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Introduction

This document provides initial configurations for Open Shortest Path First (

- Nonbroadcast Multiaccess (**ip ospf network broadcast** interface sub-command or configure the neighbor statements using the **router ospf** command.
- Point-to-multipoint: treats non-broadcast network as a collection of point-to-point links by configuration of the [ip ospf network point-to-multipoint](#) command.

You must define the network type on non-broadcast networks in order to avoid configuration of neighbor statements. This document provides sample configurations for OSPF over non-broadcast links. Use the **show ip ospf interface** command in order to check the network type of an interface that runs OSPF and the command [show ip ospf neighbor](#) is used to know the status of the neighbor router.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Cisco recommends that you understand the [OSPF](#) routing protocol.

Components Used

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

- Cisco 2500 routers
- Cisco IOS[®] Software Release 12.2(24a) that runs on routers

The information presented in this document was created from devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Network Diagram

This is the network diagram used in the configuration examples in this document.



Configurations for NBMA (Use Network Type Broadcast)

Router1

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
  !
  !
interface Serial2
  ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation frame-relay
  ip ospf network broadcast
  no keepalive
  frame-relay map ip 1.1.1.1 16 broadcast
  !
  !
router ospf 1
  network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

Router2

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
  !
interface Serial1/0
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation frame-relay
  ip ospf network broadcast
  no keepalive
  clockrate 2000000
  frame-relay map ip 1.1.1.2 16 broadcast
  !
router ospf 1
  network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  !
```

Verification Tips

This is the **show** command output for Router1.

```
Router1# show ip ospf neighbor
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 2.2.2.2 | 1 | FULL/BDR | 00:00:37 | 1.1.1.1 | Serial2 |

```
Router1# show ip ospf interface s2
```

```

Serial2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.2/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 1.1.1.2
Backup Designated router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 1.1.1.1
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:00
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 4 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

And the output for Router2 is as follows.

```
Router2# show ip ospf neighbor
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 3.3.3.3 | 1 | FULL/DR | 00:00:38 | 1.1.1.2 | Serial1/0 |

```
Router2# show ip ospf interface s1/0
```

```

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 1.1.1.2
Backup Designated router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 1.1.1.1
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:03
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 4 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3 (Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

Configurations for NBMA (Use Neighbor Statements)

Router1

```

interface Loopback0
  ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial2
  ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation frame-relay
  ip ospf priority 2
  no keepalive
  frame-relay map ip 1.1.1.1 16
!
router ospf 1
  network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  neighbor 1.1.1.1
!

```

Router2

```

interface Loopback0
  ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial1/0
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

```

```

encapsulation frame-relay
no keepalive
clockrate 2000000
frame-relay map ip 1.1.1.2 16
!
router ospf 1
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
neighbor 1.1.1.2
!

```

Note: [ip ospf priority 2](#) command on Router1 sets a higher interface priority than the default priority value of 1, which makes it a DR and Router2 the BDR for the NBMA network. If needed, you can set the priority value to 0 in order to configure a router to never become a DR/BDR. This is necessary in hub and spoke networks where the hub should be configured to become the DR, where as the spokes should neither be DR nor BDR. Though configuration of the **neighbor** statement on one end is sufficient to form adjacency, it is a good practice to have it configured on both the ends as shown. Also, the **frame-relay map** commands do not need to have the **broadcast** parameter because the OSPF packets are unicasted with the **neighbor** statement.

Verification Tips

This is the **show** command output for Router1.

```
Router1# show ip ospf neighbors
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 2.2.2.2 | 1 | FULL/BDR | 00:01:39 | 1.1.1.1 | Serial2 |

```
Router1# show ip ospf interface s2
```

```

Serial2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.2/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 1.1.1.2
Backup Designated router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 1.1.1.1
Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:19
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 2, maximum is 2
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

And the output for Router2 is as follows.

```
Router2# show ip ospf neighbor
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 3.3.3.3 | 1 | FULL/DR | 00:01:49 | 1.1.1.2 | Serial1/0 |

```
Router2# show ip ospf interface s1/0
```

```

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 1.1.1.2
Backup Designated router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 1.1.1.1

```

```
Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:01
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 2, maximum is 2
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3 (Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

Configurations for Point-to-Multipoint

Router1

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial2
  ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation frame-relay
  ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
  no keepalive
  frame-relay map ip 1.1.1.1 16 broadcast
!
router ospf 1
  network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
```

Router2

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial1/0
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation frame-relay
  ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
  no keepalive
  clockrate 2000000
  frame-relay map ip 1.1.1.2 16 broadcast
!
router ospf 1
  network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

Verification Tips

This is the **show** command output for Router1.

```
Router1# show ip ospf neighbors
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 2.2.2.2 | 1 | FULL/ - | 00:01:53 | 1.1.1.1 | Serial2 |

```
Router1# show ip ospf interface s2
```

```
Serial2 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.2/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,
Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:18
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

```
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

And the output for Router2 is as follows.

```
Router2# show ip ospf neighbor
```

| Neighbor ID | Pri | State | Dead Time | Address | Interface |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 3.3.3.3 | 1 | FULL/ - | 00:01:58 | 1.1.1.2 | Serial1/0 |

```
Router2# show ip ospf interface s1/0
```

```
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 1, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,
Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:18
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

Note: There are no DR and BDR elected when the NBMA network is configured as Point-to-Multipoint as shown in the outputs, since it is treated as a collection of point-to-point links.

For more information, see [Configuring OSPF](#).

Related Information

- [OSPF Support Page](#)
- [IP Routing Protocols Support Page](#)
- [Technical Support & Documentation - Cisco Systems](#)