



Single-Area OSPF



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Objetivos

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- Explain the process by which link-state routers learn about other networks.
- Describe the types of packets used by Cisco IOS routers to establish and maintain an OSPF network.
- Explain how Cisco IOS routers achieve convergence in an OSPF network.
- Configure an OSPF router ID.
- Configure single-area OSPFv2 in a small, routed IPv4 network.
- Explain how OSPF uses cost to determine best path.
- Verify single-area OSPFv2 in a small, routed network.
- Compare the characteristics and operations of OSPFv2 to OSPFv3.
- Configure single-area OSPFv3 in a small, routed network.
- Verify single-area OSPFv3 in a small, routed network.

Evolución de OSPF

Interior Gateway Protocolos

	Interior Gateway Protocols				Exterior Gateway Protocols
	Distance Vector		Link-State		Path Vector
IPv4	RIPv2	EIGRP	OSPFv2	IS-IS	BGP-4
IPv6	RIPng	EIGRP for IPv6	OSPFv3	IS-IS for IPv6	BGP-MP

1988

1989
updated in
2008

Características de OSPF



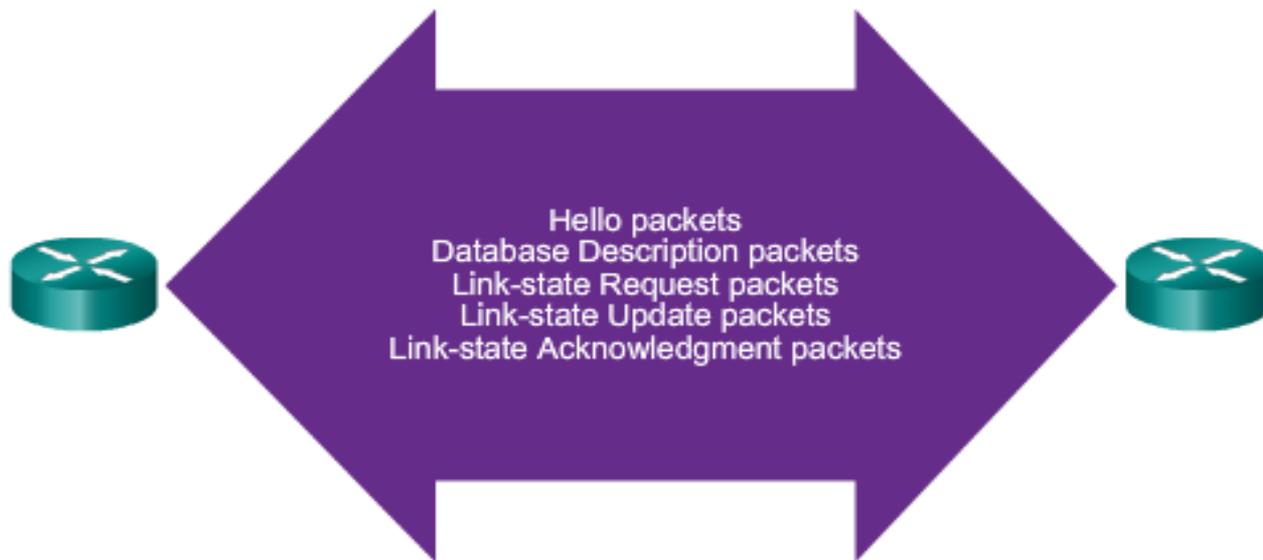
Componentes de OSPF

OSPF Data Structures

Database	Table	Description
Adjacency Database	Neighbor Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of all neighbor routers to which a router has established bidirectional communication. This table is unique for each router. Can be viewed using the show ip ospf neighbor command.
Link-state Database (LSDB)	Topology Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists information about all other routers in the network. The database shows the network topology. All routers within an area have identical LSDB. Can be viewed using the show ip ospf database command.
Forwarding Database	Routing Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of routes generated when an algorithm is run on the link-state database. Each router's routing table is unique and contains information on how and where to send packets to other routers. Can be viewed using the show ip route command.

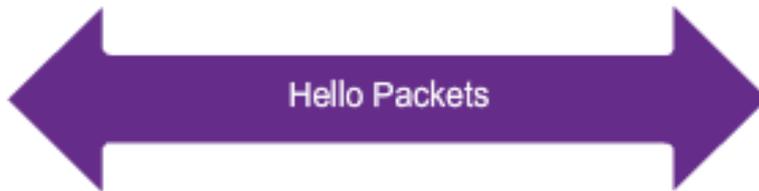
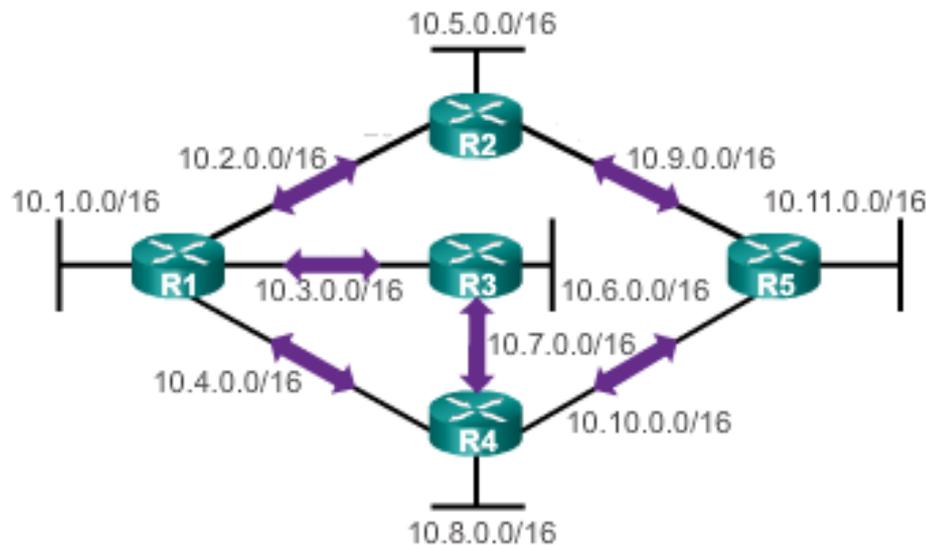
Componentes de OSPF

Los routers OSPF intercambian paquetes - Estos se utilizan para descubrir routers vecinos y también para intercambiar información de enrutamiento para mantener la información exacta sobre la red.



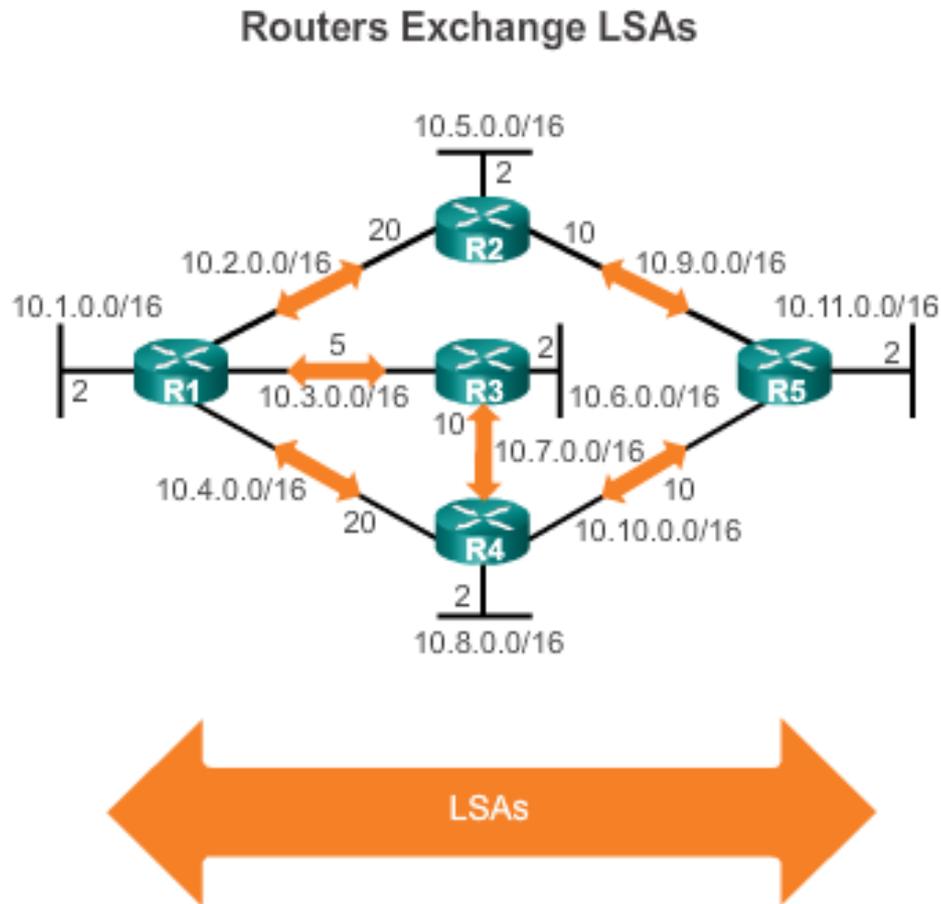
Operación de Link-Estado

Routers Exchange Hello Packets



Si un vecino está presente, el router habilitado para OSPF intenta establecer una adyacencia de vecinos con el

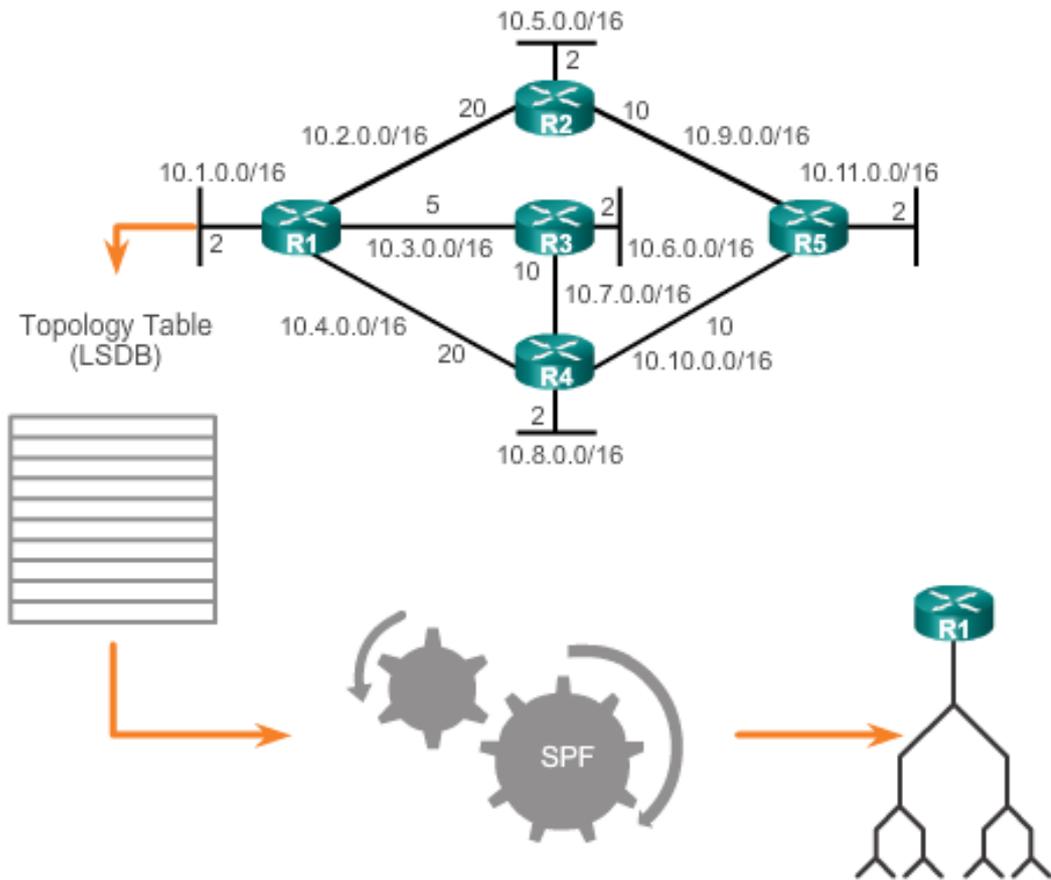
Operación de Link-Estado



- Los paquetes LSA contienen el estado y costo de cada enlace directamente conectado.
- Los routers inundan sus LSA a vecinos adyacentes.
- Vecinos adyacentes que recibieron la LSA inundan inmediatamente los LSA a otros vecinos, hasta que todos los routers de la zona tienen todas las LSA.

Operación de Link-Estado

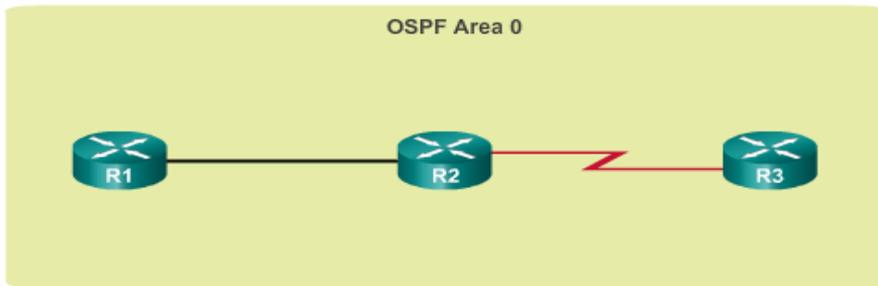
R1 Creates the SPF Tree



- Se Construye la tabla de topología basado en las LSA recibidas.
- Esta base de datos eventualmente contiene toda la información acerca de la topología de la red.
- Ejecuta el algoritmo SPF.
- Desde el árbol SPF, las mejores rutas se insertan en la tabla de enrutamiento.

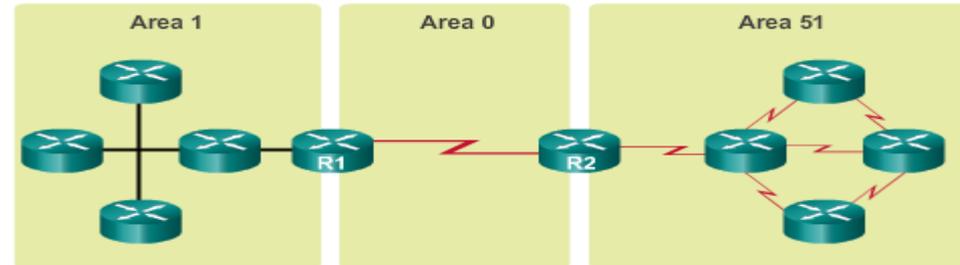
Single-área y multiárea OSPF

Single-Area OSPF



- Area 0 is also called the backbone area.
- Single-area OSPF is useful in smaller networks with few routers.

Multiarea OSPF



- Implemented using a two-layer area hierarchy as all areas must connect to the backbone area (area 0).
- Interconnecting routers are called Area Border Routers (ABR).
- Useful in larger network deployments to reduce processing and memory overhead.

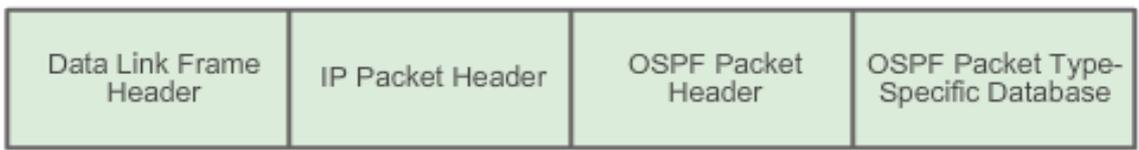
Link Change Impacts Local Area Only



- Link failure affects the local area only (area 51).
- The ABR (R2) isolates the fault to area 51 only.
- Routers in areas 0 and 1 do not need to run the SPF algorithm.

La encapsulación de mensajes OSPF

OSPF IPv4 Header Fields



Data Link Frame (Ethernet Fields shown here)

MAC Destination Address = Multicast: 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06
 MAC Source Address = Address of sending interface

IP Packet

IP Source Address = Address of sending interface
 IP Destination Address = Multicast: 224.0.0.5 or 224.0.0.6
 Protocol field = 89 for OSPF

OSPF Packet Header

Type code for OSPF Packet type
 Router ID and Area Id

OSPF Packet types

- 0x01 Hello
- 0x02 Database Description (DD)
- 0X03 Link State Request
- 0X04 Link State Update
- 0X05 Link State Acknowledgment

Tipos de paquetes OSPF

OSPF Packet Descriptions

Type	Packet Name	Description
1	Hello	Discovers neighbors and builds adjacencies between them
2	Database Description (DBD)	Checks for database synchronization between routers
3	Link-State Request (LSR)	Requests specific link-state records from router to router
4	Link-State Update (LSU)	Sends specifically requested link-state records
5	Link-State Acknowledgment (LSAck)	Acknowledges the other packet types

Paquete Hello

Paquete Tipo 1 OSPF = paquete Hello

Descubrir vecinos OSPF y establecer adyacencias de vecinos

Publica los parámetros en los que dos routers deben ponerse de acuerdo para convertirse en vecinos

Elige el Router Designado (DR) y BDR (BDR) en redes de accesos múltiples, como Ethernet y Frame Relay

Intervalos de paquetes Hello (OSPF)

- Por la 224.0.0.5 en IPv4 y FF02 :: 5 en IPv6
- **Cada 10 seg (en multiacceso y redes punto a punto)**
- Cada 30 seg (en NBMA redes no broadcast multiacceso)
Intervalo muerto período que el router espera para recibir un paquete de saludo antes de declarar el vecino abajo.
- **Por defecto en Cisco es 4 veces el intervalo de saludo**

Paquetes de Actualizaciones de estado de enlace

LSUs Contain LSAs

Type	Packet Name	Description
1	Hello	Discovers neighbors and builds adjacencies between them
2	DBD	Checks for database synchronization between router
3	LSR	Requests specific link-state records from router to router
4	LSU	Sends specifically requested link-state records
5	LSAck	Acknowledges the other packet types



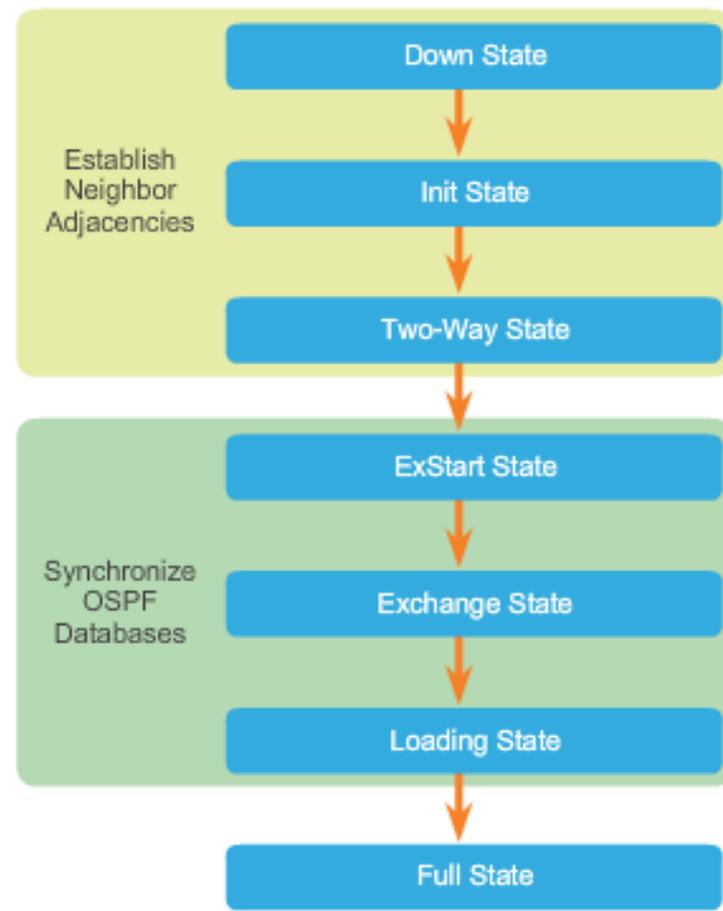
- An LSU contains one or more LSAs.
- LSAs contain route information for destination networks.

LSA Type	Description
1	Router LSAs
2	Network LSAs
3 or 4	Summary LSAs
5	Autonomous System External LSAs
6	Multicast OSPF LSAs
7	Defined for Not-So-Stubby Areas
8	External Attributes LSA for Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
9,10,11	Opaque LSAs

OSPF Estados Operacionales

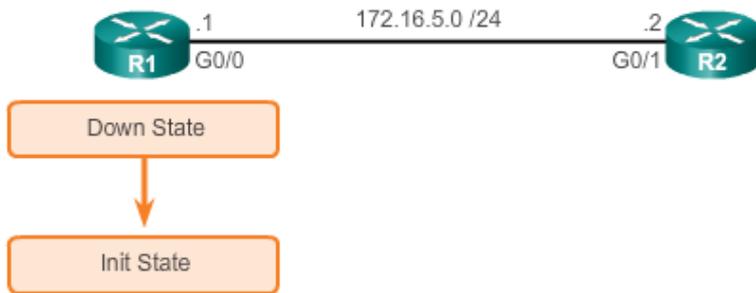
Cuando OSPF se conecta inicialmente a una red, intenta:

- Crear adyacencias con sus vecinos
 - Intercambia información de enrutamiento
 - Calcula las mejores rutas
 - Alcanzar la convergencia
- **OSPF avanza a través de varios estados hasta alcanzar la convergencia.**

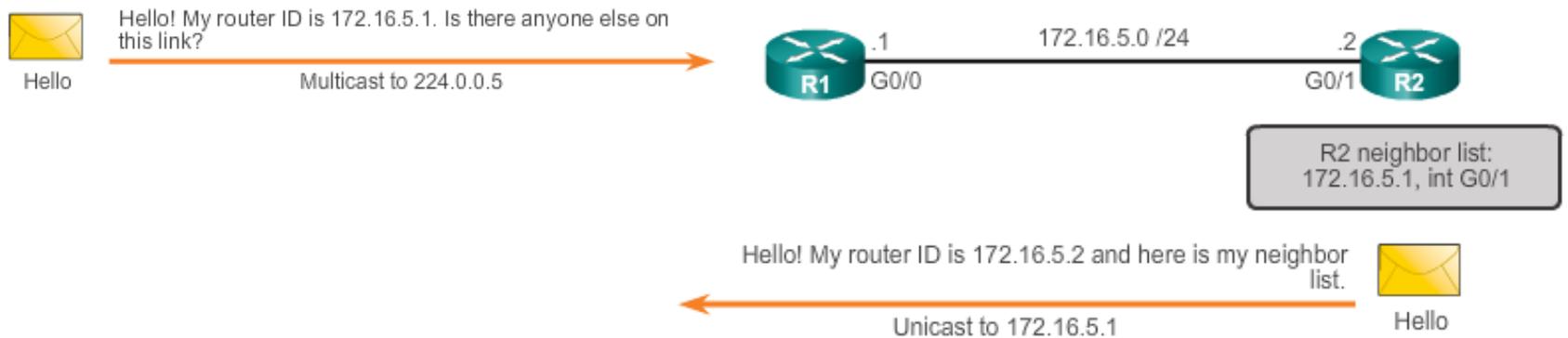


Estableciendo adyacencias con vecinos

Down State to Init State



The Init State



Estableciendo adyacencias con vecinos

Two-Way State



R1 neighbor list:
172.16.5.2, int Fa0/0

Two-Way State

Elect the DR and BDR



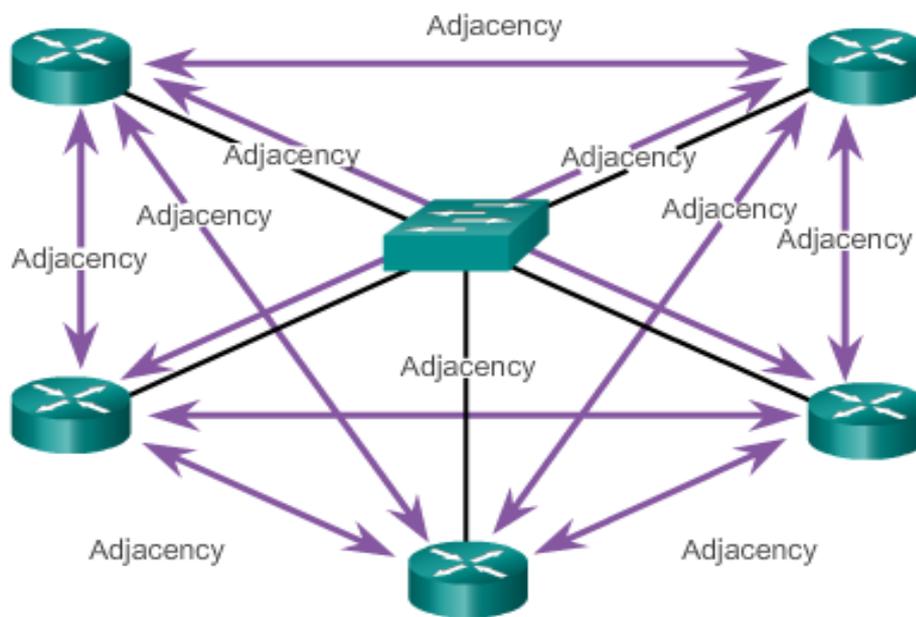
R1 has a default priority of 1 and the second highest router ID. It will be the BDR on this link.

R2 has a default priority of 1 and the highest router ID. It will be the DR on this link.

DR y BDR son elegidos sólo en las redes de acceso múltiple como LAN Ethernet.

OSPF DR y BDR

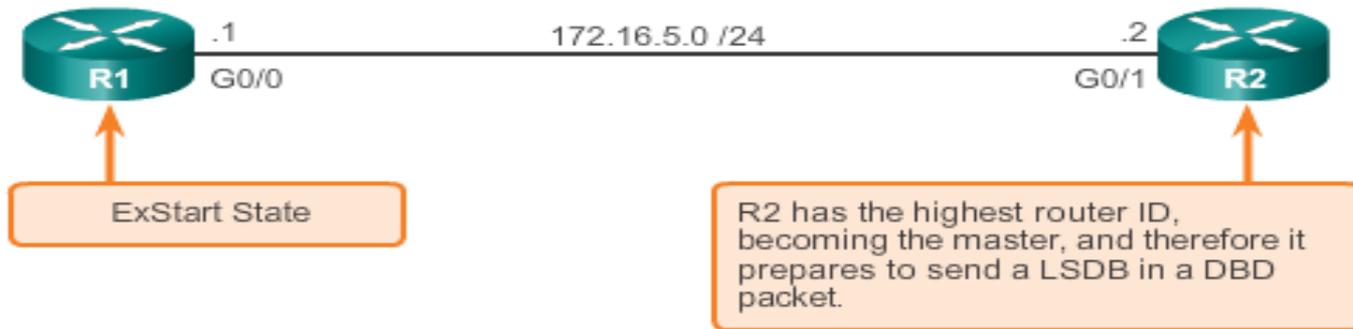
Creating Adjacencies With Every Neighbor



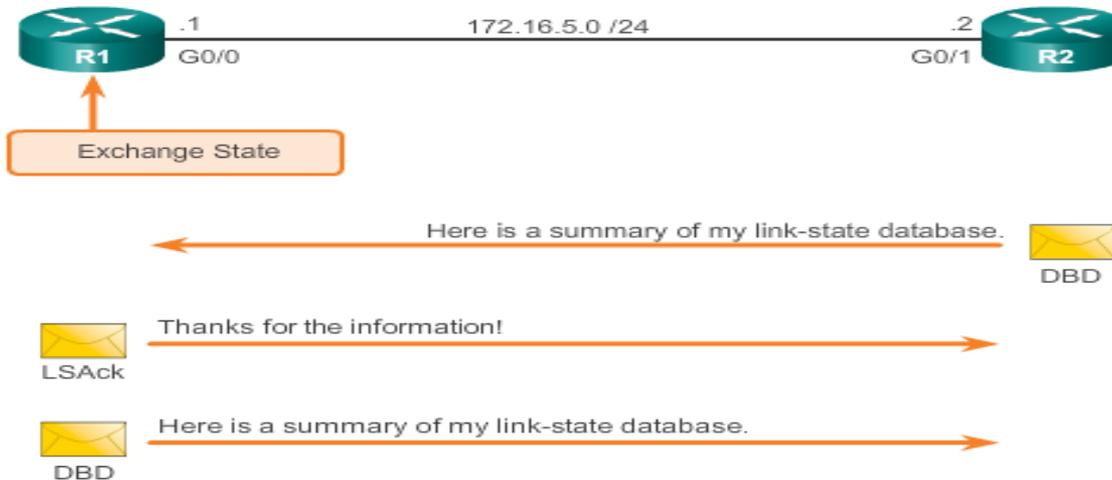
Number of Adjacencies= $n(n-1)/2$
n=number of routers
Example:5 routers $(5-1)/2=10$ adjacencies

La sincronización de la base de datos OSPF

Decide Which Router Sends the First DBD



Exchange DBD Packets





Topología de red OSPF en una sola area

Entering Router OSPF Configuration Mode on R1

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# ?
Router configuration commands:
  auto-cost          Calculate OSPF interface cost
                    according to bandwidth
  network           Enable routing on an IP network
  no                Negate a command or set its defaults
  passive-interface Suppress routing updates on an
                    interface
  priority           OSPF topology priority
  router-id         router-id for this OSPF process
```

Note: Output has been altered to display only the commands that will be used in this chapter.



Router ID

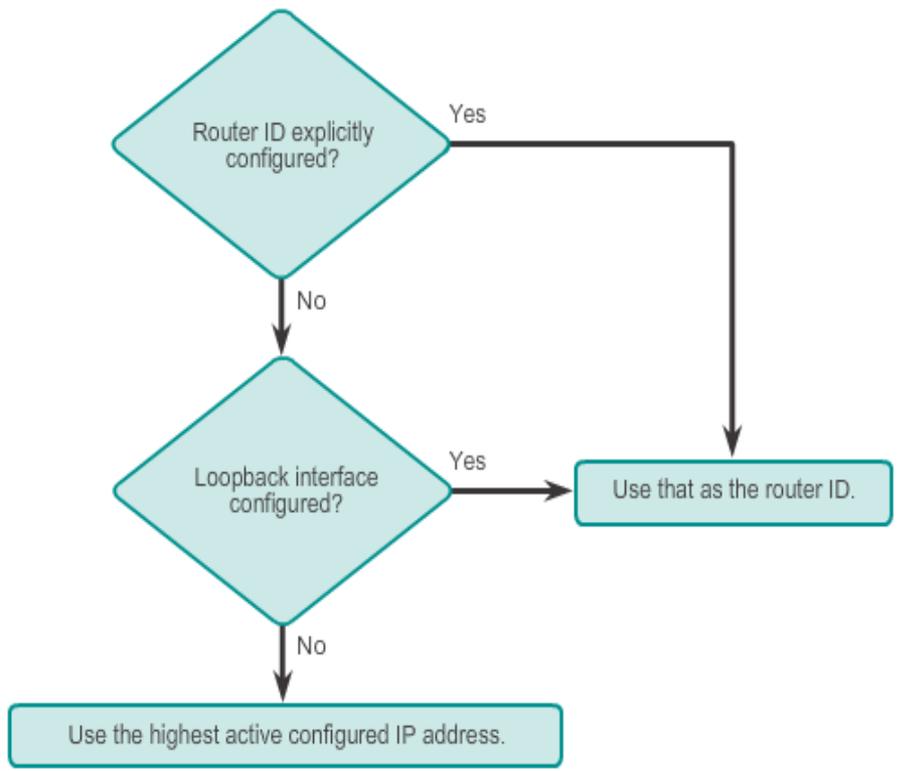
```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1
% OSPF: Reload or use "clear ip ospf process" command, for
this to take effect
R1(config-router)# end
R1#
*Mar 25 19:46:09.711: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from
console by console
```

```
R1(config)# interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
```

Clearing the OSPF Process

```
R1# clear ip ospf process
Reset ALL OSPF processes? [no]: y
R1#
*Mar 25 19:46:22.423: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr
3.3.3.3 on Serial0/0/1 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down:
Interface down or detached
*Mar 25 19:46:22.423: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr
2.2.2.2 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down:
Interface down or detached
```

Router ID Order of Precedence



El comando network

Assigning Interfaces to an OSPF Area

```
R1 (config) # router ospf 10  
R1 (config-router) # network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0  
R1 (config-router) # network 172.16.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0  
R1 (config-router) # network 192.168.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0  
R1 (config-router) #  
R1 #
```

Assigning Interfaces to an OSPF Area with a Quad Zero

```
R1 (config) # router ospf 10  
R1 (config-router) # network 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0  
R1 (config-router) # network 172.16.3.1 0.0.0.0 area 0  
R1 (config-router) # network 192.168.10.5 0.0.0.0 area 0  
R1 (config-router) #  
R1 #
```

Configuración de interfaces pasivas

Configuring a Passive Interface on R1

```
R1(config)# router ospf 10
R1(config-router)# passive-interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-router)# end
R1#
```

Con `passive-interface` dentro del enrutamiento para prevenir la transmisión de mensajes de enrutamiento a través de una interfaz del router, pero permite que otros routers le publiquen sus redes.

Métrica de OSPF = Costo

Costo = ancho de banda de referencia / ancho de banda interfaz
 (sobre ancho de banda de referencia es 10^8)

Cost = 100,000,000 bps / ancho de banda de la interface en bps

Default Cisco OSPF Cost Values

Interface Type	Reference Bandwidth in bps	Default Bandwidth in bps	Cost
Gigabit Ethernet 10 Gbps	100,000,000	÷ 10,000,000,000	1
Gigabit Ethernet 1 Gbps	100,000,000	÷ 1,000,000,000	1
Fast Ethernet 100 Mbps	100,000,000	÷ 100,000,000	1
Ethernet 10 Mbps	100,000,000	÷ 10,000,000	10
Serial 1.544 Mbps	100,000,000	÷ 1,544,000	64
Serial 128 kbps	100,000,000	÷ 128,000	781
Serial 64 kbps	100,000,000	÷ 64,000	1562

Same Cos due to reference bandwidth

OSPF Acumula Costos

El costo de una ruta OSPF es el valor acumulado de un router a la red de destino

```
R1# show ip route | include 172.16.2.0
O          172.16.2.0/24 [110/65] via 172.16.3.2, 03:39:07,
          Serial0/0/0

R1#
R1# show ip route 172.16.2.0
Routing entry for 172.16.2.0/24
  Known via "ospf 10", distance 110, metric 65, type intra
  area
  Last update from 172.16.3.2 on Serial0/0/0, 03:39:15 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 172.16.3.2, from 2.2.2.2, 03:39:15 ago, via Serial0/0/0
    Route metric is 65, traffic share count is 1

R1#
```

Anchos de banda Por defecto en las interfaz

En los Cisco, por defecto en la mayoría de las interfaces en serie se establece en 1.544 Mb / s

Verifying the Default Bandwidth Settings of R1 Serial 0/0/0

```
R1# show interfaces serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is WIC MBRD Serial
  Description: Link to R2
  Internet address is 172.16.3.1/30
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input 00:00:05, output 00:00:03, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total
```

Ajuste de los anchos de banda en la interfaz

Adjusting the R1 Serial 0/0/1 Interface

```
R1(config)# int s0/0/1
R1(config-if)# bandwidth 64
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
*Mar 27 10:10:07.735: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by c
R1#
R1# show interfaces serial 0/0/1 | include BW
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 64 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
R1#
R1# show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/1 | include Cost:
  Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type
  POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 15625
R1#
```

Ajuste manual del Costo OSPF

Con bandwidth, y ip ospf cost en la interfaz logran el mismo resultado, que es proporcionar un valor exacto para el uso de OSPF para determinar la mejor ruta.

```
R1(config)# int s0/0/1
R1(config-if)# no bandwidth 64
R1(config-if)# ip ospf cost 15625
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
R1# show interface serial 0/0/1 | include BW
    MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
R1#
R1# show ip ospf interface serial 0/0/1 | include Cost:
    Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT,
    Cost: 15625
R1#
```

Verificando los vecinos OSPF y sus Caracteristicas

Compruebe que el router ha formado una adyacencia con los routers vecinos

```
R1# show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
3.3.3.3	0	FULL/-	00:00:37	192.168.10.6	Serial0/0/1
2.2.2.2	0	FULL/-	00:00:30	172.16.3.2	Serial0/0/0

```
R1#
```

```
R1# show ip protocols
```

```
*** IP Routing is NSF aware ***
```

```
Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
```

```
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
```

```
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
```

```
Router ID 1.1.1.1
```

```
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
```

```
Maximum path: 4
```

```
Routing for Networks:
```

```
172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
172.16.3.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
192.168.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
Routing Information Sources:
```

Gateway	Distance	Last Update
---------	----------	-------------

2.2.2.2	110	00:17:18
---------	-----	----------

3.3.3.3	110	00:14:49
---------	-----	----------

```
Distance: (default is 110)
```

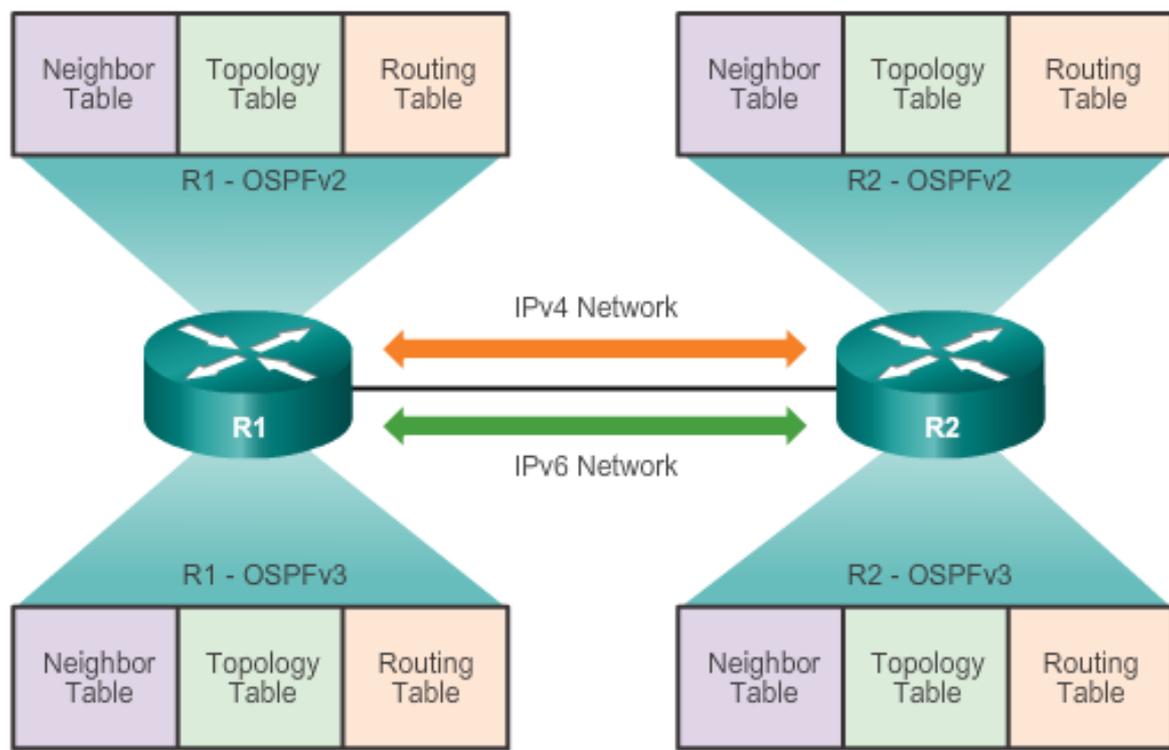
```
R1# show ip ospf interface brief
```

Interface	PID	Area	IP Address/Mask	Cost	State	Nbrs F/C
Se0/0/1	10	0	192.168.10.5/30	15625	P2P	1/1
Se0/0/0	10	0	172.16.3.1/30	647	P2P	1/1
Gi0/0	10	0	172.16.1.1/24	1	DR	0/0

```
R1#
```

OSPFv3

OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 Data Structures



Similitudes entre OSPFv2 y OSPFv3

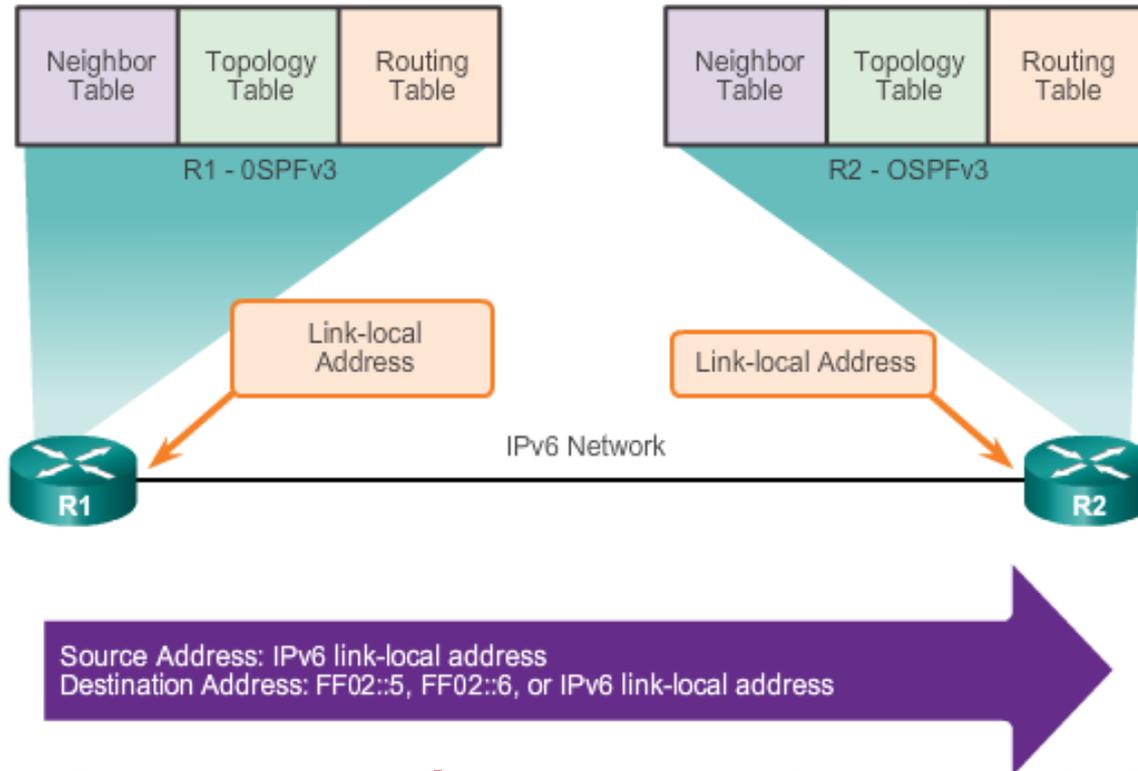
OSPFv2 and OSPFv3	
Link-State	Yes
Routing Algorithm	SPF
Metric	Cost
Areas	Supports the same two-level hierarchy
Packet Types	Same Hello, DBD, LSR, LSU and LSAck packets
Neighbor Discovery	Transitions through the same states using Hello packets
DR and BDR	Function and election process is the same
Router ID	32-bit router ID: determined by the same process in both protocols

Diferencias entre OSPFv2 y OSPFv3

	OSPFv2	OSPFv3
Advertises	IPv4 networks	IPv6 prefixes
Source Address	IPv4 source address	IPv6 link-local address
Destination Address	Choice of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbor IPv4 unicast address • 224.0.0.5 all-OSPF-routers multicast address • 224.0.0.6 DR/BDR multicast address 	Choice of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbor IPv6 link-local address • FF02::5 all-OSPFv3-routers multicast address • FF02::6 DR/BDR multicast address
Advertise Networks	Configured using the network router configuration command	Configured using the ipv6 ospf process-id area-id interface configuration command
IP Unicast Routing	IPv4 unicast routing is enabled by default.	IPv6 unicast forwarding is not enabled by default. The ipv6 unicast-routing global configuration command must be configured.
Authentication	Plain text and MD5	IPv6 authentication

Las direcciones de enlace local (Link-Local)

OSPFv3 Packet Destination



FF02 :: 5 es la dirección para todos los router OSPF
FF02 :: 6 es la dirección de multidifusión de DR / BDR

Topologia de red OSPFv3

Configuring Global-Unicast Addresses on R1

```
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# description R1 LAN
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1/64
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)# description Link to R2
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:A001::1/64
R1(config-if)# clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/1
R1(config-if)# description Link to R3
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:CAFE:A003::1/64
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
```



Las direcciones de enlace local (link-local)

```
R1# show ipv6 interface brief
Em0/0                                [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
GigabitEthernet0/0                   [up/up]
    FE80::32F7:DFF:FEA3:DA0
    2001:DB8:CAFE:1::1
GigabitEthernet0/1                   [administratively down/down]
    unassigned
Serial10/0/0                          [up/up]
    FE80::32F7:DFF:FEA3:DA0
    2001:DB8:CAFE:A001::1
Serial10/0/1                          [up/up]
    FE80::32F7:DFF:FEA3:DA0
    2001:DB8:CAFE:A003::1
R1#
```

- Se crean automáticamente cuando se asigna una dirección global unicast IPv6 a la interfaz.
- Se crea una dirección link local usando FE80 :: / 10 con prefijo y el proceso EUI-64 a menos que el router está configurado manualmente,
- **EUI-64 implica el uso de MAC Ethernet de 48 bits, insertando FFFE en medio y mueve el séptimo bit. Para las seriales, utiliza la MAC de una Ethernet.**
- Observe que todas interfaces utilizan la misma dirección de enlace local.

Configuración del Router ID en OSPFv3

Assigning a Router ID to R1

```
R1(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10
R1(config-rtr)#
*Mar 29 11:21:53.739: %OSPFv3-4-NORTRID: Process OSPFv3-1-
IPv6 could not pick a router-id, please configure manually
R1(config-rtr)#
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-rtr)#
R1(config-rtr)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
% OSPFv3-1-IPv6: Reference bandwidth is changed. Please
ensure reference bandwidth is consistent across all routers.
R1(config-rtr)#
R1(config-rtr)# end
R1#
R1# show ipv6 protocols
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ND"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas: 0 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa
  Redistribution:
    None
R1#
```

Modificación del Router ID en OSPFv3

```
R1(config)# ipv6 router ospf 10  
R1(config-rtr)# router-id 1.1.1.1  
R1(config-rtr)# end  
R1#
```

```
R1# clear ipv6 ospf process  
Reset selected OSPFv3 processes? [no]: y  
R1#  
R1# show ipv6 protocols  
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"  
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ND"  
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"  
Router ID 1.1.1.1  
Number of areas: 0 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa  
Redistribution:  
None  
R1#
```

Habilitación de OSPFv3 en interfaces

Se especifica en las interfaz directamente, OSPFv3.

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/1
R1(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 10 area 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)# end
R1#
R1# show ipv6 ospf interfaces brief
Interface  PID   Area   Intf ID  Cost   State  Nbrs F/C
Se0/0/1    10    0       7       15625  P2P    0/0
Se0/0/0    10    0       6        647   P2P    0/0
Gi0/0      10    0       3         1    WAIT   0/0
R1#
```

Verificando los vecinos y las Características de OSPFv3

```
R1# show ipv6 ospf neighbor
```

```
OSPFv3 Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 10)
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Interface ID	Interface
3.3.3.3	0	FULL/	- 00:00:39	6	Serial0/0/1
2.2.2.2	0	FULL/	- 00:00:36	6	Serial0/0/0

```
R1#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 protocols
```

```
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
```

```
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ND"
```

```
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "ospf 10"
```

```
Router ID 1.1.1.1
```

```
Number of areas: 1 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa
```

```
Interfaces (Area 0):
```

```
Serial0/0/1
```

```
Serial0/0/0
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
Redistribution:
```

```
None
```

```
R1#
```

Verifique las Interfaces y la tabla de OSPFv3

```
R1# show ipv6 ospf interface brief
```

Interface	PID	Area	Intf ID	Cost	State	Nbrs	F/C
Se0/0/1	10	0	7	15625	P2P	1/1	
Se0/0/0	10	0	6	647	P2P	1/1	
Gi0/0	10	0	3	1	DR	0/0	

```
R1#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 route ospf
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 10 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user
Static route
       B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
       I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS
summary, D - EIGRP
       EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND
Prefix, DCE - Destination
       NDr - Redirect, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter,
OE1 - OSPF ext 1
       OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF
NSSA ext 2
O   2001:DB8:CAFE:2::/64 [110/657]
    via FE80::2, Serial0/0/0
O   2001:DB8:CAFE:3::/64 [110/1304]
    via FE80::2, Serial0/0/0
O   2001:DB8:CAFE:A002::/64 [110/1294]
    via FE80::2, Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

Resumen

OSPF: Para IPv4 es OSPFv2. Para IPv6 es OSPFv3

- Protocolo de enrutamiento de estado de enlace Sin clase, con una distancia administrativa por defecto de 110, y nota en la tabla con un código de origen de la ruta de O
- OSPFv2 se activa con `router ospf process-id`. El valor de proceso-id tiene significado a nivel local, lo que significa que no tiene que coincidir con otros routers OSPF para establecer adyacencias con esos vecinos.
- El Comando `network` se utiliza con la `wildcard-mask`, que es la inversa de la máscara de subred y el valor del `área-id`.

Resumen

- Los paquetes HELLO se envían cada 10 seg en redes multiacceso, punto a punto y cada 30 seg en los segmentos NBMA (Frame Relay, X.25, ATM), utilizados para establecer adyacencias con los vecinos. El intervalo muerto es cuatro veces el intervalo de saludo.
- **Para que un routers se convierta en adyacente, su intervalo de saludo, y de intervalo muerto, tipos de red y máscaras de subred deben coincidir. Show ip ospf neighbors para adyacencias.**
- En una red de acceso múltiple, OSPF elige un DR que actúa como punto de distribución para enviar y recibir los LSA. Y un BDR que es elegido para asumir el papel del DR en caso que falle. Todos los demás routers se conocen como DROthers.

Resumen

- En redes de acceso múltiple, el router con el mayor ID es el DR y el router con la segunda más alta ID es el BDR. Con **ip ospf priority** en la interfaz también. El router con la prioridad más alta es DR, y el siguiente es el BDR.
- **show ip protocols** para verificar información de OSPF, incluyendo el ID de OSPF, el ID del router, y las redes que el router está advirtiendo.
- OSPFv3 se habilita en una interfaz. OSPFv3 necesita direcciones link local configuradas. con IPv6 Unicast-routing debe ser habilitado.
- Se requiere un router-id de 32-bit para identificación antes que una interfaz se pueda habilitar para OSPFv3.

Resumen

- OSPFv3
- Habilitado en una interfaz y no en el modo de configuración del router
- Necesita de las direcciones link local para configurar IPv6
- Se requiere un router-ID de 32 bits antes de una interfaz se puede habilitar para OSPFv3
- `show IPV6 protocols` es una manera rápida de verificar la información de configuración (OSPF ID del proceso, el ID del router, y las interfaces habilitadas para OSPFv3)



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