



# Multi-Topology Routing Commands

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This document describes the commands used to configure Multi-Topology Routing with Cisco IOS software.

For information about configuration, see the *Cisco IOS Multi-Topology Routing Configuration Guide*.

## address-family ipv4 (BGP)

To enter address family or router scope address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes, use the **address-family ipv4** command in router configuration or router scope configuration mode. To exit address family configuration mode and remove the IPv4 address family configuration from the running configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

### Syntax Available Under Router Configuration Mode

**address-family ipv4** [**mdt** | **multicast** | **tunnel** | **unicast** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] | **vrf** *vrf-name*]

**no address-family ipv4** [**mdt** | **multicast** | **tunnel** | **unicast** [**vrf** *vrf-name*] | **vrf** *vrf-name*]

### Syntax Available Under Router Scope Configuration Mode

**address-family ipv4** [**mdt** | **multicast** | **unicast**]

**no address-family ipv4** [**mdt** | **multicast** | **unicast**]

### Syntax Description

<b>mdt</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 multicast distribution tree (MDT) address family session.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 multicast address prefixes.
<b>tunnel</b>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 routing session for multipoint tunneling.
<b>unicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to associate with subsequent IPv4 address family configuration mode commands.

### Command Default

IPv4 address prefixes are not enabled.

### Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)  
Router scope configuration (config-router-scope)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced. This command replaced the <b>match nlri</b> and <b>set nlri</b> commands.
12.0(28)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(28)S, and the <b>tunnel</b> keyword was added.
12.0(29)S	The <b>mdt</b> keyword was added.
12.0(30)S	Support for the Cisco 12000 series Internet router was added.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
12.2(33)SRB	Support for the router scope configuration mode was added.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
12.2(33)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.
12.4(20)T	The <b>mdt</b> keyword was added.

### Usage Guidelines

The **address-family ipv4** command replaces the **match nlri** and **set nlri** commands. The **address-family ipv4** command places the router in address family configuration mode (prompt: `config-router-af`), from which you can configure routing sessions that use standard IPv4 address prefixes. To leave address family configuration mode and return to router configuration mode, type **exit**.



### Note

Routing information for address family IPv4 is advertised by default for each BGP routing session configured with the **neighbor remote-as** command unless you enter the **no bgp default ipv4-unicast** command before configuring the **neighbor remote-as** command.

The **tunnel** keyword is used to enable the tunnel subaddress family identifier (SAFI) under the IPv4 address family identifier. This SAFI is used to advertise the tunnel endpoints and the SAFI-specific attributes (which contain the tunnel type and tunnel capabilities). Redistribution of tunnel endpoints into the BGP IPv4 tunnel SAFI table occurs automatically when the tunnel address family is configured. However, peers need to be activated under the tunnel address family before the sessions can exchange tunnel information.

The **mdt** keyword is used to enable the MDT SAFI under the IPv4 address family identifier. This SAFI is used to advertise tunnel endpoints for inter-AS multicast VPN peering sessions.

If you specify **address-family ipv4 multicast**, you will then specify the **network network-number [mask network-mask]** command. The **network** command advertises (injects) the specified network number and mask into the multicast BGP database. This route must exist in the forwarding table installed by an IGP (that is, by eigrp, ospf, rip, igmp, static, or is-is), but not bgp.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB and later releases, the ability to use address family configuration under the router scope configuration mode was introduced. The scope hierarchy can be defined for BGP routing sessions and is required to support Multi-Topology Routing (MTR). To enter the router scope configuration mode, use the **scope** command, which can apply globally or for a specific VRF. When using the scope for a specific VRF, only the **unicast** keyword is available.

### Examples

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-router-af)#
```

#### Multicast Example

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode and specifies only multicast address prefixes for the IPv4 address family:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 multicast
Router(config-router-af)#
```

### Unicast Example

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode and specifies unicast address prefixes for the IPv4 address family:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-router-af)#
```

### VRF Example

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode and specifies **cisco** as the name of the VRF instance to associate with subsequent IPv4 address family configuration mode commands:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf cisco
Router(config-router-af)#
```



**Note** Use this form of the command, which specifies a VRF, only to configure routing exchanges between provider edge (PE) and customer edge (CE) devices.

### Tunnel Example

The following example places the router in tunnel address family configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 tunnel
Router(config-router-af)#
```

### MDT Example

The following example shows how to configure a router to support an IPv4 MDT address-family session:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 45000
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 mdt
Router(config-router-af)#
```

### Router Scope Configuration Mode Example

The following example shows how to configure the IPv4 address family under router scope configuration mode. In this example, the scope hierarchy is enabled globally. The router enters router scope address family configuration mode, and only multicast address prefixes for the IPv4 address family are specified:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# scope global
Router(config-router-scope)# address-family ipv4 multicast
Router(config-router-scope-af)#
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>address-family ipv6</b>	Places the router in address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions, such as BGP, that use standard IPv6 address prefixes.
<b>address-family vpnv4</b>	Places the router in address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions such as BGP, RIP, or static routing sessions that use standard VPN Version 4 address prefixes.
<b>bgp default ipv4-unicast</b>	Enables the IPv4 unicast address family on all neighbors.
<b>neighbor activate</b>	Enables the exchange of information with a BGP neighboring router.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>neighbor remote-as</b>	Adds an entry to the BGP or multiprotocol BGP neighbor table.
<b>scope</b>	Defines the scope for a BGP routing session and enters router scope configuration mode.

## address-family ipv4 (EIGRP MTR)

To enter router address family configuration mode to configure the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) for Multi-Topology Routing (MTR), use the **address-family ipv4** command in router configuration mode. To remove the address family from the EIGRP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**address-family ipv4** [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vrf** *vrf-name*] **autonomous-system** *as-number*

**no address-family ipv4** [**unicast** | **multicast** | **vrf** *vrf-name*] **autonomous-system** *as-number*

### Syntax Description

<b>unicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies the unicast subaddress family.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies the multicast subaddress family.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the VRF.
<b>autonomous-system</b> <i>as-number</i>	Specifies the autonomous system number.

### Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

### Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

### Usage Guidelines

The **address-family ipv4** command is used to enter router address family or subaddress family configuration mode to configure the exchange of address-family and subaddress-family prefixes.



#### Note

If Enhanced Routing and Forwarding is not available, then the **multicast** keyword is also not available.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPv4 address family to associate with the MTR topology named VIDEO:

```
Router(config)# router eigrp mtr
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 5
Router(config-router-af)# topology VIDEO tid 100
```

## address-family ipv4 (IS-IS)

To enter router address family configuration mode under Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) router configuration mode, use the **address-family ipv4** command in router configuration mode. To remove the address family or subaddress family configuration from the router configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**address-family ipv4** [**multicast** | **unicast**]

**no address-family ipv4** [**multicast** | **unicast**]

Syntax Description	multicast	(Optional) Specifies multicast subaddress family prefixes.
	unicast	(Optional) Specifies unicast subaddress family prefixes.

**Command Default** Unicast subaddress family configuration mode is entered if no optional keywords are entered.

**Command Modes** Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

**Usage Guidelines** The **address-family ipv4** command is used to enter router address family or subaddress family configuration mode to configure the exchange of address-family and subaddress-family prefixes.

**Examples** The following example show how to configure IS-IS to exchange IPv4 unicast prefixes in unicast subaddress family configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# router isis 1
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-router-af)# end
```

# address-family ipv4 (OSPF)

To enter router address family configuration mode under Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) router configuration mode, use the **address-family ipv4** command in router configuration mode. To remove the address family or subaddress family configuration from the router configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**address-family ipv4 [multicast | unicast]**

**no address-family ipv4 [multicast | unicast]**

## Syntax Description

<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies multicast subaddress family prefixes.
<b>unicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies unicast subaddress family prefixes.

## Command Default

Unicast router subaddress family configuration mode is entered if no optional keywords are entered.

## Command Modes

Router configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **address-family ipv4** command is used to enter router address family or router subaddress family configuration mode to configure the exchange of address-family and subaddress-family prefixes.

## Examples

The following example show how to configure OSPF to exchange IPv4 unicast prefixes in unicast subaddress family configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-router-af)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>area capability default-exclusion</b>	Configures an OSPF process to allow interfaces to be excluded from the base topology.
<b>ip ospf cost (MTR)</b>	Configures the OSPF interface cost under a topology instance.
<b>ip ospf topology disable</b>	Prevents an OSPF process from advertising the interface as part of the topology.
<b>topology (OSPF)</b>	Configures an OSPF process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.



# all-interfaces

To configure a topology instance to use all interfaces on a router, use the **all-interfaces** command in address family topology configuration mode. To remove all interfaces from the topology instance configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**all-interfaces**

**no all-interfaces**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

This command is disabled by default. No interfaces are included in class-specific topologies unless explicitly configured.

The configuration applied with this command does not override the configuration applied at the interface level with the **topology** interface configuration command.

## Command Modes

Address family topology configuration (config-af-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **all-interfaces** command is used to include or exclude all interfaces on the router from a global topology configuration.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure all local interfaces on the router to be used by the VOICE topology:

```
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4
Router(config-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-af-topology)# all-interfaces
Router(config-af-topology)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>maximum routes (MTR)</b>	Sets the maximum number of routes that a topology instance will accept and install into the RIB.
<b>shutdown</b>	Temporarily disables a topology instance without removing the topology configuration.
<b>topology (global)</b>	Configures a topology instance.

# area capability default-exclusion

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process to allow interfaces to be excluded from the base topology, use the **area capability default-exclusion** command in router configuration mode. To return the OSPF process to default operation, use the **no** form of this command.

**area** *area-id* **capability default-exclusion**

**no area** *area-id* **capability default-exclusion**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>area-id</i>	Area ID number. This argument can be entered in the IP address format or as a number. The range of numbers that can be entered for this argument is from 0 to 4294967295.
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**Command Default** The base topology cannot be excluded from an interface.

**Command Modes** Router configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure OSPF to allow interfaces to be excluded from the base topology:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# area 10 default-cost 100
Router(config-router)# area 10 capability default-exclusion
Router(config-router)# end
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>address-family ipv4 (OSPF)</b>	Configures address family and subaddress family IP prefix exchange.
	<b>ip ospf cost (MTR)</b>	Configures the OSPF interface cost under a topology instance.
	<b>ip ospf topology disable</b>	Prevents an OSPF process from advertising the interface as part of the topology.
	<b>priority (OSPF)</b>	Sets the priority that an OSPF process assigns to a topology instance for SPF calculations.
	<b>topology (OSPF)</b>	Configures an OSPF process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

# bgp tid

To configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing session to accept routes with a specified Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) topology ID, use the **bgp tid** command in router scope address family topology configuration mode. To disassociate the topology ID from the BGP process, use the **no** form of this command.

**bgp tid** *number*

**no bgp tid**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Topology ID number. Range is from 1 to 255.
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<b>Command Default</b>	No ID is associated with an MTR topology instance.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Router scope address family topology configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>bgp tid</b> command is used to associate an ID with an MTR topology instance. Each topology must be configured with a unique topology ID. The topology ID is used to identify and group routes for each topology in BGP updates.
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<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to configure a topology ID of 100 under the VOICE topology instance:
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```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# scope global
Router(config-router-scope)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-router-scope-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# bgp tid 100
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# end
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>clear ip bgp topology</b>	Resets BGP neighbor session information under a topology instance.
	<b>neighbor translate-topology</b>	Configures BGP to translate or move routes from a topology on another router to a topology on the local router.
	<b>scope</b>	Defines the scope for a BGP routing session and enters router scope configuration mode.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip bgp</b>	Displays entries in the BGP routing table.
<b>topology (BGP)</b>	Configures a BGP routing session to route IP traffic for a specified topology instance.

# clear ip bgp topology

To reset Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor session information for a topology instance, use the **clear ip bgp topology** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] topology { * | topology-name } { as-number | dampening
[network-address [network-mask]] | flap-statistics [network-address [network-mask]] |
peer-group peer-group-name | table-map | update-group [number | ip-address]} [in
[prefix-filter] | out | soft [in [prefix-filter] | out]]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>vrf</b>	(Optional) Specifies an instance of a routing table.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) table to use for storing data.
*	Clears session and peering information for all topology instances.
<i>topology-name</i>	Name of a topology instance.
<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	Autonomous system to clear.
<b>dampening</b>	Specifies that dampening statistic counters will be cleared.
<i>network-address</i> [ <i>network-mask</i> ]	(Optional) Network address and network mask to clear dampening or flap-statistic counters.
<b>flap-statistics</b>	Specifies that session flap statistic counters will be cleared.
<b>peer-group</b> <i>peer-group-name</i>	Clears peer group information for the specified peer group name.
<b>table-map</b>	Clears table-map configuration information.
<b>update-group</b>	Clears update group session information for the specified group number or IP address.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Update group number.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of peer for which update group session information is to be cleared.
<b>in</b>	(Optional) Initiates inbound reconfiguration. If neither the <b>in</b> keyword nor <b>out</b> keyword is specified, both inbound and outbound sessions are reset.
<b>prefix-filter</b>	(Optional) Clears the inbound prefix filter.
<b>soft</b>	(Optional) Initiates a soft reset. Does not tear down the session.
<b>out</b>	(Optional) Initiates outbound reconfiguration. If neither the <b>in</b> keyword nor <b>out</b> keyword is specified, both inbound and outbound sessions are reset.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
15.1(2)T	This command was modified. The <b>vrf</b> keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.

## Usage Guidelines

The **clear ip bgp topology** command clears BGP session information under the specified topology or for all topologies. This command can be used to initiate a hard reset or soft reconfiguration. A hard reset tears down and rebuilds the specified peering sessions and rebuilds the BGP routing tables. A soft reconfiguration uses stored prefix information to reconfigure and activate BGP routing tables without tearing down existing peering sessions. Soft reconfiguration uses stored update information, at the cost of additional memory for storing the updates, to allow you to apply new BGP policy without disrupting the network. Soft reconfiguration can be configured for inbound or outbound sessions.

### Generating Updates from Stored Information

To generate new inbound updates from stored update information (rather than dynamically) without resetting the BGP session, you must preconfigure the local BGP router using the **neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound** command. This preconfiguration causes the software to store all received updates without modification regardless of whether an update is accepted by the inbound policy. Storing updates is memory intensive and should be avoided if possible.

Outbound BGP soft configuration has no memory overhead and does not require any preconfiguration. You can trigger an outbound reconfiguration on the other side of the BGP session to make the new inbound policy take effect.

Use this command whenever any of the following changes occur:

- Additions or changes to the BGP-related access lists
- Changes to BGP-related weights
- Changes to BGP-related distribution lists
- Changes to BGP-related route maps

### Dynamic Inbound Soft Reset

The route refresh capability, as defined in RFC 2918, allows the local router to reset inbound routing tables dynamically by exchanging route refresh requests to supporting peers. The route refresh capability does not store update information locally for non-disruptive policy changes. It instead relies on dynamic exchange with supporting peers. Route refresh is advertised through BGP capability negotiation. All BGP routers must support the route refresh capability.

To determine if a BGP router supports this capability, use the **show ip bgp neighbors** command. The following message is displayed in the output when the router supports the route refresh capability:

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

If all BGP routers support the route refresh capability, use the **clear ip bgp topology** command with the **in** keyword. You need not use the **soft** keyword, because soft reset is automatically assumed when the route refresh capability is supported.



#### Note

After configuring a soft reset (inbound or outbound), it is normal for the BGP routing process to hold memory. The amount of memory that is held depends on the size of routing tables and the percentage of memory chunks that are utilized. Partially used memory chunks will be used or released before more memory is allocated from the global router memory pool.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure soft reconfiguration for the inbound sessions with neighbors in the autonomous system 45000. The outbound sessions are unaffected.

```
Router# clear ip bgp topology VOICE 45000 soft in
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>bgp tid</b>	Configures BGP to accept routes with a specified topology ID.
<b>import topology</b>	Configures BGP to import or move routes from one topology to another on the same router.
<b>neighbor soft-reconfiguration</b>	Configures the Cisco IOS software to start storing updates.
<b>neighbor translate-topology</b>	Configures BGP to translate or move routes from a topology on another router to a topology on the local router.
<b>scope</b>	Defines the scope for a BGP routing session and enters router scope configuration mode.
<b>show ip bgp neighbors</b>	Displays information about BGP and TCP connections to neighbors.
<b>show ip bgp topology</b>	Displays entries in the BGP routing tables for a topology instance.
<b>topology (BGP)</b>	Configures a process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

# clear ip eigrp topology



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE, **clear ip eigrp topology** command is not available in Cisco IOS software.

To clear an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process for a topology instance, use the **clear ip eigrp topology** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear ip eigrp [as-number] topology [topology-name] topo-entry [entry-mask]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) The autonomous system number to clear.
<i>topology-name</i>	(Optional) The name of the topology instance.
<i>topo-entry</i>	The topology table entry. The <i>topo-entry</i> argument is entered as an IP address.
<i>entry-mask</i>	(Optional) The topology table entry mask. The <i>entry-mask</i> argument is entered as a wild-card mask.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was removed.

## Usage Guidelines

The **clear ip eigrp topology** command can be used to reset EIGRP process and session information for a specific topology.

## Examples

The following example resets the EIGRP process under the VOICE topology and clears the topology table entry 10.32.40.2:

```
Router# clear ip eigrp topology VOICE 10.32.40.2
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>eigrp next-hop-self</b>	Configures EIGRP to advertise itself as the next hop.
<b>eigrp shutdown</b>	Disables an EIGRP process under a topology interface configuration.
<b>eigrp split-horizon</b>	Configures split horizon under a topology interface configuration.
<b>eigrp summary-address</b>	Configures an EIGRP summary address under a topology configuration.



Command	Description
<b>topology (EIGRP)</b>	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.
<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.

# clear ip interface

To reset interface-level statistics, use the **clear ip interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**clear ip interface** *type number* [**topology** {*name* | **all** | **base**}] [**stats**]

## Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type.
<i>number</i>	Interface number.
<b>topology</b>	(Optional) Specifies topology statistics.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Statistics related to a particular topology.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Statistics for all topologies. This keyword can be used as the <i>name</i> argument.
<b>base</b>	(Optional) Clears base topology statistics.
<b>stats</b>	(Optional) Clears IP traffic statistics without topology awareness, that is, an aggregate of all topologies is cleared.

## Command Default

If no topology is specified, only interface level aggregate statistics are reset.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **clear ip interface** command to reset interface-level statistics. If a topology name is specified, only the statistics for that topology are cleared. If all topologies need to be reset, use the **all** keyword as the topology name.

## Examples

The following example shows how to clear statistics for all topologies:

```
Router# clear ip interface FastEthernet 1/10 topology all
```

# clear ip route multicast

To clear multicast routes from the routing table, use the **clear ip route multicast** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear ip route multicast { vrf vrf-name | * | destination [mask] | dhcp ip-address }
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Specifies a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
	*	Deletes all routes.
	<i>destination</i>	Address of the destination network.
	<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask of the destination network.
	<b>dhcp</b>	Specifies a route added by a DHCP server or relay agent.
	<i>ip-address</i>	Destination host route to delete.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.
	15.0(1)M	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

**Usage Guidelines** The **clear ip route multicast** command is used to clear specific multicast entries from the routing table or all multicast entries (by entering the \* character).

**Examples** The following example shows how to clear all multicast routes from the routing table:

```
Router# clear ip route multicast *
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ip route topology</b>	Clears entries from the routing table of a topology.
	<b>ip route topology</b>	Configures static routing under a topology instance.

# clear ip route topology

To clear entries from the routing table of a topology, use the **clear ip route topology** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear ip route topology topology-name [* | destination [mask] | dhcp ip-address]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>topology-name</i>	Name of the topology.
*	Specifies all routes.
<i>destination</i>	Address of the destination network.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask of the destination network.
<b>dhcp</b>	Specifies routes added by a DHCP relay agent.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the DHCP relay agent.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **clear ip route topology** command is used to clear entries from the routing table for the specified topology instance or all topology instances (by entering the \* character).

## Examples

The following example shows how to clear all routes from the routing table of the VOICE topology:

```
Router# clear ip route topology VOICE *
```

## Related Commands

<b>ip route topology</b>	Configures static routing under a topology instance.
<b>ping (MTR)</b>	Diagnoses basic network connectivity through a topology instance.
<b>show ip protocols topology</b>	Displays the configuration and state of active routing protocol processes under a topology instance.
<b>show ip route topology</b>	Displays the current state of a topology routing table.
<b>show topology</b>	Displays status and configuration information for topologies configured with MTR.

# clear ip traffic (MTR)

To clear IP traffic statistics, use the **clear ip traffic** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear ip traffic [topology {name | all | base}]
```

Syntax Description	topology	(Optional) Clears IP traffic statistics related to a particular topology.
	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Topology name.
	<b>all</b>	(Optional) Clears statistics for all topologies.
	<b>base</b>	(Optional) Clears base topology statistics.

**Command Default** If no topology name is specified, global statistics are cleared.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **clear ip traffic** command to clear IP traffic statistics. If no topology name is specified, global statistics are cleared. If a topology name is specified, only the statistics for that topology are cleared. If all topologies need to be reset, use the **all** keyword as the topology name.

**Examples** The following example shows how to clear all topology statistics:

```
Router# clear ip traffic topology all
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show ip traffic (MTR)</b>	Displays statistics about IP traffic.

# debug topology

To enable debugging for topology related events, use the **debug topology** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

```
debug topology {accounting | all | cache | db | event | ha | interface | locking | sb | state | topoid
               | vrf}
```

```
no debug topology {accounting | all | cache | db | event | ha | interface | locking | sb | state | topoid
                  | vrf}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>accounting</b>	Enables debugging for topology accounting.
<b>all</b>	Enables debugging for all topology routing events.
<b>cache</b>	Enables debugging for topology ID cache activity.
<b>db</b>	Enables debugging for topology DB events.
<b>event</b>	Enables debugging for topology notification events.
<b>ha</b>	Enables debugging for topology High Availability (HA) events.
<b>interface</b>	Enables debugging for topology interface association.
<b>locking</b>	Enables debugging for topology client locking activity.
<b>sb</b>	Enables debugging for topology sub-block.
<b>state</b>	Enables debugging for topology state change events.
<b>topoid</b>	Enables debugging for topology ID management events.
<b>vrf</b>	Enables debugging for topology VRF association.

## Command Default

Debugging output for topology related events is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enable debugging for topology HA events:

```
Router# debug topology ha
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show topology</b>	Displays status and configuration information for topologies configured with MTR.

# eigrp delay

To configure the delay value that Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) uses for interface metric calculation, use the **eigrp delay** command in interface topology configuration mode. To return the delay value to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**eigrp** *as-number* **delay** *value*

**no eigrp** *as-number* **delay** *value*

## Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Specifies the autonomous system number of the EIGRP process.
<i>value</i>	Specifies the delay value, in tens of microseconds. The value for this argument can be a number from 1 to 4294967295.

## Command Default

Delay values are inherited from the global interface configuration.

## Command Modes

Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **eigrp delay** command is used to set the interface delay value used by the EIGRP process for routing calculation.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the EIGRP delay calculation on Ethernet interface 0/0 to 100 milliseconds:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast VOICE
Router(config-if-topology)# eigrp 1 delay 100000
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>topology (EIGRP)</b>	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.
<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.



# eigrp next-hop-self

To configure an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process to advertise itself as the next hop when advertising routes under a topology instance, use the **eigrp next-hop-self** command in interface topology configuration mode. To configure EIGRP to advertise the source of the route as the next hop, use the **no** form of this command.

**eigrp** *as-number* **next-hop-self**

**no eigrp** *as-number* **next-hop-self**

Syntax Description	<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system number of the EIGRP process.
--------------------	------------------	--

Command Default	This command is enabled by default.
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Command Modes	Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines	The <b>eigrp next-hop-self</b> command is used to configure EIGRP next hop resolution. By default, EIGRP sets the next-hop to itself for routes it advertises, even if the route is advertised through the interface, from which it was learned. Entering the <b>no</b> form of this command configures EIGRP to advertise the IP address of the route source as the next hop.
------------------	--

Examples	The following example shows how to configure EIGRP process 1 to advertise the source of a route as the next hop under the topology VOICE:
----------	---

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast VOICE
Router(config-if-topology)# no eigrp 1 next-hop-self
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear ip eigrp topology</b>	Resets EIGRP process information for a topology.
	<b>topology (EIGRP)</b>	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.
	<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.

# eigrp shutdown

To disable an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process under a topology interface configuration, use the **eigrp shutdown** command in interface topology configuration mode. To restart the EIGRP process under a topology interface configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**eigrp as-number shutdown**

**no eigrp as-number shutdown**

## Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Specifies the autonomous system number of the EIGRP process.
------------------	--

## Command Default

The EIGRP process is in the no shutdown state.

## Command Modes

Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **eigrp shutdown** command is used to disable an EIGRP process under an interface topology configuration without removing the EIGRP or topology configuration from the router.

## Examples

The following example shows how to place the EIGRP process in a shutdown state:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast RED
Router(config-if-topology)# eigrp 1 delay 2000
Router(config-if-topology)# eigrp 1 split-horizon
Router(config-if-topology)# eigrp 1 shutdown
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>clear ip eigrp</b>	Resets EIGRP process and neighbor session information.
<b>topology (EIGRP)</b>	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.
<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.

# eigrp split-horizon

To configure Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) to use split horizon under a topology interface configuration, use the **eigrp split-horizon** command in interface topology configuration mode. To disable split horizon on the topology interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**eigrp** *as-number* **split-horizon**

**no eigrp** *as-number* **split-horizon**

## Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Specifies the autonomous system number of the EIGRP process.
------------------	--

## Command Default

This command is enabled by default.

## Command Modes

Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **eigrp split-horizon** command is used to enable or disable split horizon under the topology interface configuration.

## Examples

The following example shows how to disable split horizon:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast VOICE
Router(config-if-topology)# no eigrp 1 split-horizon
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>topology (EIGRP)</b>	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.
<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.

# eigrp summary-address

To configure an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) summary address under a topology interface configuration, use the **eigrp summary-address** command in interface topology configuration mode. To remove the summary address from the topology interface configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**eigrp** *as-number* **summary-address** *ip-address wildcard-mask* [*distance*]

**no eigrp** *as-number* **summary-address** *ip-address wildcard-mask* [*distance*]

## Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Specifies the autonomous system number of the EIGRP process.
<i>ip-address</i> <i>wildcard-mask</i>	Specifies the summary address to be created. The mask is entered in the form of a wildcard mask.
<i>distance</i>	(Optional) Applies an administrative distance to routes summarized by this command. The value for this argument can be a number from 1 to 255.

## Command Default

No summary addresses are predefined.

The default administrative distance metric for EIGRP is 90.

The default administrative distance for an EIGRP summary is 5.

## Command Modes

Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **eigrp summary-address** command is used to configure a summary address on an interface for a topology instance. EIGRP summary routes are given an administrative distance value of 5 to allow the summary to be advertised without being installed in the routing table.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a summary of the 10.100.1.0/24 network and apply an administrative distance of 65 to routes summarized by this statement:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast RED
Router(config-if-topology)# eigrp 1 summary-address 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.255 65
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>topology (EIGRP)</b>	Configures an EIGRP process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.
<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.

# exit-global-af

To exit global address family configuration mode and enter global configuration mode, use the **exit-global-af** command in global address family configuration mode.

## exit-global-af

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** Global address family configuration (config-af)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

### Usage Guidelines

The **exit-global-af** command is used to exit global address family configuration mode without removing global topology configuration.

### Examples

The following example shows how to exit from global address family configuration mode:

```
Router(config-af)# exit-global-af
Router(config)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>global-address-family ipv4</b>	Enters enter address family topology configuration mode to configure MTR.
<b>service-policy type class-routing</b>	Attaches the service policy to the policy map for MTR traffic classification and to enable MTR.

# exit-if-topology

To exit interface topology configuration mode, use the **exit-if-topology** command in interface topology configuration mode.

## exit-if-topology

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

**Examples** The following example, starting in global configuration mode, shows how to exit interface topology configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast RED
Router(config-if-topology)# exit-if-topology
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.

# exit-topo

To exit address family topology configuration mode and enter global address family configuration mode, use the **exit-topo** command in address family topology configuration mode.

## exit-topo

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** Address family topology configuration (config-af)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

### Usage Guidelines

The **exit-topo** command is used to exit from address family topology configuration mode.

### Examples

The following example shows how to exit address family topology configuration mode and enter global address family configuration mode:

```
Router(config-af-topology)# exit-topo
Router(config-af)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>all-interfaces</b>	Configures a topology instance to use all interfaces on a router.
<b>forward-base</b>	Configures the forwarding mode under a topology instance.
<b>maximum routes (MTR)</b>	Sets the maximum number of routes that a topology instance will accept and install into the RIB.
<b>shutdown</b>	Temporarily disables a topology instance without removing the topology configuration.
<b>topology (global)</b>	Configures a topology instance.



# forward-base

To configure the forwarding mode under a topology instance, use the **forward-base** command in address family topology configuration mode. To return to strict forwarding mode, use the **no** form of this command.

**forward-base**

**no forward-base**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Strict forwarding mode

**Command Modes** Address family topology configuration (config-af-topology)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

**Usage Guidelines** The **forward-base** command is used in incremental deployment.

The **forward-base** command is used to configure the forwarding rule, under which traffic is forwarded for a topology. MTR supports both full and incremental deployment configurations. For full deployment, MTR supports a strict forwarding mode (default) longest-match lookup in only the forwarding table of the corresponding class-specific topology. If no route is found, the packet is dropped. For incremental deployment, MTR supports a longest-match lookup first in the forwarding table for the corresponding class-specific topology, and subsequently, in the base topology if no class-specific entry is found. If a route is not found in the base topology, the packet is then dropped.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure strict forwarding mode under the VOICE topology:

```
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4
Router(config-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-af-topology)# no forward-base
Router(config-af-topology)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>all-interfaces</b>	Configures a topology instance to use all interfaces on a router.
	<b>exit-topo</b>	Exits routing topology configuration mode, and enters global address family topology configuration mode.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>maximum routes (MTR)</b>	Sets the maximum number of routes that a topology instance will accept and install into the RIB.
<b>shutdown</b>	Temporarily disables a topology instance without removing the topology configuration.
<b>topology (global)</b>	Configures a topology instance.

# global-address-family ipv4

To enter global address family configuration mode to configure Multi-Topology Routing (MTR), use the **global-address-family ipv4** command in global configuration mode. To disable and remove all topology configuration from the router configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**global-address-family ipv4** [**multicast** | **unicast**]

**no global-address-family ipv4** [**multicast** | **unicast**]

## Syntax Description

<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Enters multicast subaddress family configuration mode.
<b>unicast</b>	(Optional) Enters unicast subaddress family configuration mode. This is the default.

## Command Default

Unicast global address family configuration mode is the default when no optional keywords are entered.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **global-address-family ipv4** command is used to enter global address family configuration mode to configure MTR. Global topology configurations are entered in this configuration mode. Independent routing and forwarding tables are maintained for each topology, allowing you to configure separate forwarding rules on a per-topology basis. Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) and IP routing must be enabled before MTR can be configured. The **topology** (global) command is entered to configure the base or a class-specific topology.

To completely remove all topologies from the router configuration, use the **no** form of the **global-address-family ipv4** command in global configuration mode. To disable a topology without removing it from the configuration of the router, use the **shutdown** command in address family topology configuration mode. If the **no ip routing** global configuration command is used, all topology configuration is retained, but topologies will be operationally disabled.

## Examples

The following example creates a topology instance named VOICE. The router is configured to use all interfaces for the VOICE topology.

```
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4
Router(config-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-af-topology)# all-interfaces
Router(config-af-topology)# end
```

The following example shows how to create a topology instance named VIDEO and places this topology in a shutdown state:

```
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4  
Router(config-af)# topology VIDEO  
Router(config-af-topology)# shutdown  
Router(config-af-topology)# end
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>exit-global-af</b>	Exits global address family configuration and enters global configuration mode.
<b>shutdown</b>	Temporarily disables a topology instance without removing the topology configuration.
<b>topology (global)</b>	Configures a topology instance.

# import topology

To configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to import routes from one Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) topology to another on the same router, use the **import topology** command in router scope address family topology configuration mode. To disable the import configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
import topology {topology-name | base} [route-map map-name]
```

```
no import topology {topology-name | base} [route-map map-name]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>topology-name</i>	Name of topology instance.
<b>base</b>	Imports routes from the base topology.
<b>route-map</b> <i>map-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a route map to filter imported routes.

## Command Default

No routes are imported from other topologies.

## Command Modes

Router scope address family topology configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **import topology** command is used to configure BGP to import routes from one topology to another when multiple topologies are configured on the same router. The name of the class-specific topology or the base topology is specified when entering this command. Best-path calculations are run on the imported routes before they are installed into the topology routing information base (RIB). If a duplicate route is imported, BGP will select and install only one instance of the route per standard BGP best-path calculation behavior. This command also includes a **route-map** keyword to allow you to filter routes that are moved between class-specific topologies.

## Examples

The following example configures BGP to import routes from a topology instance named VIDEO into the local topology instance. Imported routes are filtered through the route map named 10NET, which permits routes from the 10.0.0.0 network.

```
Router(config)# ip prefix-list 10 permit 10.0.0.0/8
Router(config)# route-map 10NET
Router(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list 10
Router(config-route-map)# exit
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# scope global
Router(config-router-scope)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-router-scope-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# import topology VIDEO route-map 10NET
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# end
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>bgp tid</b>	Configures BGP to accept routes with a specified topology ID.
<b>clear ip bgp topology</b>	Resets BGP neighbor session information under a topology instance.
<b>neighbor translate-topology</b>	Configures BGP to translate or move routes from a topology on another router to a topology on the local router.
<b>scope</b>	Defines the scope for a BGP routing session and enters router scope configuration mode.
<b>topology (BGP)</b>	Configures a process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

# ip multicast rpf mult topology

To enable Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) support for IP multicast routing, use the **ip multicast rpf mult topology** command in global configuration mode. To disable MTR support for IP multicast routing, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip multicast rpf mult topology**

**no ip multicast rpf mult topology**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.
	15.0(1)M	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable MTR support for IP multicast routing:

```
Router(config)# ip multicast-routing
Router(config)# ip multicast rpf mult topology
```

## ip ospf cost (MTR)

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) interface cost under a topology instance, use the **ip ospf cost** command in interface topology configuration mode. To remove the interface cost configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip ospf cost** *value*

**no ip ospf cost**

### Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Cost for the interface. The value for this argument can be a number from 1 to 65535.
--------------	--

### Command Default

The cost configured in interface configuration is inherited.

### Command Modes

Interface topology configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example configures the interface cost to be 1000:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast DATA
Router(config-if-topology)# ip ospf cost 1000
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```



# ip ospf topology disable

To prevent an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process from advertising the interface as part of the topology, use the **ip ospf topology disable** command in interface topology configuration mode. To enable the OSPF process to advertise the interface as a part of the topology, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip ospf topology disable**

**no ip ospf topology disable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** The OSPF process advertises the interface as a part of the topology.

**Command Modes** Interface topology configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **ip ospf topology disable** command is used to prevent an OSPF process from advertising the interface as a part of the topology, without removing the OSPF or topology configuration from the interface.

**Examples** The following example disables OSPF routing under the topology instance named VOICE on Ethernet interface 0/0:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast VOICE
Router(config-if-topology)# ip ospf topology disable
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>area capability default-exclusion</b>	Configures an OSPF process to allow interfaces to be excluded from the MTR base topology.

# ip route topology

To configure static routing under a topology instance, use the **ip route topology** command in global configuration mode. To remove the static route, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip route topology topology-name destination-address destination-mask {forwarding-address |
interface [forwarding-address]} [dhcp] [distance] [multicast] [name name] [permanent] [tag
value] [track number]
```

```
no ip route topology topology-name {* | destination-address destination-mask
{forwarding-address | interface [forwarding-address]} } [dhcp] [distance] [multicast] [name
name] [permanent] [tag value] [track number]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>topology-name</i>	Name of the topology instance.
<i>destination-address</i>	IP address of the destination.
<i>destination-mask</i>	IP address mask of the destination.
<i>forwarding-address</i>	IP forwarding address (next hop) to the destination network.
<i>interface</i>	Interface type and interface number.
<b>dhcp</b>	(Optional) Enables a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server to assign a static route to a default gateway (option 3). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify the <b>dhcp</b> keyword for each routing protocol.</li> </ul>
<i>distance</i>	(Optional) An administrative distance metric for the route.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Configures the route as a multicast static route.
<b>name</b> <i>name</i>	(Optional) Applies a name to the specified route.
<b>permanent</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the route will not be removed, even if the interface is shut down.
<b>tag</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Tag value that can be used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution via route maps.
<b>track</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Installs the static route based on the conditions set for the tracked object. The <b>number</b> argument specifies an object number, which can be a number from 1 to 500.
*	Specifies all static routes. This keyword can be entered only with the <b>no</b> form of this command.

## Command Default

No static route is configured.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **ip route topology** command is used to configure static routing under a topology instance. The global topology name is entered when the static route is created in global configuration mode.

**Examples**

The following example configures a static route to the 10.0.0.0 network through Ethernet interface 0/0:

```
Router(config)# ip route topology VOICE 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 Ethernet 0/0
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear ip route topology</b>	Clears entries from the routing table of a topology.
<b>ping (MTR)</b>	Diagnoses basic network connectivity through a topology instance.
<b>show ip protocols topology</b>	Displays the configuration and state of active routing protocol processes under a topology instance.
<b>show ip route topology</b>	Displays the current state of a topology routing table.
<b>show topology</b>	Displays status and configuration information for topologies configured with MTR.

# ip topology-accounting

To enable topology accounting for all IPv4 unicast topologies in the VPN Routing/Forwarding (VRF) associated with a particular interface, use the **ip topology-accounting** command in interface configuration mode. To disable topology accounting, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip topology-accounting**

**no ip topology-accounting**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No topology accounting statistics are collected.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

This command enables topology accounting for all IPv4 unicast topologies in the VRF associated with a particular interface regardless of whether those topologies are enabled on the interface or not. In Cisco IOS release 12.2(33)SRB, this topology accounting is only supported for the default VRF.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enable topology accounting on FastEthernet interface 1/10:

```
Router(config)# interface FastEthernet 1/10
Router(config-if)# ip topology-accounting
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>topology-accounting</b>	Enables topology accounting on all of the interfaces in the global address family.

# isis topology disable

To prevent an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) process from advertising the interface as part of the topology, use the **isis topology disable** command in interface topology configuration mode. To enable the IS-IS process to advertise the interface as a part of the topology, use the **no** form of this command.

**isis topology disable**

**no isis topology disable**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

The IS-IS process advertises the interface as a part of the topology.

## Command Modes

Interface topology configuration (config-if-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **isis topology disable** command is used to prevent an IS-IS process from advertising the interface as a part of the topology without removing the IS-IS or topology configuration from the interface.

## Examples

The following example disables IS-IS routing under the topology instance named VOICE on Ethernet interface 0/0:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# topology ipv4 unicast VOICE
Router(config-if-topology)# isis topology disable
Router(config-if-topology)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>address-family (IS-IS)</b>	Configures the exchange of address family and subaddress family prefixes.
<b>topology (interface)</b>	Configures an MTR topology instance on an interface.
<b>topology (IS-IS)</b>	Configures an IS-IS process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

# maximum routes (MTR)

To set the maximum number of routes that a topology instance will accept and install into the routing information base (RIB), use the **maximum routes** command in address family topology configuration mode. To remove the route limit for the topology instance, use the **no** form of this command.

**maximum routes** *number* [*threshold* [**reinstall** *threshold*] | **warning-only**]

**no maximum routes** *number* [*threshold* [**reinstall** *threshold*] | **warning-only**]

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Maximum number of routes. The value for this argument can be a number from 1 to 4294967295.
<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Threshold percentage, at which warning messages are generated. The value that can be entered for this argument is a number from 1 to 100.
<b>reinstall</b> <i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Configures the threshold percentage, at which routes are reinstalled into the routing table. The value that can be entered for this argument is a number from 1 to 100.
<b>warning-only</b>	(Optional) Configures the router to only display a warning when the maximum route limit has been reached or exceeded.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

Address family topology configuration (config-af-topology)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **maximum routes** command is used to set a limit for the number of routes that will be accepted for a topology instance and installed into the RIB. This command can be configured to set the absolute maximum limit, to generate warning messages when the specified percentage of the limit has been reached, and to configure the percentage (low-water mark), at which routes are reinstalled into the RIB after the maximum limit has been reached.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to accept a maximum of 10000 routes for the VOICE topology and to generate warning messages when 80 percent of the maximum limit has been reached. This example also configures the router to accept routes after the limit has been exceeded but then receded to 40 percent of the maximum number.

```
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4
Router(config-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-af-topology)# maximum routes 10000 80 reinstall 40
Router(config-af-topology)# end
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>all-interfaces</b>	Configures a topology instance to use all interfaces on a router.
<b>exit-topo</b>	Exits routing topology configuration mode, and enters global address family topology configuration mode.
<b>forward-base</b>	Configures the forwarding mode under a topology instance.
<b>shutdown</b>	Temporarily disables a topology instance without removing the topology configuration.
<b>topology (global)</b>	Configures a topology instance.

# neighbor translate-topology

To configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to translate or move routes from a topology on another router to a topology on the local router, use the **neighbor translate-topology** command in router scope address family topology configuration mode. To disable the topology translation configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**neighbor** *ip-address* **translate-topology** *number*

**no neighbor** *ip-address* **translate-topology** *number*

## Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
<i>number</i>	Topology ID of the neighbor. Range is from 1 to 4095.

## Command Default

No routes are translated from a topology on another router.

## Command Modes

Router scope address family topology configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **neighbor translate-topology** command is used to translate or move routes from a Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) class-specific topology on a neighbor router to the local topology under which the BGP session is configured. The topology ID identifies the class-specific topology of the neighbor. The routes in the class-specific topology of the neighbor are moved into a local class-specific topology RIB. BGP performs best-path calculation on imported routes and installs these routes into the local class-specific RIB. If a duplicate route is translated, BGP will select and install only one instance of the route per standard BGP best-path calculation behavior.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure BGP to translate the topology with the 255 ID from the 192.168.3.1 neighbor:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 50000
Router(config-router)# scope global
Router(config-router-scope)# bgp default ipv4-unicast
Router(config-router-scope)# neighbor 192.168.3.1 remote-as 45000
Router(config-router-scope)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-router-scope-af)# topology VOICE
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# bgp tid 100
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# neighbor 192.168.3.1 activate
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# neighbor 192.168.3.1 translate-topology 255
Router(config-router-scope-af-topo)# end
```



**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>bgp tid</b>	Configures BGP to accept routes with a specified topology ID.
<b>clear ip bgp topology</b>	Resets BGP neighbor session information under a topology instance.
<b>import topology</b>	Configures BGP to import or move routes from one topology to another on the same router.
<b>scope</b>	Defines the scope for a BGP routing session and enters router scope configuration mode.
<b>topology (BGP)</b>	Configures a process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

# neighbor transport

To enable a TCP transport session option for a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session, use the **neighbor transport** command in router or address family configuration mode. To disable a TCP transport session option for a BGP session, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} transport {connection-mode {active | passive} | path-mtu-discovery [disable] | multi-session | single-session}
```

```
no neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} transport {connection-mode | path-mtu-discovery | multi-session | single-session}
```

## Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the BGP neighbor.
<i>peer-group-name</i>	Name of a BGP peer group.
<b>connection-mode</b>	Specifies the type of connection (active or passive).
<b>active</b>	Specifies an active connection.
<b>passive</b>	Specifies a passive connection.
<b>path-mtu-discovery</b>	Enables TCP transport path maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery. TCP path MTU discovery is enabled by default.
<b>multi-session</b>	Enables a separate TCP transport session for each address family.
<b>single-session</b>	Enables all address families to use a single TCP transport session.
<b>disable</b>	Disables TCP path MTU discovery.

## Command Default

If this command is not configured, TCP path MTU discovery is enabled by default, but no other TCP transport session options are enabled.

## Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)  
Address family configuration (config-router-af)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was modified. The <b>path-mtu-discovery</b> keyword was added.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was modified. The <b>multi-session</b> , <b>single-session</b> , and <b>disable</b> keywords were added.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
12.4(20)T	This command was modified. The <b>path-mtu-discovery</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is used to specify various transport options. An active or passive transport connection can be specified for a BGP session. TCP transport path MTU discovery can be enabled to allow a BGP session to take advantage of larger MTU links. Use the **show ip bgp neighbors** command to determine whether TCP path MTU discovery is enabled.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB and later releases, options can be specified for the transport of address family traffic using a single TCP session or to enable a separate TCP session for each address family. Multiple TCP sessions are used to support Multi-Topology Routing (MTR), and the single session option is available for backwards compatibility for non-MTR configurations and for scalability purposes.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB and later releases, the ability to disable TCP path MTU discovery, for a single neighbor or for an inheriting peer or peer group, was added. If you use the **disable** keyword to disable discovery, discovery is also disabled on any peer or peer group that inherits the template in which you disabled discovery.

The following example shows how to configure the TCP transport connection to be active for a single internal BGP (iBGP) neighbor:

```
router bgp 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 activate
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 transport connection-mode active
 end
```

The following example shows how to configure the TCP transport connection to be passive for a single external BGP (eBGP) neighbor:

```
router bgp 45000
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 40000
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate
 neighbor 192.168.1.2 transport connection-mode passive
 end
```

The following example shows how to disable TCP path MTU discovery for a single BGP neighbor:

```
router bgp 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 activate
 no neighbor 172.16.1.2 transport path-mtu-discovery
 end
```

The following example shows how to reenable TCP path MTU discovery for a single BGP neighbor, if TCP path MTU discovery is disabled:

```
router bgp 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 activate
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 transport path-mtu-discovery
 end
```

The following example shows how to enable a separate TCP session for each address family for an MTR topology configuration:

```
router bgp 45000
 scope global
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 remote-as 45000
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 transport multi-session
 address-family ipv4
 topology VIDEO
  bgp tid 100
 neighbor 172.16.1.2 activate
 end
```

The following example shows how to disable TCP path MTU discovery and verify that it is disabled:

```

router bgp 100
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  timers bgp 0 0
  redistribute static
  neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100
  neighbor 10.4.4.4 update-source Loopback 0
!end

Router# show ip bgp neighbors 10.4.4.4 | include path

      Used as bestpath:          n/a          0
      Used as multipath:         n/a          0
      Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
Option Flags: nagle, path mtu capable
Router#

Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# router bgp 100

Router(config-router)# neighbors 10.4.4.4 transport path-mtu-discovery disable
Router(config-router)# end

Router# show ip bgp neighbor 10.4.4.4 | include path

      Used as bestpath:          n/a          0
      Used as multipath:         n/a          0
      Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is disabled

```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>bgp tid</b>	Configures BGP to accept routes with a specified topology ID.
<b>bgp transport</b>	Enables transport session parameters globally for all BGP neighbor sessions.
<b>scope</b>	Defines the scope for a BGP routing session and enters router scope configuration mode.
<b>show ip bgp neighbors</b>	Displays information about BGP and TCP connections to neighbors.
<b>topology (BGP)</b>	Configures a process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

# ping (MTR)

To ping a destination within a specific topology for Multi-Topology Routing (MTR), use the **ping** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
ping [vrf vrf-name | topology topology-name] protocol [target-address] [source-address]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<b>topology</b> <i>topology-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a topology.
<i>protocol</i>	Supported protocol. The default is IP. If a protocol is not specified at the command line, it will be required in the <b>ping</b> system dialog.
<i>target-address</i>	(Optional) Target IP address or hostname of the system to ping. If a target IP address or a hostname is not specified at the command line, it will be required in the <b>ping</b> system dialog.
<i>source-address</i>	(Optional) Source address initiating the ping. If a source address is not specified at the command line, it will be required in the <b>ping</b> system dialog.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The **ping (MTR)** command is used to send an echo request to a topology instance. The functionality of this command is similar to the standard **ping** command used in Cisco IOS software. Ping output can help you evaluate path-to-host reliability, delays over the path, and whether the host can be reached or is functioning.

The **topology topology-name** keyword and argument and the DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) option in the extended ping system dialog are displayed only if there is a topology configured on the router.

If you enter the **ping** command without any other syntax (**ping <cr>**), an interactive system dialog prompts you for the additional syntax appropriate to the protocol you specify (see the “Examples” section).

## Examples

After you enter the **ping** command in privileged EXEC mode, the system prompts you for a protocol. The default protocol is IP.

If you enter a hostname or address on the same line as the **ping** command, the default action is taken as appropriate for the protocol type of that name or address.

The following example is sample dialog from the **ping** command using default values. The specific dialog varies somewhat from protocol to protocol.

```
Router# ping

Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 192.168.7.27
Repeat count [5]:
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]:y
Source address of interface: 10.0.20.1
DSCP Value [0]:
! The Type of Service (TOS) is displayed below only if the DSCP value is 0.
Type of Service [0]:
Set DF bit in IP header? [no]:
Validate reply data? [no]:
Data pattern [0xABCD]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose [none]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.7.27, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent, round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/4 ms
```

Table 1 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 1** ping Field Descriptions for IP

Field	Description
Protocol [ip]:	Prompts for a supported protocol. Default is IP.
Target IP address:	Prompts for the IP address or hostname of the destination node you plan to ping. If you have specified a supported protocol other than IP, enter an appropriate address for that protocol here. Default: none.
Repeat count [5]:	Number of ping packets that will be sent to the destination address. Default: 5.
Datagram size [100]:	Size of the ping packet (in bytes). Default: 100 bytes.
Timeout in seconds [2]:	Timeout interval. Default: 2 (seconds).
Extended commands [n]:	Specifies whether a series of additional commands appears.
DSCP Value [10]:	DiffServ Code Point. Six bits in the ToS. These are the bits used to mark the packet.
Sweep range of sizes [n]:	Allows you to vary the sizes of the echo packets being sent. This capability is useful for determining the minimum sizes of the maximum transmission units (MTUs) configured on the nodes along the path to the destination address. Packet fragmentation contributing to performance problems can then be reduced.

**Table 1** ping Field Descriptions for IP (continued)

Field	Description
!!!!	Each exclamation point (!) indicates receipt of a reply. A period (.) indicates that the network server timed out while waiting for a reply. Other characters may appear in the ping output display, depending on the protocol type.
Success rate is 100 percent	Percentage of packets successfully echoed back to the router. Anything less than 80 percent is usually considered problematic.
round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/4 ms	Round-trip travel time intervals for the protocol echo packets, including minimum/average/maximum (in milliseconds).

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear ip route topology</b>	Clears entries from the routing table of a topology.
<b>ip route topology</b>	Configures static routing under a topology instance.
<b>show ip protocols topology</b>	Displays the configuration and state of active routing protocol processes under a topology instance.
<b>show ip route topology</b>	Displays the current state of a topology routing table.
<b>show topology</b>	Displays status and configuration information for topologies configured with MTR.

# policy-map type class-routing ipv4 unicast

To create or modify a policy map for Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) and enter policy map configuration mode, use the **policy-map type class-routing ipv4 unicast** command in global configuration mode. To delete the policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

**policy-map type class-routing ipv4 unicast** *policy-map-name*

**no policy-map type class-routing ipv4 unicast** *policy-map-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the MTR policy map.
------------------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

An MTR policy map name is not created.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

## Usage Guidelines

The policy map name created by the **policy-map type class-routing ipv4 unicast** command is referenced by the **service-policy type class-routing** command to enable MTR.

## Examples

In the following example, an MTR policy map named BLUE is created that will be attached to the service policy to enable MTR:

```
Router(config)# policy-map type class-routing ipv4 unicast BLUE
Router(config-pmap)# class DATA
Router(config-pmap-c)# select-topology VOICE
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4
Router(config-af)# service-policy type class-routing BLUE
Router(config-af)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>service-policy type class-routing</b>	Attaches the service policy to the policy map for MTR traffic classification and enables MTR.



# priority (OSPF)

To set the priority that an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) process assigns to a topology instance for shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **priority** command in router address family topology configuration mode. To return the priority to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**priority** *number*

**no priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Priority number for a topology instance. The range is from 0 to 127. The default number is 64.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	The default priority number is 64.
------------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Router address family topology configuration
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>priority</b> command is used to set the OSPF processing order for topology instances when an SPF calculation is scheduled and ready to run for multiple topologies. The topology with the highest priority number is processed first. The default priority value is 64.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example assigns the VOICE topology instance the highest possible priority for SPF calculations:
-----------------	---

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-router-af)# topology VOICE tid 10
Router(config-router-af-topology)# priority 127
Router(config-router-af-topology)# end
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>address-family (OSPF)</b>	Configures address family and subaddress family IP prefix exchange.
	<b>topology (OSPF)</b>	Configures an OSPF process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance.

## router eigrp (MTR)

To configure the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process for Multi-Topology Routing (MTR) and enter router configuration mode, use the **router eigrp** command in global configuration mode. To shut down an EIGRP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

**router eigrp** *block-name*

**no router eigrp** *block-name*

### Syntax Description

<i>block-name</i>	Routing configuration block name.
-------------------	-----------------------------------

### Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

### Usage Guidelines

The **router eigrp** *name* command allows access to MTR topology commands in router address family configuration mode. The topology commands are blocked if using the legacy **router eigrp as-number** command. You can use the **router eigrp** *name* command if MTR is not configured, but the topology defaults to the base topology.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure EIGRP for MTR and how to configure an IPv4 address family to associate with the MTR service topology named VIDEO:

```
Router(config)# router eigrp mtr
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 5
Router(config-router-af)# topology VIDEO tid 100
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>router eigrp</b>	Configures the EIGRP process.

# route-replicate

To enable the replication of routes from one topology to another, use the **route-replicate** command in address family topology configuration mode. To disable route replication, use the **no** form of this command.

```
route-replicate from { multicast | unicast } [topology { base | name }] protocol [route-map
map-tag | vrf name]
```

```
no route-replicate from { multicast | unicast } [topology { base | name }] protocol [route-map
map-tag | vrf name]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>from</b>	Specifies from which topology route replication is enabled.
<b>multicast</b>	Specifies a multicast subaddress family identifier (SAFI).
<b>unicast</b>	Specifies a unicast SAFI.
<b>topology</b>	(Optional) Specifies the source topology.
<b>base</b>	The base topology.
<i>name</i>	The topology instance name.
<i>protocol</i>	The owning protocol that is the source of the route. Valid keywords include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>all</b>—Specifies all routes.</li> <li><b>bgp</b>—Specifies Border Gateway Protocol. An autonomous system number must be specified with this keyword. The range for the system number is 1 to 65535.</li> <li><b>eigrp</b>—Specifies Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. An autonomous system number or a routing configuration block name must be specified with this keyword. The range for the system number is 1 to 65535; the block name can be up to 32 characters in length.</li> <li><b>isis</b>—Specifies ISO Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS). An optional ISO area routing tag or the <b>route-map</b> keyword can be used.</li> <li><b>mobile</b>—Specifies mobile routes. The optional <b>route-map</b> keyword can be used.</li> <li><b>odr</b>—Specifies on-demand stub routes. The optional <b>route-map</b> keyword can be used.</li> <li><b>ospf</b>—Specifies Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). A process ID must be specified with this keyword. The range for the ID is 1 to 65535. The optional <b>route-map</b> keyword or <b>vrf</b> keyword and <i>name</i> argument can be used.</li> <li><b>rip</b>—Specifies Routing Information Protocol. The optional <b>route-map</b> keyword and <i>map-tag</i> argument can be used.</li> <li><b>static</b>—Specifies static routes. The optional <b>route-map</b> keyword and <i>map-tag</i> argument can be used.</li> </ul>
<b>route-map</b> <i>map-tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies a route map filter.
<b>vrf</b> <i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance name.

**Command Default** Route replication is disabled.

**Command Modes** Address family topology configuration (config-af-topology)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to replicate routes from one topology to another. Route replication supports legacy multicast behavior and may be used to support scenarios in which not all protocols support multiple topologies.

For the **multicast** and **unicast** keywords, the address family identifier (AFI) is the same as the AFI of the destination table.

If the forwarding mode of the destination topology is set to incremental mode (forward-base), the route replication configuration commands are rejected.

If the **mobile**, **odr**, **rip**, or **static** keyword is used for the *protocol* argument, the optional **vrf** keyword and *name* argument cannot be used.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the multicast topology to replicate OSPF routes from the VOICE topology. The routes are filtered through the map1 route map before they are installed in the multicast routing table.

```
Router(config)# ip multicast-routing
Router(config)# ip multicast rpf mult topology
Router(config)# global-address-family ipv4 multicast
Router(config-af)# topology base
Router(config-af-topology)# route-replicate from unicast topology VOICE ospf 3 route-map
map1
```