0	0x001951

[Table 11](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show ospfv3 flood-list Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0	Interface for which information is displayed.
Queue length	Number of LSAs waiting to be flooded.
Link state retransmission due in	Length of time before next link-state transmission.
Type	Type of LSA.
LS ID	Link-state ID of the LSA.
ADV RTR	IP address of advertising router.
Seq NO	Sequence number of LSA.
Age	Age of LSA (in seconds).
Checksum	Checksum of LSA.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 interface

To display Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) interface information, use the **show ospfv3 interface** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name*] [*area-id*] **interface** [*interface-type interface-instance*]

Syntax Description	
<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Identifies the particular area.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospfv3 interface** command when the adjacency between two neighboring routers is not forming. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the output to check the physical link and line protocol status and to confirm that the network type and timer intervals match those of the neighboring routers.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 interface** command when GigabitEthernet interface 0/2/0/0 is specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0

GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Link Local address fe80::203:a0ff:fe9d:f3fe, Interface ID 2
  Area 0, Process ID 1, Instance ID 0, Router ID 10.0.0.206
  Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 10.0.0.207, local address fe80::204:c0ff:fe22:73fe
  Backup Designated router (ID) 10.0.0.206, local address fe80::203:a0ff:fe9d:f3fe
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:06
  Index 0/2/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0(0)/0(0)/0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 2, maximum is 9
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 1 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.0.207 (Designated Router)
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

Table 12 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show ospfv3 interface Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0	Status of the physical link and operational status of the protocol.
Link Local Address	Interface link local address and interface ID.
Area	OSPFv3 area ID, process ID, instance ID, and router ID.
Transmit Delay	Transmit delay and interface state.
Designated Router	Designated router ID and respective interface IPv6 address.
Backup Designated router	Backup designated router ID and respective interface IPv6 address.
Timer intervals configured	Configuration of timer intervals.
Hello	Number of seconds until next hello packet is sent over this interface.
Index	Link, area and autonomous system flood indexes, and number of flood queue entries.

Table 12 *show ospfv3 interface Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Next 0(0)/0(0)/0(0)	Next link, area and autonomous system flood information, data pointer, and index.
Last flood scan length	Length of last flood scan.
Last flood scan time	Time of last flood scan (in milliseconds).
Neighbor Count	Count of network neighbors and list of adjacent neighbors.
Suppress hello	Count of neighbors suppressing hello messages.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 neighbor

To display Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) neighbor information on an individual interface basis, use the **show ospfv3 neighbor** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospfv3 [process-name] [area-id] neighbor [interface-type interface-instance] [neighbor-id]
[detail]
```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a Route Processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) Neighbor router ID.
detail	(Optional) Displays all neighbors given in detail (lists all neighbors).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospfv3 neighbor** command when the adjacency between two neighboring routers is not forming. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ospfv3 neighbor** command showing two lines of summary information for each neighbor:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 neighbor
```

```
Neighbors for OSPFv3 1
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Interface ID	Interface
10.0.0.207	1	FULL/ -	00:00:35	3	GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
Neighbor is up for 01:08:05					
10.0.0.207	1	FULL/DR	00:00:35	2	Ethernet0/0/0/0
Neighbor is up for 01:08:05					

```
Total neighbor count: 2
```

[Table 13](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show ospfv3 neighbor Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
ID	Neighbor router ID.
Pri	Router priority for designated router election. A router with a priority of 0 is never elected as the designated router or backup designated router.
State	OSPFv3 state.
Dead Time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPFv3 declares the neighbor dead.
Interface ID	Number that uniquely identifies an interface on a router.
Interface	Name of the interface that connects to this neighbor.
Neighbor is up	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPFv3 neighbor has been up.

The following is sample output showing summary information about the neighbor that matches the neighbor ID:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 neighbor 10.0.0.207
```

```
Neighbors for OSPFv3 1
```

```
Neighbor 10.0.0.207
  In the area 0 via interface Ethernet0/0/0/0
  Neighbor: interface-id 2, link-local address fe80::204:c0ff:fe22:73fe
```

show ospfv3 neighbor

```

Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
DR is 10.0.0.207 BDR is 10.0.0.206
Options is 0x13
Dead timer due in 00:00:38
Neighbor is up for 01:09:21
Index 0/1/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
First 0(0)/0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)/0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

```

```

Neighbor 10.0.0.207
  In the area 1 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
  Neighbor: interface-id 3, link-local address fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  Options is 0x13
  Dead timer due in 00:00:38
  Neighbor is up for 01:09:21
  Index 0/1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
  First 0(0)/0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)/0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

```

Total neighbor count: 2

Table 14 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show ospfv3 neighbor 10.0.0.207 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPFv3 neighbor is known.
link-local address	Link local address of the interface.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPFv3 state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates that area is not a stub; 0 indicates that area is a stub.)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPFv3 declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that OSPFv3 neighbor has been up.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

The following sample output shows the neighbors that match the neighbor ID on the interface when the interface along with the neighbor ID is specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 10.0.0.207
```

```
Neighbors for OSPFv3 1
```

```

Neighbor 10.0.0.207
  In the area 0 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
  Neighbor: interface-id 2, link-local address fe80::204:c0ff:fe22:73fe
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.0.0.207 BDR is 10.0.0.206
  Options is 0x13
  Dead timer due in 00:00:39
  Neighbor is up for 01:11:21
  Index 0/1/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
  First 0(0)/0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)/0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

```

Total neighbor count: 1

Table 15 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 10.0.0.207 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPFv3 neighbor is known.
link-local address	Link local address of the interface.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPFv3 state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates that area is not a stub; 0 indicates that area is a stub.)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPFv3 declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that OSPFv3 neighbor has been up.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

The following sample output shows all neighbors on the interface when the interface is specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
```

Neighbors for OSPFv3 1

```

Neighbor ID    Pri   State           Dead Time   Interface ID  Interface
10.0.0.207     1    FULL/DR         00:00:37    2             GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
  Neighbor is up for 01:12:33

```

Total neighbor count: 1

Table 16 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16 *show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor ID	Neighbor router ID.
Pri	Router priority for designated router election. A router with a priority of 0 is never elected as the designated router or backup designated router.
State	OSPF state.
Dead Time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPF declares the neighbor dead.
Interface ID	Number that uniquely identifies an interface on a router.
Interface	Name of the interface that connects to this neighbor.
Neighbor is up	Amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPF neighbor has been up.

The following is sample output showing detailed neighbor information for GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 detail
```

```
Neighbors for OSPFv3 1
```

```
Neighbor 10.0.0.207
  In the area 0 via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1
  Neighbor: interface-id 2, link-local address fe80::204:c0ff:fe22:73fe
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.0.0.207 BDR is 10.0.0.206
  Options is 0x13
  Dead timer due in 00:00:39
  Neighbor is up for 01:13:40
  Index 0/1/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
  First 0(0)/0(0)/0(0) Next 0(0)/0(0)/0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

```
Total neighbor count: 1
```

Table 17 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17 *show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
In the area	Area and interface through which the OSPFv3 neighbor is known.
link-local address	Link local address of the interface.
Neighbor priority	Router priority of neighbor and neighbor state.
State	OSPFv3 state.
state changes	Number of state changes for this neighbor.
DR is	Neighbor ID of the designated router.
BDR is	Neighbor ID of the backup designated router.

Table 17 *show ospfv3 neighbor GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/1 detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Options	Hello packet options field contents. (E-bit only; possible values are 0 and 2; 2 indicates that area is not a stub; 0 indicates that area is a stub.)
Dead timer	Time (in hh:mm:ss) to elapse before OSPFv3 declares the neighbor dead.
Neighbor is up	Time (in hh:mm:ss) that the OSPFv3 neighbor has been up.
Index	Index and the remaining lines of this command give detailed information about flooding information received from the neighbor.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 request-list

To display the first ten link-state requests pending that the local router is making to the specified Open Shortest Path First Versi

on 3 (OSPFv3) neighbor and interface, use the **show ospfv3 request-list** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospfv3 [process-name] [area-id] request-list [interface-type interface-instance]
[neighbor-id]
```

Syntax Description

<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a Route Processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) Router ID of the OSPFv3 neighbor. This argument must be in 32-bit dotted-decimal notation, similar to an IPv4 address.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

■ show ospfv3 request-list

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might use this command when the databases of two neighboring routers are out of synchronization or if the adjacency is not forming between them. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the list to determine if one router is trying to request a particular database update. Entries that appear to be suspended in the list usually indicate that updates are not being delivered. One possible reason for this behavior is a maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch between the routers.

You might also look at this list to make sure it is not corrupted. The list should refer to database entries that actually exist.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples The following sample output shows request lists for neighbor 10.0.0.207 on the OSPFv3 1 process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 1 request-list 10.0.0.207 GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
```

Request Lists for OSPFv3 1

Neighbor 10.0.0.207, interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 address fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742

Type	LS ID	ADV RTR	Seq NO	Age	Checksum
1	192.168.58.17	192.168.58.17	0x80000012	12	0x0036f3
2	192.168.58.68	192.168.58.17	0x80000012	12	0x00083f

Table 18 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18 show ospfv3 request-list Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Router ID of the neighboring router.
interface	Name of the interface that connects to this neighbor.
address	IPv6 address of the neighbor.
Type	Type of link-state advertisement (LSA).
LS ID	Link-state ID of the LSA.
ADV RTR	Router ID of the advertising router.
Seq NO	Sequence number of the LSA.

Table 18 *show ospfv3 request-list Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Age	Age of the LSA (in seconds).
Checksum	Checksum of the LSA.

 show ospfv3 request-list

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.
	show ospfv3	Displays the first ten link-state entries in the retransmission list that the local router sends to the specified neighbor over the specified interface.
	retransmission-list	

show ospfv3 retransmission-list

To display the first ten link-state entries in the retransmission list that the local router sends to the specified neighbor over the specified interface, use the **show ospfv3 retransmission-list** command in EXEC mode.

```
show ospfv3 [process-name] [area-id] retransmission-list [interface-type interface-instance] [neighbor-id]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
<i>area-id</i>	(Optional) Area ID. If you do not specify an area, all areas are displayed.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash mark between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) IP address of the OSPFv3 neighbor.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You might use this command when the databases of two neighboring routers are out of synchronization or if the adjacency is not forming between them. Adjacency means that the routers synchronize their databases when they discover each other.

You can look at the list to determine if one router is trying to request a particular database update. Entries that appear to be suspended in the list usually indicate that updates are not being delivered. One possible reason for this behavior is a maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch between the routers.

You might also look at this list to make sure it is not corrupted. The list should refer to database entries that actually exist.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read

Examples

The following sample output shows the retransmission list for neighbor 10.0.124.4 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 retransmission-list 10.0.124.4 GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
```

```
Neighbor 10.0.124.4, interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 address fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
```

[Table 19](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19 *show ospfv3 retransmission-list 10.0.124.4 GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Router ID of the neighboring router.
interface	Name of the interface that connects to this neighbor.
address	IPv6 address of the neighbor.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.
show ospfv3 request-list	Displays the first ten link-state requests pending that the local router is making to the specified neighbor and interface.

show ospfv3 routes

To display the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) route table, use the **show ospfv3 routes** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name*] **routes** [**external** | **connected**] [*ipv6-prefix/prefix-length*]

show ospfv3 [*process-name*] **routes summary**

Syntax Description	<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospf command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.
	external	(Optional) Displays routes redistributed from other protocols.
	connected	(Optional) Displays connected routes.
	<i>ipv6-prefix</i>	(Optional) IP Version 6 (IPv6) prefix, which limits output to a specific route. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373, in which the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
	<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value.
	summary	Displays a summary of the route table.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospfv3 routes** command to display the OSPFv3 private routing table (which contains only routes calculated by OSPFv3). If there is something wrong with a route in the Routing Information Base (RIB), check the OSPFv3 copy of the route to determine if it matches the RIB contents. If it does not match, there is a synchronization problem between OSPFv3 and the RIB. If the routes match and the route is incorrect, OSPFv3 has made an error in its routing calculation.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples

The following sample output shows the route table for OSPFv3 process 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 1 routes

Route Table for OSPFv3 1 with ID 10.3.4.2

* 3000:11:22::/64, Inter, cost 21/0, area 1
  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
  10.0.0.207/200
* 3000:11:22:1::/64, Inter, cost 31/0, area 1
  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
  10.0.0.207/1
* 3333::/56, Ext2, cost 20/1, P:0 F:0
  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
  10.0.0.207/0
* 6050::/56, Ext2, cost 20/1, P:0 F:0
  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
  10.0.0.207/1
* 7002::/56, Intra, cost 10/0, area 0
  Ethernet0/0/0/0, connected

* 3000:11:22::/64, Inter, cost 21/0, area 1
  GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742
  10.0.0.207/200
```

[Table 20](#) describes the significant fields in the display.

Table 20 *show ospfv3 1 route Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
3000:11:22::/64	Route prefix to the local router.
Inter	Prefix 3000:11:22::/64 is interarea.
cost 21/0	Sum of the link costs required to reach prefix 3000:11:22::/64. 0. In this example, 20 is the external cost.
GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0	Packets destined for prefix 3000:11:22::/64 are sent over the GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 interface.
fe80::3034:30ff:fe33:3742	Next-hop router on the path to prefix 3000:11:22::/64.
10.0.0.207	Router 10.0.0.207 is the router that advertised this route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show ospfv3 summary-prefix

To display Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) aggregated summary address information, use the **show ospfv3 summary-prefix** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name*] **summary-prefix**

Syntax Description	<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is configured using the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show ospfv3 summary-prefix** command if you configured summarization of external routes with the **summary-prefix** command and you want to display configured summary addresses.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples	The following sample output shows the summary prefix address for the OSPFv3 1 process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 1 summary-prefix
```

```
OSPFv3 Process 1, Summary-prefix
```

```
4004:f000::/32 Metric 20, Type 2, Tag 0
```

[Table 21](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21 *show ospfv3 1 summary-prefix Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
4004:f000::/32	Summary prefix designated for a range of IPv6 prefixes. The length of the IPv6 prefix.
Metric	Metric used to advertise the summary routes.
Type	External link-state advertisements (LSAs) metric type.
Tag	Tag value that can be used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution through route maps.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.
summary-prefix (OSPFv3)	Creates aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into OSPFv3.

show ospfv3 virtual-links

To display parameters and the current state of Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) virtual links, use the **show ospfv3 virtual-links** command in EXEC mode.

show ospfv3 [*process-name*] **virtual-links**

Syntax Description	<i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Name that uniquely identifies an OSPFv3 routing process. The process name is defined by the router ospfv3 command. If this argument is included, only information for the specified routing process is displayed.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. The information displayed in the show ospfv3 virtual-links command is useful in debugging OSPFv3 routing operations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples	The following sample output shows the virtual links for the OSPFv3 1 process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospfv3 1 virtual-links
```

```
Virtual Links for OSPFv3 1
Virtual Link to router 172.31.101.2 is up
  Interface ID 16, IPv6 address 3002::206
  Transit area 0.0.0.1, via interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0, Cost of using 11
  Transmit Delay is 5 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 0:00:08
  Adjacency State FULL
```

[Table 22](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22 *show ospfv3 virtual-links Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Virtual Link to router <> is up	Specifies the OSPFv3 neighbor, and if the link to that neighbor is up or down.
Interface ID	ID of the virtual link interface.
IPv6 address	IPv6 address of virtual link endpoint.
Transit area	Transit area through which the virtual link is formed.
via interface GigabitEthernet	Interface through which the virtual link is formed.
Cost of using	Cost of reaching the OSPF neighbor through the virtual link.
Transmit Delay is	Transmit delay on the virtual link.
State POINT_TO_POINT	State of the OSPFv3 neighbor.
Timer intervals	Various timer intervals configured for the link.
Hello due in	When the next hello message is expected from the neighbor (in hh:mm:ss).
Adjacency State	Adjacency state between the neighbors.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospfv3	Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.

show protocols (OSPFv3)

To display information about the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) process running on the router, use the **show protocols** command in EXEC mode.

show protocols [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] [**all** | *protocol*]

Syntax Description		
afi-all	(Optional)	Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional)	Specifies an IPv4 address family.
ipv6	(Optional)	Specifies an IPv6 address family.
all	(Optional)	Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional)	Specifies a routing protocol. For the IPv4 address family, the options are • bgp • eigrp • isis • ospf • rip For the IPv6 address family, the options are • bgp • eigrp • isis • ospfv3

Defaults The default address family is IPv4.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read

Examples

The following example is sample output from the **show protocols** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols ipv6 ospfv3
```

```
Routing Protocol OSPFv3 1
  Router Id:10.0.0.1
  Distance:110
  Redistribution:
    None
  Area 0
    GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/2
    Loopback1
```

[Table 23](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23 *show protocols Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Router Id	Router ID of the OSPFv3 process.
Distance	Administrative distance for the protocol. This distance determines the priority the Routing Information Base (RIB) gives to the routes, as opposed to other protocols, for example, IS-IS.
Redistribution	Protocols from which this OSPFv3 process is redistributing routes.
Area	OSPFv3 areas defined in this process, followed by their associated interfaces.

stub (OSPFv3)

To define an area as a stub area for Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3), use the **stub** command in area configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

stub [**no-summary**]

no stub

Syntax Description	no-summary	(Optional) Prevents an area border router (ABR) from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area. Areas with this option are known as <i>totally stubby</i> areas.

Defaults	No stub area is defined.

Command Modes	Area configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. You must configure the stub command on all routers in the stub area. Use the default-cost area command on the ABR of a stub area to specify the cost of the default route advertised into the stub area by the ABR. Two stub area router configuration commands exist: the stub and default-cost commands. In all routers attached to the stub area, the area should be configured as a stub area using the stub command. Use the default-cost command only on an ABR attached to the stub area. The default-cost command provides the metric for the summary default route generated by the ABR into the stub area. To further reduce the number of link-state advertisements (LSAs) sent into a stub area, you can configure the no-summary keyword on the ABR to prevent it from sending summary LSAs (LSA Type 3) into the stub area. A stub area does not accept information about routes external to the autonomous system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to create stub area 5 and specifies a cost of 20 for the default summary route sent into this stub area:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 201  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 5  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# stub  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# default-cost 20
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
default-cost (OSPFv3)	Specifies a cost for the default summary route sent into a stub area.

summary-prefix (OSPFv3)

To create aggregate addresses for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) protocol, use the **summary-prefix** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To stop summarizing redistributed routes, use the **no** form of the command.

summary-prefix *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**not-advertise**] [**tag** *tag*]

no summary-prefix *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length*

Syntax Description	<i>ipv6-prefix</i>	Summary prefix designated for a range of IP Version 6 (IPv6) prefixes. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373, where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
	<i>/prefix-length</i>	Length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value.
	not-advertise	(Optional) Suppresses summary routes that match the address and mask pair from being advertised.
	tag <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies a tag value that can be used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution.

Defaults
When this command is not used in router configuration mode, aggregate addresses are not created for routes being redistributed from another routing protocol into the OSPFv3 protocol.

Command Modes
Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines
To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **summary-prefix** command to cause an OSPFv3 Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) to advertise one external route as an aggregate for all redistributed routes that are covered by the address. This command summarizes only routes from other routing protocols that are being redistributed into OSPFv3.

You can use this command multiple times to summarize multiple groups of addresses. The metric used to advertise the summary is the lowest metric of all the more specific routes. This command helps reduce the size of the routing table.

■ summary-prefix (OSPFv3)

If you want to summarize routes between OSPFv3 areas, use the **range** command.

Task ID**Task ID****Operations**

ospf

read, write

Examples

In the following example, if summary prefix 4004:f000:132 is configured and routes 4004:f000:1::/64, 4004:f000:2::/64, and 4004:f000:3::/64 are redistributed into OSPFv3; only route 4004:f000::/32 is advertised in an external link-state advertisement:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# summary-prefix 4004:f000::/32
```

Related Commands**Command****Description**[range \(OSPFv3\)](#)

Consolidates and summarizes routes at an area boundary.

timers lsa arrival

To set the minimum interval at which the software accepts the same link-state advertisement (LSA) from Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) neighbors, use the **timers lsa arrival** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers lsa arrival *milliseconds*

no timers lsa arrival

Syntax Description	<i>milliseconds</i>	Minimum delay (in milliseconds) that must pass between acceptance of the same LSA arriving from neighbors. Range is 0 to 60000 milliseconds.

Defaults	1000 milliseconds

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **timers lsa arrival** command to control the minimum interval for accepting the same LSA. The same LSA is an LSA instance that contains the same LSA ID number, LSA type, and advertising router ID. If an instance of the same LSA arrives sooner than the interval that is set, the LSA is dropped.

We recommended that the *milliseconds* value of the **timers lsa arrival** command be less than or equal to the *hold-interval* value of the **timers throttle lsa all** command for the neighbor.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to set the minimum interval for accepting the same LSA at 2000 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers throttle lsa all 200 10000 45000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers lsa arrival 2000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
timers throttle lsa all (OSPFv3)	Sets rate-limiting values for LSAs being generated.

timers pacing flood

To configure link-state advertisement (LSA) flood packet pacing, use the **timers pacing flood** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To restore the default flood packet pacing value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers pacing flood *milliseconds*

no timers pacing flood

Syntax Description	<i>milliseconds</i>	Time (in milliseconds) at which LSAs in the flooding queue are paced in between updates. Range is 5 milliseconds to 100 milliseconds.

Defaults	<i>milliseconds: 33</i>

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Configuring OSPFv3 flood pacing timers allows you to control interpacket spacing between consecutive link-state update packets in the OSPF transmission queue. Use the **timers pacing flood** command to control the rate at which LSA updates occur, thereby preventing high CPU or buffer utilization that can result when an area is flooded with a very large number of LSAs.

The default settings for OSPFv3 packet pacing timers are suitable for the majority of OSPFv3 deployments. Do not change the packet pacing timers unless all other options to meet OSPFv3 packet flooding requirements have been exhausted. Specifically, network operators should prefer summarization, stub area usage, queue tuning, and buffer tuning before changing the default flood timers. Furthermore, no guidelines exist for changing timer values; each OSPFv3 deployment is unique and should be considered individually. The network operator assumes risks associated with changing the default flood timer values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure LSA flood packet-pacing updates to occur in 55-millisecond intervals for OSPFv3 routing process 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers pacing flood 55
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospfv3	Displays general information about OSPFv3 routing processes.
timers pacing lsa-group	Changes the interval at which OSPFv3 link-state advertisements (LSAs) are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged
timers pacing retransmission	Configures LSA retransmission packet pacing.

timers pacing lsa-group

To change the interval at which Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) link-state advertisements (LSAs) are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged, use the **timers pacing lsa-group** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers pacing lsa-group *seconds*

no timers pacing lsa-group

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Interval (in seconds) at which LSAs are grouped and refreshed, checksummed, or aged. Range is 10 to 1800 seconds.

Defaults	<i>seconds</i> : 240 OSPFv3 LSA group pacing is enabled by default.

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **timers pacing lsa-group** command to control the rate at which LSA updates occur so that high CPU or buffer utilization that can occur when an area is flooded with a very large number of LSAs can be reduced. The default settings for OSPFv3 packet pacing timers are suitable for the majority of deployments. Do not change the packet pacing timers unless all other options to meet OSPFv3 packet flooding requirements have been exhausted. Specifically, network operators should prefer summarization, stub area usage, queue tuning, and buffer tuning before changing the default flooding timers. Furthermore, no guidelines exist for changing timer values; each OSPFv3 deployment is unique and should be considered individually. The network operator assumes the risks associated with changing the default timer values.

Cisco IOS XR software groups the periodic refresh of LSAs to improve the LSA packing density for the refreshes in large topologies. The group timer controls the interval used for group refreshment of LSAs; however, this timer does not change the frequency that individual LSAs are refreshed (the default refresh rate is every 30 minutes).

The duration of the LSA group pacing is inversely proportional to the number of LSAs the router is handling. For example, if you have about 10,000 LSAs, decreasing the pacing interval would benefit you. If you have a very small database (40 to 100 LSAs), increasing the pacing interval to 10 to 20 minutes might benefit you slightly.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OSPFv3 group packet-pacing updates between LSA groups to occur in 60-second intervals for OSPFv3 routing process 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers pacing lsa-group 60
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ospfv3	Displays general information about OSPFv3 routing processes.
	timers pacing flood	Configures LSA flood packet pacing.
	timers pacing retransmission	Configures LSA retransmission packet pacing.

timers pacing retransmission

To configure link-state advertisement (LSA) retransmission packet pacing, use the **timers pacing retransmission** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To restore the default retransmission packet pacing value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers pacing retransmission *milliseconds*

no timers pacing retransmission

Syntax Description	<i>milliseconds</i>	Time (in milliseconds) at which LSAs in the retransmission queue are paced. Range is 5 milliseconds to 100 milliseconds.

Defaults	<i>milliseconds</i> : 66

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **timers pacing retransmission** command to control interpacket spacing between consecutive link-state update packets in the OSPFv3 retransmission queue. This command controls the rate at which LSA updates occur. When an area is flooded with a very large number of LSAs, the LSA updates can result in high CPU or buffer utilization. Using this command reduces CPU or buffer utilization.

The default settings for OSPFv3 packet retransmission pacing timers are suitable for the majority of deployments. Do not change the packet retransmission pacing timers unless all other options to meet OSPFv3 packet flooding requirements have been exhausted. Specifically, network operators should prefer summarization, stub area usage, queue tuning, and buffer tuning before changing the default flooding timers. Furthermore, no guidelines exist for changing timer values; each OSPFv3 deployment is unique and should be considered individually. The network operator assumes risks associated with changing the default packet retransmission pacing timer values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure LSA flood pacing updates to occur in 55-millisecond intervals for OSPFv3 routing process 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers pacing retransmission 55
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospfv3	Displays general information about OSPFv3 routing processes.
timers pacing flood	Configures LSA flood packet pacing.
timers pacing lsa-group	Changes the interval at which OSPFv3 LSAs are collected into a group and refreshed, checksummed, or aged.

timers throttle lsa all (OSPFv3)

To set rate-limiting values for Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) link-state advertisement (LSA) generation, use the **timers throttle lsa all** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

timers throttle lsa all *start-interval hold-interval max-interval*

no timers throttle lsa all

Syntax Description	<i>start-interval</i>	Minimum delay (in milliseconds) for the generation of LSAs. The first instance of LSA is always generated immediately upon a local OSPFv3 topology change. The generation of the next LSA is not before the start interval. Range is 0 to 600000 milliseconds.
	<i>hold-interval</i>	Incremental time (in milliseconds). This value is used to calculate the subsequent rate limiting times for LSA generation. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
	<i>max-interval</i>	Maximum wait time (in milliseconds) between generation of the same LSA. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
Defaults	<i>start-interval</i> : 500 milliseconds <i>hold-interval</i> : 5000 milliseconds <i>max-interval</i> : 5000 milliseconds	
Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. The “same LSA” is defined as an LSA instance that contains the same LSA ID number, LSA type, and advertising router ID. We recommended that you keep the <i>milliseconds</i> value of the timers lsa arrival command less than or equal to the <i>hold-interval</i> value of the timers throttle lsa all command.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to customize OSPFv3 LSA throttling so that the start interval is 200 milliseconds, the hold interval is 10,000 milliseconds, and the maximum interval is 45,000 milliseconds. The minimum interval between instances of receiving the same LSA is 2000 milliseconds.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers throttle lsa all 200 10000 45000  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers lsa arrival 2000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospfv3	Displays general information about OSPFv3 routing processes.
timers lsa arrival	Sets the minimum interval at which the software accepts the same LSA from OSPFv3 neighbors.

timers throttle spf (OSPFv3)

To turn on Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) shortest path first (SPF) throttling, use the **timers throttle spf** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To turn off SPF throttling, use the **no** form of this command.

timers throttle spf *spf-start spf-hold spf-max-wait*

no timers throttle spf *spf-start spf-hold spf-max-wait*

Syntax Description	<i>spf-start</i>	Initial SPF schedule delay (in milliseconds). Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
	<i>spf-hold</i>	Minimum hold time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
	<i>spf-max-wait</i>	Maximum wait time (in milliseconds) between two consecutive SPF calculations. Range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.

Defaults	SPF throttling is not set.

Command Modes	Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The first wait interval between SPF calculations is the amount of time (in milliseconds) specified by the *spf-start* argument. Each consecutive wait interval is twice the current hold level (in milliseconds) until the wait time reaches the maximum time (in milliseconds) as specified by the *spf-max-wait* argument. Subsequent wait times remain at the maximum until the values are reset or a link-state advertisement (LSA) is received between SPF calculations.

**Tip**

Setting a low *spf-start* time and *spf-hold* time causes routing to switch to the alternate path more quickly if a failure occurs. However, it consumes more CPU processing time.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to change the start, hold, and maximum wait interval values to 5, 1000, and 90,000 milliseconds, respectively:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# timers throttle spf 5 1000 90000
```

trace

To specify the Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) trace buffer size, use the **trace** command in router ospfv3 configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

trace {**convergence** | **error** | **ifmgr** | **rtrid**} *max-trace-entries*

no trace {**convergence** | **error** | **ifmgr** | **rtrid**}

Syntax Description	convergence	Specifies buffer size for convergence traces.
	error	Specifies buffer size for error traces.
	ifmgr	Specifies buffer size for Interface Manager traces.
	rtrid	Specifies buffer size for router ID traces.
	<i>max-trace-entries</i>	Maximum number of trace entries. Range is 1 to 20000.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Router ospfv3 configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Trace buffers are used to store various traffic and processing events during the runtime. Large buffers can store more events. If the buffer becomes full, old entries are overwritten by the latest entries. In a large network, user may want to increase the trace buffer size to accommodate more events.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to set the trace entries:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# trace error 2500
```

transmit-delay (OSPFv3)

To set the estimated time required to send a link-state update packet on the interface, use the **transmit-delay** command in the appropriate mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

transmit-delay *seconds*

no transmit-delay *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) required to send a link-state update. Range is 1 to 65535 seconds.

Defaults	1 second

Command Modes	Process configuration Area configuration Interface configuration Virtual-link configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Link-state advertisements (LSAs) in the update packet must have their ages incremented by the amount specified in the *seconds* argument before transmission. The value assigned should take into account the transmission and propagation delays for the interface.

If the delay is not added before transmission over a link, the time in which the LSA propagates over the link is not considered. This setting has more significance on very low-speed links.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a transmit delay of 3 seconds for GigabitEthernet interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar-if)# transmit-delay 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospfv3	Displays general information about OSPF routing processes.

virtual-link (OSPFv3)

To define an Open Shortest Path First Version 3 (OSPFv3) virtual link, use the **virtual-link** command in area configuration mode. To remove a virtual link, use the **no** form of this command.

virtual-link *router-id*

no virtual-link

Syntax Description

<i>router-id</i>	Router ID associated with the virtual link neighbor. The router ID appears in the show ospfv3 display. This value must be entered in 32-bit dotted-decimal notation, similar to an IP Version 4 (IPv4) address. There is no default.

Defaults

No virtual links are defined.

Command Modes

Area configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In OSPFv3, when there exists a path through another nonbackbone area over which the virtual link can function, all areas must be connected to a backbone area. If the connection to the backbone is lost, it can be repaired by establishing a virtual link.

Virtual links, which are defined in the submode of the area they transit, are in effect virtual point-to-point interfaces belonging to area 0 (the backbone). The virtual links inherit parameter values from the backbone area, rather than the transit area in which they are defined.

Each virtual link neighbor must include the router ID of the virtual link neighbor for the link to be properly established. Use the **show ospfv3** command to display the router ID of an OSPFv3 process.

Use the **virtual-link** command to place the router in virtual-link configuration mode (config-router-ar-vl), from which you can configure virtual-link-specific settings. Commands configured under this mode (such as the **transmit-delay** command) are automatically bound to that virtual link.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ospf	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to establish a virtual link with default values for all optional parameters:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospfv3 201
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3)# area 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospfv3-ar)# virtual-link 10.3.4.5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ospfv3	Displays general information about OSPF routing processes.
transmit-delay (OSPFv3)	Sets the estimated time required to send a link-state update packet on the interface.



RIB Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to display and clear information in the Routing Information Base (RIB) on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about RIB concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing RIB on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

address-family next-hop dampening disable

To disable Routing Information Base (RIB) next-hop dampening, use the **address-family next-hop dampening disable** command in router configuration mode. To enable RIB next-hop dampening, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {ipv4 | ipv6} next-hop dampening disable

no address-family {ipv4 | ipv6} next-hop dampening disable

Syntax Description	ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes.
	ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes.

Defaults RIB next-hop dampening is enabled.

Command Modes Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable RIB next-hop dampening for IPv6 address families:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rib
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rib)# address-family ipv6 next-hop dampening disable
```

clear route

To clear routes from the IP routing table, use the **clear route** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] {ipv4 | ipv6 | afi-all} {unicast | multicast | safi-all} [topology
topo-name] [ip-address mask]
```

Syntax Description		
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }		(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
ipv4		Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6		Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
afi-all		Specifies IP Version 4 and IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast		Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast		Specifies multicast address prefixes.
safi-all		Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
topology <i>topo-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
<i>ip-address node-id</i>		(Optional) Clears hardware resource counters from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<i>ip-address</i>		Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
<i>mask</i>		Network mask specified in either of two ways: • Network mask can be a four-part, dotted-decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. • Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are 1s, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.

Defaults If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, routes are cleared from the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

clear route

Use the **clear route** command to clear routes from an IP routing table to a specific network, a matching subnet address, or all routes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to remove all routes matching the subnet address 192.168.2.0 and mask 255.255.255.0 from the IPv4 unicast routing table:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear route ipv4 unicast 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

The following example shows how to remove all routes from the IPv4 unicast routing table:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear route ipv4 unicast
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show route	Displays the current state of the routing table.

maximum prefix (RIB)

To set the prefix limit for the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **maximum prefix** command in global VRF address family configuration mode. To set the prefix limits to the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum prefix *maximum* [*mid-threshold*]

no maximum prefix

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum number of prefixes allowed in the VRF instance. Range is 32 to 2000000.
	<i>mid-threshold</i>	(Optional) Integer specifying at what percentage of the <i>maximum</i> argument value the software starts to generate a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap. Range is 1 to 100.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Global VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to set the maximum number of prefixes allowed to 1000:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf-A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# maximum prefix 1000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show rib tables	Displays all tables known to the RIB.

rcc

To configure the route consistency checker (RCC) to ensure consistency between centralized and distributed routing information bases (RIBs), use the **rcc** command in global configuration mode. To remove this function, use the **no** form of this command.

```
rcc {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | multicast} [period {seconds} | count {entries}]
```

```
no rcc {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | multicast} [period | count]
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.
period {seconds}	(Optional) Specifies the period of checks in seconds. Range is 3 to 3600.
count {entries}	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of entries to check for each scan. Range is 1 to 100000.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ipv4	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure RCC:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rcc ipv4 unicast period 1200
```

recursion-depth-max

To set the maximum depth for route recursion checks, use the **recursion-depth-max** command in router configuration mode. To set the recursion checks to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

recursion-depth-max *maximum*

no recursion-depth-max *maximum*

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum depth for recursion checks. Range is 5 to 16.

Defaults The default recursion depth is 128.

Command Modes Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **recursion-depth-max** command to configure a specific maximum number of recursion checks in the range of 5 to 16.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to set the maximum depth for route recursion checks to 12:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rib
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rib)# recursion-depth-max 12
```

router rib

To enter Routing Information Base (RIB) configuration mode, use the **router rib** command in global configuration mode. To remove all RIB configurations and terminate the RIB routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router rib

no router rib

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Router configuration mode is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **router rib** command to enter RIB configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
bgp	read, write
ospf	read, write
hsrp	read, write
isis	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter RIB configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rib
```

show rcc

To display route consistency checker (RCC) information, use the **show rcc** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rcc {ipv4 | ipv6} unicast [log | prefix netmask vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Description	ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
	ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
	unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	log	(Optional) Specifies the RCC log.
	<i>prefix</i>	(Optional) Starting prefix.
	<i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Network mask.
	vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ipv4	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rcc** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rcc ipv4 unicast log
```

```
ipv4-unicast: disabled, count = 1000, period = 60, table wraps = 0
```

```
-----  
node                      checks performed          errors  
0/6/CPU0                   0                        0  
0/4/CPU1                   30                       0  
0/4/CPU0                   0                        0  
0/1/CPU0                   0                        0  
0/RP1/CPU0                 120                     0  
0/RSP0/CPU0                0                        0
```

show rib

To display Routing Information Base (RIB) data, use the **show rib** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | multicast} [firsthop type interface-id] | next-hop [type interface-id] | opaques {attribute | ip-nexthop | safi-tunnel | summary | tunnel-nexthop} | protocols [standby] | statistics [name] [standby] | [topology topo-name | all]
```

Syntax	Description
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
firsthop	(Optional) Specifies registered first-hop notification addresses.
<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-id</i>	Identifies a physical interface or a virtual interface.
	Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all possible interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
next-hop	(Optional) Specifies registered next-hop notification addresses.
opaques	(Optional) Specifies opaque data installed in the RIB.
attribute	(Optional) Specifies opaque attributes installed in the RIB.
ip-nexthop	(Optional) Specifies P next-hop data installed in the RIB.
safi-tunnel	(Optional) Specifies subaddress family (SAFI) tunnel opaque data installed in the RIB.
summary	(Optional) Specifies a summary of opaque data installed in the RIB.
tunnel-nexthop	(Optional) Specifies tunnel next-hop opaque data installed in the RIB.
protocols	(Optional) Specifies registered protocols.
statistics <i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies RIB statistics of a given name.
standby	(Optional) Specifies standby information.
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
all	(Optional) Specifies that all topology table information should be displayed.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

■ show rib

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
ipv4	read

Examples

The following example illustrates the **show rib** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib ipv4 multicast topology BLUE
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib topology BLUE ipv4 multicast protocols
Protocol  Handle  Instance
isis      0        mt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rib afi-all	Displays both IPv4 and IPv6 RIB information.

show rib afi-all

To display Routing Information Base (RIB) data for both IPv4 and IPv6 address families, use the **show rib afi-all** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib afi-all [attributes] [client-id] [clients] [extcomms] [firsthop] [history] [multicast]
[next-hop] [opaques] [protocols] [recursion-depth-max] [safi-all] [statistics] [tables]
[trace] [unicast] [vpn-attributes]
```

Syntax Description	
attributes	(Optional) Displays all BGP attributes installed in RIB.
client-id	(Optional) Displays RIB client ID for longer history of redistributed routes sent to the client.
clients	(Optional) Displays RIB clients.
extcomms	(Optional) Displays all extended communities installed in RIB.
firsthop	(Optional) Displays registered firsthop notification addresses.
history	(Optional) Displays redistributed routes sent to RIB clients.
multicast	(Optional) Displays multicast commands.
next-hop	(Optional) Displays registered next-hop notification addresses.
opaques	(Optional) Displays opaque data installed in RIB.
protocols	(Optional) Displays registered protocols.
recursion-depth-max	(Optional) Displays maximum recursion depth in RIB.
safi-all	(Optional) Displays unicast and multicast commands.
statistics	(Optional) Displays RIB statistics.
tables	(Optional) Displays a list of tables known to RIB.
trace	(Optional) Displays RIB trace entries.
unicast	(Optional) Displays unicast commands.
vpn-attributes	(Optional) Displays all VPN attributes installed in RIB.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

 show rib afi-all

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ipv4	read

Examples

The following example illustrates the **show rib afi-all attributes** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib afi-all attributes
```

BGP attribute data in IPv4 RIB:

0 Attributes, for a total of 0 bytes.

BGP attribute data in IPv6 RIB:

0 Attributes, for a total of 0 bytes.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show rib	Displays RIB information.

show rib attributes

To display Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) attributes installed in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib attributes** command in EXEC mode.

show rib attributes [**summary**] [**standby**]

Syntax Description

summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of BGP attribute data installed in the RIB.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib attributes** command to display the BGP attributes installed in the RIB.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib attributes** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib attributes
```

```
BGP attribute data in IPv4 RIB:
```

```
Attribute ID (0x2):size (68)
Attribute ID (0x3):size (52)
Attribute ID (0x4):size (68)
Attribute ID (0x5):size (52)
```

```
4 Attributes, for a total of 240 bytes.
```

```
Attribute ID : ID assigned for the attribute by BGP
size : size of the attribute data.
```

show rib client-id

To display Routing Information Base (RIB) redistribution histories, use the **show rib client-id** command in EXEC mode.

show rib client-id *id* **redistribution history** [**standby**]

Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	ID of the client. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
redistribution history	Displays longer history of redistributed routes sent to RIB clients.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib client-id** command to display a history of the route additions, deletions, and updates sent from RIB to the client across VRFs.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib client-id** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib client-id 13 redistribution history
```

```

PID      JID    Client          Location
151630   113    bcdl_agent      node0_5_CPU0
  Table ID: 0xe0000000
    S 80.80.80.0/24[1/0]      update, 5 path(s), 0x0   Jan 31 09:54:57.224
    S 80.80.80.0/24[1/0]      update, 6 path(s), 0x0   Jan 31 09:53:39.736
    S 140.140.140.0/24[1/0]    update, 1 path(s), 0x0   Jan 31 09:53:39.729
    S 80.80.80.0/24[1/0]      update, 5 path(s), 0x0   Jan 30 22:08:38.551
    S 140.140.140.0/24        deleted,                  Jan 30 22:08:38.543
    S 80.80.80.0/24[1/0]      update, 6 path(s), 0x0   Jan 30 22:03:05.889
    S 100.100.100.0/24[1/0]    update, 1 path(s), 0x0   Jan 30 22:03:05.880

```

[Table 1](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1 *show rib client-id Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
PID	Process ID of the client.
JID	Job ID of the client.
Client	Client name.
Location	Location node on which the client is present.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rib clients	Displays RIB clients.

show rib clients

To display Routing Information Base (RIB) clients, use the **show rib clients** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] **clients** [**protocols** | **redistribution** [**history**]] [**standby**]

Syntax Description

afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
protocols	(Optional) Specifies client protocols.
redistribution	(Optional) Specifies protocols redistributed by clients
history	(Optional) Specifies redistributed routes sent to RIB clients.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib clients** command to display the list of clients who have registered with RIB, what protocol routes they are redistributing, and a history of the routes sent to the client.

The maximum number of redistribution entries is 5000 for Bulk Content Downloader (BCDL) and 500 for other protocols.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib clients** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib clients
```

Process	Location	Client ID	Redist	Proto
isis	node0_5_CPU0	0	insync	insync
ospf	node0_5_CPU0	2	insync	insync

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib clients redistribution

isis node0_5_CPU0
  ipv4 uni      vrf default  insync      route
  static                               insync
ospf node0_5_CPU0
  ipv4 uni      vrf default  insync      route
  static                               insync
  local                               insync
bgp node0_5_CPU0
  ipv4 uni      vrf abc      insync      route
  static                               insync
bcdl_agent node0_5_CPU0
  ipv4 uni      vrf default  insync      rib_fib
  ipv4 uni      vrf bar      insync      rib_fib
  ipv4 uni      vrf abc      insync      rib_fib
  ipv4 uni      vrf test     insync      rib_fib
```

Table 2 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show rib clients Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Process	Client process name.
Location	Location where the client process is running.
Client ID	ID assigned to the client by RIB.
Redist	Whether the client is redistributing any protocols or not and whether it has read all routes from RIB or not. - insync—read - outsync—not read.
Proto	Whether the protocol has sent all its routes to RIB and signaled update complete or not. - insync—read - outsync—not read.

show rib extcomms

To display all extended communities installed in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib extcomms** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] **extcomms** [**summary**] [**standby**]

Syntax Description

afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
summary	(Optional) Specifies a summary of all extended communities in the RIB.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib extcomms** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib extcomms
```

Extended community data in RIB:

Extended community	Ref count
COST:128:128:41984	1
EIGRP route-info:0x8000:0	1
EIGRP AD:1:25600	1
EIGRP RHB:255:0:16384	1
EIGRP LM:0x0:1:4470	1

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show rib extcomms Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Extended Community	Type of extended communities. Different protocols can add different extended communities.
Ref Count	Number of routes referring to the Extended community.

show rib firsthop

To display registered first-hop notification addresses, use the **show rib firsthop** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **safi-all**] **firsthop** [*client-name*] [*interface-type interface-instance* | *ip-address /prefix-length* | *ip-address mask* | **resolved** | **unresolved** | **damped**] [**summary**] [**standby**]

Syntax Description

vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>client-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the RIB client.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Network that BGP advertises.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
<i>ip-address mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask applied to the <i>ip-address</i> argument.
resolved	(Optional) Specifies resolved next-hops.
unresolved	(Optional) Specifies unresolved next-hops.
damped	(Optional) Specifies next-hops that are damped.
summary	(Optional) Specifies a summary of the next-hop information.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Command Default If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the registered first-hop notifications addresses are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib firsthop** command to display the list of first hops registered by various clients with RIB and the address and interface through which they are resolved.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show rib firsthop** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib firsthop
```

Registered firsthop notifications:

```
0.0.0.0/0 via 1.1.0.1 - MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0, ospf/node0_5_CPU0
1.1.0.1/32 via 1.1.0.1 - MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
1.1.1.1/32 via 1.1.1.1 - MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
10.10.10.1/32 via 10.10.10.1 - Loopback0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
10.10.10.3/32 via 10.10.10.3 - Loopback0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
15.15.15.1/32 via 10.10.10.1 - Loopback0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
20.20.20.1/32 via 1.1.1.1 - MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
30.30.30.1/32 via 1.1.1.2 - MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0, ipv4_static/node0_5_CPU0
```

show rib history

To display history information for Routing Information Base (RIB) clients, use the **show rib history** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] **history** [**client-id** *client-id*] [**standby**]

Syntax Description	afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
	client-id <i>client-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the ID of the client. Range for <i>client-id</i> argument is 0 to 4294967295.
	standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib history** command to display the list of routes that RIB has sent to various clients.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib history** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib history
```

```
JID   Client           Location
229   isis              node0_5_CPU0
      Table ID: 0xe0000000
      S 80.80.80.0/24[1/0]      update, 6 path(s),      04:32:09
      S 100.100.100.0/24[1/0]   update, 1 path(s),      04:32:09
      S 40.40.40.0/24[1/0]     update, 1 path(s),      04:32:09
      S 15.15.15.0/24[1/0]     update, 1 path(s),      04:32:09
JID   Client           Location
260   ospf              node0_5_CPU0
```

```

Table ID: 0xe0000000
  S 80.80.80.0/24[1/0]      update, 6 path(s),      04:32:09
  S 100.100.100.0/24[1/0]   update, 1 path(s),      04:32:09
  S 40.40.40.0/24[1/0]     update, 1 path(s),      04:32:09
  S 15.15.15.0/24[1/0]     update, 1 path(s),      04:32:09

```

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show rib history Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
JID	Job ID of the client process.
Client	Name of the client process.
Location	Information about where the client process is running.

show rib next-hop

To display registered next-hop notification addresses, use the **show rib next-hop** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] [**unicast** | **multicast** | **safi-all**] **next-hop** [*client-name*] [*interface-type interface-instance* | *ip-address /prefix-length* | *ip-address mask* | **resolved** | **unresolved** | **damped**] [**summary**] [**standby**]

Syntax Description

vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>client-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the RIB client.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: - Network mask can be a four-part, dotted-decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. - Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are 1s, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.

<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
resolved	(Optional) Specifies resolved next-hops.
unresolved	(Optional) Specifies unresolved next-hops.
damped	(Optional) Specifies next-hops that are damped.
summary	(Optional) Specifies a summary of the next-hop information.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib next-hop** command to display the list of next-hops registered by various clients with the RIB and the address and interface through which they are resolved.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib next-hop** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib next-hop
```

```
Registered nexthop notifications:
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 via 172.29.52.1 - MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0, ospf/node0_RP0_CPU0
172.29.52.1/32 via 172.29.52.1 - MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0, ipv4_static/node0_RP0_CPU0
```

show rib opaques

To display opaque data installed in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib opaques** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast | safi-all] opaques
      {attribute | ip-nexthop | safi-tunnel | summary | tunnel-nexthop} [rib-client-name]
      [standby]
```

Syntax Description

vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
attribute	Displays opaque attributes installed in the RIB.
ip-nexthop	Displays IP next-hop data installed in the RIB.
safi-tunnel	Displays subaddress family (SAFI) tunnel opaque data installed in the RIB.
summary	Displays a summary of opaque data installed in the RIB.
tunnel-nexthop	Displays tunnel next-hop opaque data installed in the RIB.
<i>rib-client-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the RIB client.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If information is not used by the RIB server process, it is viewed as opaque data. Use the **show rib opaques** command to display opaque data installed in the RIB.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib opaques** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib opaques safi-tunnel
```

Summary of safi tunnel opaque data in IPv4 RIB:

Opaque key: 1:10.1.0.2

Opaque data:

Tunnel Encap - ifhandle=0x1000180, type=L2TPv3, Params=[Session-id=0x1EB1127C, `CookieLen=8, Cookie=0xA73A3E0AFCD419A6] Opaque key: 65535:10.0.101.1 Opaque data:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib ipv6 opaques tunnel-nexthop
```

Summary of 6PE/6VPE IP over tunnel nexthop opaque data in IPv6 RIB:

Opaque key: 1::ffff:10.1.0.2

Opaque key: 65535::ffff:10.0.101.1

Opaque key: 65535::ffff:10.0.101.2

Opaque key: 65535::ffff:10.0.101.3

Opaque key: 65535::ffff:10.0.101.4

Opaque key: 65535::ffff:10.0.101.5

[Table 5](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show rib opaques Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Opaque key	Unique key for the opaque data as populated by the protocol client.
Opaque data	Data for the given key.

show rib protocols

To display protocols registered for route addition, use the **show rib protocols** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast | safi-all] protocols
[standby]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Command Default	If a vrf <i>vrf-name</i> is not specified, the registered first-hop notification addresses are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib protocols** command to display registered protocols.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples	The following is sample output from the show rib protocols command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib protocols
```

```
Protocol  Handle  Instance
isis      0        rib
connected 1
```

```
static      2
local      3
bgp        4      102
ospf       5      1
```

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show rib protocols Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Protocol	Name of the protocol.
Handle	Handle assigned to the protocol instance.
Instance	Protocol instance.

show rib recursion-depth-max

To display the maximum recursion depth in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib recursion-depth-max** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] recursion-depth-max [standby]

Syntax Description	afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
	standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Command Default	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib recursion-depth-max** command to display the maximum recursion depth for RIB. Recursion depth is the number of next-hops that can be specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib recursion-depth-max** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib recursion-depth-max
```

```
IPv4:
```

```
-----
```

```
Maximum recursion depth in RIB:
```

```
    Configured: 12
```

```
    In Use: 128
```

```
IPv6:
```

```

-----
Maximum recursion depth in RIB:

    Configured: 12
      In Use: 128

```

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show rib recursion-depth-max Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Configured	Value of maximum recursion depth currently configured.
In Use	Value of maximum recursion depth RIB is using. This value can be different from the configured value because RIB has to be restarted after the configuration is changed for the new configuration to be effective.

show rib statistics

To display Routing Information Base (RIB) statistics, use the **show rib statistics** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast | safi-all] statistics
[client-name] [standby]
```

Syntax Description

vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>client-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the RIB client.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Command Default

If **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the registered first-hop notification addresses are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib statistics** command to display RIB statistics. The statistics include requests sent from the clients to the RIB and the information redistributed to the client.

RIB maintains counters for all requests sent from a client including

- Route operations
- Table registrations
- Next-hop registrations
- Redistribution registrations

- Attribute registrations
- Synchronization completion

RIB also maintains the results of the requests.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib statistics** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib statistics
```

```
RIB Statistics:
  Received 142 batch messages
    137 route operations, 0 attribute operations
    0 opaque operations
    11 complete operations, 0 convergent operations
  Results of the batch message received:
    142 successes
    0 forward references, 0 invalid client id, 0 unknown errors
    0 memory allocation errors, 0 client lookup errors, table lookup errors 0
    0 proto lookup errors, 0 client proto lookup errors
    ipv4_connected/node0_RP0_CPU0 last performed route operation
    with status BATCH_SUCESS at Jun 26 21:43:33.601

  Received 217422 light weight messages
    4 route add requests, 2 route delete requests
    10 protocol registered, 1 protocol unregistered
    0 protocol modify, 0 protocol purged
    14 protocol redistributions, 0 unregistered protocol redistributions
    0 reset protocol redistributions
    3 first hop registered, 1 first hop unregistered
    3 advertisements, 0 unregistered advertisement
    57 bind data, 97 update completes, 217230 other requests
    udp/node0_RP0_CPU0 last performed firsthop lookup operation
    with status success at Jun 27 10:09:59.990

  Received 0 nexthop batch messages
    0 successes
    0 inits
    0 registers, 0 unregisters
    0 register complete, 0 sync unregistered, 0 batch finished
```

[Table 8](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show rib statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Received	Statistics received including batch messages and route, attribute, complete, and convergent operations.
Results of the batch message received	Batch message results.

Table 8 *show rib statistics Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Received <i>n</i> light weight messages	Number of lightweight API messages sent from RIB clients.
Received <i>n</i> nexthop batch messages	Number of batch API messages sent from RIB clients received by the RIB.

show rib tables

To display all tables known to the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib tables** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] **tables** [**summary**] [**standby**]

Syntax Description		
afi-all	(Optional)	Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional)	Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional)	Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
summary	(Optional)	Displays summary table information.
standby	(Optional)	Displays standby information.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib tables** command to display all tables known to the RIB, including table attributes. Attributes include VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, address family, and maximum prefix information.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show rib tables** command when entered without an address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib tables
```

```
Codes: N - Prefix Limit Notified, F - Forward Referenced
       D - Table Deleted, C - Table Reached Convergence
```

VRF	SAFI	Table ID	PrfxLmt	PrfxCnt	TblVersion	N	F	D	C
default	uni	0xe0000000	2000000	72	137	N	N	N	Y
default	multi	0xe0100000	2000000	0	0	N	N	N	Y

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show rib tables Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
VRF	Name of the VRF instance.
SAFI	Subaddress family instance.
Table ID	ID of the RIB table.
PrfxLmt	Configured prefix limit for the RIB table.
PrfxCnt	Number of configured prefixes in the RIB table.
TblVersion	Tables version number.
N	Message sent when prefix limit is exceeded.
F	Forward referenced. If Y is indicated, a table has been created by RIB because a client has registered for the table, but RIB has not heard from the router space infrastructure (RSI) about the table. RSI manages the tables.
D	If Y is indicated, the table has been deleted in the RSI but RIB has not cleared the information.
C	Table reached convergence.

show rib trace

To display all Routing Information Base (RIB) library call tracer (ltrace) entries, use the **show rib trace** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] trace [clear | counts | event-manager | startup | sync | timing]
[unique | wrapping] [last entries] [hexdump] [reverse] [tailif] [stats] [verbose] [file name
original location node-id | location {all | node-id}]
```

Syntax Description	
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
clear	(Optional) Displays route clear trace entries.
counts	(Optional) Displays counts trace entries.
event-manager	(Optional) Displays RIB event manager trace entries.
startup	(Optional) Displays RIB startup trace entries.
sync	(Optional) Displays client synchronization trace entries.
timing	(Optional) Displays timing trace entries.
unique	(Optional) Displays unique entries with counts.
wrapping	(Optional) Displays wrapping entries.
last entries	(Optional) Displays a specified number of the last entries. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
hexdump	(Optional) Displays traces in hexadecimal format.
reverse	(Optional) Displays the latest traces first.
tailif	(Optional) Displays new traces as they are added.
stats	(Optional) Displays statistics.
verbose	(Optional) Displays internal debugging information.
file name original location node-id	(Optional) Displays trace entries for a specific file for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
location {all node-id}	(Optional) Displays ltrace entries for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The all keyword displays ltrace entries for all nodes.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib tables** command to RIB display ltrace entries.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rib trace** command

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib trace
```

```
1784 wrapping entries (13312 possible, 0 filtered, 1784 total)
Mar 16 14:59:27.947 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-startup 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Create: Management thread
Mar 16 14:59:27.959 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-startup 0/RSP0/CPU0 t2 Create: Management event
manager
Mar 16 14:59:28.346 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-io 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Initialise: RIB server
Mar 16 14:59:28.346 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-io 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Initialise: Client collection
Mar 16 14:59:28.676 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-io 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Initialise: DB collection
Mar 16 14:59:28.693 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-io 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Initialise: Timer tree
Mar 16 14:59:28.694 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-io 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 RUMP: Bind to sysdb
/ipc/gl/ipv4-rib/ for protocol notification
Mar 16 14:59:29.102 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-startup 0/RSP0/CPU0 t2 Initialise: Debugging routine
Mar 16 14:59:29.128 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-io 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Register: read, select cb
functions
Mar 16 14:59:29.137 rib/ipv4_rib/rib-startup 0/RSP0/CPU0 t1 Register: cerrno DLL name
lib_rib_error.dll
.
.
.
```

show rib vpn-attributes

To display all VPN attributes installed in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib vpn-attributes** command in EXEC mode.

show rib [**afi-all** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**] **vpn-attributes** [**summary**] [**standby**]

Syntax Description	
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
summary	(Optional) Displays VPN attribute information.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults The default is IPv4 address prefixes.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rib vpn-attributes** command to display all VPN attributes installed in the RIB.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show rib vpn-attributes** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib vpn-attributes
```

Extended community data in RIB:

Extended community	Ref count
COST:128:128:41984	2
COST:128:129:42240	2
COST:128:129:44544	1
COST:128:129:169984	2
COST:128:129:307200	1
EIGRP route-info:0x0:0	6
EIGRP route-info:0x8000:0	2

show rib vpn-attributes

```

EIGRP AD:444:25600                2
EIGRP AD:444:25856                2
EIGRP AD:444:28160                1
EIGRP AD:444:51200                1
EIGRP AD:444:153600               2
EIGRP RHB:255:0:16384             2
EIGRP RHB:255:1:16384            5
EIGRP RHB:255:1:256000           1
EIGRP LM:0x0:1:1500              3
EIGRP LM:0x0:1:1514              2
EIGRP LM:0x0:1:4470              3
EIGRP AR:0:192.168.0.13          6
EIGRP PM:11:0                    6

```

MVPN attribute data in RIB:

```

MVPN Attribute                    Ref count
0:0:1:f4:0:0:0:1:1:1:1:1        1
0:0:2:bc:0:0:0:1:3:3:3:3        10
0:0:2:bc:0:0:0:1:3:3:3:4        2

```

[Table 10](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show rib vpn-attributes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Extended Community	Extended community added by the protocol clients.
Ref Count	Number of routes referring to the same extended community.
MVPN Attribute	Connector attribute added by BGP to support MVPNs.
Ref Count	Number of routes referring to the same extended community.

show rib vrf

To display all VRF table information in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show rib vrf** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rib vrf {vrf-name | all} [ipv4] [ipv6] [afi-all] [firsthop] [next-hop] [opaques] [protocols]
[statistics]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
firsthop	(Optional) Specifies registered first-hop notification addresses
next-hop	(Optional) Specifies registered next-hop notification addresses.
opaques	(Optional) Specifies opaque data installed in the RIB.
protocols	(Optional) Specifies registered protocols.
statistics	(Optional) Specifies RIB statistics for the given <i>name</i> .

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	ipv4	read

Examples The following example shows output from the **show rib vrf all statistics** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rib vrf all statistics
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

 show rib vrf**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show rib	Displays RIB information.

show route

To display the current routes in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show route** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}]
saf-all] [protocol [instance] | ip-address [mask] | ip-address/prefix-length] [standby] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes. This is the default.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology topo-name	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
saf-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Name of a routing protocol. If you specify a routing protocol, use one of the following keywords: • bgp • eigrp • isis • ospf • rip • static • local • connected
<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Number or name used to identify an instance of the specified protocol.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: • Network mask can be a four-part, dotted-decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. • Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are 1s, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.

■ show route

standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information for the specified prefix.

Defaults

If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, routes are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the **afi-all** keyword is used, the *ip-address* and *mask* arguments are not available.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route** command when entered without an address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route
```

```
Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
       U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 1.0.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 1.0.0.1, 13:14:59
C    1.0.0.0/16 is directly connected, 13:14:59, MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0
L    1.0.14.15/32 is directly connected, 13:14:59, MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0
C    3.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, 00:04:39, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
L    3.2.3.2/32 is directly connected, 00:04:39, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
O E2 5.2.5.0/24 [110/20] via 3.3.3.1, 00:04:20, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
O E2 6.2.6.0/24 [110/20] via 3.3.3.1, 00:04:20, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
C    7.2.7.0/24 is directly connected, 00:04:20, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/7
L    7.2.7.2/32 is directly connected, 00:04:20, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/7
O E2 8.2.8.0/24 [110/20] via 3.3.3.1, 00:04:20, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0

C    10.3.0.0/16 is directly connected, 13:14:59, GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
```

L 10.3.0.2/32 is directly connected, 13:14:59, GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show route Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
S*	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the code legend preceding the output. In this case, the route was derived from a static (candidate default).
[1/0]	First number in the brackets is the administrative distance of the information source; the second number is the metric for the route.
1.0.0.0/16	Address and prefix length of the remote network.
MgmtEthernet 0/5/CPU0/0	Specifies the interface through which the specified network can be reached.
C	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the code legend preceding the output. In this case, the route was connected.
L	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the code legend preceding the output. In this case, the route was local.
O	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the code legend preceding the output. In this case, the route was on-demand routing (ODR).
E2	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the code legend preceding the output. In this case, the route was OSPF external type 2.
8.2.8.0/24	Address and prefix length of the remote network connected to the static route.
via 3.3.3.1	Specifies the address of the next router to the remote network.
13:14:59	Specifies the last time the route was updated.

When you specify that you want information about a particular network, more detailed statistics are displayed. The following is sample output from the **show route** command when entered with an IP address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route 10.0.0.0

Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/16
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected)
  Installed Mar 22 22:10:20.906
  Routing Descriptor Blocks
    directly connected, via GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
      Route metric is 0
  No advertising protos.
```

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) includes an IP address typed length value (TLV) in its link-state packet (LSP) that helps identify the node injecting the route into the network. The IS-IS node uses one of its own interface addresses in this TLV. A loopback address is preferred among interfaces configured under IS-IS. When other networking devices calculate IP routes, they can store the IP address as the originator address with each route in the routing table.

The following example shows the output from the **show route** command for a specific IP address on a router configured with IS-IS. Each path that is shown under the Routing Descriptor Blocks report displays two IP addresses. The first address (10.0.0.9) is the next-hop address; the second is the originator IP address from the advertising IS-IS router.

show route

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route 10.0.0.1

Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/8
Known via "isis", distance 115, metric 10, type level-2
  Installed Jan 22 09:26:56.210
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 10.0.0.9, from 10.0.0.9, via GigabitEthernet2/1
      Route metric is 10
  No advertising protos.
```

Table 12 describes the significant fields shown when the **show route** command is used with an IP address (previous displays).

Table 12 *show route with IP Address Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Routing entry for	Network address and mask.
Known via	Indicates how the route was derived.
distance	Administrative distance of the information source.
metric	Route value assigned by the routing protocol.
type	IS-IS type level.
Routing Descriptor Blocks:	Displays the next-hop IP address followed by the information source.
from ... via ...	First address is the next-hop IP address, and the other is the information source. This report is followed by the interface for this route.
Route metric	Best metric for this Routing Descriptor Block.
No advertising protos.	Indicates that no other protocols are advertising the route to their redistribution consumers. If the route is being advertised, protocols are listed in the following manner: Redist Advertisers: isis p ospf 43

The following example illustrates the **show route** command with the **topology topo-name** keyword and argument specified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route ipv4 multicast topology green

Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
       U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local

Gateway of last resort is not set

i L1 10.1.102.0/24 [115/20] via 10.1.102.41, 1w4d, GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0.1
i L1 10.3.3.0/24 [115/20] via 10.1.102.41, 1w4d, GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0.1
i L1 192.168.0.40/32 [115/20] via 10.1.102.41, 1w4d, GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0.1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces	Lists interface information.
show route summary	Displays the current contents of the routing table in summary format.

show route backup

To display backup routes from the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show route backup** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}]
safi-all] backup [ip-address [mask] | ip-address/prefix-length] [standby]
```

Syntax Description

vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Network IP address about which backup routing information should be displayed.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: • Network mask can be a four-part, dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. • Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the backup routes from the RIB are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show route backup** command to display information about routes that have been installed into the RIB as backup routes. This command also displays information about the currently selected active route for which there is a backup.

When the **afi-all** keyword is used, the *ip-address* and *mask* arguments are not available.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route backup** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route backup
```

```
Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
        ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
        U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local
S    172.73.51.0/24 is directly connected, 2d20h, GigabitEthernet4/0/0/1
      Backup O E2 [110/1] via 10.12.12.2, GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1
```

Table 13 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show route backup Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
S	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the legend of the codes preceding the output.
172.73.51.0/24	IP address and length of the route.
2d20h	Time (in hh:mm:ss) since the route was installed in the RIB.
GigabitEthernet4/0/0/1	Outbound interface for the route.
Backup	Identifies the entry as a backup version of the route, typically installed by a different routing protocol.
O	Code indicating how the route was derived. See the code legend preceding the output.

Table 13 *show route backup Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
E2	Code for the type of route. This code is relevant only for OSPF and IS-IS routes. The codes for an OSPF route can be: none—intra-area route IA—interarea route E1—external type 1 E2—external type 2 N1—NSSA external type 1 N2—NSSA external type 2 The codes for an IS-IS route can be: L1—level 1 L2—level 2 ia—interarea su—summary route
[110/1]	Distance and metric for the route.
10.12.12.2	IP address of next-hop on the route.
GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1	Outbound interface for the OSPF version of the route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route	Displays the current routes in the RIB.

show route best-local

To display the best local address to use for return packets from the given destination, use the **show route best-local** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}] safi-all
best-local ip-address [standby]
```

Syntax Description		
vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.	
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.	
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.	
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.	
topology topo-name	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.	
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.	
ip-address	IP address about which best local information should be displayed.	
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.	

Defaults If a **vrf** vrf-name is not specified, the best local address is displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show route best-local** command to display information about the best local routes in the routing table.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

show route best-local

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route best-local** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route best-local 10.12.12.1/32
```

```
Routing entry for 10.12.12.1/32
  Known via "local", distance 0, metric 0 (connected)
  Routing Descriptor Blocks
    10.12.12.1 directly connected, via GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1
    Route metric is 0
```

[Table 14](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show route best-local Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Routing entry for	Identifies the requested IP address.
Known via	Indicates how the route was derived.
distance	Administrative distance of the information source.
metric	Route value assigned by the routing protocol.
Routing Descriptor Blocks:	Displays the next-hop IP address followed by the information source.
10.12.12.1 Directly connected ... via ...	First address is the next-hop IP address, followed by a report that it is directly connected. This report is followed by the interface for this route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route local	Displays local addresses installed in the RIB as a receive entry.

show route connected

To display the current connected routes of the routing table, use the **show route connected** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}]
safi-all] connected [standby]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology topo-name	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults	If a vrf vrf-name is not specified, the current connected routes of the routing table are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF. The topology keyword must be accompanied by the ipv4 multicast keywords, except when the afi-all keyword or the safi-all keyword is specified.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show route connected command to display information about connected routes in the routing table.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route connected** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route connected
```

```
C    1.68.0.0/16 is directly connected, 13:43:40, MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0
C    3.3.3.0/24 is directly connected, 00:23:23, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
C    7.7.7.0/24 is directly connected, 00:33:00, GigabitEthernet0/3/0/7
C    10.0.0.0/16 is directly connected, 13:43:40, GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
C    10.10.10.0/30 is directly connected, 13:43:40, Loopback0
C    11.11.11.0/24 is directly connected, 13:43:40, Loopback11
```

[Table 15](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show route connected Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
C	Code to indicate the route is connected.
1.68.0.0/16	IP address and length of the route.
13:43:40	Time (in hh:mm:ss) since the route was installed in the RIB.
MgmtEth0/5/CPU0/0	Outbound interface for the route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route summary	Displays the current contents of the RIB.

show route local

To display local routes receiving routing updates from the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show route local** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}]
safi-all] local [interface-type interface-instance] [standby]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance as follows: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults

If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the local routes receiving updates from the RIB are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

■ show route local

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show route local** command to display information about local routes in the routing table.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples The following is sample output from the **show route local** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route local
```

```
L 10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, 00:14:36, Loopback0
L 10.91.36.98/32 is directly connected, 00:14:32, GigabitEthernet6/0/0/1
L 172.22.12.1/32 is directly connected, 00:13:35, GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1
L 192.168.20.2/32 is directly connected, 00:13:27, GigabitEthernet4/0/0/1
L 10.254.254.1/32 is directly connected, 00:13:26, GigabitEthernet5/0/0/1
```

Table 16 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 16 *show route local Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
L	Code to indicate the route is local.
10.10.10.1/32	IP address and length of the route.
00:14:36	Time (in hh:mm:ss) since the route was installed in the RIB.
Loopback0	Outbound interface for the route.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show route connected	Displays information about all clients that have registered with the RIB as protocols.

show route longer-prefixes

To display the current routes in the Routing Information Base (RIB) that share a given number of bits with a given network, use the **show route longer-prefixes** command in EXEC mode.

show route [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **all**}] [**ipv4** | **ipv6**] [**unicast** | **multicast** {**topology** *topo-name*} | **safi-all**] **longer-prefixes** {*ip-address mask* | *ip-address/prefix-length*} [**standby**]

Syntax Description	
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
<i>ip-address</i>	Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
<i>mask</i>	Network mask specified in either of two ways: - Network mask can be a four-part, dotted-decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. - Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are 1s, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the current routes in the RIB sharing a specified number of bits with a network are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

show route longer-prefixes

Use the **show route longer-prefixes** command to troubleshoot forwarding problems whose cause may be a long prefix.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route longer-prefixes** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route longer-prefixes 172.16.0.0/8
```

```
Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
       U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local
```

```
L 172.29.52.70/32 is directly connected, 4d15h, MgmtEth0/RSP0/CPU0/0
L 172.29.52.71/32 is directly connected, 4d15h, MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0
L 172.29.52.72/32 [0/0] via 172.29.52.72, 4d15h, MgmtEth0/RSP0/CPU0/0
```

Table 17 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17 *show route longer-prefixes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
172.29.52.70/32	IP address and length of the route.
4d15h	Time (in hh:mm:ss or <i>ndn</i> h) since the route was installed in the RIB.
MgmtEth0/RSP0/CPU0/0	Outbound interface for the route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router static	Establishes a static route.
show interfaces	Lists interface information.
show route summary	Displays the current contents of the routing table in summary format.

show route next-hop

To filter routes by the next-hop address or interface, use the **show route next-hop** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}] [safi-all]
next-hop [ip-address] [standby]
```

Syntax Description		
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.	
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.	
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.	
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.	
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.	
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.	
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address about which next-hop information is to be displayed.	
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.	

Defaults If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the next-hop gateway or host is displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show route next-hop** command to find all routes going through a next-hop address or interface.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4** **multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route next-hop** command filtering routes on the next-hop address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route next-hop 1.68.0.1

Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local

Gateway of last resort is 1.68.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 1.68.0.1, 15:01:49
S 223.255.254.254/32 [1/0] via 1.68.0.1, 15:01:49
```

The following is sample output from the **show route next-hop** command filtering routes on the next-hop interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route next-hop GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/2

Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local

Gateway of last resort is 1.68.0.1 to network 0.0.0.0

C 11.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, 15:01:46, GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2
L 11.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, 15:01:46, GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2
```

[Table 18](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18 *show route next-hop Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
11.1.1.0/24	IP address and length of the route.
15:01:46	Time (in hh:mm:ss or <i>ndnh</i>) since the route was installed in the RIB.
GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2	Outbound interface for the route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.

show route quarantined

To display mutually recursive (looping) routes, use the **show route quarantined** command in EXEC mode.

show route [**vrf** { *vrf-name* | **all** }] [**ipv4** | **ipv6**] [**unicast** | **multicast** { **topology** *topo-name* } | **safi-all**] **quarantined** [*ip-address* /*prefix-length* | *ip-address mask*] [**standby**]

Syntax Description		
vrf { <i>vrf-name</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.	
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.	
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.	
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.	
topology <i>topo-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.	
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.	
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address about which looping routes information is to be displayed.	
<i>/prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Length of the IP address prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash (/) must precede the decimal value.	
<i>ip-address mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask applied to the <i>ip-address</i> argument.	
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.	

Defaults If a **vrf** *vrf-name* is not specified, the next-hop gateway or host is displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

RIB quarantining detects mutually recursive routes and quarantines the last route that actually completes the mutual recursion. The quarantined route is periodically evaluated to see if the mutual recursion has gone away. If the recursion still exists, the route remains quarantined. If the recursion has gone away, the route is released from quarantine.

show route quarantined

Use the **show route quarantined** command to display mutually recursive (looping) routes.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route quarantined** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route quarantined
```

```
Codes: 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 - ISIS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, su - IS-IS summary null, * - candidate default
       U - per-user static route, o - ODR, L - local

S    10.10.109.1/32 [1/0] via 10.10.34.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
                        [1/0] via 10.10.37.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
                        [1/0] via 10.10.60.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
                        [1/0] via 10.10.68.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
                        [1/0] via 10.10.91.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
                        [1/0] via 10.10.93.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
                        [1/0] via 10.10.97.1, 00:00:01 (quarantined)
S    10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 11.11.11.11, 00:01:29 (quarantined)
S    10.10.0.0/16 [1/0] via 11.11.11.11, 00:01:29 (quarantined)
S    10.10.10.0/24 [1/0] via 11.11.11.11, 00:01:29 (quarantined)
S    10.10.10.10/32 [1/0] via 11.11.11.11, 00:00:09 (quarantined)
```

Table 19 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19 *show route quarantined Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
10.10.109.1/32	IP address and length of the route.
[1/0]	Distance and metric for the route.
via 10.10.34.1	IP address of next-hop on the route.
00:00:01	Time (in hh:mm:ss or <i>ndnh</i>) since the route was installed in the RIB.
(quarantined)	Shows that the route is quarantined.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.

show route resolving-next-hop

To display the next-hop gateway or host to a destination address, use the **show route resolving-next-hop** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast { topology topo-name } | safi-all]
resolving-next-hop ip-address [standby]
```

Syntax Description	vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
	ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
	ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
	multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
	topology topo-name	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
	safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
	ip-address	IP address about which resolved next-hop information is to be displayed.
	standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults	If a vrf <i>vrf-name</i> is not specified, the next-hop gateway or host is displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show route resolving-next-hop** command to perform a recursive route lookup on the supplied destination address and return information on the next immediate router (next-hop) to the destination.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4** **multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route resolving-next-hop** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route resolving-next-hop 10.1.1.1
```

```
Nexthop matches 10.1.1.1/32
  Known via "local", distance 0, metric 0 (connected)
  Installed Aug 22 01:57:08.514
  Directly connected nexthops
    10.1.1.1 directly connected, via Loopback0
    Route metric is 0
```

[Table 20](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20 *show route resolving-next-hop Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Known via	Name of the routing protocol that installed the matching route.
Route metric is	Metric of the route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.

show route static

To display the current static routes of the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show route static** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}
| safi-all] static [standby]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology topo-name	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults	If a vrf vrf-name is not specified, the current static routes of the RIB are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show route static command to display information about static routes in the routing table. The topology keyword must be accompanied by the ipv4 multicast keywords, except when the afi-all keyword or the safi-all keyword is specified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route static** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route static
```

```
S    10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:54:05, GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1
S    192.168.99.99/32 [1/0] via 10.12.12.2, 00:54:04
```

[Table 21](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 21 *show route static Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
S	Code to indicate the route is static.
10.1.1.0/24	IP address and distance for the route.
00:54:05	Time (in hh:mm:ss) since the route was installed in the RIB.
GigabitEthernet3/0/0/1	Outbound interface for the route.
[1/0]	Distance and metric for the route.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.

show route summary

To display the current contents of the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **show route summary** command in EXEC mode.

```
show route [vrf {vrf-name | all}] [afi-all | ipv4 | ipv6] [unicast | multicast {topology topo-name}
| safi-all] summary [detail] [standby]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf {vrf-name all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast address prefixes.
topology topo-name	(Optional) Specifies topology table information and name of the topology table.
safi-all	(Optional) Specifies unicast and multicast address prefixes.
detail	(Optional) Displays a detailed summary of the contents of the RIB, including the number of paths and some protocol-specific route attributes.
standby	(Optional) Displays standby information.

Defaults If a **vrf** vrf-name is not specified, the contents of the RIB are displayed for the default IPv4 unicast VRF.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show route summary** command to display information about routes in the routing information base.

When a route summary is needed frequently—for instance, in a polling situation—use the **show route summary** command without the **detail** keyword. The **detail** keyword is used less frequently for verification purposes, because it is much more expensive (in bandwidth), requiring a scan of the entire routing database.

The **topology** keyword must be accompanied by the **ipv4 multicast** keywords, except when the **afi-all** keyword or the **safi-all** keyword is specified.

show route summary

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rib	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show route summary** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route summary
```

Route Source	Routes	Backup	Deleted	Memory (bytes)
static	1	0	0	136
connected	2	1	0	408
local	3	0	0	408
ospf	1673	2	0	272
isis	2	0	0	272
Total	10	1	0	1496

The following is sample output from the **show route summary** command with the **detail** keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route summary detail
```

Route Source	Active Route	Active Path	Backup Route	Backup Path
static	1	1	0	0
connected	2	2	1	1
local	3	3	0	0
isis	1	1	1	1
Level 1:	0	0	1	1
Level 2:	1	1	0	0
ospf 1673	6	12	0	0
Intra-Area:	3	6	0	0
Inter-Area:	3	6	0	0
External-1:	0	0	0	0
External-2:	0	0	0	0
bgp 100	10	20	4	8
External:	5	10	4	8
Internal:	5	10	0	0
local:	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	2	2

[Table 22](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 22 *show route summary Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Route Source	Routing protocol name.
Routes	Number of selected routes that are present in the routing table for each route source.
Backup	Number of routes that are not selected (are backup to a selected route).
Deleted	Number of routes that have been marked for deletion in the RIB, but have not yet been purged.
Memory	Number of bytes allocated to maintain all routes for the particular route source.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.



RIP Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to configure and monitor the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

For detailed information about RIP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing RIP on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

auto-summary (RIP)

To enable the automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes, use the **auto-summary** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this function and send subprefix routing information across classful network boundaries, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-summary

no auto-summary

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Disabled

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the auto-summary command to turn on route summarization. Route summarization reduces the amount of routing information in the routing tables.
	Disable automatic summarization if you must perform routing between disconnected subnets. When automatic summarization is off, subnets are advertised. Automatic summarization is disabled by default.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to turn on RIP auto-summarization:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# auto-summary
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	vrf (RIP)	Defines a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode.

broadcast-for-v2

To send Routing Information Protocol (RIP) Version 2 output packets to a broadcast address, use the **broadcast-for-v2** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

broadcast-for-v2

no broadcast-for-v2

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	RIPv2 output packets are not broadcasted.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **broadcast-for-v2** command to broadcast RIP Version 2 broadcast updates to hosts that do not listen to multicasts. Version 2 updates (requests and responses) will be sent to the IP broadcast address 255.255.255.255 instead of the IP multicast address 244.0.0.9.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to send RIP v2 output messages to a broadcast address for all RIP interfaces:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# broadcast-for-v2
```

clear rip

To clear VRF and interface-related information for Routing Information Protocol (RIP) such as database entries and statistics, use the **clear rip** command in EXEC mode.

clear rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}]

Syntax Description	vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. RIP VRFs and interfaces that are forcibly deactivated by the software because of a severe memory state are not activated again until the out-of-memory state is cleared by using the clear rip, clear rip interface, or clear rip out-of-memory command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read

Examples	The following example shows how to clear all database, interface, and VRF entries in RIP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear rip vrf all
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear rip interface	Clears interface-related information for RIP such as database entries and statistics.
	clear rip out-of-memory	Clears the out-of-memory state for RIP.

clear rip database

To clear only database entries from the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) topology table, use the **clear rip database** command in EXEC mode.

clear rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}] **database** [**interface** *type instance*]

Syntax Description	vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
	interface	(Optional) Specifies the interface to clear topology entries.
	<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

clear rip database**Examples**

The following example shows how to clear only database entries from the topology table for the GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0 interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear rip database interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rip statistics	Displays database and interface entry information for the RIP process.

clear rip interface

To clear interface-related information for Routing Information Protocol (RIP) such as database entries and statistics, use the **clear rip interface** command in EXEC mode.

clear rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}] **interface** *type instance*

Syntax Description	vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. RIP VRFs and interfaces that are forcibly deactivated by the software because of a severe memory state are not activated again until after out-of-memory state is cleared by the use of the clear rip, clear rip interface or clear rip out-of-memory command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to clear all interface-related data such as routes and statistics from the GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0 interface: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear rip vrf vpn-1 interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear rip	Clears VRF and interface-related information for RIP such as database entries and statistics.
	clear rip out-of-memory	Clears the out-of-memory state for RIP.

clear rip out-of-memory

To clear the out-of-memory state for Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **clear rip out-of-memory** command in EXEC mode.

clear rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}] **out-of-memory** [**interface** *type instance*]

Syntax Description

vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
interface	(Optional) Specifies the interface to clear topology entries.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear rip out-of-memory** command to clear the out-of-memory state completely and allow the RIP process to force the VRF or interface to shut down.

When the router begins to run out of memory, the RIP process can transition through different memory states defined as Normal, Minor, Severe, and Critical.

- In Normal state, RIP VRFs and interfaces function normally.
- In Minor state, RIP VRFs and interfaces that are currently active are allowed to remain active. VRFs and interfaces that are not currently active are not allowed to become active until the RIP process transitions to Normal state.
- In Severe state, a few VRFs and interfaces are forcibly brought down periodically until the RIP process transitions to another state.
- In Critical state, the RIP process is forcibly shut down.

VRFs and interfaces that are forcibly shut down in Severe state are not automatically activated when the RIP process transitions to Minor or Normal state. When a VRF or interface is forcibly brought down while in Severe state, the **clear rip**, **clear rip interface** or **clear rip out-of-memory** command clears the Forced Down state and reactivates the VRF or interface.

The **show rip** and **show rip interface** commands allow you to view the current out-of-memory state.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the out-of-memory state for a RIP process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear rip out-of-memory
```

Related Commands	clear rip	Clears VRF and interface-related information for RIP such as database entries and statistics.
	clear rip interface	Clears interface-related information for RIP such as database entries and statistics.
	show rip	Displays configuration and status of RIP.
	show rip interface	Displays interface entry information from the RIP topology table.

clear rip statistics

To clear the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) statistics, use the **clear rip statistics** command in EXEC mode.

clear rip [vrf {vrf | all}] **statistics** [interface type instance]

Syntax Description

vrf {vrf all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
interface	(Optional) Specifies the interface from which to clear topology entries.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all RIP statistics:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear rip statistics
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rip statistics	Displays database and interface entry information for the RIP process.

default-information originate (RIP)

To generate a default route into Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **default-information originate** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable a default route into RIP, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate [*route-policy name*]

no default-information originate

Syntax Description	route-policy <i>name</i> Route policy name that indicates criteria for the default route.					
Defaults	This command is disabled by default.					
Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification					
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.					
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.					
Task ID	<table><tr><th>Task ID</th><th>Operations</th></tr><tr><td>rip</td><td>read, write</td></tr></table>		Task ID	Operations	rip	read, write
Task ID	Operations					
rip	read, write					
Examples	The following example shows how to originate a default route in RIP updates based on the result of running the route policy on the routing table: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# default-information originate route-policy policy1</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>route-policy (RIP)</td><td>Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a RIP neighbor.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	route-policy (RIP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a RIP neighbor.
Command	Description					
route-policy (RIP)	Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a RIP neighbor.					

default-metric (RIP)

To set default metric values for routes redistributed from other protocols into Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **default-metric** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

default-metric *number-value*

no default-metric

Syntax Description	<i>number-value</i>	Default metric value. Range is 1 to 15.

Defaults	Default metrics are not set.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **default-metric** command with the **redistribute** command to cause RIP to use the same metric value for all redistributed routes. A default metric helps solve the problem of redistributing routes with incompatible metrics by providing a reasonable substitute and enables redistribution to proceed. If you want to set different metrics for other redistributed protocols, use the **route-policy** option in the **redistribute** command.

The RIP metric used for redistributed routes is determined by the route policy. If a route policy is not configured or the route policy does not set the RIP metric, the metric is determined based on the redistributed protocol. For VPNv4 routes redistributed by BGP, the RIP metric set at the remote PE router is used, if valid.

In all other cases (BGP, IS-IS, OSPF, EIGRP, connected, static), the metric set by the **default-metric** command is used. If a valid metric cannot be determined, then redistribution does not happen.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how a router in autonomous system 109 uses both the RIP and the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocols. OSPF-derived routes are advertised using RIP and OSPF-derived routes are assigned a RIP metric of 10:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# vrf vpn-1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# default-metric 10  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# redistribute ospf 109
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (RIP)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into RIP.

distance (RIP)

To define the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **distance admin-distance** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the distance definition from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

distance *admin-distance* [*prefix prefix-length* | *prefix mask*]

no distance *admin-distance*

Syntax Description		
<i>admin-distance</i>		Administrative distance to be assigned to RIP routes. Range is 0 to 255.
<i>prefix</i>		(Optional) Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
<i>prefix-length</i>		(Optional) The <i>prefix-length</i> argument specifies the length of the IP prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash must precede the decimal value. Range is 0 to 32 for IPv4 addresses.
<i>mask</i>		(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: • Network mask can be a four-part, dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. • Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 shows that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.

Defaults	<i>admin-distance</i> : 120

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **distance** command to change the preference of RIP routes over other protocol routes. When administrative distance and redistribution features are used together, routing behavior may be affected for routes accepted from and advertised to RIP neighbors.

■ distance (RIP)

Numerically, an administrative distance is an integer from 0 to 255. In general, the higher the value, the lower the trust rating. An administrative distance of 255 means that the routing information source cannot be trusted at all and should be ignored.

The order in which you enter distance commands can affect the assigned administrative distances in unexpected ways.

[Table 1](#) lists default administrative distances.

Table 1 **Default Administrative Distances of Routing Protocols**

Routing Protocol	Administrative Distance Value
Connected interface	0
Static route out an interface	0
Static route to next-hop	1
EIGRP Summary Route	5
External BGP	20
Internal EIGRP	90
OSPF	110
IS-IS	115
RIP Versions 1 and 2	120
External EIGRP	170
Internal BGP	200
Unknown	255

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the administrative distance for a particular prefix:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# distance 85 192.168.10.0/24
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redistribute (RIP)	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into RIP.

interface (RIP)

To define the interfaces on which the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) runs and enter interface configuration mode, use the **interface** command in router configuration mode. To disable RIP routing for interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type instance*

no interface *type instance*

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>instance</i>	Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults When you do not specify this command in configuration mode, RIP routing for interfaces is not enabled.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** command to associate a specific interface with a RIP process. The interface remains associated with the process even when the IPv4 address of the interface changes.

■ interface (RIP)

This command places the router in interface configuration mode, from which you can configure interface-specific settings. Commands configured under this mode (such as the [broadcast-for-v2](#) command) are automatically bound to that interface.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter interface configuration mode for a RIP process, and send RIP Version 2 messages to the broadcast address on the GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# ?

broadcast-for-v2  Specify broadcast address for RIP v2 output packet
commit           Commit the configuration changes to running
describe         Describe a command without taking real actions
do              Run an exec command
exit            Exit from this submode
metric-zero-accept  Accept rip update with metric 0 to compensate a common bug
no              Negate a command or set its defaults
passive-interface Suppress routing updates on this interface
poison-reverse   Enable poison reverse
receive         Advertisement reception
route-policy     Apply route policy to routing updates
send            Advertisement transmission
show            Show contents of configuration
site-of-origin   SOO community for prefixes learned over this interface
split-horizon    Disable split horizon
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# broadcast-for-v2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	broadcast-for-v2	Sends RIP Version 2 output packets to a broadcast address.

maximum-paths (RIP)

To configure the maximum number of equal cost parallel routes that the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) will install into the routing table, use the **maximum-paths** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **maximum-paths** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to RIP, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-paths *maximum*

no maximum-paths

Syntax Description	<i>maximum</i> Maximum number of parallel routes that RIP can install in a routing table. Range is 1 to 32 for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.	
Defaults	4 paths	
Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write
Examples	The following example shows how to allow a maximum of 16 equal cost paths to a destination: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# maximum-paths 16	

metric-zero-accept

To allow RIP to accept routing entries from RIP updates with a metric set to zero (0), use the **metric-zero-accept** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the **metric-zero-accept** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to RIP, use the **no** form of this command.

metric-zero-accept

no metric-zero-accept

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults RIP routes received with a metric of zero (0) are ignored.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

After the **metric-zero-accept** command is configured on routing entries from RIP updates, RIP accepts these routes and then sets the metric to one (1).

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to set the RIP interface to accept metric zero on routing entries:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# metric-zero-accept
```

neighbor (RIP)

To define a neighboring router with which to exchange Routing Information Protocol (RIP) information, use the **neighbor** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address*

no neighbor *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i> IP address of a peer router with which routing information is exchanged.	
Defaults	No neighboring routers are defined.	
Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the neighbor command to permit the point-to-point (nonbroadcast) exchange of routing information. When the neighbor command is used in combination with the passive-interface command in router configuration mode, routing information can be exchanged between a subset of routers and access servers on a LAN. Multiple neighbor commands can be used to specify additional neighbors or peers.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to permit the sending of RIP updates to specific neighbors. One copy of the update is generated per neighbor:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# vrf vpn-1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# neighbor 172.16.1.2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
passive-interface (RIP)	Suppresses the sending of RIP updates on an interface.

nsf (RIP)

To configure nonstop forwarding (NSF) on Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routes after a RIP process shutdown or restart, use the **nsf** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf

no nsf

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	NSF is disabled.

Command Modes	Router configuration VRF configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When you use the **nsf** command, NSF lifetime is automatically set to two times the update time (with a minimum value of 60 seconds). The RIP process must reconverge within this time. If the convergence exceeds the NSF lifetime, routes are purged from the Routing Information Base (RIB) and NSF may fail.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure RIP NSF:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# vrf vpn-1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# nsf
```

output-delay

To change the interpacket delay for Routing Information Protocol (RIP) updates sent, use the **output-delay** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the delay, use the **no** form of this command.

output-delay *delay*

no output-delay *delay*

Syntax Description

<i>delay</i>	Delay (in milliseconds) between consecutive packets in a multiple-packet RIP update. The range is from 8 to 50.

Defaults

The default is no delay.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **output-delay** command if you are sending at high speed to a low-speed router that might not be able to receive at the high speed. Configuring this command helps prevent the routing table from losing information.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the interpacket delay to 10 milliseconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# vrf vpn-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# output-delay 10
```

passive-interface (RIP)

To suppress the sending of Routing Information Protocol (RIP) updates on an interface, use the **passive-interface** command in interface configuration mode. To unsuppress updates, use the **no** form of this command.

passive-interface

no passive-interface

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults RIP updates are sent on the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

While RIP stops sending routing updates to the multicast (or broadcast) address on a passive interface, RIP continues to receive and process routing updates from its neighbors on that interface.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples The following example shows that GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/0 stops multicasting (or broadcasting) RIP updates while continuing to receive RIP updates normally. GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0/3 sends and receives updates normally. Also RIP updates are unicast to neighbor 172.168.1.2 over the appropriate interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# neighbor 172.16.1.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# passive-interface
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# exit
```

passive-interface (RIP)**Related Commands**

Command	Description
neighbor (RIP)	Defines a neighboring router with which to exchange RIP protocol information.

poison-reverse

To enable poison reverse processing of Routing Information Protocol (RIP) router updates, use the **poison-reverse** command in interface configuration mode. To disable poison reverse processing of RIP updates, use the **no** form of this command.

poison-reverse

no poison-reverse

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	Poison reverse processing is disabled.

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to enable poison reverse processing for an interface running RIP:
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip</pre>

poison-reverse

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# poison-reverse
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
split-horizon disable (RIP)	Disables the split horizon mechanism.

receive version

To configure the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) interface to accept version-specific packets, use the **receive version** command in interface configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

receive version {1 | 2 | 1 2}

no receive version {1 | 2 | 1 2}

Syntax Description	1	Version 1 packets.
	2	Version 2 packets.
	1 2	Both versions 1 and 2 packets.

Defaults	Version 2

Command Modes	Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the receive version command to override the default behavior of RIP. This command applies only to the interface being configured.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure an interface to accept both RIP Version 1 and 2 packets: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# receive version 1 2</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	send version	Configures the RIP interface to send version specific packets.

redistribute (RIP)

To redistribute routes from another routing domain into Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **redistribute** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove the **redistribute** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software does not redistribute routes, use the **no** form of this command.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

```
redistribute bgp process-id [route-policy name] [external | internal | local]
```

```
no redistribute bgp process-id
```

Connected Interface Routes

```
redistribute connected [route-policy name]
```

```
no redistribute connected
```

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)

```
redistribute eigrp process-id [route-policy name]
```

```
no redistribute eigrp process-id
```

Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (ISIS)

```
redistribute isis process-id [route-policy name] [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2]
```

```
no redistribute isis process-id
```

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

```
redistribute ospf process-id [route-policy name] [match {external [1 | 2] | internal |  
nssa-external [1 | 2]}]
```

```
no redistribute ospf process-id
```

IP Static Routes

```
redistribute static [route-policy name]
```

```
no redistribute static
```


Syntax Description		
	bgp	Distributes routes from the BGP protocol.
	<i>process-id</i>	For the bgp keyword, an autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535. For the eigrp keyword, an EIGRP instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. For the isis keyword, an IS-IS instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string. For the ospf keyword, an OSPF instance name from which routes are to be redistributed. The value takes the form of a string. A decimal number can be entered, but it is stored internally as a string.
	external	(Optional) Specifies BGP external routes only.
	internal	(Optional) Specifies BGP internal routes only.
	local	(Optional) Specifies BGP local routes only.
	route-policy <i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the identifier of a configured policy. A policy is used to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to RIP.
	level-1	(Optional) Redistributes Level 1 IS-IS routes into other routing protocols independently.
	level-1-2	(Optional) Distributes both Level 1 and Level 2 IS-IS routes into other routing protocols.
	level-2	(Optional) Distributes Level 2 IS-IS routes into other routing protocols independently.
	[match {external [1 2] internal nssa-external [1 2]]} [route-policy name]	(Optional) Specifies the criteria by which OSPF routes are redistributed into other routing domains. It can be one or more of the following: • internal—Routes that are internal to a specific autonomous system (intra- and inter-area OSPF routes). • external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 external routes. • nssa-external [1 2]—Routes that are external to the autonomous system, but are imported into OSPF as Type 1 or Type 2 not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external routes. For the external and nssa-external options, if a type is not specified, then both Type 1 and Type 2 are assumed. If no match is specified, the default is no filtering.
	static	Redistributes IP static routes.

Defaults Route redistribution is disabled.

Command Modes Router configuration
VRF configuration

■ redistribute (RIP)

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.



Note

When you are redistributing routes (into RIP) using both command keywords for setting or matching of attributes and a route policy, the routes are run through the route policy first, followed by the keyword matching and setting.

Redistributed routing information may be filtered by the **route-policy** *name* keyword and argument. This filtering ensures that only those routes intended by the administrator are redistributed by RIP.

The RIP metric used for redistributed routes is determined by the route policy. If a route policy is not configured or the route policy does not set the RIP metric, the metric is determined based on the redistributed protocol. For VPNv4 routes redistributed by BGP, the RIP metric set at the remote PE router is used, if valid.

In all other cases (BGP, IS-IS, OSPF, EIGRP, connected, static), the metric set by the **default-metric** command is used. If a valid metric cannot be determined, then redistribution does not happen.

For information about routing policies, see the *Routing Policy Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module of the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Command Reference*.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to cause BGP routes to be redistributed into a RIP process:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# redistribute bgp 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
default-metric (RIP)	Sets default metric values for routes redistributed from other protocols into RIP.

router rip

To configure a routing process and enter router configuration mode for a Routing Information Protocol (RIP) process, use the **router rip** command in global configuration mode. To turn off the RIP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router rip

no router rip

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No router process is defined.

Command Modes Global

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure a router process for RIP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)#
```

The following example shows how to enter router configuration mode for RIP and identify commands that can be issued from that mode.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# ?
```

auto-summary	Enable automatic network number summarization
broadcast-for-v2	Send RIP v2 output packets to broadcast address
commit	Commit the configuration changes to running
default-information	Control distribution of default information
default-metric	Set metric of redistributed routes
describe	Describe a command without taking real actions
distance	Define an administrative distance
do	Run an exec command

exit	Exit from this submode
interface	Enter the RIP interface configuration submode
maximum-paths	Maximum number of paths allowed per route
neighbor	Specify a neighbor router
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
nsf	Enable Cisco Non Stop Forwarding
output-delay	Interpacket delay for RIP updates
redistribute	Redistribute information from another routing protocol
route-policy	Apply route policy to routing updates
show	Show contents of configuration
timers	Adjust routing timers
validate-update-source	Validate source address of routing updates
vrf	Enter the RIP vrf configuration submode

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)#

route-policy (RIP)

To apply a routing policy to updates advertised to or received from a Routing Information Protocol (RIP) neighbor, use the **route-policy** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable applying routing policy to updates, use the **no** form of this command.

route-policy *name* {**in** | **out**}

no route-policy *name* {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of route policy.
in	Applies policy to inbound routes.
out	Applies policy to outbound routes.

Defaults

No policy is applied.

Command Modes

Router configuration
VRF configuration
Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **route-policy** command to specify a routing policy for an inbound or outbound route. The policy can be used to filter routes or modify route attributes.



Note

If a route policy is configured both on the interface and on the VRF, the interface route policy is applied.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to filter routing updates received on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# route-policy updpol-1 in
```

send version

To configure the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) interface to send version specific packets, use the **send version** command in interface configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

send version {1 | 2 | 1 2}

no send version {1 | 2 | 1 2}

Syntax Description

1	Version 1 packets.
2	Version 2 packets.
1 2	Both Version 1 and Version 2 packets.

Defaults

Version 2

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **send version** command to override the default behavior of RIP. This command applies only to the interface being configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interface to send only RIP Version 2 packets:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# send version 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
receive version	Configures the RIP interface to accept version-specific packets.

show protocols (RIP)

To display information about the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) process configuration, use the **show protocols** command in EXEC mode.

show protocols [**ipv4** | **afi-all**] [**all** | *protocol*] [**default-context** | **vrf** *vrf-name*] [**private**]

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address family.
afi-all	(Optional) Specifies all address families.
all	(Optional) Specifies all protocols for a given address family.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Specifies a routing protocol. For the IPv4 address family, the options are eigrp, bgp, isis, ospf, and rip.
default-context	(Optional) Displays default context information. This keyword is available when the eigrp or rip protocol is specified.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Displays VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) information for the specified process. This keyword is available when the eigrp or rip protocol is specified.
private	(Optional) Displays private EIGRP data. This keyword is available when the eigrp protocol is specified.

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show protocols command to get information about the protocols running on the router and to quickly determine which protocols are active. The command summarizes the important characteristics of the running protocol, and command output varies depending on the specific protocol selected. For RIP, the command output lists the instance number, default AS context, router ID, default networks, distance, maximum paths, and so on.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	RIP	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show protocols rip** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show protocols rip
Routing Protocol RIP
  2 VRFs (including default) configured, 2 active
  25 routes, 16 paths have been allocated
  Current OOM state is "Normal"
  UDP socket descriptor is 37
      VRF          Active  If-config If-active Routes    Paths    Updates
  default          Active   3         3         11       7        30s
```

[Table 2](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Field	Descriptions
VRFs configured	Number of VRFs configured.
VRFs active	Number of active VRFs.
Routes	Number of allocated routes.
Paths	Number of allocated paths.
OOM state	Current out-of-memory state of RIP process.
UDP socket	Current UDP socket descriptor value.

show rip

To display configuration and status of Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **show rip** command in EXEC mode.

show rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}]

Syntax Description	vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read

Examples	The following example shows sample output from the show rip command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rip
```

```
RIP config:
Active?:                               Yes
Added to socket?:                       Yes
Out-of-memory state:                    Normal
Version:                                2
Default metric:                         Not set
Maximum paths:                          4
Auto summarize?:                        No
Broadcast for V2?:                       No
Packet source validation?:              Yes
NSF:                                     Disabled
Timers: Update:                         30 seconds (25 seconds until next update)
        Invalid:                         180 seconds
        Holddown:                        180 seconds
        Flush:                           240 seconds
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

Table 2 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show rip Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Active?	Active state setting.
Added to socket?	Multicast group setting on RIP configured interfaces. If yes, updates are received on these interfaces.
Out-of-memory state	Out-of-memory state for RIP can be one of the following: Normal, Minor, Severe, or Critical.
Version	Version number is 2.
Default metric	Default metric value, if configured. Otherwise Not set.
Maximum paths	Number of maximum paths allowed per RIP route.
Auto summarize?	Auto-summarize state setting.
Broadcast for V2?	RIP Version 2 broadcast setting.
Packet source validation?	Validation setting for the source IP address of incoming routing updates to RIP.
Timers	RIP network timer settings.

show rip database

To display database entry information from the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) topology table, use the **show rip database** command in EXEC mode.

show rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}] **database** [*prefix prefix-length* | *prefix mask*]

Syntax Description		
vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }		(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
<i>prefix</i>		(Optional) Network IP address about which routing information should be displayed.
<i>prefix-length</i>		(Optional) The <i>prefix-length</i> argument specifies the length of the IP prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address compose the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash between must precede the decimal value. Range is 0 to 32 for IPv4 addresses.
<i>prefix-mask</i>		(Optional) Network mask specified in either of two ways: - Network mask can be a four-part, dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. - Network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 shows that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Summary address entries appear in the database only if relevant child routes are summarized. When the last child route for a summary address becomes invalid, the summary address is also removed from the routing table.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rip database** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rip database
```

Routes held in RIP's topology database:

```
10.0.0.0/24
  [0] directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0
10.0.0.0/8 auto-summary
12.0.0.0/24
  [5] distance: 20 redistributed
12.0.0.0/8 auto-summary
50.50.0.0/24
  [1] via 10.0.0.20, next-hop 10.0.0.20, Uptime: 1s, GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0
50.50.1.0/24 (inactive)
  [1] via 10.0.0.20, next-hop 10.0.0.20, Uptime: 1s, GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0
50.0.0.0/8 auto-summary
90.90.0.0/24
  [5] distance: 20 redistributed
90.90.1.0/24
  [5] distance: 20 redistributed
```

Table 3 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show rip database Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
10.0.0.0/24 [0] directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0	Prefix and prefix length for a RIP connected route. 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected to GigabitEthernet 0/6/0/0. The [0] represents the metric.
10.0.0.0/8 auto-summary	10.0.0.0/8 is a summary route entry.
12.0.0.0/24 [5] distance: 20 redistributed	12.0.0.0/24 is a redistributed route. The metric is 5, and the distance is 20.
50.50.0.0/24 [1] via 10.0.0.20, next-hop 10.0.0.20, Uptime: 1s, GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0	The destination route 50.50.0.0/24 is learned through RIP, and the source 10.0.0.20 advertised it from GigabitEthernet 0/6/0/0. The route was last updated 1 second ago.
50.50.1.0/24 (inactive)	The destination route 50.50.1.0/24 is not active in the routing table.

show rip interface

To display interface entry information from the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) topology table, use the **show rip interface** command in EXEC mode.

show rip [**vrf** {*vrf* | **all**}] **interface** [*type instance*]

Syntax Description		
vrf { <i>vrf</i> all }		(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.
<i>type</i>		(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>instance</i>		(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read

Examples

The following example is sample output from the **show rip interface** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rip interface

GigabitEthernet0_6_0_0
Rip enabled?:                Yes
Out-of-memory state:        Normal
Broadcast for V2:           No
Accept Metric 0?:          No
Send versions:              2
Receive versions:           2
Interface state:            Up
IP address:                 10.0.0.12/24
Metric Cost:                0
Split horizon:              Enabled
Poison Reverse:             Disabled
Joined multicast group?:     Yes

GigabitEthernet0_6_0_2
Out-of-memory state:        Normal
Rip enabled?:                Yes
Broadcast for V2:           No
Accept Metric 0?:          No
Send versions:              2
Receive versions:           2
Interface state:            Up
IP address:                 12.0.0.12/24
Metric Cost:                0
Split horizon:              Enabled
Poison Reverse:             Disabled
Joined multicast group?:     Yes

RIP peers attached to this interface:
  12.0.0.13
    uptime: 3    version: 2
    packets discarded: 0    routes discarded: 402
```

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show rip interface Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Rip enabled?	Specifies whether the RIP routing protocol is enabled on the interface.
Out-of-memory state	Specifies the current out-of-memory state on the interface.
Broadcast for V2	Specifies whether RIP Version 2 output packets are sent to a broadcast address on the interface.
Accept Metric 0?	Specifies whether this interface accepts routing entries from RIP updates with a metric set to zero (0).
Send versions	Specifies which version RIP uses to send out packets on this interface.
Receive versions	Specifies which version packets RIP accepts on this interface.

Table 4 **show rip interface Field Descriptions (continued)**

Field	Description
Interface state	Specifies whether the interface is in an up or a down state.
IP address	IP address of the interface.
Metric Cost	Specifies metric cost value.
Split horizon	Specifies whether split horizon is enabled on this interface.
Poison Reverse	Specifies whether poison reverse is enabled on this interface.
Joined multicast group?	Specifies whether the interface has joined the RIP multicast group 224.0.0.9.
RIP peers attached to this interface	List of RIP neighbors on this interface.
uptime	Specifies how long this neighbor is up.
version	Specifies which version packets are received from this neighbor.
packets discarded	Specifies the number of packets discarded from this neighbor.
routes discarded	Specifies the number of routes discarded from this neighbor.

show rip statistics

To display statistical entry information from the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) topology table, use the **show rip statistics** command in EXEC mode.

show rip [vrf {vrf | all}] statistics

Syntax Description

vrf {vrf all}	(Optional) Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or all VRF instances.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read

Examples

The following example is sample output from the **show rip statistics** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rip statistics
```

```
RIP statistics:
  Total messages sent:      5597
  Message send failures:    0
  Regular updates sent:    5566
  Queries responded to:    0
  RIB updates:             6
  Total packets received:  5743
  Discarded packets:       0
  Discarded routes:        0
  Number of routes allocated: 18
  Number of paths allocated: 14

  Route malloc failures:    0
  Path malloc failures:     0
```

[Table 5](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show rip statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Total messages sent	Number of RIP packets sent.
Message send failures	Number of times that the packet send operation failed.
Queries responded to	Number of times RIP updates are sent in response to a RIP query.
RIB updates	Number of route addition and deletion messages sent to RIB.
Total packets received	Number of RIP packets received.
Discarded packets	Number of received RIP packets that are discarded.
Discarded routes	Number of routes (in received RIP update packets) that are discarded.
Number of routes allocated	Number of routes allocated for the RIP internal topology database.
Number of paths allocated	Number of paths allocated for the RIP internal topology database.
Route malloc failures	Number of failures during route allocation.
Path malloc failures	Number of failures during route allocation.

**Note**

The number of routes found in the allocated field might not be the same number of routes present in the RIP database.

site-of-origin (RIP)

To configure the Site of Origin (SoO) filtering on a Routing Information Protocol (RIP) interface, use the **site-of-origin** command in interface configuration mode. To disable SoO filtering on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

site-of-origin {*as-number:number* | *ip-address:number*}

no site-of-origin {*as-number:number* | *ip-address:number*}

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535 A colon is used to separate the autonomous system number and network number.
<i>number</i>	Network number. Range is from 0 to 4294967295 when a 2-byte AS number is used. Range is from 0 to 65535 when a 4-byte AS number is used.
<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address argument specifies the IP address in four-part, dotted-decimal notation. A colon is used to separate the IP address and network number.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A RIP process must be capable of retrieving the SoO attribute on routes redistributed from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) when required to support complex topologies that include MPLS VPN links between sites with backdoor links.

Use the **site-of-origin** command to set an SoO BGP extended community attribute that is used to identify routes that have originated from a site so that the readvertisement of that prefix back to the source site can be prevented. The SoO extended community uniquely identifies the site from which a provider edge (PE) router has learned a route.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure SoO filtering on a RIP interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip) interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if) site-of-origin 10.0.0.1:20
```

split-horizon disable (RIP)

To disable split horizon for a Routing Information Protocol (RIP) process, use the **split-horizon disable** command in interface configuration mode. To enable split horizon, use the **no** form of this command.

split-horizon disable

no split-horizon disable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults Split horizon is enabled for a RIP process.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can explicitly specify the **split-horizon disable** command in your configuration.

If split horizon is disabled, the poison reverse configuration is ignored.



Note

In general, we recommend that you not change the default state of split horizon unless you are certain that your application requires the change to properly advertise routes.

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable split horizon on a Packet-over-SONET/SDH link:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# split-horizon disable
```

Command	Description
poison-reverse	Enables poison reverse processing of RIP router updates.

timers basic

To adjust Routing Information Protocol (RIP) network timers, use the **timers basic** command in router configuration mode. To restore the timers default values, use the **no** form of this command.

timers basic *update invalid holddown flush*

no timers basic

Syntax Description		
<i>update</i>		Rate, in seconds, at which updates are sent. This is the fundamental timing parameter of the routing protocol. Range is 5 to 50000.
<i>invalid</i>		Interval, in seconds, after which a route is declared invalid; it should be at least three times the value of the update argument. A route becomes invalid when there is an absence of updates that refresh the route. The route then enters into a holddown state. The route is marked inaccessible and is advertised as unreachable. Range is 15 to 200000.
<i>holddown</i>		Interval, in seconds, during which routing information regarding better paths is suppressed. It should be at least three times the value of the update argument. A route enters into a holddown state when an update packet is received that indicates that the route is unreachable. The route is marked inaccessible and is advertised as unreachable. When holddown expires, routes advertised by other sources are accepted, and the route is no longer inaccessible. Range is 15 to 200000.
<i>flush</i>		Amount of time, in seconds, that must pass before the route is removed from the routing table; the interval specified should be greater than the value of the <i>invalid</i> argument. If it is less than the invalid timer value, the proper holddown interval cannot elapse, which results in a new route being accepted before the holddown interval expires. Range is 16 to 250000.

Defaults	
	<i>update</i> : 30
	<i>invalid</i> : 180
	<i>holddown</i> : 180
	<i>flush</i> : 240

Command Modes	
	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The basic timing parameters for RIP are adjustable. Because RIP is running a distributed, asynchronous routing algorithm, these timers must be the same for all routers in the network.

**Note**

Use the **show rip** command to display the current and default timer values.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set updates to be broadcast every 5 seconds. If a router is not heard from in 15 seconds, the route is declared unusable. Further information is suppressed for an additional 15 seconds. At the end of the flush period, the route is flushed from the routing table.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip) timers basic 5 15 15 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rip	Displays configuration and status of RIP.

validate-update-source disable

To stop the Cisco IOS XR software from validating the source IP address of incoming routing updates for Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **validate-update-source disable** command in router configuration mode. To reenable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

validate-update-source disable

no validate-update-source disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	The source IP address of incoming updates for RIP is always validated.

Command Modes	Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When the **validate-update-source disable** command is used, validation is not performed.

By default, the software ensures that the source IP address of incoming routing updates is on the same IP network as one of the addresses defined for the receiving interface.

For unnumbered IP interfaces (interfaces configured as IP unnumbered), no checking is performed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	rip	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to disable source validation:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip) validate-update-source disable
```

vrf (RIP)

To define a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and to enter VRF configuration mode, use the **vrf** command in router configuration mode. To remove a VRF instance use the no form of this command.

vrf *vrf-name*

no vrf *vrf-name*

Syntax Description

<i>vrf-name</i>	Specifies a particular VPN routing and forwarding instance.

Defaults

No VRFs are defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the vrf command to configure a VRF instance. A VRF instance is a collection of VPN routing and forwarding tables maintained at the provider edge (PE) router.

From VRF configuration mode, you can issue all commands available in router configuration mode such as the **auto-summary** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
rip	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter VRF configuration mode and identify RIP commands that can be issued from that mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# vrf vpn-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# ?
```

auto-summary	Enable automatic network number summarization
broadcast-for-v2	Send RIP v2 output packets to broadcast address
commit	Commit the configuration changes to running
default-information	Control distribution of default information
default-metric	Set metric of redistributed routes
describe	Describe a command without taking real actions
distance	Define an administrative distance

do	Run an exec command
exit	Exit from this submode
interface	Enter the RIP interface configuration submode
maximum-paths	Maximum number of paths allowed per route
neighbor	Specify a neighbor router
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
nsf	Enable Cisco Non Stop Forwarding
output-delay	Interpacket delay for RIP updates
redistribute	Redistribute information from another routing protocol
route-policy	Apply route policy to routing updates
show	Show contents of configuration
timers	Adjust routing timers
validate-update-source	Validate source address of routing updates

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)#



Static Routing Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the commands used to establish static routes on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about static routing concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing Static Routes on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

address-family (static)

To enter various address family configuration modes while configuring static routes, use the **address-family** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable support for an address family, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | multicast}

no address-family {ipv4 | ipv6} {unicast | multicast}

Syntax Description

ipv4	Specifies IP Version 4 address prefixes.
ipv6	Specifies IP Version 6 address prefixes. This option is available only in static router configuration mode.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes. This option is available only in static router configuration mode.

Defaults

All static routes belong to the default VRF if you enter address family configuration mode without entering VRF configuration mode.

Command Modes

Router static configuration
VRF router static configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **address-family** command to enter various address family configuration modes while configuring static routing sessions. From address family configuration mode, you can configure static routes using the **route** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
static	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter IPv6 unicast address family mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# address-family ipv6 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	route (static)	Establishes a static route.

maximum path (static)

To change the maximum number of allowable static routes, use the **maximum path** command in static router configuration mode. To remove the **maximum path** command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
maximum path {ipv4 | ipv6} value

no maximum path {ipv4 | ipv6} value
```

Syntax Description	ipv4 ipv6	Specifies IP Version 4 (IPv4) or IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes.
	value	Maximum number of static routes for the given AFI. The range is 1 to 140000.

Defaults	value: 4000

Command Modes	Static router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If you use the **maximum path** command to reduce the configured maximum allowed number of static routes for a given table below the number of static routes currently configured, the change is rejected. In addition, if you commit a batch of routes that would, when grouped, push the number of static routes configured above the maximum allowed, the first *n* routes in the batch and the number previously configured are accepted, and the remainder rejected. The *n* argument is the difference between the maximum number allowed and the number previously configured.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	static	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of static IPv4 routes to 100000:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# maximum path ipv4 100000
```

The following example shows how to remove the preceding configuration and set the maximum number of static IPv4 routes back to the default:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# no maximum path ipv4 100000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	route (static)	Enters static router configuration mode.
	show route static	Displays the static routes in a routing table.

route (static)

To establish static routes, use the **route** command in address family configuration mode. To remove the route command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition in which the software removes specified static routes, use the **no** form of this command.

prefix mask [**vrf** *vrf-name*] {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-instance*} [*distance*] [**description** *text*] [**tag** *tag*] [**permanent**]

no *prefix mask* [**vrf** *vrf-name*] {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-instance*} [*distance*] [**description** *text*] [**tag** *tag*] [**permanent**]

Syntax Description

<i>prefix</i>	IP route prefix for the destination.
<i>mask</i>	Prefix mask for the destination. The network mask can be specified in either of two ways: - The network mask can be a four-part, dotted-decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means the corresponding address bit is a network address. - The network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are 1s, and the corresponding bits of the address are the network address.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a destination VRF. This option is available when IPv4 address families are specified. The following names cannot be used: all, default, and global. The following example shows how to configure IPv4 VRF: <pre>router static address-family ipv4 unicast 10.1.1.0/24 vrf vrf_a 192.168.1.1 router static vrf vrf_a address-family ipv4 unicast 10.1.1.0/24 192.168.1.1</pre>
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the next hop that can be used to reach that network. The IP address is required, not optional, if the interface type and number are not specified. You can specify an IP address and an interface type and interface number.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.

<i>interface-instance</i>	(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance as follows: - Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RP0 or RP1) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0. - Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>distance</i>	(Optional) Administrative distance. Range is 1 to 254.
description <i>text</i>	(Optional) Specifies a description of the static route.
tag <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies a tag value that can be used as a match value for controlling redistribution using route policies. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
permanent	(Optional) Specifies that the route is not removed from the routing table, even if the next-hop interface shuts down or next-hop IP address is not reachable.

Defaults

No static route is established.

vrf *vrf-name*: If no VRF is specified, the vrf where the configuration takes place is used.

Command Modes

Address family configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A static route is appropriate when the software cannot dynamically build a route to the destination.

Static routes have a default administrative distance of 1, in which a low number indicates a preferred route. By default, static routes are preferred to routes learned by routing protocols. You can configure an administrative distance with a static route if you want the static route to be overridden by dynamic routes.

For example, you could have routes installed by the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol with an administrative distance of 120. To have a static route that would be overridden by an OSPF dynamic route, specify an administrative distance greater than 120.

The routing table considers the static routes that point to an interface as “directly connected.” Directly connected networks are advertised by IGP routing protocols if a corresponding **interface** command is contained under the router configuration stanza of that protocol.

A static route is always associated with a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The VRF can be the default VRF or a specified VRF. Specifying a VRF allows you to enter VRF configuration mode where you can configure a static route. If you do not specify a VRF you can configure a default VRF static route.

Use the **router static** command to configure static routes. To configure a static route, you must enter router static configuration mode and then enter an address family configuration mode or VRF configuration mode. See the **vrf (static)** command for information on configuring a static route in VRF configuration mode. After you enter an address family mode, you can enter multiple static routes. The following example shows how to configure multiple static routes in IPv4 and IPv6 address family configuration modes:

```
router static
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  0.0.0.0/0 2.6.0.1
 !
 address-family ipv6 unicast
  2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4c
  2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4d
  2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4e
  2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4f
```

**Note**

You cannot create a VRF named default, but you can reference the default VRF.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
static	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IPv6 unicast address family static routes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# address-family ipv6 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 GigabitEthernet0/2/0/7
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 GigabitEthernet0/6/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4c
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4d
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4e
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:4f
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 2b11::327a:7b00/120 2b11::2f01:50
```

The following example shows how to configure IPv4 unicast address family static routes:

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family (static)	Enters address family configuration mode.
network (BGP)	Specifies a list of networks for the BGP routing process.
show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.
show route static	Displays the static routes in a routing table.
show route summary	Displays the current contents of the routing table in summary format.
router static	Enters router static configuration mode.
vrf (static)	Enters VRF static route configuration mode.

router static

To enter static router configuration mode, use the **router static** command in global configuration mode. To remove all static route configurations and terminate the static routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router static

no router static

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No static routing process is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **router static** command to enter router static configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
static	read, write
bgp, ospf, hsrp, isis, vrrp, multicast, or network	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter static router configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family (static)	Enters address family configuration mode.
show route	Displays the current contents of the routing table.
show route static	Displays the static routes in a routing table.

Command	Description
show route summary	Displays the current contents of the routing table in summary format.
route (static)	Establishes a static route.
vrf (static)	Enters VRF static route configuration mode.

vrf (static)

To configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enter VRF configuration mode, use the **vrf** command in router configuration mode. To remove the VRF instance from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrf vrf-name

no vrf vrf-name
```

Syntax Description	vrf-name	Name of the VRF instance. The following names cannot be used: all, default, and global.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Static router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vrf** command to configure a VRF instance. A VRF instance is a collection of VPN routing and forwarding tables maintained at the provider edge (PE) router.

If you are configuring a default VRF route, you do not need to enter VRF configuration mode. For example, route 192.168.1.0/24 is configured as follows:

```
router static
address ipv4 unicast
  192.168.1.0/24 loopback 5
  192.168.1.0/24 10.1.1.1
```

Route 192.168.1.0/24 is a default VRF route.

Route 172.168.40.0/24 is configured as follows:

```
router static
vrf vrf_A
address ipv4 unicast
  172.168.40.0/24 loopback 1
  172.168.40.0/24 vrf default 192.168.1.0/24
```

Route 172.168.40.0/24 belongs to vrf_A. Route 172.168.40.0/24 is not installed in vrf_A until route 192.168.1.0/24 (a default VRF route) is resolved.



Note

You cannot create a VRF named default, but you can reference the default VRF.



Note

You must remove IPv4/IPv6 addresses from an interface prior to assigning, removing, or changing a VRF on an IP interface. If this is not done in advance, any attempt to change the VRF on an IP interface is rejected.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

static

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a VRF instance and enter VRF configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# vrf vrf-1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-vrf)#
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

address-family (static) Enters address family configuration mode and allows you to configure a static route.



Routing Policy Language Commands on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

This module describes the Cisco IOS XR software routing policy language (RPL) commands used to create, modify, monitor, and maintain routing policies on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

For detailed information about RPL concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, see the *Implementing Routing Policy on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

abort (RPL)

To discard a route policy or set definition and return to global configuration mode, use the **abort** command in the appropriate configuration mode.

abort

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration Prefix set configuration Route distinguisher set configuration AS path set configuration Community set configuration Extended community set configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to discard a route policy definition that was started and return to global configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path is-local then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# abort
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

The following example shows how to discard a prefix set definition that was started and return to global configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set legal-ipv4-prefix-examples
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.1.1,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.2.0/24,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# abort
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

add

To add a value to an Routing Information Protocol (RIP) or Enhanced Interior Gateway Protocol (EIGRP) existing metric, use the **add** command in route-policy configuration mode.

```
add {eigrp-metric bandwidth delay reliability loading max-transmission | rip-metric {number | parameter}}
```

Syntax Description		
eigrp-metric		Specifies an EIGRP metric attribute.
<i>bandwidth</i>		Bandwidth in kilobits per second. Range is from 0 to 4294967295.
<i>delay</i>		Delay in 10-microsecond units. Range is from 0 to 4294967295.
<i>reliability</i>		Reliability metric. 255 is 100-percent reliable. Range is from 0 to 255.
<i>loading</i>		Effective bandwidth (loading). 255 is 100-percent loaded. Range is from 0 to 255.
<i>max-transmission</i>		Maximum transmission of the path. Range is from 0 to 65535.
rip-metric		Specifies an RIP metric attribute.
<i>number</i>		Value assigned to a four-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 0 to 16.
<i>parameter</i>		Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If the add value is greater than the maximum allowed value, the metric is added. If the resulting metric exceeds the maximum for the routing protocol, then the route is dropped (by the client routing protocol).

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to offset the RIP metric value:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# add rip-metric 4
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

The following example shows how to set the EIGRP metric value:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# add eigrp-metric 50000 24000 230 14000  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

apply

To execute a parameterized or unparameterized policy from within another policy, use the **apply** command in route-policy configuration mode.

apply *policy_name* [*argument1*, *argument2*, . . . , *argumentN*]

Syntax Description

<i>policy_name</i>	Name of a route policy.
<i>argument</i>	(Optional) Parameter name. The <i>argument</i> can be a value (for example, '100') or a parameter (for example, '\$parameter')

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **apply** command to execute a policy (either parameterized or unparameterized) from within another policy, which allows for the reuse of common blocks of policy.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the policy CustomerIn applies the route-policy SetLocalPref to conditionally set the local preference on a route. The parameters 20, 30, 40, and 50 are passed to the parameterized policy SetLocalPref, where the local preference is set to:

- 20, if the community 217:20 is present in the route
- 30, if the community 217:30 is present in the route
- 40, if the community 217:40 is present in the route
- 50, if the community 217:50 is present in the route

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy SetLocalPref ($lp0, $lp1, $lp2, $lp3, $lp4)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if community matches-any ($lp0:$lp1)then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference $lp1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif community matches-any ($lp0:$lp2) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference $lp2
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif community matches-any ($lp0:$lp3) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference $lp3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif community matches-any ($lp0:$lp4) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference $lp4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy CustomerIn($cust)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# apply SetLocalPref ($cust, 20, 30, 40, 50)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy Cust_217
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# apply CustomerIn(217)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

as-path in

To match the AS path of a route to an AS path set, use the **as-path in** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path in {*as-path-set-name* | *inline-as-path-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>as-path-set-name</i>	Name of an AS path set.
<i>inline-as-path-set</i>	Inline AS path set. The inline AS path set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path in** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match the AS path of a route to an AS path set. The AS path is a sequence of autonomous system numbers traversed by a route.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The **as-path in** command evaluates to true if at least one of the regular expressions defined in the associated AS path set matches the AS path attribute of the route.

In the case where the AS path set is defined but contains no elements in it, the **as-path in** conditional expression command returns false.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

For example, assume we have an AS path set named my-as-set defined as follows:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# as-path-set my-as-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# ios-regex '_12$',
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# ios-regex '_13$'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# end-set
```

and the following policy excerpt using an *as-path-set-name* argument:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path in my-as-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

The AS path in condition evaluates to true if one or more of the regular expression matches in the set my-as-set match the AS path associated with the route. In the case of a defined but empty AS path set, this operator returns false.

The preceding policy excerpt is equivalent to the following version, which uses an *inline-as-path* set variable:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path in (ios-regex '_12$',ios-regex '_13$') then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```


as-path is-local

To determine if this router or another router within this autonomous system or confederation originated a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route, use the **as-path is-local** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path is-local

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path is-local** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to determine if this router (or another router within this autonomous system or confederation) originated the route.



Note	For a list of all conditional expressions available within an if statement, see the if command.

Routes that are locally originated within the autonomous system or confederation carry an empty AS path. For the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) specification, when a route is advertised across the autonomous system boundary or a confederation boundary, the local autonomous system number or confederation ID is appended to the autonomous system path. The AS path of a locally originated aggregate is also empty unless it has been modified by policy.

The **is-local** operator evaluates to true for autonomous system paths that are empty. An empty AS path is how an AS path that is local to our autonomous system is represented in BGP.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	In the following example, if the AS path is local, then the local preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path is-local then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

as-path length

To compare the number of ASN in the AS path of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route, use the **as-path length** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path length {eq | is | ge | le} {number | parameter}

Syntax Description	eq is ge le	Equal to; greater than or equal to; less than or equal to.
	<i>number</i>	Value assigned to an 11-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 0 to 2047.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path length** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to perform a conditional check based on the length of the AS path.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command takes either a specific integer value or a range of integer values specified with the **ge** and **le** operators. Any or all these integers can be parameterized. The operator counts one for each autonomous system in the path. In the case where the route may be aggregated and contain one or more AS sets, the length operator adds one for each set present, the occurrence of an AS set typically indicates that this route is an aggregated route, and the aggregated route had a component route that contained one of the autonomous systems in the set. Likewise, in the case of confederations, a count of one is added for each confederation in the path or each confederation set in the path. A null AS path has a length of zero.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if the AS path length equals 10, then the local preference is set to 100:

■ as-path length

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path length eq 10 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
as-path in	Matches the AS path of a route to an AS path set.
as-path originates-from	Compares an AS path against the AS sequence beginning with the AS number that originated a route
as-path passes-through	Verifies if the supplied integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path or if the supplied sequence of integers and parameters appears, in the same order, anywhere in the AS path.
as-path unique-length	Performs specific checks based on the length of the AS path.

as-path neighbor-is

To test autonomous system numbers at the head of the AS path against a sequence of one or more values or parameters, use the **as-path neighbor-is** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path neighbor-is *as-number-list* [**exact**]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number-list</i>	Numbers or parameters, enclosed in single quotation marks, that represent a sequence of autonomous system numbers. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.
exact	(Optional) Specifies that with the exact keyword, the <i>as-number-list</i> value must identically match the AS path for the route; without the exact keyword, any element in the <i>as-number-list</i> argument matches one or more occurrences of that element in the AS path for the route.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path neighbor-is** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to test the autonomous system number or numbers at the head of the AS path against a sequence of one or more integral values or parameters. In other words, to test to learn if the sequence of autonomous system numbers matches the path beginning with the neighboring autonomous system from which this route was heard.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command has an equivalent regular expression (ios-regex). For example, AS path neighbor-is '1' would be '^1_'.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following are incomplete configuration examples:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path neighbor-is '10' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path neighbor-is '$asnum' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path neighbor-is '10 20' then
```

These statements evaluate to true when the first autonomous system numbers on the AS path match, in the same order, the supplied parameters or integer values in the **neighbor-is** statement. If the neighboring autonomous system location happens to be an AS-set, the operator evaluates to true if the corresponding argument to the **neighbor-is** operator is an element of the AS-set.

Without the **exact** keyword, repeated autonomous system numbers in the AS path are ignored. For example,

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path neighbor-is '10 20' then
```

matches an AS path beginning

```
10 10 10 20 ...
```

and an AS path beginning:

```
10 20 ....
```

With the **exact** keyword, repetitions are not ignored, therefore

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path neighbor-is '10 20' exact then
```

matches the second of these AS paths but not the first.

Related Commands

Command	Description
as-path in	Matches the AS path of a route to an AS path set.
as-path length	Compares the number of ASN in the AS path of a route.
as-path originates-from	Compares an AS path to the AS sequence beginning with the AS number that originated a route.
as-path passes-through	Verifies if the supplied integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path or if the supplied sequence of integers and parameters appears, in the same order, anywhere in the AS path.
as-path unique-length	Performs specific checks based on the length of the AS path.

as-path originates-from

To compare an AS path against the AS sequence beginning with the AS number that originated a route, use the **as-path originates-from** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path originates-from *as-number-list* [**exact**]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number-list</i>	Numbers or parameters, enclosed in single quotation marks, that represent a sequence of autonomous system numbers. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.
exact	(Optional) Specifies that with the exact keyword, the <i>as-number-list</i> value must identically match the AS path for the route; without the exact keyword, any element in the <i>as-number-list</i> argument matches one or more occurrences of that element in the AS path for the route.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path originates-from** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to compare an AS path to the autonomous system sequence.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The **originates-from** operator is similar to the **neighbor-is** operator, except that it looks at the autonomous system number at the opposite end of the AS path. In other words, it is comparing to the autonomous system that originated the route. It can take numbers or parameters, enclosed in single quotation marks, that represent a sequence of autonomous system numbers. When more than one number is specified in the list, the sequence of autonomous system numbers listed must appear as a subsequence in the AS path, with the last number corresponding to the autonomous system that originated the route.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following are incomplete configuration examples:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path originates-from '10 11' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path originates-from '$asnum 11' then
```

The first line of the preceding example evaluates to true if autonomous system 11 originated the route and then advertised it to autonomous system 10, from which the route was eventually propagated to us. In the case where the route has been aggregated, and the location of the originating autonomous system contains an AS-set, the **originates-from** operator evaluates to true if the argument to the **originates-from** operator is contained in the AS-set.

Without the **exact** keyword, repeated autonomous system numbers in the AS path are ignored. For example,

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path originates-from '10 11' then
```

matches an autonomous system path ending

```
...10 10 10 11
```

and an autonomous system path ending

```
...10 11
```

With the **exact** keyword, repetitions are not ignored, therefore

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path originates-from '10 11' exact then
```

matches the second of these autonomous system paths but not the first.

Related Commands

Command	Description
as-path in	Matches the AS path of a route to an AS path set.
as-path length	Compares the number of ASN in the AS path of a route
as-path passes-through	Verifies if the supplied integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path or if the supplied sequence of integers and parameters appears, in the same order
as-path unique-length	Performs specific checks based on the length of the AS path.

as-path passes-through

To verify if the supplied integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path or if the supplied sequence of integers and parameters appears, in the same order, anywhere in the AS path, use the **as-path passes-through** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path passes-through *as-number-list* [**exact**]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number-list</i>	Numbers or parameters, enclosed in single quotation marks, that represent a sequence of autonomous system numbers. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.
exact	(Optional) Specifies that with the exact keyword, the <i>as-number-list</i> value must identically match the AS path for the route; without the exact keyword, any element in the <i>as-number-list</i> argument matches one or more occurrences of that element in the AS path for the route.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path passes-through** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to verify if the specified integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path or if the sequence of integers and parameters appears.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The **passes-through** operator takes a sequence of integers or parameters, enclosed in single quotation marks, as an argument. It can also take a single integer or parameter as an argument. It evaluates to true if the supplied integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path, or if the supplied sequence of integers and parameters appears, in the same order, anywhere in the AS path. This includes the **originates-from** or **neighbor-is** location in the AS path.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following are incomplete configuration examples:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path passes-through '10' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path passes-through '$asnum' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path passes-through '10 11' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path passes-through '10 $asnum 12' then
```

Without the **exact** keyword, repeated autonomous system numbers in the AS path are ignored. For example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path passes-through '9 10 11' then
```

matches an AS path containing

```
...9 10 10 10 11 ....
```

and an AS path containing:

```
...9 10 11...
```

With the **exact** keyword, repetitions are not ignored. Therefore:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path passes-through '9 10 11' exact then
```

matches the second of these AS paths but not the first.

Related Commands

Command	Description
as-path in	Matches the AS path of a route to an AS path set.
as-path length	Compares the number of ASN in the AS path of a route
as-path originates-from	Compares an AS path to the AS sequence beginning with the AS number that originated a route.
as-path unique-length	Performs specific checks based on the length of the AS path.

as-path-set

To create a named AS path set, use the **as-path-set** command in global configuration mode. To remove the named AS path set, use the **no** form of this command.

as-path-set *name*

no as-path-set *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the AS path set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path-set** command to create a named AS path set.

An AS path set comprises operations for matching an AS path attribute.

This command enters AS path set configuration mode, in which you can use the **ios-regex** keyword to indicate the type of regular expression. Single quotation marks are required around the regular expression.

The inline set form is a parenthesized list of comma-separated expressions.

See the “Understanding Regular Expressions, Special Characters and Patterns” appendix in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Getting Started Guide* for information about forming regular expressions.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following is a sample definition of an AS path set named aset1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# as-path-set aset1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# ios-regex '_42$',
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# ios-regex '_127$'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# end-set
```

This AS path set is composed of two elements. When used in a matching operation, this AS path set matches any route whose AS path ends with either the autonomous system number 42 or 127.

The following is a sample of an inline set:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path in (ios-regex '_42$', ios-regex$ '_127$')
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

as-path unique-length

To perform specific checks based on the length of the AS path (match against the number of unique ASNs in the AS path), use the **as-path unique-length** command in route-policy configuration mode.

as-path unique-length {**eq** | **is** | **ge** | **le**} {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description	eq is ge le	Equal to; greater than or equal to; less than or equal to.
	<i>number</i>	Value assigned to an 11-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 0 to 2047.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **as-path unique-length** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to perform a match based on the length of the AS path.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The **unique-length** operator is similar to the length operator, except that when an AS path has been padded with the same autonomous system number multiple times, the operator counts only one when the route is padded. Therefore, given an AS path of 333 333 111 222 123 444 444 444, the **unique-length** operator would return a value of 5, whereas the length operator would return a value of 8.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to perform checks based on the AS path length. If the AS path matches the specified values, the local preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path unique-length eq 10 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path unique-length ge 10 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path unique-length le 10 then
```

as-path unique-length

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path unique-length eq $integerparam then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path unique-length ge $geparam then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if as-path unique-length le $leparam then
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# endif
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
as-path length	Performs conditional checks based on the length of the AS path.

community is-empty

To check if a route has no community attributes associated with it, use the **community is-empty** command in route-policy configuration mode.

community is-empty

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **community is-empty** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to check if a route has community attributes associated with it.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command takes no arguments and evaluates to true only if the route has no community attributes associated with it.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if the route has no community attributes associated with it, then the local preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if community is-empty then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

community matches-any

To match any elements of a community set, use the **community matches-any** command in route-policy configuration mode.

community matches-any { *community-set-name* | *inline-community-set* | *parameter* }

Syntax Description

<i>community-set-name</i>	Name of a community set.
<i>inline-community-set</i>	Inline community set. The inline community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **community matches-any** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match any element of a community set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A simple condition using the **matches-any** operator evaluates as true if at least one community element of the community attribute for the route matches an element in the community set operand. If no community in the route matches any of the specifications in the named or inline set, then the condition evaluates to false. Likewise, when there is no community at all in the route, the condition evaluates to false.

Matching of a community in the route to a specification in a named or an inline set is intuitive. If the community specification in a set is the familiar colon-separated decimal 16-bit numbers specification, or one of the well-known communities, the community matches the specification if the specification denotes the same 32-bit number as that in the route. If the community specification uses a wildcard, then the community in the route matches if it is one of the many communities denoted by the wildcard specification. In inline sets, community specifications may be parameterized, in which case the relevant matching is done when the value of the parameter has been supplied.

Communities may also be matched using range and regular expression operators. Range specifications are entered as follows: *[low-value..high-value]*. Either or both colon-separated halves of a community value may contain a range. The following are valid range specifications:

```
10:[100..1000]
[10..100]:80
[10..100]:[100..2000]
```

In addition, the **private-as** keyword may be used to specify the range from 64512 to 65534. Regular expressions are specified as the **ios-regex** keyword followed by a valid regular expression string.

Community values from the route are matched one at a time to the match specifications. Therefore, regex match specifications are expected to represent one individual community value and not a sequence of community values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, a named community set called my-community-set and a route policy called community-matches-any-example are created. The policy sets the local-preference to 100 for any route that has one or more of the communities in the my-community-set community set. If the route does not have any of these communities, the policy checks whether it has any communities whose first half is in the range from 10 to 25 and whose second half is the value 35, in which case it sets the local-preference to 200. Otherwise, it checks for a community value in the range of 30:100 to 30:500, in which case it sets the local-preference to 300.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# community-set my-community-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 10:20,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 10:30,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 10:40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# end-set

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy community-matches-any-example
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if community matches-any my-community-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif community matches-any ([10..25]:35) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif community matches-any (30:[100..500])
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	community matches-every	Matches every element of a community set.

community matches-every

To match every element of a community set, use the **community matches-every** command in route-policy configuration mode.

community matches-every { *community-set-name* | *inline-community-set* | *parameter* }

Syntax Description

<i>community-set-name</i>	Name of a community set.
<i>inline-community-set</i>	Inline community set. The inline community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **community matches-every** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match every element of a community set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A simple condition using the **matches-every** operator evaluates as true if every specification in the named set or inline set specified matches at least one community value in the route. If any community specification in the named or inline set is not matched, then the operation evaluates to false.

Matching of a community in the route to a specification in a named or an inline set is intuitive. If the community-specification in a set is the familiar colon-separated decimal 16-bit numbers specification, or one of the well-known communities, the community matches the specification if the specification denotes the same 32-bit number as that in the route. If the community specification uses a wildcard, then the community in the route matches if it is one of the many communities denoted by the wildcard specification. In inline sets, community specifications may be parameterized, in which case the relevant matching is done when the value of the parameter has been supplied.

Communities may also be matched using range and regular expression operators. Range specifications are entered as follows: [*low-value*..*high-value*]. Either or both colon-separated halves of a community value may contain a range. The following are valid range specifications:

```
10:[100..1000]
```

```
[10..100]:80
[10..100]:[100..2000]
```

Therefore, a **matches-every** operation with two community range specifications means that a community must be present in the route that corresponds to each range. For example, in the following statement:

```
if community matches-every (10:[100..200],20:[100..200]) then
```

the statement evaluates as true if one or more communities in the route lie in the range 10:[100..200] and one or more communities in the route lie in the range 20:[100..200].

In addition, the **private-as** keyword may be used to specify the range from 64512 to 65534.

Regular expressions are specified as the **ios-regex** keyword followed by a valid single-quoted regular expression string. Community values from the route are matched one at a time against the match specifications. Therefore, regex match specifications are expected to represent one individual community value and not a sequence of community values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the route policy named community-matches-every-example sets the local-preference value to 100 for all routes that have all three communities in the my-community-set community set. Routes that do not have all three communities but have a community that matches the first regular expression match have the local-preference value set to 200. Finally, any remaining routes that match the last regular expression have the local-preference values set to 300.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# community-set my-community-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 10:20,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 10:30,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 10:40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# end-set
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy community-matches-every-example
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if community matches-every my-community-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif community matches-every (ios-regex
'_10:[0-9]0_') then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif community matches-every
(ios-regex'_20:[0-9]0_') then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	community matches-any	Matches any element of a community set.

community-set

To define a community set, use the **community-set** command in global configuration mode. To remove the community set, use the **no** form of this command.

community-set *name*

no community-set *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the community set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Regular expressions and ranges can be specified in a community set to support the matching or deleting of communities using ranges or regular expressions in named community sets. An attempt to use a community set that contains a range or regular expression to set a community value is rejected when an attempt to attach such a policy is made.

A community set holds community values for matching against the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community attribute. A community is a 32-bit quantity. For notational convenience, each community value must be split in half and expressed as two unsigned decimal integers in the range from 0 to 65535, separated by a colon.

The inline form of a community set also supports parameterization. Each 16-bit portion of the community may be parameterized.

The routing policy language (RPL) provides symbolic names for the standard well-known community values: **internet** is 0:0, **no-export** is 65535:65281, **no-advertise** is 65535:65282, and **local-as** is 65535:65283.

RPL also provides a facility for using wildcards in community specifications. A wildcard is specified by inserting an asterisk (*) in place of one of the 16-bit portions of the community specification, which indicates that any value for that portion of the community matches.

Every community set must contain at least one community value. An empty community set is invalid and the policy configuration system rejects it.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, a community set named cset1 is created:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# community-set cset1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 12:34,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 12:56,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 12:78,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# internet
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# end-set
```

In the following example, a community set named cset2 is created:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# community-set cset2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 123:456,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# no-advertise,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# end-set
```

In the following example, a community set named cset3 is created. This policy uses wildcards and matches all communities where the autonomous system part of the community is 123.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# community-set cset3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# 123:*
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-comm)# end-set
```

delete community

To delete community attributes associated with a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route, use the **delete community** command in route-policy configuration mode.

delete community { **all** | **in** { *community-set-name* | *inline-community-set* | *parameter* } | **not in** { *community-set-name* | *inline-community-set* | *parameter* } }

Syntax Description

all	Removes all communities except the well-known communities.
in	Removes any communities associated with the route that are listed in either the named community set or the inline community set.
<i>community-set-name</i>	Name of a community set.
<i>inline-community-set</i>	Inline community set. The inline community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
not in	Removes all communities that are not listed in either the named community set or the inline community set, and are not well-known communities.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **delete community** command to delete community attributes associated with a BGP route.



Note

The **delete community** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Communities are 32-bit values carried in Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes. Each route may have zero or more communities in an unordered list.

You can remove a well-known community (internet, no-export, no-advertise, or local-as) from a route, but this removal must be done explicitly. This command should be used with a degree of caution. In general, few circumstances exist in which you would need to remove a well-known community.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to delete any communities associated with the routes that are listed in either the named community set or inline community set, respectively.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete community in my_community_set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete community in (10:[0..50],20:[60..80])
```

The following example shows how to remove all communities including well-known communities.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete community in (internet, no-export, no-advertise,
local-as, *:*)
```

The following example shows how to remove all communities except for the well-known communities.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete community all
```

The following example shows how to delete the well-known community value internet from a route:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete community in (internet)
```

delete extcommunity rt

To delete route target (RT) extended community attributes associated with a Border Gateway Protocol (route), use the **delete extcommunity rt** command in route-policy configuration mode.

```
delete extcommunity rt { all | in { extcommunity-set-name | inline-extcommunity-set | parameter } |
not in { extcommunity-set-name | inline-extcommunity-set | parameter } }
```

Syntax Description		
all		Removes all extended communities.
in		Removes any extended communities associated with the routes that are listed in either the named extended community set or the inline extended community set.
<i>extcommunity-set-name</i>		Name of an extended community set.
<i>inline-extcommunity-set</i>		Inline extended community set. The inline extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>		Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
not in		Removes all extended communities that are not listed in either the named extended community set or the inline extended community set, and are not well-known extended communities.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **delete extcommunity rt** command to delete extended community values from a BGP route target extended community list in a route.



Note

The **delete extcommunity rt** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Extended communities are similar to regular Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) communities but contain more data and have a richer structure for encoding information in them.

Extended communities can be in the following forms: SoO:AS:tag, SoO:IP:tag, RT:AS:tag, or RT:IP:tag.

Wildcards (*) are not allowed for extended community set elements.

The forms of this command that take a named extended community set or an inline extended community set value as arguments are equivalent. They delete any extended communities that are listed in either the named set or the inline set, respectively.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, all extended communities are deleted:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete extcommunity rt all
```

In this example, any extended communities that are listed in my-extcommunity-set are deleted:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete extcommunity rt in my-extcommunity-set
```

In this example, extended communities associated with the route listed in the named inline extended community sets are deleted:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# delete extcommunity rt in (67:29, 67:55)
```

destination in

To match a destination entry in a named prefix set or inline prefix set, use the **destination in** command in route-policy configuration mode.

destination in {*prefix-set-name* | *inline-prefix-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-set-name</i>	Name of a prefix set.
<i>inline-prefix-set</i>	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **destination in** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match a destination entry in a named prefix set or inline prefix set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command takes either a named prefix set or an inline prefix set value as an argument. The condition returns true if the destination entry matches any entry in the prefix set or inline prefix set. An attempt to match a destination using a prefix set that is defined but contains no elements returns false.

The routing policy language (RPL) provides the ability to test destinations for a match to a list of prefix match specifications using the **in** operator. The **destination in** command is protocol-independent.

In Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), the destination of a route is also known as its network-layer reachability information (NLRI). It comprises a prefix value and a mask length.

RPL supports both 32-bit IPv4 prefixes, specified in dotted-decimal format, and 128-bit IPv6 prefixes, specified in colon-separated hexadecimal format.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, a prefix set named my-prefix-set is defined and a route policy named use-destination-in is created. Within the use-destination-in route policy, the **destination in** command is used within an **if** statement to learn if the destination is in the prefix-set named my-prefix-set. If it is, then local preference is set to 100. If it is not in my-prefix-set but does match the next prefix specifications, then local preference is set to 200.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set my-prefix-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.0.1/32,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# fe80::203:0:0:0/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.0.2/24 le 32
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# end-set

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy use-destination-in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in my-prefix-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif destination in (10.0.0.1/32, 10.0.0.2/24 le
32) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

In the following example, a prefix set named ipv6-prefix-set is defined and a route policy named ipv6-destination-in is created. Within the ipv6-destination-in route policy, the **destination in** command is used within an **if** statement to learn if the destination is in the prefix-set named ipv6-prefix-set. If it is, then the next-hop is set to 2001:abcd:fedc::1. If it is not in ipv6-prefix-set but does match the next prefix specifications, then the next-hop is set to 1111:2222:3333:4444:5555:6666:7777:8888.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set ipv6-prefix-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:1::/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:2::/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:3::/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:4::/64
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# end-set

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy ipv6-destination-in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in ipv6-prefix-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set next-hop 2001:abcd:fedc::1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif destination in (2001::1, 2002:1:2:3::/64)
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set next-hop
1111:2222:3333:4444:5555:6666:7777:8888
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

done

To stop executing a policy and accept the route, use the **done** command in route-policy configuration mode.

done

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **done** command to stop executing the policy and accept the route.



Note

The **done** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

When encountering a **done** statement the route is passed and no further policy statements are executed. All modifications made to the route prior to the **done** statement are still valid.



Note

The default action of a route policy is to drop or discard any routes that have not been either explicitly passed or for which no attempt has been made to modify with an action. The routing policy language (RPL) does not have specific “match clauses,” which means the default drop behavior is controlled by whether a route has been explicitly passed or an attempt has been to modify the route using an action statement.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, if the destination match succeeds for 29.0.0.0/8 le 32, the execution continues past set community 102:12 and onto the next statement. If the destination match succeeds for 39.0.0.0/8 le 32 execution, then the policy execution stops when it encounters the *done* statement.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy done_st_example
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (29.0.0.0/8 le 32) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set community 102:12
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (39.0.0.0/8 le 32) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set community 102:39
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# done
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (49.0.0.0/8 le 32) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set community 102:49
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (59.0.0.0/8 le 32) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set community 102:59
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

drop

To discard a route, use the **drop** command in route-policy configuration mode.

drop

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **drop** command within a route policy to drop a route.



Note

The **drop** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command causes the route to be dropped. After a route is dropped, no further execution of policy occurs. Therefore, if after executing the first two statements of a policy the **drop** statement is encountered, the route is discarded and execution stops immediately even when the policy contains further statements.



Note

The default action of a route policy is to drop or discard any routes that have not been either explicitly passed or attempted to be modified with an action. The routing policy language (RPL) does not have specific “match clauses,” which means the default drop behavior is controlled by whether a route has been explicitly passed or an attempt has been to modify the route using an action statement.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, any route with a destination address contained within the prefix set pset1 is dropped:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in pset1 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

edit

To edit the contents of a route policy, a prefix set, an AS path set, a community set, or an extended community set, use the **edit** command in EXEC mode.

```
edit {route-policy | prefix-set | as-path-set | community-set | extcommunity-set {rt | soo}} |
policy-global | rd-set} name [nano | emacs | vim | inline {add | prepend | remove}
set-element]
```

Syntax Description

route-policy	Edits the contents of a route policy.
prefix-set	Edits the contents of a prefix set.
as-path-set	Edits the contents of an AS path set.
community-set	Edits the contents of a community set.
extcommunity-set	Edits the contents of an extended community set of the specified type.
rt	Edits the BGP route target (RT) extended community.
soo	Edits the BGP site of origin (SoS) extended community.
policy-global	Edits the contents of policy-global definitions.
rd-set	Edits the contents of a route-distinguisher set.
<i>name</i>	Name of a route policy, a prefix set, an AS path set, a community set, or an extended community set, RD set, or global parameters.
nano	(Optional) Uses GNU Nano text editor.
emacs	(Optional) Uses Micro Emacs editor.
vim	(Optional) Uses VI Improved editor.
inline	(Optional) Uses the command line.
add	Appends the element to the set.
prepend	Prepends the element to the set.
remove	Removes the element from the set.
<i>set-element</i>	Name of the set element.

Defaults

Default editor is GNU nano text editor

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **edit** command to edit the contents of a route policy, a prefix set, an AS path set, a community set, an extended community set, a global policy, or a route destination set.

After editing with Nano, save the edit buffer and exit the editor using the Ctrl-X keystroke.

After editing with Emacs, save the editor buffer by using the Ctrl-X and Ctrl-S keystrokes. To save and exit the editor, use the Ctrl-X and Ctrl-C keystrokes.

After editing with VIM, to write to a current file and exit use the :wq or :x or ZZ keystrokes. To quit and confirm, use the :q keystrokes. To quit and discard changes, use the :q! keystrokes.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the policy_A policy is opened in the editor:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# edit route-policy policy_A
```

```
-----
== MicroEMACS 3.8b () == rpl_edit.139281 ==
  if destination in (2001::/8) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
```

```
== MicroEMACS 3.8b () == rpl_edit.139281 ==
Parsing.
83 bytes parsed in 1 sec (82)bytes/sec
Committing.
1 items committed in 1 sec (0)items/sec
Updating.
Updated Commit database in 1 sec
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

If there are parse errors, you are asked whether editing should continue:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#edit route-policy policy_B
```

```
== MicroEMACS 3.8b () == rpl_edit.141738
route-policy policy_B
  set metric-type type_1
  if destination in (2001::/8) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
== MicroEMACS 3.8b () == rpl_edit.141738 ==
Parsing.
105 bytes parsed in 1 sec (103)bytes/sec
```

```
% Syntax/Authorization errors in one or more commands.!! CONFIGURATION
FAILED DUE TO SYNTAX/AUTHORIZATION ERRORS
  set metric-type type_1
  if destination in (2001::/8) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
```

Continue editing? [no]:

If you answer **yes**, the editor continues on the text buffer from where you left off. If you answer **no**, the running configuration is not changed and the editing session is ended.

After the policy is opened, it may be manipulated using normal editor commands, then saved and committed to the running configuration.

end-global

To end the definition of global parameters and exit global parameter configuration mode, use the **end-policy** command in global parameter configuration mode.

end-global

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Global parameter configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **end-global** command to end the definition of global parameters and exit global parameter configuration mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, the **end-global** command ends the definition of global parameters:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-global
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# glbpathtype 'ebgp'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# glbtag '100'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# end-global
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	policy-global	Enters global parameter configuration mode.

end-policy

To end the definition of a route policy and exit route-policy configuration mode, use the **end-policy** command in route-policy configuration mode.

end-policy

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **end-policy** command to end the definition of a route policy and exit route-policy configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the **end-policy** command ends the definition of a route policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy med-to-local-pref
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if med eq 150 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif med eq 200 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-elseif)# set local-preference 60
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-elseif)# elseif med eq 250 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-elseif)# set local-preference 0

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
route-policy (RPL)	Defines a route policy and enters route-policy configuration mode.

end-set

To end the definition of an AS path set, a prefix set, a community set, an extended community set, or an RD set and return to global configuration mode, use the **end-set** command in route-policy configuration mode.

end-set

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes

- AS path set configuration
- Prefix set configuration
- Community set configuration
- Extended community set configuration
- Route distinguisher set configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **end-set** command to end the definition of an AS path set, a prefix set, a community set, or an extended community set.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, the **end-set** command ends the definition of an AS path set named aset1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# as-path-set aset1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# ios-regex '_42$',
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# ios-regex '_127$'

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-as)# end-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

The following example shows how to create an RD set called my_rd_set and use the **end-set** command to end the definition:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rd-set my_rd_set
```

 **end-set**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 172.16.0.0/16:*,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 172.17.0.0/16:100,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 192:*,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 192:100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# end-set
```

extcommunity rt is-empty

To check if a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route has route target (RT) extended community attributes associated with it, use the **extcommunity rt is-empty** command in route-policy configuration mode.

extcommunity rt is-empty

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity rt is-empty** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to check if a BGP route has extended community attributes associated with it.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The **is-empty** operator takes no arguments and evaluates to true if the route has no extended community attributes associated with it.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if the extended community is empty, then the local preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy extcommunity-is-empty-example
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if extcommunity rt is-empty then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

extcommunity rt matches-any

To match any element of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route target (RT) extended community set, use the **extcommunity rt matches-any** command in route-policy configuration mode.

extcommunity rt matches-any {*extcommunity-set-name* | *inline-extcommunity-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>extcommunity-set-name</i>	Name of an RT extended community set.
<i>inline-extcommunity-set</i>	Inline RT extended community set. The inline extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity rt matches-any** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match elements of an extended community set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A simple condition using the **matches-any** operator evaluates as true if at least one extended community in the route matches an extended community specification in the named or inline set. If no extended community in the route matches any of the specifications in the named or inline set, then this simple condition evaluates to false. Likewise, when there is no extended community at all in the route, the condition evaluates to false.

Matching an extended community in the route to a specification in a named or an inline set is intuitive. Because there is no use of wildcards with extended communities, a community in the route matches a specification in the set if the extended communities in the route and the inline set both encode the same 64-bit number. In inline sets, extended community specifications may be parameterized, in which case the relevant matching is done when the value of the parameter has been supplied.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, an extended community set named my-extcommunity-set and a parameterized route-policy named my-extcommunity-set-example(\$tag,\$ip) are defined. The **extcommunity rt matches-any** command is used in an if statement such that if at least one extended community in the route matches an extended community specification in the named set, then the local preference is set to 100. If there is no extended community in the route that matches any of the specifications in the named set, then the condition evaluates as false and the extended community is compared to the inline extended sets.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set rt my-extcommunity-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:615,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:6150,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 15.15.15.15:15
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy my-extcommunity-set-example($tag,$ip)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if extcommunity rt matches-any my-extcommunity-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif extcommunity rt matches-any (10:20, 10:$tag)
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif extcommunity rt matches-any ($ip:$tag)
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif extcommunity rt matches-any
(2.3.4.5:$tag) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 400
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
extcommunity rt matches-every	Matches every element of a BGP RT extended community set.

extcommunity rt matches-every

To match every element of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route target (RT) extended community set, use the **extcommunity rt matches-every** command in route-policy configuration mode.

extcommunity rt matches-every { *extcommunity-set-name* | *inline-extcommunity-set* | *parameter* }

Syntax Description

<i>extcommunity-set-name</i>	Name of an RT extended community set.
<i>inline-extcommunity-set</i>	Inline RT extended community set. The inline extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity rt matches-every** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match every element of an RT extended community set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A simple condition using the **matches-every** operator evaluates as true if every extended community value in the extended community attribute for the route matches at least one element of the extended community set or inline set. If no extended community in the route matches any of the specifications in the named or inline set, then this simple condition evaluates to false. Likewise, when there is no extended community at all in the route, the condition evaluates to false.

Matching an extended community in the route to a specification in a named or an inline set is intuitive. Because there is no use of wildcards with extended communities, a community in the route matches a specification in the set if they encode the same 64-bit number. In inline sets, extended community specifications may be parameterized, in which case the relevant matching is done when the value of the parameter has been supplied.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, an extended community set named my-extcommunity-set and a parameterized route policy named extcommunity-matches-every-example (\$as, \$tag) are defined. The condition extcommunity rt matches-every is used in an if statement in this policy. If it evaluates to true, the local-preference value is set to 100. If it evaluates to false, the extended community is evaluated using an inline set. If that condition evaluates to true, the local-preference value is set to 200. If it evaluates to false, the local-preference value is set to 300.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set rt my-extcommunity-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:20,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:30,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy extcommunity-matches-every-example($as,$tag)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if extcommunity rt matches-every my-extcommunity-set
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif extcommunity rt matches-every (10:20,
10:$tag, $as:30) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
extcommunity rt matches-any	Matches any element of a BGP RT extended community set.

extcommunity-set cost

To define a cost extended community set, use the **extcommunity-set cost** command in global configuration mode. To remove the cost extended community set, use the **no** form of this command.

extcommunity-set cost *name*

no extcommunity-set cost *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a cost extended community set. The <i>name</i> argument is case sensitive, can contain any alphanumeric characters, and can be up to 63 characters in length.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity-set cost** command to define a cost extended community set.

An extended community set is analogous to a community set except that it contains extended community values instead of regular community values. Extended community values are 64-bit structured values. An extended community set also supports named forms and inline forms.

Cost extended communities can be entered in either of the following formats:

- IGP:id:cost—Considered after IGP distance to next-hop is considered. For example, IGP:2:1025.
- Pre-Bestpath:id:cost—Considered before determining Degree of Preference of a path. For example, Pre-Bestpath:100:966.

where id is in range of 0-255 and cost is in range of 0 to 4294967295

Multiple cost community set clauses can be configured in each route policy block or sequence. Each cost community set clause must have a different ID (0-255). The cost community set clause with the lowest cost-value is preferred by the best path selection process when all other attributes are equal.

As with community sets, the inline form supports parameterization within parameterized policies. Either portion of the extended community value can be parameterized.

Every extended community set must contain at least one extended community value. Empty extended community sets are invalid and the policy configuration system rejects them.



Note

Making wildcards of extended communities is also not currently supported.

Examples

In the following example, a cost extended community set named extcomm-cost is defined:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set cost extcomm-cost  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# IGP:90:914,  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# Pre-Bestpath:91:915  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set
```

extcommunity-set rt

To define a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route target (RT) extended community set, use the **extcommunity-set rt** command in global configuration mode. To remove the RT community set, use the **no** form of this command.

extcommunity-set rt *name*

no extcommunity-set rt *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of an RT extended community set.				
Defaults	No default behavior or values				
Command Modes	Global configuration				
Command History	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> <tr> <td>Release 3.7.2</td><td>This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.
Release	Modification				
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.				

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity-set rt** command to define an RT extended community set for BGP.

An extcommunity set RT holds RT extended community values to match against the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) RT extended community attribute. RT extended communities can be entered in either of the following formats:

- *a.b.c.d:n*—IPv4 format. For example, 10.0.0.2:666.
- *asn:n*—BGP ASN format. For example, 10002:666.

n is a number within the range of 1 to 65535.

Examples

In the following example, an RT extended community set named extcomm-rt is defined:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set rt extcomm-rt
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10002:666
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10.0.0.2:666
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set
```

extcommunity-set soo

To define a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Site-of-Origin (SoO) extended community set, use the **extcommunity-set soo** command in global configuration mode. To remove the SoO extended community set, use the **no** form of this command.

extcommunity-set soo *name*

no extcommunity-set soo *name*

Syntax Description

name Name of an SoO extended community set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity-set soo** command to define an SoO extended community set.

An extcommunity set soo holds SoO extended community values to match against the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) SoO extended community attribute. SoO extended communities can be entered in either of the following formats:

- a.b.c.d:n*—IPv4 format. For example, 100.100.100.1:153
- asn:n*—BGP ASN format. For example, 66:60001

n is a site-specific number.

Examples

In the following example, a SoO extended community set named extcomm-soo is defined:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set soo extcomm-soo
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 66:60001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 77:70001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 88:80001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 99:90001,

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 100.100.100.1:153
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set
```

extcommunity soo is-empty

To determine if a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route has any Site-of-Origin (SoO) extended communities associated with it, use the **extcommunity soo is-empty** command in route-policy configuration mode.

extcommunity soo is-empty

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity soo is-empty** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to check if a BGP SoO route has extended community attributes associated with it.



Note For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The **is-empty** operator takes no arguments and evaluates to true if the route has no SoO extended community attributes associated with it.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if a route has no SoO extended communities associated with it, the local preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy extcommunity-is-empty-example
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if extcommunity soo is-empty then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```


extcommunity soo matches-any

To match any element of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Site-of-Origin (SoO) extended community set, use the **extcommunity soo matches-any** command in route-policy configuration mode.

extcommunity soo matches-any {*extcommunity-set-name* | *inline-extcommunity-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>extcommunity-set-name</i>	Name of a SoO extended community set.
<i>inline-extcommunity-set</i>	Inline SoO extended community set. The inline extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity soo matches-any** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match elements of an extended community set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A simple condition using the **matches-any** operator evaluates as true if at least one extended community in the route matches an extended community specification in the named or inline set. If no extended community in the route matches any of the specifications in the named or inline set, then this simple condition evaluates to false. Likewise, when there is no extended community at all in the route, the condition evaluates to false.

Matching an extended community in the route to a specification in a named or an inline set is intuitive. Because there is no use of wildcards with extended communities, a community in the route matches a specification in the set if the community encodes the same 64-bit number. In inline sets, extended community specifications may be parameterized, in which case the relevant matching is done when the value of the parameter has been supplied.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, an SoO extended community set named extcomm-soo and a parameterized route policy named my-extcommunity-set-example(\$tag,\$ip) are defined.

The condition route policy named extcommunity soo matches-any is used in an if statement in this policy. If it evaluates to true, the local preference value is set to 100.

If it evaluates to false, the SoO extended community is evaluated using an inline set. If it evaluates to true, the local preference value is set to 200.

If it evaluates to false, the SoO extended community is evaluated using a different inline set. If it evaluates to true, the local preference value is set to 300.

If it evaluates to false, the SoO extended community is evaluated using a different inline set. If it evaluates to true, the local preference value is set to 400.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set soo extcomm-soo
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 66:60001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 77:70001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 88:80001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 99:90001,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 100.100.100.1:153
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy my-extcommunity-set-example($tag,$ip)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if extcommunity soo matches-any extcomm-soo then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif extcommunity soo matches-any (10:20, 10:$tag)
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif extcommunity soo matches-any ($ip:$tag)
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif extcommunity soo matches-any
(2.3.4.5:$tag) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 400
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
extcommunity rt matches-any	Matches any element of a BGP RT extended community set.
extcommunity soo matches-every	Matches every element of a BGP SoO extended community set.

extcommunity soo matches-every

To match every element of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Site-of-Origin (SoO) extended community set, use the **extcommunity soo matches-every** command in route-policy configuration mode.

extcommunity soo matches-every { *extcommunity-set-name* | *inline-extcommunity-set* | *parameter* }

Syntax Description

<i>extcommunity-set-name</i>	Name of a SoO extended community set.
<i>inline-extcommunity-set</i>	Inline SoO extended community set. The inline extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **extcommunity soo matches-every** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match every element of a SoO extended community set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A simple condition using the **matches-every** operator evaluates as true if every extended community value in the extended community attribute for the route matches at least one element of the extended community set or inline set. If no extended community in the route matches any of the specifications in the named or inline set, then this simple condition evaluates to false. Likewise, when there is no extended community at all in the route, the condition evaluates to false.

Matching an extended community in the route to a specification in a named or an inline set is intuitive. Because there is no use of wildcards with extended communities, a community in the route matches a specification in the set if they encode the same 64-bit number. In inline sets, extended community specifications may be parameterized, in which case the relevant matching is done when the value of the parameter has been supplied.

Examples

In the following example, an extended community set named my-extcomm-rt-set and a parameterized route policy named extcommunity-matches-every-example(\$as, \$tag) are defined. The condition extcommunity soo matches-every is used in an if statement in this policy and if it evaluates to true, the local-preference value is set to 100. If it evaluates to false, the extended community is evaluated using an inline set. If that condition evaluates to true, the local-preference value is set to 200. If it evaluates to false, the local-preference value is set to 300.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# extcommunity-set soo my-extcomm-rt-set
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:20,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:30,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# 10:40
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ext)# end-set

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy extcommunity-matches-every-example($as, $tag)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if extcommunity soo matches-every my-extcomm-rt-set
then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif extcommunity soo matches-every (10:20,
10:$tag, $as:30) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
extcommunity soo matches-any	Matches any element of a BGP SoO extended community set.

if

To decide which actions or dispositions should be taken for a given route, use the **if** command in route-policy configuration mode.

if *conditional-expression* **then** *action-statement* [*action-statement*] [**elseif** *conditional-expression* **then** *action-statement* [*action-statement*]] [**else** *action-statement* [*action-statement*]] **endif**

Syntax Description	<i>conditional-expression</i>	Expression to decide which actions or dispositions should be taken for the given route.
	then	Executes an action statement if the if condition is true.
	elseif	Strings together a sequence of tests.
	else	Executes an action statement if the if condition is false.
	endif	Ends the if statement.
	<i>action-statement</i>	Sequence of operations that modify a route.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **if** command uses a conditional expression to decide which actions or dispositions should be taken for a given route. [Table 1](#) lists the conditional expressions.

An action statement is a sequence of operations that modify a route, most of which are distinguished by the **set** keyword. In a route policy, these operations can be grouped. [Table 2](#) lists the action statements.

Table 1 Conditional Expressions

Command	Description
as-path in	Matches the AS path of a route to an AS path set. The AS path is a sequence of autonomous system numbers traversed by a route.
as-path is-local	Determines if the router (or another router within this autonomous system or confederation) originated the route.
as-path length	Performs a conditional check based on the length of the AS path.

Table 1 **Conditional Expressions (continued)**

Command	Description
as-path neighbor-is	Tests the autonomous system number or numbers at the head of the AS path against a sequence of one or more integral values or parameters.
as-path originates-from	Tests an AS path against the AS sequence beginning with the AS number that originated a route.
as-path passes-through	Tests to learn if the specified integer or parameter appears anywhere in the AS path or if the sequence of integers and parameters appears.
as-path unique-length	Performs specific checks based on the length of the AS path.
community is-empty	Learns if a route has community attributes associated with it.
community matches-any	Matches any element of a community set.
community matches-every	Matches every element of a community set.
destination in	Matches a destination entry in a named prefix set or inline prefix set.
extcommunity rt is-empty	Learns if a route has RT extended community attributes associated with it.
extcommunity rt matches-any	Matches elements of an RT extended community set.
extcommunity rt matches-every	Matches every element of an RT extended community set.
extcommunity soo is-empty	Learns if a route has SoO extended community attributes associated with it.
extcommunity soo matches-any	Matches elements of an SoO extended community set.
extcommunity soo matches-every	Matches every element of an SoO extended community set.
local-preference	Specifies BGP local-preference attribute
med	Compares the MED to an integer value or a parameterized value.
next-hop in	Compares the next-hop associated with the route to data contained in either a named or an inline prefix set.
orf prefix in	Matches a prefix in a prefix set or an inline prefix set.
origin is	Tests the value of the origin attribute.
path-type is	Tests the path type.
protocol	Checks if a protocol is installing the route.
rd in	Compares the RD associated with the route to data contained in either a named or an inline RD set.
rib-has-route	Checks if a route is in the RIB.
route-has-label	Checks if a route has a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label.
route-type is	Compares route types when redistribution is being performed into BGP, OSPF, or IS-IS.

Table 1 *Conditional Expressions (continued)*

Command	Description
source in	Tests the source of the route against the data in either a named or an inline prefix set.
tag	Matches a specific tag value.
vpn-distinguisher is	Compares the VPN distinguisher against a specified value.

Table 2 *Action Statements*

Command	Description
abort (RPL)	Discards a route policy definition and returns to global configuration mode.
add	Adds an offset to an existing value.
apply	Executes a parameterized or an unparameterized policy from within another policy.
delete community	Deletes community values from a community list in a route.
delete extcommunity rt	Deletes extended community values from an extended community list in a route.
done	Accepts this route with no further processing
drop	Drops a route.
end-policy	Ends the definition of a route policy and exits route-policy configuration mode.
pass	Signifies that even though the route has not been modified, the user wants to continue executing in the policy block.
prepend as-path	Prepends the AS path with additional autonomous system numbers.
replace as-path	Replaces a sequence of AS numbers or private AS numbers in the AS path with the configured local AS.
set community	Sets the BGP community attribute.
set dampening	Configures BGP route dampening.
set eigrp-metric	Sets the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) metric value.
set extcommunity cost	Replaces or adds the extended communities for a cost on the route.
set extcommunity rt	Replaces or adds the extended communities for an RT on the route.
set ip-precedence	Sets the IP precedence to classify packets.
set isis-metric	Sets the IS-IS metric attribute value.

Table 2 **Action Statements (continued)**

Command	Description
set label	Sets the BGP label attribute value.
set level	Configures the IS-IS level in which redistributed routes should be sent.
set local-preference	Specifies a preference value for the autonomous system path.
set med	Sets the MED value.
set metric-type (IS-IS)	Controls whether IS-IS treats the metric as an internal or external metric.
set metric-type (OSPF)	Controls whether OSPF treats the cost as a Type 1 or Type 2 metric.
set next-hop	Replaces the next-hop associated with a given route.
set origin	Changes the origin attribute.
set ospf-metric	Sets an OSPF protocol metric attribute value.
set qos-group	Sets the QoS group to classify packets.
set rib-metric	Sets a RIB metric attribute value for a table policy.
set rip-metric	Sets RIP metric attributes.
set rip-tag	Sets route tag attribute.
set tag	Sets the tag attribute.
set traffic-index	Sets the traffic index attribute.
set weight	Sets the weight value for BGP routes.
suppress-route	Indicates that a given component of an aggregate should be suppressed, that is, not advertised.
unsuppress-route	Indicates that a given component of an aggregate should be unsuppressed.
set vpn-distinguisher	Sets the VPN distinguisher value.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, any route whose AS path is in the set as-path-set-1 is dropped:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path in as-path-set-1 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

The contents of the **then** clause may be an arbitrary sequence of action statements.

The following example shows an **if** statement with two action statements:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if origin is igp then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set med 42
```



```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# prepend as-path 73 5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

The **if** command also permits an **else** clause to be executed if the expression is false, as follows:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if med eq 200 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set community (12:34) additive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# set community (12:56) additive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

The routing policy language (RPL) also provides syntax using the **elseif** command to string together a sequence of tests, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if med eq 150 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif med eq 200 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 60
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif med eq 250 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# set local-preference 110
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# set local-preference 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

The statements within an **if** statement may themselves be **if** statements, as shown in this example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if community matches-any (12:34, 56:78) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if med eq 150 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

The policy configuration shown sets the value of the local preference attribute to 100 on any route that has a community value of 12:34 or 56:78 associated with it. However, if any of these routes has a Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) value of 150, then each route with both the community value of 12:34 or 56:78 and a MED of 150 is dropped.

local-preference

To compare the local-preference attribute of a BGP route to an integer value or a parameterized value, use the local-preference command in route-policy configuration mode.

local-preference {eq | is | ge | le} {number | parameter}

Syntax Description

eq is ge le	Equal to; exact match; greater than or equal to; less than or equal to.
<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **local- preference** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to compare the local-preference attribute to an integer value or a parameterized value.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The MED is a 32-bit unsigned integer. The **eq** operation compares the local-preference to either a static value or a parameterized value passed to a parameterized policy for equality with that value. A greater than or equal to comparison can also be done with the **ge** operator, and a less than or equal to comparison can be performed using the **le** operator.

Examples

The following example shows that if the **local-preference** is 10, local-preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if local-preference eq 10 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set weight 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

med

To compare the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) to an integer value or a parameterized value or compare the MED attribute of a BGP route to an integer value, use the **med** command in route-policy configuration mode.

med {**eq** | **is** | **ge** | **le**} {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

eq is ge le	Equal to; exact match; greater than or equal to; less than or equal to.
<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **med** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to compare the MED to an integer value or a parameterized value.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The MED is a 32-bit unsigned integer. The **eq** operation compares the MED to either a static value or a parameterized value passed to a parameterized policy for equality with that value. A greater than or equal to comparison can also be done with the **ge** operator, and a less than or equal to comparison can be performed using the **le** operator.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that if the **med** commands match, the local preference is set to 100:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if med eq 10 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
```

 med

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

next-hop in

To compare the next-hop associated with the route to data contained in either an inline or a named prefix set, use the **next-hop in** command in route-policy configuration mode.

next-hop in {*prefix-set-name* | *inline-prefix-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-set-name</i>	Name of a prefix set.
<i>inline-prefix-set</i>	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **next-hop in** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to compare the next-hop associated with the route to data contained in either an inline or a named prefix set. The result is true if any value in the prefix set matches the next-hop of the route. A comparison that refers to a named prefix set that has no elements in it returns false.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The next-hop is an IPv4 address entered as a dotted-decimal or an IPv6 address entered as a colon-separated hexadecimal.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that if the **next-hop in** commands match, the local preference is set to 100

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if next-hop in some-prefix-set then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# if next-hop in (10.0.0.5, fe80::230/64) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set local-preference 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
```

■ next-hop in

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

orf prefix in

To configure an outbound route filter (ORF), use the **orf prefix in** command in route-policy configuration mode.

orf prefix in {*prefix-set-name* | *inline-prefix-set*}

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-set-name</i>	Name of a prefix set.
<i>inline-prefix-set</i>	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **orf prefix in** command to match a prefix in a prefix set or an inline prefix set.

This command takes either a named prefix set or an inline prefix set value as an argument. It returns true if the destination NLRI matches any entry in the prefix set. An attempt to match destination using a prefix set that is defined but contains no elements returns false.

This command is used in the context of the orf route-policy attach point in BGP. The destination of a route is also known in Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) as its network-layer reachability information (NLRI). It comprises a prefix value and a mask length. The routing policy language (RPL) provides one operation on prefixes, testing them for matching against a list of prefix-match specifications using the **in** operator.

Examples

In the following example, the prefix set orfpreset1 and the route policy named orfpolicy are defined. Next, the orfpolicy is applied to the neighbor orf attach point.

If the prefix of the route matches any of the prefixes specified in orfpreset1 (211.105.1.0/24, 211.105.5.0/24, 211.105.11.0/24), then the prefix is dropped. If the prefix matches in(211.105.3.0/24, 211.105.7.0/24, 211.105.13.0/24), then the prefix is accepted. In addition to this inbound filtering, BGP sends these prefix entries to the upstream neighbor indicating a permit or deny so that the neighbor can make the same filter updates.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set orfpreset1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 211.105.1.0/24,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 211.105.5.0/24,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 211.105.11.0/24
```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# end-set
!
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy orfpolicy
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if orf prefix in orfpreset1 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if orf prefix in (211.105.3.0/24, 211.105.7.0/24,
211.105.13.0/24) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
!
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 1.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# orf route-policy orfpolicy

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
orf	Specifies BGP ORF and inbound filtering criteria.

origin is

To match a specific origin type, use the **origin is** command in route-policy configuration mode.

origin is { **igp** | **egp** | **incomplete** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description	igp	Specifies Interior Gateway Protocol.
	egp	Specifies Exterior Gateway Protocol.
	incomplete	Specifies that Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) first learned the route by means other than BGP or Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP); for example, the route is learned through configuration.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **origin is** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to test the value of the origin attribute.

**Note**

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The origin of a BGP route is an enumeration; it is **igp**, **egp**, or **incomplete**.

This command can be parameterized.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the origin is tested within an **if** statement to learn if it is either **igp** or **egp**:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if origin is igp or origin is egp then
```

In the following example, a parameter is used to match a specific origin type:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy bar($origin)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if origin is $origin then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set med 20
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

pass

To pass a route for further processing, use the **pass** command in route-policy configuration mode.

pass

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **pass** command to signify that even though this route has not been modified, the user wants to continue executing in this policy block.



Note The **pass** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

When a policy block has finished executing, any route that has been modified in this policy block or has received a pass disposition in this policy block passes the policy and execution finishes for that policy. If this policy block is applied from within another policy block and the route is either passed or modified, then execution continues in the policy block that applied this policy block.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to accept the route unconditionally without modifying it:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# pass
```

This example accepts the route unconditionally, without modifying it, if the destination is in prefix-set permitted:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in permitted then  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
```

pass

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

path-type is

To match path types, use the **path-type is** command in route-policy configuration mode.

path-type is { **ibgp** | **ebgp** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description	ibgp	Specifies an internal BGP path.
	ebgp	Specifies an external BGP path.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **path-type is** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match path types.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, if the path is an external BGP path the route is accepted:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if path-type is ebgp then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

policy-global

To define global parameters and enter global parameter configuration mode, use the **policy-global** command in global configuration mode. To remove global parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

policy-global

no policy-global

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **policy-global** command to define global parameters and enter global parameter configuration mode.

RPL supports the definition of systemwide global parameters that can be used inside a policy definition. The global parameter values can be used directly inside a policy definition similar to the local parameters of parameterized policy. When a parameterized policy has a parameter name “collision” with a global parameter name, parameters local to policy definition take precedence, effectively ‘masking off’ global parameters. In addition, a validation mechanism is in place to prevent the deletion of a particular global parameter if it is referred by any policy. For more information on global parameters and parameterization, see the *Implementing Routing Policy on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module of the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure global parameters:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# policy-global
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# glbpathtype 'ebgp'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# glbtag '100'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rp-gl)# end-global
```

In the following example, the *globalparam* argument makes use of the global parameters *glbpathtype* and *glbtag* defined above and is defined for a nonparameterized policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy globalparam
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if path-type is $glbpathtype then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set tag $glbtag
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
end-global	Ends the definition of global parameters.

prefix-set

To enter prefix set configuration mode and define a prefix set, use the **prefix-set** command in global configuration mode. To remove a named prefix set, use the **no** form of this command.

prefix-set *name*

no prefix-set *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a prefix set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **prefix-set** command to enter prefix set configuration mode and define a prefix set.

A prefix set is a comma-separated list of prefix match specifications. It holds IPv4 or IPv6 prefix match specifications, each of which has four parts: an address, a mask length, a minimum matching length, and a maximum matching length. The address is required, but the other three parts are optional. The address is a standard four-part, dotted-decimal numeric IPv4 address or a colon-separated hexadecimal IPv6 address. The mask length, if present, is a nonnegative decimal integer in the range from 0 to 32 for IPv4 prefixes or 0 to 128 for IPv6 prefixes following the address and separated from it by a slash. The optional minimum matching length follows the address and optional mask length and is expressed as the keyword **ge** (mnemonic for **greater than or equal to**), followed by a nonnegative decimal integer in the range from 0 to 32 for IPv4 or 0 to 128 for IPv6. The optional maximum matching length follows the rest and is expressed by the keyword **le** (mnemonic for **less than or equal to**), followed by yet another nonnegative decimal integer in the range from 0 to 32 for IPv4 or 0 to 128 for IPv6. A syntactic shortcut for specifying an exact length for prefixes to match is the **eq** keyword, mnemonic for **equal to**.

If a prefix match specification has no mask length, then the default mask length is 32 for IPv4 or 128 for IPv6. The default minimum matching length is the mask length. If a minimum matching length is specified, then the default maximum matching length must be less than 32 for IPv4 prefixes or 128 for IPv6 prefixes. Otherwise, if neither a minimum nor maximum length is specified, the default maximum length is the mask length.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows a prefix set named legal-ipv4-prefix-examples:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set legal-ipv4-prefix-examples
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.1.1,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.2.0/24,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.3.0/24 ge 28,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.4.0/24 le 28,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.5.0/24 ge 26 le 30,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.0.6.0/24 eq 28
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# end-set
```

The first element of the prefix set matches only one possible value, 10.0.1.1/32 or the host address 10.0.1.1. The second element matches only one possible value, 10.0.2.0/24. The third element matches a range of prefix values, from 10.0.3.0/28 to 10.0.3.255/32. The fourth element matches a range of values, from 10.0.4.0/24 to 10.0.4.240/28. The fifth element matches prefixes in the range from 10.0.5.0/26 to 10.0.5.252/30. The sixth element matches any prefix of length 28 in the range from 10.0.6.0/28 through 10.0.6.240/28.

The following prefix set consists entirely of invalid prefix match specifications:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set INVALID-PREFIX-EXAMPLES
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.1.1.1 ge 16,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.1.2.1 le 16,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.1.3.0/24 le 23,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.1.4.0/24 ge 33,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 10.1.5.0/25 ge 29 le 28
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# end-set
```

Neither the minimum length nor the maximum length is legal without a mask length. The maximum length must be at least the mask length. The minimum length must be less than 32, the maximum length of an IPv4 prefix. The maximum length must be equal to or greater than the minimum length.

The following example shows a valid IPv6 prefix set named legal-ipv6-prefix-examples:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# prefix-set legal-ipv6-prefix-examples
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:1::/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:2::/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:3::/64,
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# 2001:0:0:4::/64
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pfx)# end-set
```

prepend as-path

To prepend the AS path with additional autonomous system numbers, use the **prepend as-path** command in route-policy configuration mode.

prepend as-path {*as-number* | *parameter* | **most-recent**} [*number* | *parameter*]

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system number to prepend to the path. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
most-recent	Specifies that the most recent autonomous system number should be prepended.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of times the autonomous system number should be prepended. Range is 1 to 63.

Defaults

The default *number* is 1.

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **prepend as-path** command to prepend the AS path with additional autonomous system numbers.



Note

The **prepend as-path** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command can take one or two arguments. The first argument (either a number or parameter) is the autonomous system number to prepend to the path. The optional second argument (either a number or parameter) is the number of times the autonomous system number should be prepended.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to prepend the autonomous system number 666.1 to the AS path three times:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# prepend as-path 666.1 3
```

The following example shows how to prepend the autonomous system number 666.0 to the AS path one time:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# prepend as-path 666.1
```

protocol

To check the protocol that installs the route, use the **protocol** command in route-policy configuration mode.

protocol { **in** (*protocol-set*) | **is** *protocol-name* }

Syntax Description

in (<i>protocol-set</i>)	Specifies a member of a set. The <i>protocol-set</i> argument accepts the following keywords within parentheses: • bgp—Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) • connected—Connected routes • eigrp—Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) • isis—ISO Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) • ospf—Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) • ospfv3—Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) • rip—Routing Information Protocol (RIP) • static—Static routes Note Keywords must be separated by a comma.
is <i>protocol-name</i>	Specifies a single protocol name, and accepted keywords are similar to the <i>protocol-set</i> argument.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **protocol** command as a conditional expression within an if statement to specify a protocol to install a route.

Use the **in** keyword to determine if a protocol listed in the *protocol-set* is the originator of the route being filtered.

Use the **is** keyword to determine if *protocol-name* is an exact match.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an if statement, see the **if** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **protocol** command as a conditional expression within if statements:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy rip1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if protocol in (connected, static) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# add rip-metric 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# elseif protocol is bgp 1 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# add rip-metric 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# elseif protocol is ospf 2 then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# add rip-metric 4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-elseif)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# add rip-metric 5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-if)# route-policy rip1 out
```

rd in

To compare the route distinguisher (RD) associated with the route to RDs contained in either a named or an inline RD set, use the **rd in** command in route-policy configuration mode.

rd in {*rd-set-name* | *inline-rd-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>rd-set-name</i>	Name of an RD set.
<i>inline-rd-set</i>	Inline RD set. The inline RD set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **rd in** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match a destination entry in a named prefix set or inline prefix set.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command takes either a named RD set or an inline RD set value as an argument. The condition returns true if the destination entry matches any entry in the RD set or inline RD set. An attempt to match an RD using an RD set that is defined but contains no elements returns false.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows the **rd in** command with an inline RD set value as an argument:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if rd in (128.1.0.0/16:100) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

rd-set

To define a route distinguisher (RD) set and enter RD configuration mode, use the **rd-set** command in global configuration mode.

rd-set *name*

no rd-set *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of an RD community set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **rd-set** command to create a set with RD elements and enter RD configuration mode. An RD set is a 64-bit value prepended to an IPv4 address to create a globally unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) VPN IPv4 address.



Note

For *m*, the mask length is supported.

You can define RD values with the following commands:

- *a.b.c.d/m:**—BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format with a wildcard character. For example, 10.0.0.2/24.0:*
- *a.b.c.d/m:n*—BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format with a mask. For example, 10.0.0.2/24:666.
- *a.b.c.d:**—BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format with a wildcard character. For example, 10.0.0.2:*
- *a.b.c.d:n*—BGP VPN RD in IPv4 format. For example, 10.0.0.2:666.
- *asn:**—BGP VPN RD in ASN format with a wildcard character. For example, 10002:*
- *asn:n*—BGP VPN RD in ASN format. For example, 10002:666.
- *x.y:**—BGP VPN RD in 4-byte ASN format with a wildcard character. For example, 10002.101:*
- *x.y:n*—BGP VPN RD in 4-byte ASN format. For example, 10002.101:666.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to create an RD set called my_rd_set:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rd-set my_rd_set  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 172.16.0.0/16:*,  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 172.17.0.0/16:100,  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 192:*,  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# 192:100  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rd)# end-set
```


replace as-path

To replace sequence of AS numbers or private AS numbers in the AS path with the configured local AS number, use the **replace as-path** command in route-policy configuration mode.

replace as-path {[*as-number-list*] [*parameter*] | **private-as**}

Syntax Description

<i>as-number-list</i>	(Optional) Sequence of AS numbers to replace. The sequence must be enclosed in single quotes (' '). You can use 2-byte or 4-byte AS numbers. - The 2-byte value is entered as a 16-bit unsigned decimal value. The range is 0 to 65535. - The 4-byte value is entered as two 16-bit unsigned decimal values separated by a period. The range is 1.0 to 65535.65535.
<i>parameter</i>	(Optional) Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
private-as	Matches within the BGP private AS range. Range is from 64512 to 65534.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **replace as-path** command to replace the sequence of AS numbers or private AS numbers in the AS path with the local AS number. For example, if the AS path is '67 65534 100 65533 5 78 89 90' and the local AS number is 900, then:

```
replace as-path '5 78'
```

replaces '5 78' in the AS path with 900 (from the local AS), and the new path is '67 65534 100 65533 900 900 89 90'.

Consider following statement:

```
replace as-path private-as
```

Because 65534 and 65533 are within the private AS range, 900 replaces them, and the new path is '67 900 100 900 5 78 89 90'.



Note

The length of the path remains the same.

replace as-path



Note

The **replace as-path** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.



Caution

The **replace as-path** command changes the AS path content which can lead to routing loops.

Task ID

Task ID Operations

route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **replace as-path** command to replace AS numbers in the AS path:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy drop-as-1234
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# replace as-path '90 78 45 $asnum'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# replace as-path private-as
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# replace as-path '9.9 7.89 14.15 $asnum'
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# replace as-path '9 89 14.15 $asnum'
```

rib-has-route

To check if a route listed in the prefix set exists in the Routing Information Base (RIB), use the **rib-has-route** command in route-policy configuration mode.

rib-has-route in {*prefix-set-name* | *inline-prefix-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-set-name</i>	Name of a prefix set.
<i>inline-prefix-set</i>	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If routes are active, then they are advertised. Routes are considered active if they are already installed in the Routing Information Base (RIB).

The prefix sets used in the **rib-has-route** command contain two match specifications. The first is where an exact route match is requested (for example, 10.10.0.0/16 will match exactly one route) and the second is where a route match or any more-specific route match is allowed (for example, 10.10.0.0/16 le 32 will match the 10.10.0.0/16 route and any longer prefix).

Use the **rib-has-route** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to check if there is an active route with a specific prefix contained in the RIB. If the statement reveals an active route that meets that criteria, additional actions are executed.

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, an **if** statement is used to learn if a route contained in a prefix set 10.10.0.0/16 is in the RIB:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if rib-has-route in (10.10.0.0/16 ge 16) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

route-has-label

To check if there is a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label in a route during redistribution, use the **route-has-label** command in route-policy configuration mode.

route-has-label

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the route-has-label command as a conditional expression within an if statement to check if there is an MPLS label in a route during redistribution.

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an if statement, see the if command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	In the following example, an if statement learns if an MPLS label is present in a route:

<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if route-has-label then RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#</pre>

route-policy (RPL)

To define a route policy and enter route-policy configuration mode, use the **route-policy** command in global configuration mode. To remove a policy definition, use the **no** form of this command.

route-policy *name* [(*parameter1*, *parameter2*, . . . , *parameterN*)]

no route-policy *name* [(*parameter1*, *parameter2*, . . . , *parameterN*)]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of a route policy.
	<i>parameter</i>	(Optional) Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$." The <i>parameters</i> must be enclosed in parenthesis "()".

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the route-policy command to define a route policy and enter route-policy configuration mode.
	Policy definitions create named bundles of policy statements. A policy definition consists of the route-policy command followed by a name, a group of policy statements, and the end-policy command.
	The policy name serves as a handle for binding the policy to protocols.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	The following example shows a simple policy named drop-everything that drops any route it encounters:
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy drop-everything
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# drop
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy

Policies may also refer to other policies such that common blocks of policy can be reused. This reference to other policies is accomplished by using the **apply** command. The following is a simple example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy drop-as-1234
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path passes-through '1234' then
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# apply check-communities
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

The **apply** command indicates that the policy check-communities should be executed if the route under consideration passed through autonomous system 1234 before it was received. If so, the communities of the route are checked, and based on the findings the route may be accepted unmodified, accepted with changes, or dropped.

Related Commands

Command	Description
end-policy	Ends the definition of a route policy.

route-type is

To match route types when redistribution is being performed into Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), or Integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), use the **route-type is** command in route-policy configuration mode.

route-type is {**local** | **interarea** | **internal** | **type-1** | **type-2** | **level-1** | **level-2** | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

local	Uses a local value to match locally generated BGP routes.
interarea	Uses an interarea value to match IS-IS interarea routes.
internal	Uses an internal value to match OSPF intra- and interarea routes.
type-1	Uses a Type 1 value to match Type 1 OSPF routes.
type-2	Uses a Type 2 value to match Type 2 OSPF routes.
level-1	Uses a Level 1 value to match Level 1 IS-IS routes.
level-2	Uses a Level 2 value to match Level 2 IS-IS routes.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **route-type is** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to compare route types when redistribution is being performed into BGP, OSPF, or IS-IS.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The valid keywords are **local**, **internal**, **interarea**, **type-1**, **type-2**, **level-1**, and **level-2**. A parameterized value that fills in one of these values may also be used. The **local** value is used to match locally generated BGP routes. The **internal** value is used to match OSPF intra- and interarea routes. The **type-1** and **type-2** values are used to match Type 1 and Type 2 OSPF external routes. The **level-1**, **level-2**, and **interarea** values are used to match IS-IS routes of those respective types.

Because the route type is a matching operator, it appears in conditional clauses of **if** and **then** statements.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, non-local routes are dropped:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if route-type is local then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-else)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

rpl editor

To set the default routing policy language (RPL) editor, use the **rpl editor** command in global configuration mode.

rpl editor { nano | emacs | vim }

Syntax Description

nano	Sets the default RPL editor to GNU nano.
emacs	Sets the default RPL editor to EMACS.
vim	Sets the default RPL editor to VIM.

Defaults

The Nano editor is the default.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the default RPL editor is set to Nano:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rpl editor nano
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

In the following example, the default RPL editor is set to EMACS:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rpl editor emacs
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

In the following example, the default RPL editor is set to VIM:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rpl editor vim
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

rpl maximum

To configure system limits on the routing policy subsystem, use the **rpl maximum** command in global configuration mode.

rpl maximum { {lines | policies} *number*}

Syntax Description

lines <i>number</i>	Configures the number of lines of configuration limit. Range is from 1 to 131072.
policies <i>number</i>	Configures the number of policies limit. Range is from 1 to 5000.

Defaults

lines *number*: 65536
policies *numbers*: 3500

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **rpl maximum** command to configure system limits on the routing policy subsystem. As such, **rpl maximum** configuration lines do not appear as statements within a routing policy. This command places resource limits on the routing policy subsystem. Use the **rpl maximum** command to configure the maximum number of lines of configuration and number of policies.

The number of lines of configuration includes the beginning and ending statements, for example, **route-policy** and **end-policy**. Each line of configuration for sets is also counted.

A line of configuration is counted only once; it is not counted each time it is used. Similarly, any multiple use of policy in an apply statement counts only as one policy.

A user can change the default values for lines and policies but cannot exceed the maximum value, nor can the value for lines and policies be configured lower than the number of lines or policies that are currently configured.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the maximum number of RPL system limits are modified:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

rpl maximum

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rpl maximum lines 50  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# rpl maximum policies 6
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl maximum	Displays the maximum limits for lines of configuration and number of policies.

set community

To set the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community attributes in a route, use the **set community** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set community { *community-set-name* | *inline-community-set* | *parameter* } [**additive**]

Syntax Description

<i>community-set-name</i>	Community set name.
<i>inline-community-set</i>	Inline community set. The inline community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
additive	(Optional) Adds communities to communities in the route.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set community** command to set the BGP community attribute.



Note

The **set community** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Communities are 32-bit values carried in BGP routes. Each route may have zero or more communities in an unordered list.

Use this command to replace the communities in a route or add to them using the optional **additive** keyword.

As with the other community forms that support inline sets, either or both 16-bit portions of the community can be parameterized. Likewise, the names of the well-known communities internet, no-advertise, no-export, and local-AS can also be used. Each 16-bit portion can be specified as the **peer-as** inline community set to express the AS number of a neighbor.

Without the **additive** keyword, any existing communities (other than the well-known communities) are removed and replaced with the given communities. The **additive** keyword specifies that all communities already present in the route be maintained and the list of communities be added to them.

■ **set community****Task ID****Task ID****Operations**

route-policy

read, write

Examples

The following are incomplete configuration examples using the **set community** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set community (10:24)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set community (10:24, $as:24, $as:$tag)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set community (10:24, internet) additive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set community (10:24, $as:24) additive
```

set dampening

To configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route dampening, use the **set dampening** command in route-policy configuration mode.

```
set dampening {halflife {minutes | parameter} | max-suppress {minutes | parameter} | reuse {seconds | parameter} | suppress {penalty-units | parameter} | others default}
```

Syntax Description		
halflife <i>minutes</i>		Specifies the time (in minutes) after which a penalty is decreased. After the route has been assigned a penalty, the penalty is decreased by half after the half-life period. The process of reducing the penalty happens every 5 seconds. Range is 1 to 45 minutes.
<i>parameter</i>		Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
max-suppress <i>minutes</i>		Specifies the maximum time (in minutes) a route can be suppressed. Range is 1 to 20000. If the half-life value is allowed to default, the maximum suppress time defaults to 60 minutes.
reuse <i>seconds</i>		Unsuppresses a route if the penalty for flapping the route decreases enough to fall below the configured value (in seconds). The process of unsuppressing routes occurs at 10-second increments. Range is 1 to 20000.
suppress <i>penalty-units</i>		Specifies a penalty of 1000 each time a route flaps. When a route penalty exceeds the configured limit, it is suppressed. Range is 1 to 20000.
others default		If all four keyword values are not specified in the command, then the command <i>must</i> end with others default . This designation indicates that any keyword not defined is set to its default.

Defaults	
half-life: 15 minutes	
max-suppress: 60 minutes (four times the half-life)	
reuse: 750 seconds	
suppress: 2000 penalty units	

Command Modes	
	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	The BGP protocol supports route dampening using an exponential backoff algorithm. The algorithm is controlled by setting the four supported BGP values: half-life, max-suppress, reuse, and suppress. Use the set dampening command to configure BGP route dampening.

**Note**

The **set dampening** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A value for at least one of the four keywords must be set. If the **set dampening** command defines values for three or fewer of the supported keywords, then the configuration must end with the **others default**, which indicates that any keyword value not defined in the command is set to its default value.

The keywords may appear in the command in any order.

Task ID**Task ID Operations**

route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following examples, the half-life is set to 20 minutes and the maximum suppress time is set to 90 minutes. Each command must end with **others default** because three or fewer keywords are defined.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set dampening halflife 20 others default
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set dampening max-suppress 90 others default
```

In this example, all four keywords are defined, which means the command does not use **others default**.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set dampening halflife 15 max-suppress 60 reuse 750
suppress 2000
```

The following command is invalid because it is missing **others default**.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set dampening reuse 700
```

In the following example, the parameters are used.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set dampening halflife $p1 suppress $p4 reuse $p3
max-suppress $p2
```


set eigrp-metric

To set Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) route metrics, use the **set eigrp-metric** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set eigrp-metric *bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu*

Syntax Description		
<i>bandwidth</i>		Minimum bandwidth of the route in kilobits per second. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>delay</i>		Route delay in tens of microseconds. Delay is 1 or any positive number that is a multiple of 39.1 nanoseconds. Range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>reliability</i>		Likelihood of successful packet transmission expressed as a number between 0 and 255. The value 255 means 100 percent reliability; 0 means no reliability.
<i>loading</i>		Effective bandwidth of the route expressed as a number from 1 to 255 (255 is 100 percent loading).
<i>mtu</i>		Minimum maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the route in bytes. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Defaults None

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can use the **add** command to further offset an existing EIGRP metric value.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, the EIGRP metrics are adjusted for route policy policy_1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set eigrp-metric 1400 120 250 100 1500
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

■ set eigrp-metric

Related Commands

Command	Description
add	Adds an offset to an existing value.

set extcommunity cost

To set the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) cost extended community attributes, use the **set extcommunity cost** command in route-policy configuration mode.

```
set extcommunity cost {cost-extcommunity-set-name | cost-inline-extcommunity-set | parameter}  
[additive]
```

Syntax Description	<i>cost-extcommunity-set-name</i>	Cost extended community set name.
	<i>cost-inline-extcommunity-set</i>	Inline cost extended community set. The inline cost extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
	additive	(Optional) Adds extended communities for cost to extended communities in the route.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set extcommunity cost** command to either replace the extended communities on the route or add to them using the optional **additive** keyword. Cost community is an extended community used to tie break the best path selection process in BGP so as to have a localized custom decision for packet forwarding. The extended community format defines generic points of insertion (POI) that influence the decision at different points of the bestpath algorithm.



Note

The **set extcommunity cost** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

As with the other extended community forms that support inline sets, either or both portions of the community can be parameterized. Similarly to regular communities, the **additive** keyword can be used to signify adding these extended communities to those that are already present, as opposed to replacing them. Without the **additive** keyword, any existing extended communities for cost (other than the well-known communities) are removed and replaced with the given communities. The **additive** keyword specifies that all extended communities for cost already present in the route be maintained and the set of extended communities be added to them. Well-known communities include internet, local-AS, no-advertise, and no-export.

set extcommunity cost**Task ID****Task ID****Operations**

route-policy

read, write

Examples

The following are incomplete configuration examples using the **set extcommunity cost** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity cost (IGP:10:20)  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity cost (Pre-Bestpath:33:44)  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity cost (IGP:11:21)
```

set extcommunity rt

To set the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route target (RT) extended community attributes, use the **set extcommunity rt** command in route-policy configuration mode.

```
set extcommunity rt { rt-extcommunity-set-name | rt-inline-extcommunity-set | parameter }
[additive]
```

Syntax Description	<i>rt-extcommunity-set-name</i>	Route target extended community set name.
	<i>rt-inline-extcommunity-set</i>	Inline route target extended community set. The inline route target extended community set must be enclosed in parentheses.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
	additive	(Optional) Adds extended communities for an RT to extended communities in the route.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set extcommunity rt** command to either replace the extended communities on the route or add to them using the optional **additive** keyword.



Note The **set extcommunity rt** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

As with the other extended community forms that support inline sets, either or both portions of the community can be parameterized. Similarly to regular communities, the **additive** keyword can be used to signify adding these extended communities to those that are already present, as opposed to replacing them.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

The following are incomplete configuration examples using the **set extcommunity rt** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity rt (10:24)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity rt (10:24, $as:24, $as:$tag)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity rt (10:24, internet) additive
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set extcommunity rt (10:24, $as:24) additive
```

Without the **additive** keyword, any existing extended communities for cost (other than the well-known communities) are removed and replaced with the given communities. The **additive** keyword specifies that all extended communities for cost already present in the route be maintained and the list of extended communities be added to them.

set ip-precedence

To set the IP precedence, use the **set ip-precedence** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set ip-precedence {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Value of the precedence. The precedence value can be a number from 0 to 7: 7—network (set packets with network control precedence) 6—internet (set packets with internetwork control precedence) 5—critical (set packets with critical precedence) 4—flash-override (set packets with flash override precedence) 3—flash (set packets with flash precedence) 2—immediate (set packets with immediate precedence) 1—priority (set packets with priority precedence) 0—routine (set packets with routine precedence)
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the set ip-precedence command to set the IP precedence to classify packets. This command is supported at the BGP table-policy attachpoint. Prefixes are marked for subsequent processing in the forwarding plane. After QoS Policy Propagation through Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) (QPPB) is enabled on an interface, corresponding traffic shaping and policing is completed using packet classification based on the IP precedence or QoS group ID. See the <i>Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Modular Quality of Service Configuration Guide</i> for information on QPPB.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

This example shows how use **set ip-precedence** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set ip-precedence 3  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```


set isis-metric

To set the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) metric attribute value, use the **set isis-metric** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set isis-metric {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	24-bit integer number. Range is from 0 to 16777215.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the set isis-metric command to set the IS-IS metric attribute value for routes that are redistributed into IS-IS.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	In the following example, the IS-IS metric attribute value is set to 1000:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set isis-metric 1000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

set label

To set the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) label attribute value, use the **set label** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set label { **explicit-null** | **implicit-null** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description	explicit-null	Sets the label to the well-known explicit value of 0.
	implicit-null	Sets the label to the well-known implicit value of 3.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set label** command in a route policy at the allocate label attachpoint to set the label to explicit-null or implicit-null based on deployment preference. During inter-AS operation, the ASBR sends some of its own loopbacks to other its peers and labels them either implicit null or explicit null.

Examples The following example shows how to set the labels:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy labelpolicy
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (206.141.1.0/24) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set label explicit-null
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# elseif destination in (206.141.3.0/24) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# drop
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# elseif destination in (206.141.4.0/24) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set label explicit-null
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

set level

To configure the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state packet (LSP) level advertised to redistributed routes, use the **set level** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set level { **level-1** | **level-2** | **level-1-2** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description	level-1	Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level 1 LSP of the router.
	level-2	Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in the Level 2 LSP of the router.
	level-1-2	Specifies that redistributed routes are advertised in Level 1 and Level 2 LSPs of the router.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the IS-IS **set level** command to configure the LSP level advertised to redistributed routes.



Note

The **set level** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command supports parameterization of the **level** keyword.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the level is set to Level 2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy bgp_isis_redist
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (172.2.0.0/16 ge 16) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set level level-2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

set local-preference

To set the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) local preference attribute in a route, use the **set local-preference** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set local-preference {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

Default value is 100.

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set local-preference** command to specify a preference value for the autonomous system path. Local preference is a nontransitive (does not cross autonomous system boundaries) attribute and is the second metric considered in the BGP best path calculation (the highest local preference is chosen). Weight is the first metric evaluated for best path, but it is local to the router and propagates only to iBGP peers. See the *Implementing BGP on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers* module of *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide* for information on the BGP best path calculation.



Note

The **set local-preference** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The local preference is a 32-bit unsigned integer.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the local preference value is set to 10:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set local-preference 10
```

set med

To set the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute, use the **set med** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set med {*number* | *parameter* | **igp-cost** | {**+** | **-**} {*number* | *parameter*} | **max-reachable**}

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
	igp-cost	Sets the MED value to the cost for the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) route to resolve the next-hop of the BGP route.
	+ -	Sets the MED to the MED plus or minus a static offset. An integer or parameter must follow the plus or minus.
	max-reachable	Sets the MED value to the maximum possible value of 4294967295.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set med** command to set the MED value, which is a 32-bit unsigned integer.



Note

The **set med** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command can take the following as argument values: an integer, a parameter, the **igp-cost** keyword, or a mathematical operator (either plus or minus) followed by an integer or a parameter. Setting the MED to the IGP cost is supported on outbound BGP policies only. The MED cannot be set to the IGP cost in policies applied to other BGP attach points.

The **max-reachable** keyword sets the MED to the maximum value while leaving the route reachable.

The plus or minus variants allow the user to set the MED to the MED plus or minus a static offset. The variants that allow a user to add or subtract offsets to the MED value are also range checked for underflow or overflow. If the value underflows as a result of subtraction, then the MED value is set to zero. If the value overflows, the value is set to 4294967295, which is the maximum value for MED. when MED is set to 4294967295, the route is unreachable.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

route-policy

read, write

Examples

The following two examples show how to set the MED to a value that is either specified directly (using the integer 156) or passed to the policy as a parameter:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set med 156  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set med $med_param
```

The following example shows how to instruct BGP to automatically set the MED value to the cost of the IGP route that resolves the next-hop of the BGP route:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set med igp-cost
```

set metric-type (IS-IS)

To configure the integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) metric type, use the **set metric-type** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set metric-type { **internal** | **external** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description

internal	Sets metric type to internal.
external	Sets the metric type to external.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the IS-IS **set metric-type** command to control whether IS-IS treats the metric as an internal or external metric.



Note

The **set metric-type** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command does not support parameterization.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the IS-IS metric type is set to internal:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set metric-type internal
```

set metric-type (OSPF)

To control how Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) computes the cost for a route, use the **set metric-type** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set metric-type { **type-1** | **type-2** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description	type-1	Uses the cost set on the route plus the topology-related costs in the calculation for Type 1 metrics.
	type-2	Uses only the cost set on the route in the calculation for Type 2 metrics.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the OSPF **set metric-type** command to control whether OSPF treats the cost as a Type 1 or Type 2 metric.



Note

The **set metric-type** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The value of Type 1 or Type 2 controls how OSPF computes the cost for this route. For Type 2 metrics, only the cost set on the route is used. For Type 1 metrics, the cost set on the route plus the topology-related costs are used in the calculation.

This command does not support parameterization.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, the OSPF metric type is set to Type 1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set metric-type type-1
```


set next-hop

To replace the next-hop associated with a given route, use the **set next-hop** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set next-hop { *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | **peer-address** | *parameter* | **self** } [**destination-vrf**]

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4-address</i>	Valid IPv4 address.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	Valid IPv6 address.
peer-address	Sets the next-hop to the IP address of the remote Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peer.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
self	Sets itself as the next-hop.
destination-vrf	(Optional) Specifies that the next-hop of the route should be resolved in destination VRF context. This keyword is available when an IPv4 or IPv6 address or parameter is used.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set next-hop** command to replace the next-hop associated with a specific address.



Note

The **set next-hop** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Use the **set next-hop peer-address** command to set the next-hop to the address of the BGP neighbor, where this policy is attached.

The next-hop is a valid IPv4 address entered as a dotted decimal or an IPv6 address entered as a colon-separated hexadecimal.

It is not possible to use this command to set the BGP IPv6 link-local next-hop.

The **destination-vrf** keyword is used mainly in Layer 3 VPN networks when importing routes.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

route-policy

read, write

Examples

In the following example, the next-hop is set to a valid IPv4 address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set next-hop 10.0.0.5
```

In this example, the next-hop is set to a parameter value \$nexthop:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set next-hop $nexthop
```

In this example, the next-hop is set to a valid IPv4 address with a destination VRF context:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set next-hop 10.0.0.5 destination-vrf
```

set origin

To change the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) origin attribute, use the **set origin** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set origin { **igp** | **incomplete** | **egp** | *parameter* }

Syntax Description

igp	Sets the origin type to Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP).
incomplete	Sets the origin type to incomplete.
egp	Sets the origin type to Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP).
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set origin** command to change the origin attribute.



Note

The **set origin** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The origin of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route is **igp**, **egp**, or **incomplete**.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the origin attribute is set to EGP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set origin egp
```

set ospf-metric

To set an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol metric attribute value, use the **set ospf-metric** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set ospf-metric {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 24-bit unsigned integer. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set ospf-metric** command to set the metric for routes that are redistributed into OSPF. The OSPF metric operator accepts either an integer value or a parameter.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the OSPF metric attribute value is set to 1000:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set ospf-metric 1000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

set qos-group

To set the quality of service (QoS) group, use the **set qos-group** command in route-policy configuration mode:

```
set qos-group {number | parameter}
```

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	QoS group ID. Range is from 0 to 31.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set qos-group** command to set the QoS group to classify packets.

This command is supported at the BGP table-policy attachpoint. Prefixes are marked for subsequent processing in the forwarding plane. After QoS Policy Propagation through Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) (QPPB) is enabled on an interface, corresponding traffic shaping and policing is completed using packet classification based on the IP precedence or QoS group ID. See the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Modular Quality of Service Configuration Guide* for information on QPPB.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	This example shows how to use set qos-group command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set qos-group 12
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

set rib-metric

To set the Routing Information Base (RIB) metric attribute value for a table policy, use the **set rib-metric** command in route-policy configuration mode:

```
set rib-metric {number | parameter}
```

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set rib-metric** command set the RIB metric attribute value for BGP routes.

Every route in the RIB has a metric associated with it, signifying the cost to reach a specific destination based on link characteristics. The **set rib-metric** command modifies the RIB metric while installing BGP routes into RIB, enabling the upgrading or downgrading of the BGP route installed in RIB.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	In the following example, the RIB metric attribute is set to 1000:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set rib-metric 1000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

set rip-metric

To set Routing Information Protocol (RIP) metric attributes, use the **set rip-metric** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set rip-metric {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 4-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 0 to 16.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the set rip-metric command to set the cost attribute for routes that are redistributed into RIP.
	You can use the add command to increment the RIP metric value.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	In the following example, the RIP metric number is adjusted for route policy policy_1:
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set rip-metric 10
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy

Related Commands	Command	Description
	add	Adds an offset to an existing value.

set rip-tag

To set a route tag attribute for Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routes, use the **set rip-tag** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set rip-tag {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 16-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 0 to 65535.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set rip-tag** command to set the RIP tag attribute for routes that are redistributed into RIP. The RIP tag operator accepts either an integer value or a parameter.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the RIP tag is adjusted for route policy policy_1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy_1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set rip-tag 1000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```


set tag

To set the tag attribute, use the **set tag** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set tag {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 0 to 4294967295.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set tag** command to set the tag attribute.



Note

The **set tag** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Tags are routing-protocol independent 32-bit integers that can be associated with a given route in the Routing Information Base (RIB).

For the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), the tag attribute can be set only at the table-policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples	In the following example, the tag attribute is set to 10: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set tag 10</pre> In this example, the tag attribute is set to a parameter value \$tag_param: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set tag \$tag_param</pre>

set rpf-topology

To set reverse-path forwarding (RPF) to any default or nondefault tables for particular sources and groups, use the **set rpf-topology** command in routing policy configuration mode.

set rpf-topology {**ipv4** | **ipv6**} {**unicast** | **multicast** | *parameter*} **topology** *table-name*

Syntax Description

ipv4	Specifies IPv4 address prefixes.
ipv6	Specifies IPv6 address prefixes.
unicast	Specifies unicast address prefixes.
multicast	Specifies multicast address prefixes.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
topology	Specifies the default or nondefault topology table for the source or group.
<i>table-name</i>	Alphanumeric name string.

Defaults

Default or current topology setting.

Command Modes

Routing policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
multicast	read

Examples

The following example shows how to execute the **set rpf-topology** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy green
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set rpf-topology ipv6 multicast topology t12
```

The following example shows the use of the **set rpf-topology** command in the context of creating an RPF for a topology table in multiple topologies:

```
route-policy mt4-p1
  if destination in (225.0.0.1, 225.0.0.11) then
    set rpf-topology ipv4 multicast topology t201
```

```

elseif destination in (225.0.0.2, 225.0.0.12) then
    set rpf-topology ipv4 multicast topology t202
elseif destination in (225.0.0.3, 225.0.0.13) then
    pass
endif
end-policy
!

route-policy mt4-p3
    if destination in (225.0.0.8) then
        set rpf-topology ipv4 multicast topology t208
    elseif destination in (225.0.0.9) then
        set rpf-topology ipv4 multicast topology t209
    elseif destination in (225.0.0.10) then
        set rpf-topology ipv4 multicast topology t210
    else
        drop
    endif
end-policy
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
rpf topology	Assigns a route policy in PIM to select a reverse-path forwarding (RPF) topology.

set traffic-index

To set the traffic index attribute, use the **set traffic-index** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set traffic-index {*number* | *parameter* | **ignore**}

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Integer value assigned to the traffic index attribute. Range is 1 to 63.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."
	ignore	Specifies that Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) policy accounting is not done.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set traffic-index** command to set the traffic index attribute.



Note

The **set traffic-index** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Traffic index is a special attribute for BGP. It is used as an index to a set of counters that are maintained by forwarding hardware. It is also used to track packet and byte counters that are forwarded using routes with specific attributes. These counters can be enabled and disabled on an individual interface basis.

The traffic index attribute can be set only at the table-policy attach point, and can take a value from 1 to 63, or a value of **ignore**. If the traffic index is set to **ignore**, then BGP policy accounting is not done. Parameterization of this value is also supported.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, a policy is created in which the traffic index is set to 10 for all routes that originated in autonomous system 1234:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy count-as-1234
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if as-path originates-from '1234' then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set traffic-index 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# else
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# pass
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

This policy could then be attached using the BGP **table-policy** command. The counters could then be enabled on various interfaces with the appropriate commands.

set vpn-distinguisher

To change the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) VPN distinguisher attribute, use the **set vpn-distinguisher** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set vpn-distinguisher {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 1 to 4294967295.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set vpn-distinguisher** command to change the VPN distinguisher attribute.



Note

The **set origin** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A VPN distinguisher is used in Layer 3 VPN networks for enhanced individual VPN control and to avoid route target mapping at AS boundaries in inter-AS VPN networks. Route target extended communities are removed at neighbor outbound, and the VPN distinguisher value is applied on the BGP route as an extended community. When the route is received on a neighboring router in another AS, the VPN distinguisher is removed and mapped to a route target extended community.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the VPN distinguisher attribute is set to 456:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set vpn-distinguisher 456
```

set weight

To set the weight value for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes, use the **set weight** command in route-policy configuration mode.

set weight {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number assigned to the weight value for BGP routes. Weight is 16 bits. Range is 0 to 65535.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **set weight** command to set the weight value for BGP routes.



Note

The **set weight** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A weight is a value that can be applied to a route to override the BGP local preference. This is not a BGP attribute announced to BGP peer routers. RPL can be used to set the weight value.

Given two BGP routes with the same network layer reachability information (NLRI), a route with a higher weight is selected, no matter what the values of other BGP attributes may be. However, weight only has significance on the local router. It is not sent from one BGP speaker to another, even within the same autonomous system.

On Cisco routers, if a BGP route is sourced by the local router, its weight is automatically set to 32768; if the BGP route is learned from another router, its weight is automatically set to 0. Thus, by default, locally sourced routes are preferred over BGP learned routes.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the weight of the route is set to 10 and then to a parameter value \$weight_param:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set weight 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set weight $weight_param
```


show rpl

To display system-wide RPL configuration, use the **show rpl** command in EXEC mode.

```
show [running-config] rpl [maximum {lines configuration-limit | policies policies-limit} | editor
{emacs | nano | vim}]
```

Syntax Description		
running-config	(Optional)	Displays configuration-limit argument.
maximum	(Optional)	Displays the maximum number of lines of configuration and number of policies.
lines <i>configuration-limit</i>	(Optional)	Displays the number of lines to which configuration is limited. Range is 1 to 131072. The <i>configuration-limit</i> argument is available if the running-config keyword is specified.
policies <i>policies-limit</i>	(Optional)	Displays the limit on the number of policies. Range is 1 to 5000. The <i>configuration-limit</i> argument is available if the running-config keyword is specified.
editor	(Optional)	Specifies the default RPL editor. This keyword is available if the running-config keyword is specified.
emacs	(Optional)	Displays the default RPL editor to Micro Emacs.
nano	(Optional)	Displays the default RPL editor to nano.
vim	(Optional)	Displays the default RPL editor to Vim.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples The following shows the output of the **show running-config rpl** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running-config rpl

extcommunity-set rt ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
  1.2.3.4:34
end-set
!
prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any com_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl maximum	Displays the maximum limits for lines of configuration and number of policies.

show rpl active as-path-set

To display the AS path sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point, use the **show rpl active as-path-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl active as-path-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for active AS path sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl active as-path-set command to display all AS path sets that are in use in the system and referenced either directly or indirectly at a policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

■ **show rpl active as-path-set**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2 detail
```

```
prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
community-set comm_set_ex1
  65500:1,
  65500:2,
  65500:3
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt_ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
  1.2.3.4:34
end-set
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1 detail
```

```
prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
  ios-regex '^_655--$',
  ios-regex '^_65501_$'
end-set
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl active as-path-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl active as-path-set
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

```
The following as-path-sets are ACTIVE
```

```
-----
```

```
as_path_set_ex1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show rpl active community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
	show rpl active extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
	show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the route policies that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
	show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.

show rpl active community-set

To display the community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point, use the **show rpl active community-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl active community-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for active community sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl active community-set command to display all community sets that are in use in the system and referenced either directly or indirectly at a policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2 detail

prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
community-set comm_set_ex1
  65500:1,
  65500:2,
  65500:3
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
  1.2.3.4:34
end-set
!

route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1 detail

prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
  ios-regex '^_655--$',
  ios-regex '^_65501_$'
end-set
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl active community-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl active community-set
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

■ show rpl active community-set

The following community-sets are ACTIVE

```
-----
comm_set_ex1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl active as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the route policies that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active rd-set	Displays the route distinguisher sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.

show rpl active extcommunity-set

To display the extended community sets for cost, route target (RT), and Site-of-Origin (SoO) that are referenced by at least one route policy used at an attach point, use the **show rpl active extcommunity-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl active extcommunity-set [**cost** | **rt** | **soo**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description	cost	(Optional) Displays all extended community cost sets.
	rt	(Optional) Displays all extended community RT sets.
	soo	(Optional) Displays all extended community SoO sets.
	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for active extended community sets.

Defaults All extended community sets are displayed.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl active extcommunity-set** command to display all extended community sets that are in use in the system and referenced either directly or indirectly at a policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
  neighbor 10.0.101.2
    remote-as 100
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy policy_1 in
  !
  !
  neighbor 10.0.101.3
    remote-as 12
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy policy_2 in
  !
  !
  !

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2 detail

prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
community-set comm_set_ex1
  65500:1,
  65500:2,
  65500:3
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt_ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
  1.2.3.4:34
end-set
!

route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1 detail

prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
  ios-regex '^_655--$',
  ios-regex '^_65501_$'
end-set
!
route-policy policy_1

```

```

if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
endif
if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
endif
end-policy
!

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl active extcommunity-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl active extcommunity-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached

```

```
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

```
The following extcommunity-sets are ACTIVE
```

```

-----
ext_comm_set_rt_ex1

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl active as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the route policies that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active rd-set	Displays the route distinguisher sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.

show rpl active prefix-set

To display the prefix sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point, use the **show rpl active prefix-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl active prefix-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for active prefix sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl active prefix-set** command to display all prefix sets that are in use in the system and referenced either directly or indirectly at a policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2 detail

prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!

community-set comm_set_ex1
  65500:1,
  65500:2,
  65500:3
end-set
!

extcommunity-set rt_ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
  1.2.3.4:34
end-set
!

route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1 detail

prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!

as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
  ios-regex '^_655--$',
  ios-regex '^_65501$'
end-set
!

route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!

```

The following example displays active prefix sets:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl active prefix-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

■ show rpl active prefix-set

The following prefix-sets are ACTIVE

prefix_set_1

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl active as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the route policies that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active rd-set	Displays the route distinguisher sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.

show rpl active rd-set

To display the route distinguisher (RD) sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point, use the **show rpl active rd-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl active rd-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for active route policies.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl active rd-set command to display all RD sets that are in use in the system and that are referenced either directly or indirectly at a policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
rd-set rdset1
  10:151,
  100.100.100.1:153,
  100.100.100.62/31:63
end-set
!
rd-set rdset2
  10:152,
  100.100.100.1:154,
  100.100.100.62/31:89
end-set
!
route-policy rdsetmatch
  if rd in rdset1 then
    set community (10:112)
  elseif rd in rdset2 then
```

■ **show rpl active rd-set**

```

        set community (10:223)
    endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 10
    bgp router-id 10.0.0.1
    address-family vpnv4 unicast
neighbor 10.10.10.1
    remote-as 10
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy rdsetmatch in
!
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl active rd-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl active rd-set
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

The following rd-sets are ACTIVE

```

-----
    rdset1
    rdset2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl active as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the route policies that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.

show rpl active route-policy

To display the route policies that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point, use the **show rpl active route-policy** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl active route-policy [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for active route policies.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl active route-policy command to display all policies that are in use in the system and that are referenced either directly or indirectly at a policy attach point.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

■ show rpl active route-policy

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1

route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2

route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl active route-policy** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl active route-policy

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

The following policies are (ACTIVE)
-----
policy_1
policy_2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl active as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.
show rpl active rd-set	Displays the route distinguisher sets that are referenced by at least one policy that is being used at an attach point.

show rpl as-path-set

To display the contents of AS path sets, use the **show rpl as-path-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl as-path-set [*name* | **states** | **brief**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the AS path set.
	states	(Optional) Displays all unused, inactive, and active states.
	brief	(Optional) Limits the display to a list of the names of all AS path sets without their configurations.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the optional brief keyword to limit the display to a list of the names of all AS path sets without their configurations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1 route-policy policy_1 if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then set local-preference 100 endif if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then set community (10:333) additive endif end-policy</pre>

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl as-path-set as_path_set_ex1** command displays the following information:

show rpl as-path-set

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl as-path-set as_path_set_ex1

as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
  ios-regex '^_65500_$',
  ios-regex '^_65501_$'
end-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl community-set	Displays the configuration of a named community set.
show rpl extcommunity-set	Displays the configuration of a named extended community set.
show rpl route-policy	Displays the configuration of a named route policy.
show rpl prefix-set	Displays the configuration of a named prefix set.

show rpl as-path-set attachpoints

To display all of the policies used at an attach point that reference the named AS path set, use the **show rpl as-path-set attachpoints** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl as-path-set *name* **attachpoints**

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of an AS path set.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl as-path-set attachpoints** command to display all policies used at an attach point that reference the named set either directly or indirectly.

The AS path set name is required.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
```

show rpl as-path-set attachpoints

```

!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1

route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2

route-policy policy_2
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl as-path-set as_path_set_ex1 attachpoints** command displays the following information:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl as-path-set as_path_set_ex1 attachpoints

BGP Attachpoint:Neighbor

Neighbor/Group  type  afi/safi  in/out  referring policy  attached policy
-----
10.0.101.2      --    IPv4/uni  in      policy_1          policy_1
10.0.101.3      --    IPv4/uni  in      policy_2          policy_2

```

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 *show rpl as-path-set attachpoints Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP Attachpoint	Location of the attach point.
Neighbor/Group	IP address of the attach point on the neighbor.
type	Displays the address family mode.
afi/safi	Address family identifier or subsequent address family identifier.
in/out	Import or export policy.
referring policy	Policy that refers to the AS path set.
attached policy	Policy used at the attach point.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl community-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named community set.
show rpl route-policy attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named policy.
show rpl prefix-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named prefix set.

show rpl as-path-set references

To list all of the policies that reference the named AS path set, use the **show rpl as-path-set references** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl as-path-set *name* **references** [**brief**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the prefix set.
brief	(Optional) Limits the output to just the brief table and not the detailed information for the named AS path set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl as-path-set references** command to display all policies that reference the named AS path set either directly or indirectly.

Use the optional **brief** keyword to limit the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the AS path set.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1

route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl as-path-set as_path_set_ex1 references** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl as-path-set as_path_set_ex1 references
```

```
Usage Direct -- Reference occurs in this policy
Usage Indirect -- Reference occurs via an apply statement

Status UNUSED -- Policy is not in use at an attachpoint (unattached)
Status ACTIVE -- Policy is actively used at an attachpoint
Status INACTIVE -- Policy is applied by an unattached policy
```

Usage/Status	count	
Direct	1	
Indirect	0	
ACTIVE	1	
INACTIVE	0	
UNUSED	0	
route-policy	usage	policy status
policy_1	Direct	ACTIVE

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show rpl as-path-set references Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Usage/Status	Displays the usage and status of all policies that reference the AS path set. Values for usage are Direct or Indirect. Values for policy status are ACTIVE, INACTIVE, or UNUSED.
count	Number of policies that match each usage and status option.
route-policy	Name of the route policies that reference the AS path set.

Table 4 *show rpl as-path-set references Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
usage	Type of usage for the policy.
policy status	Status of the policy.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl community-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named community set.
show rpl route-policy references	Lists all policies that reference the named policy.
show rpl prefix-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named prefix set.

show rpl community-set

To display the configuration of community sets, use the **show rpl community-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl community-set [*name* | **states** | **brief**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the community set.
	states	(Optional) Shows all unused, inactive, and active states.
	brief	(Optional) Limits the display to a list of the names of all community sets without their configurations.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the optional brief keyword to limit the display to a list of the names of community sets without their configurations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl community-set comm_set_ex2** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl community-set comm_set_ex2

community-set comm_set_ex2
  65501:1,
  65501:2,
  65501:3
end-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set	Displays the configuration of a named AS path set.
show rpl extcommunity-set	Displays the configuration of a named extended community set.
show rpl prefix-set	Displays the configuration of a named prefix set.
show rpl rd-set	Displays the configuration of a named RD set.
show rpl route-policy	Displays the configuration of a named route policy.

show rpl community-set attachpoints

To display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named community set, use the **show rpl community-set attachpoints** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl community-set *name* **attachpoints**

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of a community set.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl community-set attachpoints command to display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named community set either directly or indirectly. The community set name is required.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
 route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
   if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:666) additive
```

show rpl community-set attachpoints

```

endif
if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then <<<<
    set community (10:999) additive
endif
endif
end-policy
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl community-set attachpoints** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl community-set ext_comm_set_rt_ex1 attachpoints
```

```
BGP Attachpoint:Neighbor
```

```

Neighbor/Group  type  afi/safi  in/out    referring policy  attached policy
-----
10.0.101.3      --   IPv4/uni  in        policy_2         policy_2
```

Table 5 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 *show rpl community-set attachpoints Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP Attachpoint	Location of the attach point.
Neighbor/Group	IP address of the attach point on the neighbor.
type	Displays the address family mode.
afi/safi	Address family identifier or subsequent address family identifier.
in/out	Import or export policy.
referring policy	Policy that refers to the AS path set.
attached policy	Policy used at the attach point.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl prefix-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named prefix set.
show rpl rd-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named RD set.
show rpl route-policy attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named policy.

show rpl community-set references

To list all the policies that reference the named community set, use the **show rpl community-set references** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl community-set *name* **references** [**brief**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of a community set.
	brief	(Optional) Limits the output to just the summary table and not the detailed information for the community set.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl community-set references** command to display all the policies that reference the named community set.

Use the optional **brief** keyword to limit the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the community set.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
route-policy policy_2
 if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
  if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
   set community (10:666) additive
  endif
  if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
   set community (10:999) additive
  endif
 endif
end-policy
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl extcommunity-set comm_set_ex1 references** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl extcommunity-set comm_set_ex1 references
```

```
Usage Direct -- Reference occurs in this policy
```

```
Usage Indirect -- Reference occurs via an apply statement
```

```
Status UNUSED -- Policy is not in use at an attachpoint (unattached)
```

```
Status ACTIVE -- Policy is actively used at an attachpoint
```

```
Status INACTIVE -- Policy is applied by an unattached policy
```

Usage/Status	count		
Direct	1		
Indirect	0		
ACTIVE	1		
INACTIVE	0		
UNUSED	0		
route-policy	usage	policy status	
policy_2	Direct	ACTIVE	

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 *show rpl community-set references Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Usage/Status	Displays the usage and status of all policies that reference the community set. Values for usage are Direct or Indirect. Values for status are ACTIVE, INACTIVE, and UNUSED.
count	Number of policies that match each usage and status option.

Table 6 *show rpl community-set references Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
route-policy	Name of the route policies that reference the community set.
usage	Type of usage for the policy.
policy status	Status of the policy.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl prefix-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named prefix set.
show rpl rd-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named RD set.
show rpl route-policy references	Lists all policies that reference the named policy.

show rpl extcommunity-set

To display the configuration of extended community sets, use the **show rpl extcommunity-set** command in EXEC mode.

```
show rpl extcommunity-set [name [attachpoints | references]] [cost | rt | soo] [name] [brief]
                        [states]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the community set.
attachpoints	(Optional) Displays all attach points for this community set.
references	(Optional) Displays all policies that use this community set.
cost	(Optional) Displays all extended community cost sets.
rt	(Optional) Displays all extended community RT sets.
soo	(Optional) Displays all extended community SoO sets.
brief	(Optional) Limits the display to a list of the names of all extended community sets without their configurations.
states	(Optional) Displays all unused, inactive, and active states.

Defaults	If an attachpoint or reference is not specified, all configured extended community sets are displayed If a cost, RT, or SoO sets is not specified, all configured extended community sets are displayed

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the optional brief keyword to limit the display to a list of the names of extended community sets without their configurations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	In the following example, the configuration of an extended community is displayed for the RT community set named ext_comm_set_rt_ex1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl extcommunity-set rt ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
```

```
ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
  1.2.3.4:34
end-set
!
```

In the following example, the configuration of an extended community is displayed with all RT set objects:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl extcommunity-set rt
```

Listing for all Extended Community RT Set objects

```
extcommunity-set rt extrt1
  66:60001
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt rtset1
  10:615,
  10:6150,
  15.15.15.15:15
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt rtset3
  11:11,
  11.1.1.1:3
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt extsoo1
  66:70001
end-set
!
extcommunity-set rt rtset11
  100:121,
  100:122,
  100:123,
  100:124,
  100:125,
  100:126,
  100:127,
  100:128,
  7.7.7.7:21
end-set
!
```

In the following example, the configuration of an extended community is displayed with all cost set objects:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl extcommunity-set cost
```

Listing for all Extended Community COST Set objects

```
extcommunity-set cost costset1
  IGP:90:914,
  Pre-Bestpath:91:915
end-set
!
extcommunity-set cost costset2
  IGP:92:916,
  Pre-Bestpath:93:917,
  IGP:94:918,
  Pre-Bestpath:95:919
end-set
!
```

In the following example, the configuration of an extended community is displayed with all SoO set objects:

Extended Community SOO Set objects

```
extcommunity-set soo sooset1
  10:151,
  100.100.100.1:153
end-set
!
extcommunity-set soo sooset3
  11:11,
  11.1.1.1:3
end-set
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set	Displays the configuration of a named AS path set.
show rpl community-set	Displays the configuration of a named community set.
show rpl prefix-set	Displays the configuration of a named prefix set.
show rpl rd-set	Displays the configuration of a named RD set.
show rpl route-policy	Displays the configuration of a named route policy.

show rpl inactive as-path-set

To display the AS path sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point, use the **show rpl inactive as-path-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl inactive as-path-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for inactive AS path sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl inactive as-path-set** command to display all AS path sets that are not in use at an attach point either directly or indirectly but are referenced by at least one policy in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

■ show rpl inactive as-path-set

```

route-policy sample
  if (destination in sample) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample1
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl inactive as-path-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl inactive as-path-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following as-path-sets are INACTIVE

```
-----
as_path_set_ex2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl inactive community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive route-policy	Displays the route policies that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.

show rpl inactive community-set

To display the community sets that are referenced by a policy but not any policy that is used at an attach point, use the **show rpl inactive community-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl inactive community-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for inactive community sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl inactive community-set** command to display all community sets that are not in use at an attach point either directly or indirectly but are referenced by at least one policy in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```



```

route-policy sample2
  if (destination in sample2) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample2
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl inactive community-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl inactive community-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following community-sets are INACTIVE

■ **show rpl inactive community-set**

comm_set_ex2

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl inactive as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive route-policy	Displays the route policies that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.

show rpl inactive extcommunity-set

To display the extended community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point, use the **show rpl inactive extcommunity-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl inactive extcommunity-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for inactive extended community sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl inactive extcommunity-set command to display all extended community sets that are not in use at an attach point either directly or indirectly but are referenced by at least one policy in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
```

■ show rpl inactive extcommunity-set

```

!
route-policy sample3
  if (destination in sample3) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample3
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl inactive extcommunity-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl inactive extcommunity-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following extcommunity-sets are INACTIVE

```
-----
ext_comm_set_rt_ex2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show rpl inactive as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive route-policy	Displays the route policies that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.

show rpl inactive prefix-set

To display the prefix sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point, use the **show rpl inactive prefix-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl inactive prefix-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for inactive prefix sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl inactive prefix-set command to display all prefix sets that are not in use at an attach point either directly or indirectly but are referenced by at least one policy in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

```

route-policy sample4
  if (destination in sample4) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample4
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl inactive prefix-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl inactive prefix-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following prefix-sets are INACTIVE

 **show rpl inactive prefix-set**

```
-----  
sample4  
prefix_set_ex2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl inactive as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive route-policy	Displays the route policies that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.

show rpl inactive rd-set

To display the route distinguisher (RD) sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point, use the **show rpl inactive rd-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl inactive rd-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for inactive RD sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl inactive rd-set command to display all RD sets that are not in use at an attach point either directly or indirectly but are referenced by at least one policy in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
rd-set rdset1
  10:151,
  100.100.100.1:153,
  100.100.100.62/31:63
end-set
!
rd-set rdset2
  10:152,
  100.100.100.1:154,
  100.100.100.62/31:89
end-set
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl inactive rd-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl inactive rd-set
```

■ show rpl inactive rd-set

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

The following rd-sets are INACTIVE

```
-----
rdset1
rdset2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl inactive as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
show rpl inactive route-policy	Displays the route policies that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.

show rpl inactive route-policy

To display the route policies that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point, use the **show rpl inactive route-policy** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl inactive route-policy [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for inactive route policies.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl inactive route-policy command to display all policies that are not in use at an attach point either directly or indirectly but are referenced by at least one other policy in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

■ show rpl inactive route-policy

```

route-policy sample3
  if (destination in sample3) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if destination in prefix_set_ex1 then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample3
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl inactive route-policy** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl inactive route-policy
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following policies are (INACTIVE)

```
-----
```

```
sample3
policy_3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show rpl inactive as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive community-set	Displays the community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.
	show rpl inactive rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are referenced by a policy but not in any policy that is used at an attach point.

show rpl maximum

To display the maximum limits for lines of configuration and number of policies, use the **show rpl maximum** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl maximum [**lines** | **policies**]

Syntax Description

lines	(Optional) Displays the number of lines of configuration limit.
policies	(Optional) Displays the number of policies limit.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl maximum** command to display the current total, current limit, and maximum limit for lines of configuration and policies.

Use the optional **lines** keyword to limit the display to the number of lines of configuration limits. Use the optional **policies** keyword to limit the display to the number of policies limits.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

The following example shows sample output from the **show rpl maximum** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl maximum
Current      Current      Max
Total        Limit        Limit
-----
Lines of configuration      3      65536      131072
Policies                    1       3500       5000
Compiled policies size (kB) 0
```

[Table 7](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show rpl maximum Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Lines of configuration	Displays the current total, current limit, and maximum limit of lines for the policy.
Policies	Displays the current total, current limit, and maximum limit of policies.
Compiled policies size (kB)	Displays the current compiled total for policies in kilobytes.

Related Commands

Command	Description
rpl maximum	Configures the maximum number of lines of configuration and number of policies.

show rpl policy-global references

To display policy-global definitions, use the **show rpl policy-global references** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl policy-global references [brief]

Syntax Description	brief (Optional) Limits the display to a list of the policy names.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
policy-global
  infinity '16'
end-global
!
route-policy set-rip-unreachable
  set rip-metric $infinity
end-policy
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl policy-global references** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl policy-global references
```

```
Usage Direct -- Reference occurs in this policy Usage Indirect -- Reference occurs via an
apply statement
```

```
Status UNUSED -- Policy is not in use at an attachpoint (unattached) Status ACTIVE --
Policy is actively used at an attachpoint Status INACTIVE -- Policy is applied by an
unattached policy
```


Usage/Status		count

Direct		1
Indirect		0
ACTIVE		0
INACTIVE		0
UNUSED		1
Usage	Status	Route-policy

Direct	UNUSED	set-rip-unreachable

show rpl prefix-set

To display the configuration of prefix sets, use the **show rpl prefix-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl prefix-set [*name* | **states** | **brief**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the prefix set.
	states	(Optional) Shows all unused, inactive, and active states.
	brief	(Optional) Limits the display to a list of the names of all extended community sets without their configurations.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Because sets cannot hierarchically reference other sets or policies, no **detail** keyword exists as with the **show rpl policy** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples

In the following example, the configuration of prefix set pset1 is displayed:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl prefix-set pset1
!
prefix-set pset1
  10.0.0.1/0,
  10.0.0.2/0 ge 25 le 32,
  10.0.0.5/8 ge 8 le 32,
  10.168.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  172.16.0.9/20 ge 20 le 32,
  192.168.0.5/20 ge 20 le 32
end-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set	Displays the configuration of a named AS path set.
show rpl community-set	Displays the configuration of a named community set.
show rpl extcommunity-set	Displays the configuration of a named extended community set.
show rpl route-policy	Displays the configuration of a named route policy.

show rpl prefix-set attachpoints

To display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named prefix set, use the **show rpl prefix-set attachpoints** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl prefix-set *name* **attachpoints**

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a prefix set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl prefix-set attachpoints** command to display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named prefix set either directly or indirectly.

The prefix set name is required.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
```

```

!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl prefix-set prefix_set_ex1 attachpoints** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl prefix-set prefix_set_ex1 attachpoints
```

```
BGP Attachpoint:Neighbor
```

Neighbor/Group	type	afi/safi	in/out	referring policy	attached policy
10.0.101.2	--	IPv4/uni	in	policy_1	policy_1
10.0.101.3	--	IPv4/uni	in	policy_2	policy_2

Table 8 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 *show rpl prefix-set attachpoints Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP Attachpoint	Location of the attach point.
Neighbor/Group	IP address of the attach point on the neighbor.
type	Address family mode.
afi/safi	Address family identifier or subsequent address family identifier.
in/out	Import or export policy.
referring policy	Policy that refers to the AS path set.
attached policy	Policy used at the attach point.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl community-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named community set.
show rpl route-policy attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named policy.

■ show rpl prefix-set attachpoints

show rpl prefix-set references

To list all the policies that reference the named prefix set, use the **show rpl prefix-set references** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl prefix-set *name* **references** [**brief**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of the prefix set.
	brief	(Optional) Limits the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the named prefix set.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl prefix-set references** command to list all the policies that reference the named prefix set.

Use the optional **brief** keyword to limit the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the named prefix set.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
prefix-set ten-net
  10.0.0.0/16 le 32
end-set
prefix-set too-specific
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32
end-set
route-policy example-one
  if destination in ten-net then
    drop
  else
    set local-preference 200
    apply set-comms
  endif
end-policy
route-policy set-comms
  set community (10:1234) additive
end-policy

route-policy example-three
  if destination in too-specific then
    drop
  else
    apply example-one
    pass
  endif
end-policy
```

The following example displays information showing the usage and status of each policy that references the prefix set **ten-net**. The **brief** keyword limits the display to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the prefix set.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl prefix-set ten-net references brief
```

```
Usage Direct -- Reference occurs in this policy
```

```
Usage Indirect -- Reference occurs via an apply statement
```

```
Status UNUSED -- Policy is not in use at an attachpoint (unattached)
```

```
Status ACTIVE -- Policy is actively used at an attachpoint
```

```
Status INACTIVE -- Policy is applied by an unattached policy
```

Usage/Status	count

Direct	1
Indirect	1
ACTIVE	0
INACTIVE	1
UNUSED	1

[Table 9](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show rpl prefix-set name references Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Usage/Status	Displays the usage and status of all policies that reference the prefix set.
count	Number of policies that match each usage and status option.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set references	Lists all the policies that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl community-set references	Lists all the policies that reference the named community set.
show rpl route-policy references	Lists all the policies that reference the named policy.

show rpl rd-set

To display the configuration of route distinguisher (RD) sets, use the **show rpl rd-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl rd-set [*name* | **states** | **brief**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the RD set.
states	(Optional) Shows all unused, inactive, and active states.
brief	(Optional) Limits the display to a list of the names of all RD sets without their configurations.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Because sets cannot hierarchically reference other sets or policies, no **detail** keyword exists as with the **show rpl policy** command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

In the following example, the configuration of RD set rdset1 is displayed:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl rd-set rdset1
```

```
rd-set rdset1
  10:151,
  100.100.100.1:153,
  100.100.100.62/31:63
end-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set	Displays the configuration of a named AS path set.
show rpl community-set	Displays the configuration of a named community set.
show rpl extcommunity-set	Displays the configuration of a named extended community set.
show rpl prefix-set	Displays the configuration of a named prefix set.
show rpl route-policy	Displays the configuration of a named route policy.

show rpl rd-set attachpoints

To display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named route distinguisher (RD) set, use the **show rpl rd-set attachpoints** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl rd-set *name* **attachpoints**

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of an RD set.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl rd-set attachpoints** command to display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named RD set either directly or indirectly.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
route-policy rdsetmatch
  if rd in rdset1 then
    set community (10:112)
  elseif rd in rdset2 then
    set community (10:223)
  endif
end-policy

router bgp 10
address-family vpnv4 unicast
exit
neighbor 10.0.101.1
remote-as 11
address-family vpnv4 unicast
route-policy rdsetmatch in
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl rd-set rdset1 attachpoints** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl rd-set rdset attachpoints
```

```
BGP Attachpoint: Neighbor
```

```
Neighbor/Group  type  afi/safi  in/out  vrf name
-----
10.0.101.1      --   IPv4/vpn  in      default
```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show rpl rd-set attachpoints Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Neighbor/Group	BGP neighbor or neighbor group where the specified RD is used.
afi/safi	BGP address family or subaddress family where the RD set is used.
in/out	Direction
vrf name	VRF name where the RD set is used.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl community-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named community set.
show rpl prefix-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named prefix set.
show rpl route-policy attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named policy.

show rpl rd-set references

To list all the policies that reference the named route distinguisher (RD) set, use the **show rpl rd-set references** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl rd-set *name* **references** [**brief**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the RD set.
brief	(Optional) Limits the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the RD set.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl rd-set references** command to list all the policies that reference the named RD set.

Use the optional **brief** keyword to limit the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the named RD set.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
route-policy rdsetmatch
  if rd in rdset1 then
    set community (10:112)
  elseif rd in rdset2 then
    set community (10:223)
  endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 10
 address-family vpnv4 unicast
  !
 neighbor 10.0.101.1
  remote-as 11
```

```

address-family vpnv4 unicast
  route-policy rdsetmatch in
!
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl rd-set rdset1 references** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl rd-set rdset1 references
```

```
Usage Direct -- Reference occurs in this policy
Usage Indirect -- Reference occurs via an apply statement
```

```
Status UNUSED -- Policy is not in use at an attachpoint (unattached)
Status ACTIVE -- Policy is actively used at an attachpoint
Status INACTIVE -- Policy is applied by an unattached policy
```

```

Usage/Status      count
-----
Direct            1
Indirect          0

ACTIVE            1
INACTIVE          0
UNUSED            0

route-policy      usage      policy status
-----
rdsetmatch        Direct      ACTIVE
```

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 *show rpl rd-set name references Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
route-policy	Name of the route policy.
usage	Type of reference usage for the route policy.
policy status	Status of the route policy.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set references	Lists all the policies that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl community-set references	Lists all the policies that reference the named community set.
show rpl prefix-set references	Lists all the policies that reference the named prefix set.
show rpl route-policy references	Lists all policies that reference the named policy.

show rpl route-policy

To display the configuration of route policies, use the **show rpl route-policy** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl route-policy [*name* [**detail**] | **states** | **brief**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of a route policy.
	detail	(Optional) Displays the configuration of all policies and sets that a policy uses.
	states	(Optional) Shows all unused, inactive, and active states.
	brief	(Optional) Limits the display to a list of the names of all extended community sets without their configurations.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
	Use the optional brief keyword to limit the display to a list of the names of policies without their configurations.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	In the following example, the configuration of a route policy named policy_1 is displayed.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1
```

```
route-policy policy_1
  if destination in prefix_set_1 and not destination in sample1 then
    if as-path in aspath_set_1 then
      set local-preference 300
      set origin igp
    elseif as-path in as_allowed then
      set local-preference 400
      set origin igp
    else
```



```

        set origin igp
    endif
else
    drop
endif
set med 120
set community (8660:612) additive
apply set_lpref_from_comm
end-policy

```

If the optional **detail** keyword is used, all routing policy language (RPL) policies and sets that route policy policy_1 uses are displayed, as shown in the following example.

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# **show rpl route-policy policy_1 detail**

```

!
prefix-set sample1
  0.0.0.0/0,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32,
  192.168.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  224.0.0.0/20 ge 20 le 32,
  240.0.0.0/20 ge 20 le 32
end-set
!
prefix-set prefix_set_1
  10.0.0.1/24 ge 24 le 32,
  10.0.0.5/24 ge 24 le 32,
  172.16.0.1/24 ge 24 le 32,
  172.16.5.5/24 ge 24 le 32,
  172.16.20.10/24 ge 24 le 32,
  172.30.0.1/24 ge 24 le 32,
  10.0.20.10/24 ge 24 le 32,
  172.18.0.5/24 ge 24 le 32,
  192.168.0.1/24 ge 24 le 32,
  192.168.20.10/24 ge 24 le 32,
  192.168.200.10/24 ge 24 le 32,
  192.168.255.254/24 ge 24 le 32
end-set
!
as-path-set as_allowed
  ios-regex '.*_1239_.*',
  ios-regex '.*_3561_.*',
  ios-regex '.*_701_.*',
  ios-regex '.*_666_.*',
  ios-regex '.*_1755_.*',
  ios-regex '.*_1756_.*'
end-set
!
as-path-set aspath_set_1
  ios-regex '_9148_',
  ios-regex '_5870_',
  ios-regex '_2408_',
  ios-regex '_2531_',
  ios-regex '_197_',
  ios-regex '_2992_'
end-set
!
route-policy set_lpref_from_comm
  if community matches-any (2:50) then
    set local-preference 50
  elseif community matches-any (2:60) then
    set local-preference 60
  elseif community matches-any (2:70) then

```

show rpl route-policy

```

    set local-preference 70
elseif community matches-any (2:80) then
    set local-preference 80
elseif community matches-any (2:90) then
    set local-preference 90
endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
    if destination in prefix_set_1 and not destination in sample1 then
        if as-path in aspath_set_1 then
            set local-preference 300
            set origin igp
        elseif as-path in as_allowed then
            set local-preference 400
            set origin igp
        else
            set origin igp
        endif
    else
        drop
    endif
    set med 120
    set community (8660:612) additive
    apply set_lpref_from_comm
end-policy

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set	Displays the configuration of a named AS path set.
show rpl community-set	Displays the configuration of a named community set.
show rpl extcommunity-set	Displays the configuration of a named extended community set.
show rpl prefix-set	Displays the configuration of a named prefix set.

show rpl route-policy attachpoints

To display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named policy, use the **show rpl route-policy attachpoints** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl route-policy *name* **attachpoints**

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of a policy.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance. Use the show rpl route-policy attachpoints command to display all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named policy either directly or indirectly. The policy name is required.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
```

show rpl route-policy attachpoints

```

!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1

route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2

route-policy policy_2
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!

```

The following command displays the route policy attach points for policy_2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_2 attachpoints
```

BGP Attachpoint: Neighbor

Neighbor/Group	type	afi/safi	in/out	vrf name
10.0.101.2	--	IPv4/uni	in	default
10.0.101.2	--	IPv4/uni	out	default

Table 12 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show rpl route-policy attachpoints Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
BGP Attachpoint	Location of the attach point.
Neighbor/Group	IP address of the attach point on the neighbor.
type	Displays the address family mode.
afi/safi	Address family identifier or subsequent address family identifier.
vrf name	Name of the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl community-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named community set.
show rpl prefix-set attachpoints	Displays all the policies used at an attach point that reference the named prefix set.

show rpl route-policy inline

To display all policies and sets that a policy uses expanded inline, use the **show rpl route-policy inline** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl route-policy *name* **inline**

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a policy.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl route-policy inline** command to examine the configuration of a specified route policy. All policies and sets that a policy uses are gathered together and displayed expanded inline.

The policy name is required.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

The following command displays the route policy policy_1:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy policy_1

!
route-policy policy_1
  if destination in prefix_set_1 and not destination in martians then
    if as-path in aspath_set_1 then
      set local-preference 300
      set origin igp
    elseif as-path in as_allowed then
      set local-preference 400
      set origin igp
    else
      set origin igp
    endif
  else
  endif
endif
else
endif
```

```

    drop
  endif
  set med 120
  set community (8660:612) additive
  apply set_lpref_from_comm
end-policy

```

The following command displays the route policy policy_1 and all the other sets or policies it refers too inline. Adding the inline keyword causes the configuration to be displayed inline for all RPL objects that the route-policy policy_1 uses.

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# **show rpl policy policy_1 inline**

```

route-policy policy_1
  if destination in (91.5.152.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 91.220.152.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
61.106.52.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 222.168.199.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 93.76.114.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
41.195.116.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 35.92.152.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 143.144.96.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
79.218.81.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 75.213.219.0/24 ge 24 le 32, 178.220.61.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
27.195.65.0/24 ge 24 le 32) and not destination in (0.0.0.0/0, 0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32, 192.168.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32, 224.0.0.0/20 ge 20 le 32, 240.0.0.0/20
ge 20 le 32) then
    if as-path in (ios-regex '_9148_', ios-regex '_5870_', ios-regex '_2408_', ios-regex
'_2531_', ios-regex '_197_', ios-regex '_2992_') then
        set local-preference 300
        set origin igp
    elseif as-path in (ios-regex '.*_1239_.*', ios-regex '.*_3561_.*', ios-regex '.*
_701_.*', ios-regex '.*_666_.*', ios-regex '.*_1755_.*', ios-regex '.*_1756_.*')
then
        set local-preference 400
        set origin igp
    else
        set origin igp
    endif
  else
    drop
  endif
  set med 120
  set community (8660:612) additive
  # apply set_lpref_from_comm
  if community matches-any (2:50) then
    set local-preference 50
  elseif community matches-any (2:60) then
    set local-preference 60
  elseif community matches-any (2:70) then
    set local-preference 70
  elseif community matches-any (2:80) then
    set local-preference 80
  elseif community matches-any (2:90) then
    set local-preference 90
  endif
  # end-apply set_lpref_from_comm
end-policy

```

show rpl route-policy references

To list all the policies that reference the named policy, use the **show rpl route-policy references** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl route-policy *name* **references** [**brief**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a prefix set.
brief	(Optional) Limits the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the named policy.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl route-policy references** command to list all the policies that reference the named policy.

Use the optional **brief** keyword to limit the output to just a summary table and not the detailed information for the policy.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read

Examples

This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
prefix-set ten-net
  10.0.0.0/16 le 32
end-set
prefix-set too-specific
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32
end-set
route-policy example-one
  if destination in ten-net then
    drop
  else
    set local-preference 200
```



```

        apply set-comms
    endif
end-policy
route-policy set-comms
    set community (10:1234) additive
end-policy
route-policy example-three
    if destination in too-specific then
        drop
    else
        apply example-one
        pass
    endif
end-policy

```

The following command displays information about the policy set-comms and how it is referenced:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy set-comms references
```

```

Usage Direct -- Reference occurs in this policy
Usage Indirect -- Reference occurs via an apply statement

Status UNUSED -- Policy is not in use at an attachpoint (unattached)
Status ACTIVE -- Policy is actively used at an attachpoint
Status INACTIVE -- Policy is applied by an unattached policy

```

Usage/Status	count
Direct	1
Indirect	1
ACTIVE	0
INACTIVE	1
UNUSED	1
route-policy	usage policy status
example-one	Direct INACTIVE
example-three	IndirectUNUSED

The direct usage indicates that the route policy example-one directly applies the policy set-comms, that is, example-one has a line in the form `apply set-comms`. The usage Indirect indicates that the route policy example-three does not directly apply the route policy set-comms. However, the route policy example-three does apply the policy example-one, which in turn applies the policy set-comms, so there is an indirect reference from example-three to the route policy set-comms.

The status column indicates one of three states. A policy is active if it is in use at an attach point. In the example provided, neither example-one nor example-three is in use at an attach point, which leaves two possible states: UNUSED or INACTIVE. The route policy example-one is inactive because it has some other policy (example-three) that references it, but neither example-one nor any of the policies that reference it (example-one) are in use at an attach point. The route policy example-three has a status of unused because it is not used at an attach point and no other route policies in the system refer to it.

Table 13 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show rpl route-policy references Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Usage/Status	Displays the usage and status of all policies that reference the specified policy. Values for usage are Direct or Indirect. Values for status are ACTIVE, INACTIVE, and UNUSED.
count	Number of policies that match each usage and status option.
route-policy	One name for multiple policies that reference the specified policy.
usage	Type of usage for the policy.
policy status	Status of the policy.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl as-path-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named AS path set.
show rpl community-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named community set.
show rpl prefix-set references	Lists all policies that reference the named prefix set.

show rpl route-policy uses

To display information about a specified named policy, use the **show rpl route-policy uses** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl route-policy *name* **uses** { **policies** | **sets** | **all** } [**direct**]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of a policy.
	policies	Generates a list of all policies that the named policy uses.
	sets	Lists all named sets that are used by the policy.
	all	Generates a list of both sets and policies that the named policy references.
	direct	(Optional) Lists only the policies or sets used directly in the named policy block. Set or policy references that occur as a result of an apply statement are not listed.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl route-policy uses** command to display information about a specified named policy.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
prefix-set ten-net
  10.0.0.0/16 le 32
end-set
prefix-set too-specific
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32
end-set
route-policy example-one
  if destination in ten-net then
    drop
  else
    set local-preference 200
```

■ show rpl route-policy uses

```

        apply set-comms
    endif
end-policy
route-policy set-comms
    set community (10:1234) additive
end-policy
route-policy example-three
    if destination in too-specific then
        drop
    else
        apply example-one
        pass
    endif
end-policy

```

The following command lists the policies one and set-comms. It also lists the prefix sets too-specific and ten-net.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy example-three uses all
```

```
Policies directly and indirectly applied by this policy:
```

```
-----
    example-one set-comms
```

```
Sets referenced directly and indirectly
```

```
-----
(via applied policies) in this policy:
```

```
type prefix-set:
```

```
    ten-net too-specific
```

The sets example-one and set-comms are listed as policies that are used by the policy example-three. The policy example-one is listed because route policy example-three uses it in an **apply** statement. The policy set-comms is also listed because example-one applies it. Similarly, the prefix-set too-specific is used directly in the **if** statement in the policy example-three, and the prefix-set ten-net is used in the policy example-one. The optional **direct** keyword can be used to limit the output to just those sets and policies that are used within the example-three block itself, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl route-policy example-three uses all direct
```

```
Policies directly applied by this policy:
```

```
-----
    example-one
```

```
Sets used directly in this policy
```

```
-----
type prefix-set:
```

```
    too-specific
```

As can be seen in the output, the route policy set-comms and the prefix set ten-net are no longer included in the output when the **direct** keyword is used. The **direct** form of the command considers only those sets or policies used in the specified route policy and any additional policies or sets that may be used if you follow the hierarchy of **apply** statements.

[Table 14](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show rpl route-policy uses Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
type	Displays the type used in the policy configuration. Values for type are prefix-set, community-set, extcommunity-set, and as-path-set.

show rpl unused as-path-set

To display the AS path sets that are defined but not used by a policy at an attach point or referenced in a policy using an **apply** statement, use the **show rpl unused as-path-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl unused as-path-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for unused AS path sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl unused as-path-set** command to display all AS path sets that are not used in a policy at an attach point either directly or indirectly and are not referenced by any policies in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

```

as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
  ios-regex '^_65500_$',
  ios-regex '^_65501_$'
end-set
!
as-path-set as_path_set_ex2
  ios-regex '^_65502_$',
  ios-regex '^_65503_$'
end-set
!
as-path-set as_path_set_ex3
  ios-regex '^_65504_$',
  ios-regex '^_65505_$'
end-set
!
route-policy sample
  if (destination in sample) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample
  apply policy_3

```

show rpl unused as-path-set

```
end-policy
```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl unused as-path-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl unused as-path-set
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

```
The following as-path-sets are UNUSED
```

```
-----
as_path_set_ex3
```

Related Commands

show rpl unused community-set	Displays the community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused route-policy	Displays the route policies that are not referenced at all.

show rpl unused community-set

To display the community sets that are defined but not used by a policy at an attach point or referenced in a policy using an **apply** statement, use the **show rpl unused community-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl unused community-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for unused community sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl unused community-set** command to display all the community sets that are not used in a policy at an attach point either directly or indirectly and are not referenced by any policies in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
```

■ show rpl unused community-set

```

!
!
!

community-set comm_set_ex1
  65500:1,
  65500:2,
  65500:3
end-set
!
community-set comm_set_ex2
  65501:1,
  65501:2,
  65501:3
end-set
!
community-set comm_set_ex3
  65502:1,
  65502:2,
  65502:3
end-set
!
route-policy sample
  if (destination in sample) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy

```

```

endif
endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl unused community-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl unused community-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

```

The following community-sets are UNUSED
-----
comm_set_ex3

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl unused as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused route-policy	Displays the route policies that are not referenced at all.

show rpl unused extcommunity-set

To display the extended community sets that are defined but not used by a policy at an attach point or referenced in a policy using an **apply** statement, use the **show rpl unused extcommunity-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl unused extcommunity-set [**cost** | **detail** | **rt** | **soo**]

Syntax Description	cost	(Optional) Displays the unused extended-community cost objects.
	rt	(Optional) Displays the unused extended community RT objects.
	soo	(Optional) Displays the unused extended-community SoO objects.
	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for unused extended community sets.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl unused extcommunity-set** command to display all extended community sets that are not used in a policy at an attach point either directly or indirectly and are not referenced by any policies in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples The following is sample output for the **show rpl unused extcommunity-set** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl unused extcommunity-set
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

```
The following extcommunity-sets are UNUSED
-----
ext_comm_set_ex3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl unused as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused community-set	Displays community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused prefix-set	Displays prefix sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused route-policy	Displays the route policies that are not referenced at all.

show rpl unused prefix-set

To display the prefix sets that are defined but not used by a policy at an attach point or referenced in a policy using an **apply** statement, use the **show rpl unused prefix-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl unused prefix-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for unused prefix sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl unused prefix-set** command to display all prefix sets that are not used in a policy at an attach point either directly or indirectly and are not referenced by any policies in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.2
  remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_1 in
 !
 !
 neighbor 10.0.101.3
  remote-as 12
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-policy policy_2 in
 !
 !
 !
```

```
prefix-set sample
  0.0.0.0/0,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  10.0.0.0/8 ge 8 le 32,
  192.168.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  224.0.0.0/20 ge 20 le 32,
  240.0.0.0/20 ge 20 le 32
end-set
!
prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
prefix-set prefix_set_ex2
  220.220.220.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
  220.220.120.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
  220.220.130.0/24 ge 24 le 32
end-set
!
prefix-set prefix_set_ex3
  221.221.220.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
  221.221.120.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
  221.221.130.0/24 ge 24 le 32
end-set
!
route-policy sample
  if (destination in sample) then
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_1
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_2
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
    if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
      set community (10:666) additive
    endif
    if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
      set community (10:999) additive
    endif
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_3
  if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
    set local-preference 100
  endif
  if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:333) additive
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
```

show rpl unused prefix-set

```

if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
  if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
    set community (10:666) additive
  endif
  if (extcommunity matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
    set community (10:999) additive
  endif
endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
  apply sample
  apply policy_3
end-policy

```

Given this sample configuration, the **show rpl unused prefix-set** command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl unused prefix-set
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

```

The following prefix-sets are UNUSED
-----
prefix_set_ex3

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rpl unused as-path-set	Displays AS path sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused community-set	Displays community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused extcommunity-set	Displays extended community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused route-policy	Displays the route policies that are not referenced at all.

show rpl unused rd-set

To display the route distinguisher (RD) sets that are defined but not used by a policy at an attach point or referenced in a policy using an **apply** statement, use the **show rpl unused rd-set** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl unused rd-set [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for unused RD sets.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl unused rd-set** command to display all of the RD sets that are not used in a policy at an attach point either directly or indirectly and are not referenced by any policies in the system.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	The show rpl unused rd-set command displays the following information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl unused rd-set
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

```
The following rd-sets are UNUSED
```

```
-----
None found with this status.
```

 show rpl unused rd-set**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show rpl unused as-path-set	Displays the AS path sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused community-set	Displays the community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused extcommunity-set	Displays the extended community sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused prefix-set	Displays the prefix sets that are not referenced at all.
show rpl unused route-policy	Displays the route policies that are not referenced at all.

show rpl unused route-policy

To display the route policies that are defined but not used at an attach point or referenced using an **apply** statement, use the **show rpl unused route-policy** command in EXEC mode.

show rpl unused route-policy [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays the content of the object and all referenced objects for unused route policies.

Defaults	No default behavior or values

Command Modes	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show rpl unused route-policy** command to display route policies that are defined but not used at an attach point or referenced from another policy using an **apply** statement.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read

Examples	This example shows the following sample configuration:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show run | begin prefix-set
```

```
Building configuration...
prefix-set prefix_set_ex1
  10.0.0.0/16 ge 16 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0 ge 25 le 32,
  0.0.0.0/0
end-set
!
prefix-set prefix_set_ex2
  220.220.220.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
  220.220.120.0/24 ge 24 le 32,
  220.220.130.0/24 ge 24 le 32
end-set
!
as-path-set as_path_set_ex1
```

■ show rpl unused route-policy

```

        ios-regex '^_65500_$',
        ios-regex '^_65501_$'
    end-set
    !
    as-path-set as_path_set_ex2
        ios-regex '^_65502_$',
        ios-regex '^_65503_$'
    end-set
    !
    as-path-set as_path_set_ex3
        ios-regex '^_65504_$',
        ios-regex '^_65505_$'
    end-set
    !
    community-set comm_set_ex1
        65500:1,
        65500:2,
        65500:3
    end-set
    !
    community-set comm_set_ex2
        65501:1,
        65501:2,
        65501:3
    end-set
    !
    extcommunity-set rt_ext_comm_set_rt_ex1
        1.2.3.4:34
    end-set
    !
    extcommunity-set rt_ext_comm_set_rt_ex2
        2.3.4.5:36
    end-set
    !
    route-policy sample
        if (destination in sample) then
            drop
        endif
    end-policy
    !
    route-policy policy_1
        if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
            set local-preference 100
        endif
        if (as-path in as_path_set_ex1) then
            set community (10:333) additive
        endif
    end-policy
    !
    route-policy policy_2
        if (destination in prefix_set_ex1) then
            if (community matches-any comm_set_ex1) then
                set community (10:666) additive
            endif
            if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex1) then
                set community (10:999) additive
            endif
        endif
    end-policy
    !
    route-policy policy_3
        if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
            set local-preference 100
        endif

```

```

    if (as-path in as_path_set_ex2) then
        set community (10:333) additive
    endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_4
    if (destination in prefix_set_ex2) then
        if (community matches-any comm_set_ex2) then
            set community (10:666) additive
        endif
        if (extcommunity rt matches-any ext_comm_set_rt_ex2) then
            set community (10:999) additive
        endif
    endif
end-policy
!
route-policy policy_5
    apply sample
    apply policy_3
end-policy
!
route ipv4 0.0.0.0/0 10.91.37.129
route ipv4 10.91.36.0/23 10.91.37.129
route ipv4 10.91.38.0/24 10.91.37.129
end

```

In the following example, route policies that are defined but not used at an attach point or referenced from another policy using an **apply** statement are displayed using the **show rpl unused route-policy** command.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show rpl unused route-policy
```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following policies are (UNUSED)

```

-----
policy_1
policy_2
policy_4
policy_5

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show rpl unused as-path-set	Displays AS path sets that are not referenced at all.
	show rpl unused community-set	Displays community sets that are not referenced at all.
	show rpl unused extcommunity-set	Displays extended community sets that are not referenced at all.
	show rpl unused prefix-set	Displays prefix sets that are not referenced at all.
	show rpl unused rd-set	Displays the RD sets that are not referenced at all.

source in

To test the source of a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route against the address contained in either a named or an inline prefix set, use the **source in** command in route-policy configuration mode.

source in {*prefix-set-name* | *inline-prefix-set* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-set-name</i>	Name of a prefix set.
<i>inline-prefix-set</i>	Inline prefix set. The inline prefix set must be enclosed in parentheses.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **source in** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to test the source of the route against the data in either a named or an inline prefix set. A comparison that references a prefix set with zero elements in it returns false.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

The source of a BGP route is the IP peering address of the neighboring router from which the route was received.

The prefix set can contain both IPv4 and IPv6 prefix specifications.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the source of a BGP route is tested against the data in the prefix set my-prefix-set:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy-A
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if source in my-prefix-set then
```

In this example, the source of a BGP route is tested against the data in an inline IPv4 prefix set:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy-B
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if source in (10.0.0.8, 10.0.0.20) then
```

In this example, the source of a route is tested against the data in an inline IPv6 prefix set:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy policy-C
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if source in (2001:0:0:1::/64, 2001:0:0:2::/64) then
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
prefix-set	Enters a prefix set configuration mode and defines a prefix set.

suppress-route

To indicate that a given component of a BGP aggregate should be suppressed, use the **suppress-route** command in route-policy configuration mode.

suppress-route

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **suppress-route** command to indicate that a given component of an aggregate should be suppressed, that is, not advertised by BGP. See the **unsuppress-route** command for information on overriding the **suppress-route** command for individual neighbors.

The **suppress-route** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if the destination is in 10.1.0.0/16, then the route is not advertised:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy check-aggregate
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (10.1.0.0/16) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# suppress-route

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# end-policy
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	unsuppress-route	Indicates that a given component of an aggregate should be unsuppressed

tag

To match a specific tag value, use the **tag** command in route-policy configuration mode.

tag {**eq** | **ge** | **le** | **is**} {*integer* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description	eq ge le is	Equal to; greater than or equal to; less than or equal to.
	<i>integer</i>	Integer value. Range is 0 to 4294967295.
	<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **tag** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to match a specific tag value.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

A tag is a 32-bit integer that can be associated with a given route within the RIB.

The **eq** operator matches either a specific tag value or a parameter value. Its variants **ge** and **le** match a range of tag values that are either greater than or equal to or less than or equal to the supplied value or parameter.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if the tag equals 10, then the condition returns true:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if tag eq 10 then
```

unsuppress-route

To indicate that a given component of a BGP aggregate should be unsuppressed, use the **unsuppress-route** command in route-policy configuration mode.

unsuppress-route

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes Route-policy configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **unsuppress-route** command to indicate that a given component of an aggregate should be unsuppressed, that is, allowed to be advertised by BGP again. This command affects routes that have been suppressed in the generation of BGP aggregates. If the request to unsuppress a route is encountered in a policy at a neighbor-out attach point, it guarantees that the routes that it affects are advertised to that neighbor even if that route was suppressed using the **suppress-route** command in a policy at the aggregation attach point.

The **unsuppress-route** command can be used as an action statement within an **if** statement. For a list of all action statements available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	route-policy	read, write

Examples In the following example, if the destination is in 10.1.0.0/16, then the route is not advertised:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy check-aggregate
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if destination in (10.1.0.0/16) then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# unsuppress-route

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

Assuming that the policy is attached at a neighbor-out attach point, if the route 10.1.0.0/16 was suppressed in a policy at an aggregation attach point, 10.1.0.0/16 is advertised to the neighbor. Routes continue to be suppressed in advertisements to other BGP neighbors unless a specific policy is attached to unsuppress the route.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	suppress-route	Indicates that a given component of a BGP aggregate should be suppressed.

vpn-distinguisher is

To match a specific Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) VPN distinguisher, use the **vpn-distinguisher is** command in route-policy configuration mode.

vpn-distinguisher is {*number* | *parameter*}

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Value assigned to a 32-bit unsigned integer. Range is from 1 to 4294967295.
<i>parameter</i>	Parameter name. The parameter name must be preceded with a "\$."

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Route-policy configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vpn-distinguisher is** command as a conditional expression within an **if** statement to test the value of the origin attribute.

A VPN distinguisher is used in Layer 3 VPN networks for enhanced individual VPN control and to avoid route target mapping at AS boundaries in inter-AS VPN networks. Route target extended communities are removed at neighbor outbound and the VPN distinguisher value is applied on the BGP route as an extended community. When the route is received on a neighboring router in another AS, the VPN distinguisher is removed and mapped to a route target extended community.



Note

For a list of all conditional expressions available within an **if** statement, see the **if** command.

This command can be parameterized.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
route-policy	read, write

Examples

In the following example, the origin is tested within an **if** statement to learn if it is either **igp** or **egp**:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if origin is igp or origin is egp then
```

In the following example, a parameter is used to match a specific origin type:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy bar($origin)
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# if origin is $origin then
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# set med 20
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl-if)# endif
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)#
```

■ vpn-distinguisher is



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