

FiberstoreOS

IPv6 Routing Configuration

Contents

1 Configuring IPv6 Unicast-Routing.....	7
1.1 Overview.....	7
1.2 Topology.....	7
1.3 Validation Commands.....	9
2 Configuring OSPFv3.....	12
2.1 Overview.....	12
2.2 References.....	12
2.3 Basic OSPFv3 Parameters Configuration.....	12
2.4 Enabling OSPFv3 on an Interface.....	13
2.4.1 Topology.....	13
2.4.2 Configuration.....	14
2.4.3 Validation.....	15
2.5 Configuring Priority.....	17
2.5.1 Topology.....	17
2.5.2 Configuration.....	18
2.5.3 Validation.....	20
2.6 Configuring OSPFv3 Area Parameters.....	20
2.6.1 Topology.....	21
2.6.2 Configuration.....	21
2.6.3 Validation.....	27
2.7 Redistributing Routes into OSPFv3.....	30
2.7.1 Topology.....	30

2.7.2 Configuration.....	30
2.7.3 Validation.....	35
2.8 OSPFv3 Cost.....	38
2.8.1 Topology.....	39
2.8.2 Configuration.....	39
2.8.3 Validation.....	43
2.9 Monitoring OSPFv3.....	46
2.9.1 Configuration.....	46
3 Configuring RIPng.....	48
3.1 Overview.....	48
3.2 References.....	49
3.3 Enabling RIPng.....	49
3.3.1 Topology.....	49
3.3.2 Configuration.....	49
3.3.3 Validation.....	51
3.4 Configuring Metric Parameters.....	53
3.4.1 Topology.....	54
3.4.2 Configuration.....	54
3.4.3 Validation.....	56
3.5 Configuring the Administrative Distance.....	56
3.5.1 Topology.....	56
3.5.2 Configuration.....	56
3.5.3 Validation.....	58
3.6 Configuring Redistribution.....	58
3.6.1 Topology.....	59
3.6.2 Configuration.....	59
3.6.3 Validation.....	61
3.7 Configuring Split-horizon Parameters.....	61
3.7.1 Topology.....	62
3.7.2 Configuration.....	62

3.7.3 Validation.....	64
3.8 Configuring Timers.....	64
3.8.1 Configuration.....	64
3.8.2 Validation.....	64
3.9 Configuring RIPng Route Distribute Filters.....	65
3.9.1 Topology.....	65
3.9.2 Configuration.....	65
3.9.3 Validation.....	67
4 Configuring Ipv6 Prefix-list.....	68
4.1 Overview.....	68
4.2 Basic Configuration.....	68
Configuration.....	68
Validation.....	69
4.3 Used by RIPng.....	69
Configuration.....	69
Validation Commands.....	70
4.4 Used by Route-map.....	70
Configuration.....	70
Validation Commands.....	71

Tables

Table 1-1 Switch1 configuration.....	8
Table 1-2 Switch2 configuration.....	8
Table 1-3 Switch3 configuration.....	9

Figures

Figure 1-1 IPv6 Static Routing Topology Configuration.....	8
Figure 2-1 OSPF AS.....	13
Figure 2-2 OSPFv3 Priority.....	17
Figure 2-3 OSPFv3 Area.....	21
Figure 2-4 OSPFv3 Routes Redistributing.....	30
Figure 2-5 OSPFv3 Cost.....	39

1 Configuring IPv6 Unicast-Routing

1.1 Overview

Static routing is a concept describing one way of configuring path selection of routers in computer networks. It is the type of routing characterized by the absence of communication between routers regarding the current topology of the network.[1] This is achieved by manually adding routes to the routing table. The opposite of static routing is dynamic routing, sometimes also referred to as adaptive routing.

In these systems, routes through a data network are described by fixed paths (statically). These routes are usually entered into the router by the system administrator. An entire network can be configured using static routes, but this type of configuration is not fault tolerant. When there is a change in the network or a failure occurs between two statically defined nodes, traffic will not be rerouted. This means that anything that wishes to take an affected path will either have to wait for the failure to be repaired or the static route to be updated by the administrator before restarting its journey. Most requests will time out (ultimately failing) before these repairs can be made. There are, however, times when static routes can improve the performance of a network. Some of these include stub networks and default routes.

1.2 Topology



Figure 1-1 IPv6 Static Routing Topology Configuration

Configuring IPv6 Static Routing

Table 1-1 Switch1 configuration

Switch1# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch1 (config)# ipv6 enable	Enable ipv6 globally
Switch1 (config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter the interface configuration mode
Switch1 (config-if)# no switchport	Change this port to Layer3 interface
Switch1 (config-if)# no shutdown	Turn up the interface
Switch1 (config-if)# ipv6 address auto link-local	Generate a link-local address
Switch1 (config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:1::1/64	Configure a global address
Switch1 (config-if)# exit	Exit the interface configuration mode
Switch1 (config)# ipv6 route 2001:2::/64 2001:1::2	Configure the static route
Switch1 (config)# end	Enter Privileged Exec mode

Table 1-2 Switch2 configuration

Switch2# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch2 (config)# ipv6 enable	Enable ipv6 globally
Switch2 (config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter the interface configuration mode
Switch2 (config-if)# no switchport	Change this port to Layer3 interface
Switch2 (config-if)# no shutdown	Turn up the interface
Switch2 (config-if)# ipv6 address auto link-local	Generate a link-local address
Switch2 (config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:1::2/64	Configure a global address
Switch2 (config-if)# exit	Exit the interface configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter the interface configuration mode

Switch2 (config-if)# no switchport	Change this port to Layer3 interface
Switch2 (config-if)# no shutdown	Turn up the interface
Switch2 (config-if)# ipv6 address auto link-local	Generate a link-local address
Switch2 (config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:2::2/64	Configure a global address
Switch2 (config-if)# exit	Exit the interface configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# end	Enter Privileged Exec mode

Table 1-3 Switch3 configuration

Switch3# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch3 (config)# ipv6 enable	Enable ipv6 globally
Switch3 (config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter the interface configuration mode
Switch3 (config-if)# no switchport	Change this port to Layer3 interface
Switch3 (config-if)# no shutdown	Turn up the interface
Switch3 (config-if)# ipv6 address auto link-local	Generate a link-local address
Switch3 (config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:2::3/64	Configure a global address
Switch3 (config-if)# exit	Exit the interface configuration mode
Switch3 (config)# ipv6 route 2001:1::/64 2001:2::2	Configure the static route
Switch3 (config)# end	Enter Privileged Exec mode

1.3 Validation Commands

Switch1# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime
```

```
C      2001:1::/64
      via ::, eth-0-9, 02:08:50
C      2001:1::1/128
      via ::1, eth-0-9, 02:08:50
S      2001:2::/64 [1/0]
      via 2001:1::2, eth-0-9, 02:05:36
C      fe80::/10
      via ::, Null0, 02:09:11
```

Switch2# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
      [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

C      2001:1::/64
      via ::, eth-0-9, 00:03:37
C      2001:1::2/128
      via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:03:37
C      2001:2::/64
      via ::, eth-0-17, 00:03:21
C      2001:2::2/128
      via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:03:21
C      fe80::/10
      via ::, Null0, 00:03:44
```

Switch3# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
      [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

S      2001:1::/64 [1/0]
      via 2001:2::2, eth-0-17, 00:02:14
C      2001:2::/64
      via ::, eth-0-17, 00:03:28
C      2001:2::3/128
      via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:03:28
C      fe80::/10
      via ::, Null0, 00:03:53
```

Ping Switch3 on Switch1:

Switch1# ping ipv6 2001:2::3

```
PING 2001:2::3(2001:2::3) 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 2001:2::3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=127 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 2001:2::3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=132 ms
64 bytes from 2001:2::3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=124 ms
64 bytes from 2001:2::3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=137 ms
64 bytes from 2001:2::3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=141 ms

--- 2001:2::3 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4010ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 124.950/132.719/141.251/5.923 ms, pipe 2
```

2

Configuring OSPFv3

2.1 Overview

OSPF is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) designed expressly for IP networks, supporting IP subnetting and tagging of externally derived routing information.

The implementation conforms to the OSPF Version 3, which is described in RFC 5340, expands on OSPF version 2 to support IPv6 routing prefixes. Much of the OSPF for IPv6 feature is the same as in OSPF version 2. Changes between OSPF for IPv4, OSPF Version 2, and OSPF for IPv6 as described herein include the following:

- Addressing semantics have been removed from OSPFv3 packets and the basic Link State Advertisements (LSAs).
- OSPFv3 now runs on a per-link basis rather than on a per-IP-subnet basis.
- Authentication has been removed from the OSPFv3 protocol.

2.2 References

The OSPFv3 module is based on the following RFC:

RFC 5340 – OSPF for IPv6

2.3 Basic OSPFv3 Parameters Configuration

Enabling OSPFv3 requires that you create an OSPF routing process, specify Router ID and interfaces belongs to specified area and instance. Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable OSPFv3:

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 100	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (100). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1	Specify Router-id
Switch(config-router)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# show ip protocols	Verify your entries.

To end an OSPFv3 routing process, use the “no router ipv6 ospf process-id” global configuration command.

2.4 Enabling OSPFv3 on an Interface

This example shows the minimum configuration required for enabling OSPFv3 on an interface. Switch A and B are two routers in Area 0 connecting to prefix 2004:12:9::/96.

2.4.1 Topology

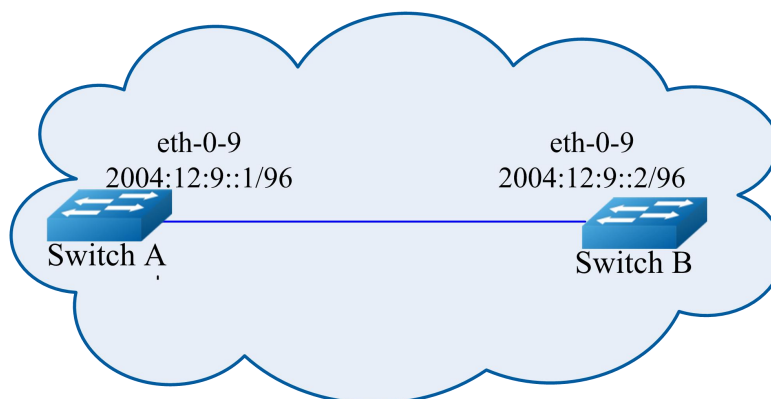


Figure 2-1 OSPF AS

2.4.2 Configuration

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 100	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (100). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 200	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (200). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 2.2.2.2	Specify Router ID

Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0/9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

2.4.3 Validation

Use the commands as follows to validate the configuration:

show ipv6 ospf database, show ipv6 ospf interface, show ipv6 ospf neighbor and show ipv6 ospf route

Switch A output

Switch# show ip ospf database

```
OSPFv3 Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process 100)
```

```
Link-LSA (Interface eth-0/9)
```

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum	Prefix
0.0.0.9	1.1.1.1	614	0x80000001	0x6a40	1
0.0.0.9	2.2.2.2	68	0x80000001	0x4316	1

```
Router-LSA (Area 0.0.0.0)
```

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum	Link
0.0.0.0	1.1.1.1	54	0x80000003	0xb74b	1
0.0.0.0	2.2.2.2	55	0x80000003	0x9965	1

```
Network-LSA (Area 0.0.0.0)
```

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum
0.0.0.9	1.1.1.1	54	0x80000001	0x3ed1

Intra-Area-Prefix-LSA (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum	Prefix	Reference
0.0.0.2	1.1.1.1	53	0x80000001	0x450a	1	Network-LSA

Switch# show ipv6 ospf neighbor

OSPFv3 Process (100)

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Interface	Instance ID
2.2.2.2	1	Full/Backup	00:00:33	eth-0-9	0

Switch# show ipv6 ospf route

OSPFv3 Process (100)

Codes: C - connected, D - Discard, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

Destination	Metric
Next-hop	
C 2004:12:9::/96	1
directly connected, eth-0-9, Area 0.0.0.0	

Switch B output

Switch# show ipv6 ospf database

OSPFv3 Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process 200)

Link-LSA (Interface eth-0-9)

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum	Prefix
0.0.0.9	1.1.1.1	774	0x80000001	0x6a40	1
0.0.0.9	2.2.2.2	228	0x80000001	0x4316	1

Router-LSA (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum	Link
0.0.0.0	1.1.1.1	217	0x80000003	0xb74b	1
0.0.0.0	2.2.2.2	214	0x80000003	0x9965	1

Network-LSA (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum
0.0.0.9	1.1.1.1	215	0x80000001	0x3ed1

Intra-Area-Prefix-LSA (Area 0.0.0.0)

Link State ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	CkSum	Prefix	Reference
---------------	------------	-----	------	-------	--------	-----------


```
0.0.0.2      1.1.1.1      214 0x80000001 0x450a      1 Network-LSA
```

Switch# show ipv6 ospf neighbor

```
OSPFv3 Process (200)
Neighbor ID   Pri   State           Dead Time   Interface   Instance ID
1.1.1.1       1    Full/DR         00:00:35   eth-0-9     0
```

Switch# show ipv6 ospf route

```
OSPFv3 Process (200)
Codes: C - connected, D - Discard, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

Destination                                     Metric
Next-hop
C 2004:12:9::/96                               1
  directly connected, eth-0-9, Area 0.0.0.0
```

2.5 Configuring Priority

This example shows the configuration for setting the priority for an interface. You can set a high priority for a router to make it the Designated Router (DR). Router Switch C is configured to have a priority of 10, which is higher than the default priority (default priority is 1) of Switch A and B; making it the DR.

2.5.1 Topology

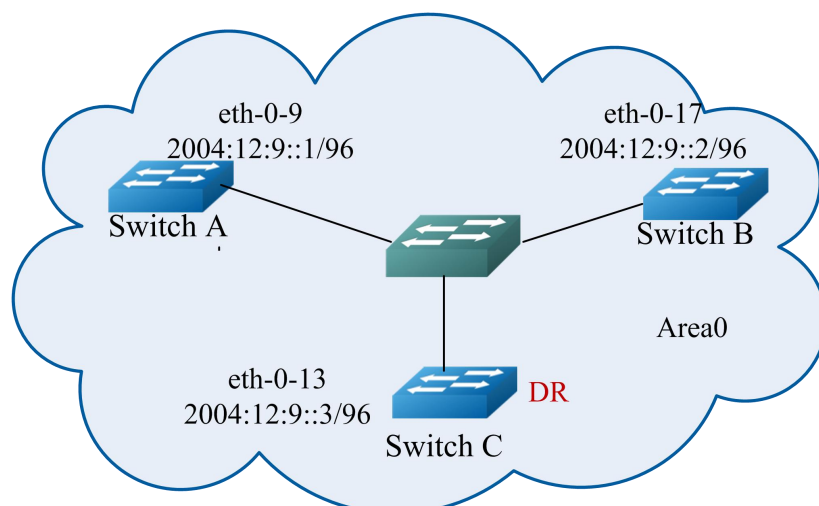


Figure 2-2 OSPFv3 Priority

2.5.2 Configuration

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 100	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (100). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 200	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (200). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process
Switch(config-router)# router-id 2.2.2.2	Specify Router ID

Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch C

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 300	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (300). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process
Switch(config-router)# router-id 3.3.3.3	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-13	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::3/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

2.5.3 Validation

Use the commands as follows to validate the configuration:

show ipv6 ospf neighbor and show ipv6 ospf interface

Switch C output

Switch# show ipv6 ospf interface

```
eth-0-13 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface ID 13
  IPv6 Prefixes
    fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00/10 (Link-Local Address)
    2004:12:9::3/96
  OSPFv3 Process (300), Area 0.0.0.0, Instance ID 0
  Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 10
  Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3
    Interface Address fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00
  Backup Designated Router (ID) 2.2.2.2
    Interface Address fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600
  Timer interval configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:01
Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
```

Switch# show ipv6 ospf neighbor

```
OSPFv3 Process (300)
Neighbor ID    Pri   State           Dead Time   Interface   Instance ID
1.1.1.1        1    Full/DROther    00:00:32   eth-0-13    0
2.2.2.2        1    Full/Backup     00:00:36   eth-0-13    0
```

2.6 Configuring OSPFv3 Area Parameters

You can optionally configure several OSPFv3 area parameters. These parameters include authentication for password-based protection against unauthorized access to an area and stub areas. Stub areas are areas into which information on external routes is not sent. Instead, the area border router (ABR) generates a default external route into the stub area for destinations outside the autonomous system (AS).

Route summarization is the consolidation of advertised addresses into a single summary route to be advertised by other areas. If network numbers are contiguous, you can use the area range router configuration command to configure the ABR to advertise a summary route that covers all networks in the range.

2.6.1 Topology

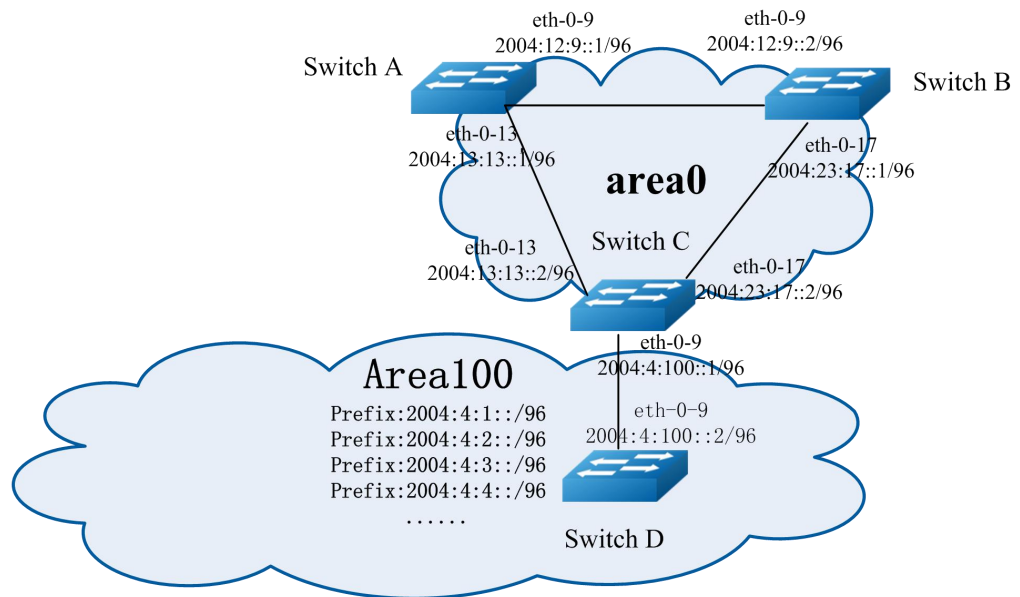


Figure 2-3 OSPFv3 Area

2.6.2 Configuration

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 100	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (100). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface

Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)#interface eth-0-13	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)#no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:13:13::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 200	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (200). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 2.2.2.2	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface

Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)#interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)#no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:23:17::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch C

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 300	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (300). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 3.3.3.3	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-13	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface

Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:13:13::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:23:17::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:100::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 100 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area100 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode

Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 300	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (300). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# area 100 range 2004:4::/32	(Optional) Specify an address range for which a single route is advertised. Use this command only with area border routers.
Switch(config-router)# area 100 stub no-summary	(Optional) Define an area as a stub area. The no-summary keyword prevents an ABR from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch D

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 400	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (400). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 4.4.4.4	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# area 100 stub no-summary	(Optional) Define an area as a stub area. The no-summary keyword prevents an ABR from sending summary link advertisements into the stub area.
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface

Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:100::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 100 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area100 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:1::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 100 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area100 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:2::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 100 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area100 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-3	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:3::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 100 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area100 and instance 0

Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-4	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:4::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 100 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area100 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

2.6.3 Validation

Use the command **show ipv6 route** to validate the configuration.

Switch A output

Switch# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O IA   2004:4::/32 [110/3]
      via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-13, 00:01:00
C      2004:12:9::/96
      via ::, eth-0-9, 00:15:56
C      2004:12:9::1/128
      via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:15:56
C      2004:13:13::/96
      via ::, eth-0-13, 00:15:55
C      2004:13:13::2/128
      via ::1, eth-0-13, 00:15:55
O      2004:23:17::/96 [110/2]
      via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-9, 00:08:10
      via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-13, 00:08:10
C      fe80::/10
```

```
via ::, Null0, 00:15:57
```

Switch B output

```
Switch# show ipv6 route
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O IA    2004:4::/32 [110/3]
        via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-17, 00:00:57
C       2004:12:9::/96
        via ::, eth-0-9, 00:12:24
C       2004:12:9::2/128
        via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:12:24
O       2004:13:13::/96 [110/2]
        via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-9, 00:07:52
        via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-17, 00:07:52
C       2004:23:17::/96
        via ::, eth-0-17, 00:12:24
C       2004:23:17::1/128
        via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:12:24
C       fe80::/10
        via ::, Null0, 00:12:26
```

Switch C output

```
Switch# show ipv6 route
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O       2004:4::/32 [110/0]
        via ::, Null0, 00:08:31
O       2004:4:1::/96 [110/2]
        via fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00, eth-0-9, 00:01:08
O       2004:4:2::/96 [110/2]
        via fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00, eth-0-9, 00:01:08
O       2004:4:3::/96 [110/2]
```

```
via fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00, eth-0-9, 00:01:08
O 2004:4:4::/96 [110/2]
via fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00, eth-0-9, 00:01:08
C 2004:4:100::/96
via ::, eth-0-9, 00:08:32
C 2004:4:100::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:08:32
O 2004:12:9::/96 [110/2]
via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-13, 00:08:03
via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-17, 00:08:03
O 2004:13:13::/96 [110/1]
via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-13, 00:08:18
C 2004:23:17::/96
via ::, eth-0-17, 00:08:32
C 2004:23:17::2/128
via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:08:32
C fe80::/10
via ::, Null0, 00:08:34
```

Switch D output

Switch# show ip route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
[*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O IA ::/0 [110/2]
via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-9, 00:00:53
C 2004:4:1::/96
via ::, eth-0-1, 00:03:09
C 2004:4:1::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-1, 00:03:09
C 2004:4:2::/96
via ::, eth-0-2, 00:03:08
C 2004:4:2::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-2, 00:03:08
C 2004:4:3::/96
via ::, eth-0-3, 00:03:08
C 2004:4:3::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-3, 00:03:08
C 2004:4:4::/96
via ::, eth-0-4, 00:03:09
C 2004:4:4::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-4, 00:03:09
C 2004:4:100::/96
via ::, eth-0-9, 00:03:09
```

```
C    2004:4:100::2/128
    via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:03:09
C    fe80::/10
    via ::, Null0, 00:03:10
```

2.7 Redistributing Routes into OSPFv3

In this example the configuration causes RIPng routes to be imported into the OSPFv3 routing table and advertised as Type 5 External LSAs into Area 0.

2.7.1 Topology

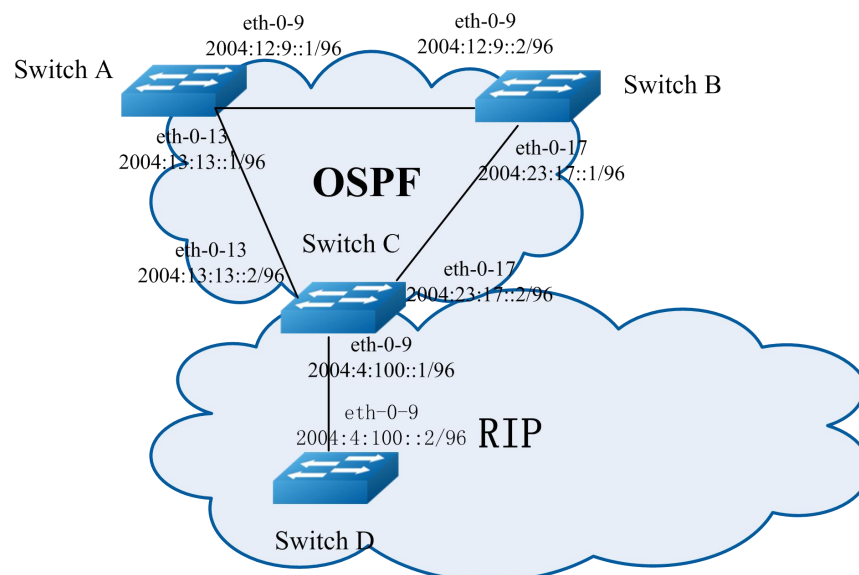


Figure 2-4 OSPFv3 Routes Redistributing

2.7.2 Configuration

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 100	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (100). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-13	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:13:13::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 200	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (200). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 2.2.2.2	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:23:17::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch C

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 300	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (300). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 3.3.3.3	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# redistribute ripng	Redistribute ripng route to ospf AS
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-13	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:13:13::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:23:17::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enable IPv6 rip routing protocol
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode

Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:100::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Add this link to IPv6 rip routing domain
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch D

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enable IPv6 rip routing protocol
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:100::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:4:1::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Add this link to IPv6 rip routing domain
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

2.7.3 Validation

Use the command to validate the configuration:

show ipv6 ospf database external and show ipv6 route

Switch A output

Switch# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O E2   2004:4:1::/96 [110/20]
       via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-13, 00:00:03
C       2004:12:9::/96
       via ::, eth-0-9, 00:34:20
C       2004:12:9::1/128
       via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:34:20
C       2004:13:13::/96
       via ::, eth-0-13, 00:34:19
C       2004:13:13::2/128
       via ::1, eth-0-13, 00:34:19
O       2004:23:17::/96 [110/2]
       via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-9, 00:26:34
       via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-13, 00:26:34
C       fe80::/10
       via ::, Null0, 00:34:21
```

Switch# show ipv6 ospf database external

```
OSPFv3 Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process 100)

AS-external-LSA

LS age: 140
LS Type: AS-External-LSA
Link State ID: 0.0.0.1
Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
LS Seq Number: 0x80000001
```

```
Checksum: 0x66F7
Length: 44
Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
Metric: 20
Prefix: 2004:4:1::/96
Prefix Options: 0 (-|-|-|-)
External Route Tag: 0
```

Switch B output

Switch# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O E2   2004:4:1::/96 [110/20]
       via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-17, 00:02:43
C      2004:12:9::/96
       via ::, eth-0-9, 00:33:31
C      2004:12:9::2/128
       via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:33:31
O      2004:13:13::/96 [110/2]
       via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-9, 00:28:59
       via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-17, 00:28:59
C      2004:23:17::/96
       via ::, eth-0-17, 00:33:31
C      2004:23:17::1/128
       via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:33:31
C      fe80::/10
       via ::, Null0, 00:33:33
```

Switch# show ipv6 ospf database external

```
show ipv6 ospf database external

OSPFv3 Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process 200)

AS-external-LSA

LS age: 195
LS Type: AS-External-LSA
Link State ID: 0.0.0.1
Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
LS Seq Number: 0x80000001
Checksum: 0x66F7
Length: 44
```

```
Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
Metric: 20
Prefix: 2004:4:1::/96
Prefix Options: 0 (-|-|-|-)
External Route Tag: 0
```

Switch C output

Switch# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

R      2004:4:1::/96 [120/2]
       via fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00, eth-0-9, 00:03:43
C      2004:4:100::/96
       via ::, eth-0-9, 00:07:01
C      2004:4:100::1/128
       via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:07:01
O      2004:12:9::/96 [110/2]
       via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-13, 00:29:57
       via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-17, 00:29:57
O      2004:13:13::/96 [110/1]
       via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-13, 00:30:12
C      2004:23:17::/96
       via ::, eth-0-17, 00:30:26
C      2004:23:17::2/128
       via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:30:26
C      fe80::/10
       via ::, Null0, 00:30:28
```

Switch# show ipv6 ospf database external

```
show ipv6 ospf database external

OSPFv3 Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process 300)

AS-external-LSA

LS age: 250
LS Type: AS-External-LSA
Link State ID: 0.0.0.1
Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
LS Seq Number: 0x80000001
Checksum: 0x66F7
Length: 44
```

```
Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
Metric: 20
Prefix: 2004:4:1::/96
Prefix Options: 0 (-|-|-|-)
External Route Tag: 0
```

Switch D output

Switch# show ipv6 route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

C       2004:4:1::/96
        via ::, eth-0-1, 00:04:48
C       2004:4:1::1/128
        via ::1, eth-0-1, 00:04:48
C       2004:4:100::/96
        via ::, eth-0-9, 00:06:59
C       2004:4:100::2/128
        via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:06:59
C       fe80::/10
        via ::, Null0, 00:07:00
```

2.8 OSPFv3 Cost

You can make a route the preferred route by changing its cost. In this example, cost has been configured to make Switch B the next hop for Switch A.

The default cost on each interface is 1(1000M speed). Interface eth2 on Switch B has a cost of 100 and interface eth2 on Switch C has a cost of 150. The total cost to reach(Switch D network 10.10.14.0) through Switch B and Switch C:

Switch B: 1+1+100 = 102

Switch C: 1+1+150 = 152

Therefore, Switch A chooses Switch B as its next hop for destination Switch D

2.8.1 Topology

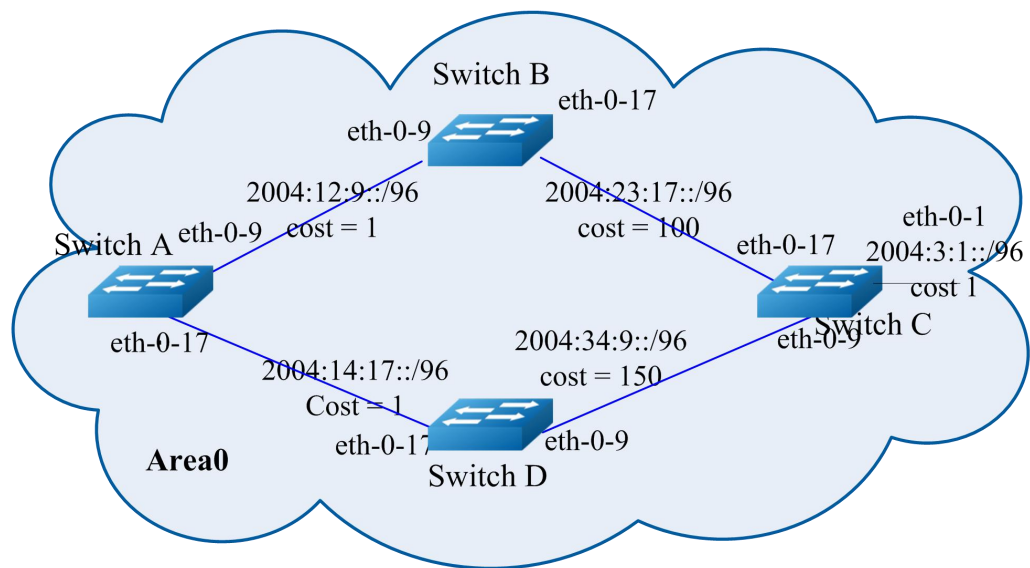


Figure 2-5 OSPFv3 Cost

2.8.2 Configuration

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 100	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (100). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface

Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)#interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)#no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:14:17::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 100 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 200	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (200). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 2.2.2.2	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface

Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:12:9::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 200, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)#interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)#no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:23:17::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 200 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 ospf cost 100	Specify OSPFv3 interface cost
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch C

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 300	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (300). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 3.3.3.3	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface

Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:23:17::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface Mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:34:9::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface Mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:3:1::1/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 300 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 300, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

Switch D

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch(config)# router ipv6 ospf 400	Configure the Routing process and specify the Process ID (400). The Process ID should be a unique positive integer identifying the routing process.
Switch(config-router)# router-id 4.4.4.4	Specify Router ID
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:34:9::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 400, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 ospf cost 150	Specify OSPFv3 interface cost
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit Interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2004:14:17::2/96	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router ospf 400 area 0 instance 0	Add this link to OSPFv3 process 100, area0 and instance 0
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to privileged EXEC mode

2.8.3 Validation

Use the command **show ipv6 ospf route** to validate the configuration.

Switch A output

Switch# show ipv6 ospf route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O      2004:3:1::/96 [110/102]
       via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-9, 00:08:06
C      2004:12:9::/96
       via ::, eth-0-9, 01:15:43
C      2004:12:9::1/128
       via ::1, eth-0-9, 01:15:43
C      2004:14:17::/96
       via ::, eth-0-17, 00:18:38
C      2004:14:17::1/128
       via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:18:38
O      2004:23:17::/96 [110/101]
       via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-9, 00:08:06
O      2004:34:9::/96 [110/102]
       via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-9, 00:03:56
C      fe80::/10
       via ::, Null0, 01:15:44
```

Switch B output

Switch# show ip ospf route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

O      2004:3:1::/96 [110/101]
       via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-17, 00:08:33
C      2004:12:9::/96
       via ::, eth-0-9, 01:12:40
C      2004:12:9::2/128
       via ::1, eth-0-9, 01:12:40
O      2004:14:17::/96 [110/2]
       via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-9, 00:18:43
C      2004:23:17::/96
```

```
via ::, eth-0-17, 01:12:40
C    2004:23:17::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-17, 01:12:40
O    2004:34:9::/96 [110/101]
via fe80::c629:f2ff:fe02:3600, eth-0-17, 00:04:23
C    fe80::/10
via ::, Null0, 01:12:42
```

Switch C output

Switch# show ip ospf route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

C    2004:3:1::/96
via ::, eth-0-1, 00:13:54
C    2004:3:1::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-1, 00:13:54
O    2004:12:9::/96 [110/2]
via fe80::bc22:aeff:fe64:aa00, eth-0-17, 00:19:47
O    2004:14:17::/96 [110/2]
via fe80::ee66:91ff:fe45:db00, eth-0-9, 00:02:27
C    2004:23:17::/96
via ::, eth-0-17, 01:09:02
C    2004:23:17::2/128
via ::1, eth-0-17, 01:09:02
C    2004:34:9::/96
via ::, eth-0-9, 00:04:52
C    2004:34:9::1/128
via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:04:52
C    fe80::/10
via ::, Null0, 01:09:04
```

Switch D output

Switch# show ip route

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
```

```

Timers: Uptime

O    2004:3:1::/96 [110/103]
    via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-17, 00:02:35
O    2004:12:9::/96 [110/2]
    via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-17, 00:02:35
C    2004:14:17::/96
    via ::, eth-0-17, 00:04:09
C    2004:14:17::2/128
    via ::1, eth-0-17, 00:04:09
O    2004:23:17::/96 [110/102]
    via fe80::b242:55ff:fe05:ff00, eth-0-17, 00:02:35
C    2004:34:9::/96
    via ::, eth-0-9, 00:06:06
C    2004:34:9::2/128
    via ::1, eth-0-9, 00:06:06
C    fe80::/10
    via ::, Null0, 00:44:59
  
```

2.9 Monitoring OSPFv3

2.9.1 Configuration

You can display specific statistics such as the contents of IPv6 routing tables, caches, and databases.

Switch# show ipv6 ospf	Display general information about OSPFv3 routing processes
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database database-summary	Display lists of information related to the OSPFv3 database
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database router	
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database network self-originate	
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database inter-router	
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database intra-prefix	
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database inter-prefix	
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database link	
Switch # show ipv6 ospf database external	

Switch # show ipv6 ospf interface eth-0-1	Display OSPFv3-related interface information
Switch # show ipv6 ospf neighbor	Display OSPFv3 interface neighbor information

3

Configuring RIPng

3.1 Overview

Routing Information Protocol Next Generation (RIPng) is an IPv6 route exchange protocol that uses a distance vector (a number representing distance) to measure the cost of a given route. The cost is a distance vector because the cost is often equivalent to the number of router hops between the source and the destination networks. RIPng can receive multiple paths to a destination. The system evaluates the paths, selects the best path, and saves the path in the IPv6 route table as the route to the destination. Typically, the best path is the path with the fewest hops. A hop is another router through which packets must travel to reach the destination. If RIPng receives a RIPng update from another router that contains a path with fewer hops than the path stored in the route table, the system replaces the older route with the newer one. The system then includes the new path in the updates it sends to other RIPng routers. RIPng routers also can modify a route's cost, generally by adding to it, to bias the selection of a route for a given destination. In this case, the actual number of router hops may be the same, but the route has an administratively higher cost and is thus less likely to be used than other, lower-cost routes. A RIPng route can have a maximum cost of 15. Any destination with a higher cost is considered unreachable. Although limiting to larger networks, the low maximum hop count prevents endless loops in the network.

This chapter contains basic RIP ng configuration examples. To see details on the commands used in these examples, or to see the outputs of the Validation commands, refer to the RIPng Command Reference. To avoid repetition, some Common commands, like `configure terminal`, have not been listed under the Commands Used section.

There are some differences between RIPng and RIP:

- UDP port number: RIPng uses UDP port number 521 to send or receive package.
- Multicast address: RIPng uses FF02::9 to multicast package to other routers of link local.

- Nexthop address: RIPng uses 128 bit ipv6 address.
- Source address: RIPng uses IPv6 link-local address FE80::/10 to be the source address when updating package to neighbor.

3.2 References

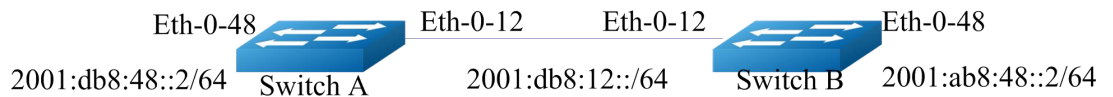
The RIPng module is based on the following RFC:

RFC 2080 – RIPng for IPv6

3.3 Enabling RIPng

This example shows how to enable RIPng protocols on two switches:

3.3.1 Topology



3.3.2 Configuration

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enable the RIPng on switch
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-12	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface

Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::1/64	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Enable RIPng on interface
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit to configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-48	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:48::2/64	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Enable RIPng on interface

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enable the RIPng on switch
Switch(config-router)# exit	Exit router configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-12	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64	Specify IPv6 address
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Enable RIPng on interface
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit to configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-48	Enter Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Enable I3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Bring up interface
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:ab8:49::2/64	Specify IPv6 address

Switch(config-if)# ipv6 router rip	Enable RIPng on interface
------------------------------------	---------------------------

3.3.3 Validation

Use the commands as follows to validate the configuration:

show ipv6 rip database, show ipv6 rip interface, show ipv6 protocols rip 和 show ipv6 route rip

Switch A output

Switch# show ipv6 rip database

```
Codes: R - RIP, Rc - RIP connected, Rs - RIP static, Ra - RIP aggregated,
       Rcx - RIP connect suppressed, Rsx - RIP static suppressed,
       K - Kernel, C - Connected, S - Static, O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
```

	Network	Next Hop	If	Met	Tag	Time
R	2001:ab8:49::/64	fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300	eth-0-12	5	0	00:02:34
Rc	2001:db8:12::/64	::	eth-0-12	1	0	
Rc	2001:db8:48::/64	::	eth-0-48	1	0	

Switch# show ipv6 rip interface

```
eth-0-12 is up, line protocol is up
  Routing Protocol: RIPng
  Passive interface: Disabled
  Split horizon: Enabled with Poisoned Reversed
  IPv6 interface address:
    2001:db8:12::1/64
    fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900/10
eth-0-48 is up, line protocol is up
  Routing Protocol: RIPng
  Passive interface: Disabled
  Split horizon: Enabled with Poisoned Reversed
  IPv6 interface address:
    2001:db8:48::2/64
    fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900/10
```

Switch# show ipv6 protocols rip

```
Routing Protocol is "ripng"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds with +/-5 seconds, next due in 7 seconds
```

```
Timeout after 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120 seconds
Outgoing update filter list for all interface is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interface is not set
Default redistribute metric is 1
Redistributing:
Interface
  eth-0-12
  eth-0-48
Routing for Networks:
Number of routes (including connected): 3
Distance: (default is 120)
```

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

R      2001:ab8:49::/64 [120/5]
       via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 00:26:05
```

Switch B output

Switch# show ipv6 rip database

```
Codes: R - RIP, Rc - RIP connected, Rs - RIP static, Ra - RIP aggregated,
       Rcx - RIP connect suppressed, Rsx - RIP static suppressed,
       K - Kernel, C - Connected, S - Static, O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
```

Network	Next Hop	If	Met	Tag	Time
Rc 2001:ab8:49::/64	::	eth-0-48	1	0	
Rc 2001:db8:12::/64	::	eth-0-12	1	0	
R 2001:db8:48::/64	fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900	eth-0-12	2	0	00:02:33

Switch# show ipv6 rip interface

```
eth-0-12 is up, line protocol is up
  Routing Protocol: RIPng
  Passive interface: Disabled
  Split horizon: Enabled with Poisoned Reversed
  IPv6 interface address:
    2001:db8:12::2/64
    fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300/10
eth-0-48 is up, line protocol is up
  Routing Protocol: RIPng
```

```
Passive interface: Disabled
Split horizon: Enabled with Poisoned Reversed
IPv6 interface address:
    2001:ab8:49::2/64
    fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300/10
```

Switch# show ipv6 protocols rip

```
Routing Protocol is "ripng"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds with +/-5 seconds, next due in 13 seconds
  Timeout after 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120 seconds
  Outgoing update filter list for all interface is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interface is not set
  Outgoing routes will have 3 added to metric if on list ripng_acl
  Default redistribute metric is 1
  Redistributing:
  Interface
    eth-0-12
    eth-0-48
  Routing for Networks:
  Number of routes (including connected): 3
  Distance: (default is 120)
```

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, I - IS-IS, B - BGP
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       Dr - DHCPV6 Relay
       [*] - [AD/Metric]
Timers: Uptime

R       2001:db8:48::/64 [120/2]
        via fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900, eth-0-12, 00:23:31
```

3.4 Configuring Metric Parameters

A RIPng offset list allows you to add to the metric of specific inbound or outbound routes learned or advertised by RIPng. RIPng offset lists provide a simple method for adding to the cost of specific routes and therefore biasing the router's route selection away from those routes. An offset list consists of the following parameters:

- An ACL that specifies the routes to which to add the metric.

The direction:

In: applies to routes the router learns from RIPng neighbors.

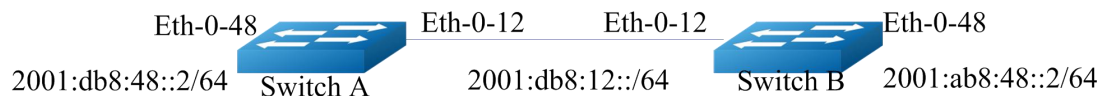
Out: applies to routes the router is advertising to its RIPng neighbors.

- The offset value that will be added to the routing metric of the routes that match the ACL.
- The interface that the offset list applies (optional).

If a route matches both a global offset list (without specified interface) and an interface-based offset list, the interface-based offset list takes precedence. The interface-based offset list's metric is added to the route in this case.

This example Switch A will advertise route 2001:db8:48::2/64 out of interface eth-0-12 with metric 3.

3.4.1 Topology



3.4.2 Configuration

Switch A configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::1/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
no switchport
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Switch B configuration

Switch# show run

```

interface eth-0-12
  no switchport
  ipv6 address auto link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64
  ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
  no switchport
  ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
  ipv6 address auto link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:ab8:48::2/64
  ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!

```

Validation route table on Switch B

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```

R    2001:db8:48::/64 [120/2]

    via fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900, eth-0-12, 00:44:47

```

Switch A

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)#ipv6 access-list ripngoffset	Create new ACL.
Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit any 2001:db8:48::/64 any	Create ACL rule
Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# router ipv6 rip	Enable RIPng
Switch(config-router)# offset-list ripngoffset out 3 eth-0-12	Apply metric offset 3 when out from eth-0-13

3.4.3 Validation

Switch B output

```
Switch# show ipv6 route rip
```

```
R          2001:db8:48::/64 [120/5]  
          via fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900, eth-0-12, 00:00:07
```

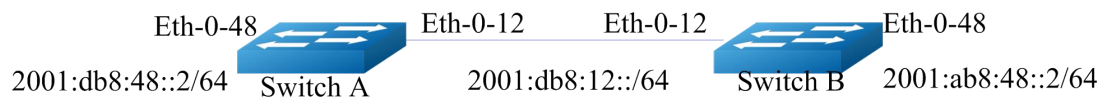
3.5 Configuring the Administrative Distance

By default, RIPng assigns the default RIPng administrative distance (120) to RIPng routes.

When comparing routes based on administrative distance, the router selects the route with the lower distance. You can change the administrative distance for RIPng routes.

This example shows how to change the RIPng administrative distance.

3.5.1 Topology



3.5.2 Configuration

Switch A configuration

```
Switch# show run
```

```
interface eth-0-12  
no switchport  
ipv6 address auto link-local  
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::1/64  
ipv6 router rip  
!  
interface eth-0-48  
no switchport  
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress  
ipv6 address auto link-local
```



```
ipv6 address 2001:db8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Switch B configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
no switchport
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:ab8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Validation route table on Switch B

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```
R    2001:db8:48::/64 [120/2]

    via fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900, eth-0-12, 00:44:47
```

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enable RIPng
Switch(config-router)# distance 100	Change the AD to 100

3.5.3 Validation

Switch B output

```
Switch# show ipv6 route rip
```

```
R      2001:db8:48::/64 [100/5]  
      via fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900, eth-0-12, 00:00:09
```

3.6 Configuring Redistribution

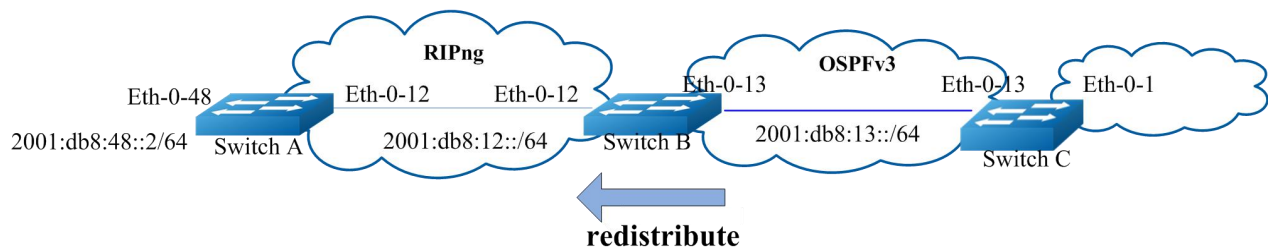
You can configure the router to redistribute static routes, direct connected routes or routes learned through Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) into RIPng. When you redistribute a route from one of these other protocols into RIPng, the router can use RIPng to advertise the route to its RIPng neighbors.

Change the default redistribution metric (optional). The router assigns a RIPng metric of 1 to each redistributed route by default. You can change the default metric to a value up to 16.

Enable specified routes to redistribute with default or specified metric.

This example shows how to redistribute other protocols into RIPng.

3.6.1 Topology



3.6.2 Configuration

Switch A configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::1/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
no switchport
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Switch B configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-13
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:13::1/64
ipv6 router ospf area 0
!
interface eth-0-48
```

```
no switchport
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:ab8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
router ipv6 ospf
router-id 1.1.1.1
```

! Switch C configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-1
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:1::1/64
ipv6 router ospf area 0
!
interface eth-0-13
no switchport
ipv6 address 2001:db8:13::2/64
ipv6 router ospf area 0
!
router ipv6 ospf
router-id 2.2.2.2
!
```

Validation route table on Switch A

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```
R      2001:ab8:48::/64 [120/5]
      via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 01:43:37
```

Validation route table on Switch B

Switch# show ipv6 route

```
O      2001:db8:1::/64 [110/2]
      via fe80::5c37:1dff:febe:2d00, eth-0-13, 00:31:17
R      2001:db8:48::/64 [100/5]
      via fe80::7e14:63ff:fe76:8900, eth-0-12, 00:49:57
```

Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enable RIPng
Switch(config-router)#default-metric 2	Change the default redistribute metric
Switch(config-router)#redistribute ospfv3 metric 5	Redistribute OSPFv3 into RIPng

3.6.3 Validation

Switch A output

```
Switch# show ipv6 route rip
```

```
R      2001:ab8:48::/64 [120/5]
      via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 01:48:23
R      2001:db8:1::/64 [120/6]
      via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 00:00:19
```

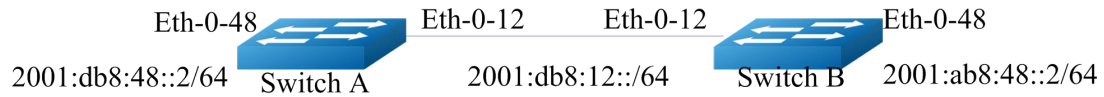
3.7 Configuring Split-horizon Parameters

Normally, routers that are connected to multicast-type IPv6 networks and that use distance-vector routing protocols employ the split horizon mechanism to reduce the possibility of routing loops. Split horizon blocks information about routes from being advertised by a router out of any interface from which that information originated. This behavior usually optimizes communications among multiple routers, particularly when links are broken. However, with non-multicast networks (such as Frame Relay), situations can arise for which this behavior is less than ideal. For these situations, you might want to disable split horizon for RIPng.

You can avoid including routes in updates sent to the same gateway from which they were learned. Using the split horizon command omits routes learned from one neighbor, in updates sent to that neighbor. Using the poisoned parameter with this command includes

such routes in updates, but sets their metrics to infinity. Thus, advertising these routes means that they are not reachable.

3.7.1 Topology



3.7.2 Configuration

Switch A configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
  no switchport
  ipv6 address auto link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::1/64
  ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
  no switchport
  ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
  ipv6 address auto link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:48::2/64
  ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Switch B configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
  no switchport
  ipv6 address auto link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64
  ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
  no switchport
  ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
  ipv6 address auto link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:ab8:48::2/64
  ipv6 router rip
!
```

```
router ipv6 rip
```

```
!
```

Switch B debug configuration

```
Switch# debug ipv6 rip packet send detail
```

```
Switch# terminal monitor
```

Disable Split-horizon on Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the configure mode
Switch(config)#interface eth-0-12	Enter the interface eth-0-12
Switch(config-if)# no ipv6 rip split-horizon	Forbid to use split-horizon

```
Oct 24 10:00:06 Switch RIPNG6-7: SEND[eth-0-12]: Send to [ff02::9]:521
```

```
Oct 24 10:00:06 Switch RIPNG6-7: SEND[eth-0-12]: RESPONSE version 1 packet size 64
```

```
Oct 24 10:00:06 Switch RIPNG6-7: 2001:ab8:49::/64 metric 4 tag 0
```

```
Oct 24 10:00:06 Switch RIPNG6-7: 2001:db8:12::/64 metric 1 tag 0
```

```
Oct 24 10:00:06 Switch RIPNG6-7: 2001:db8:48::/64 metric 5 tag 0
```

Enable Split-horizon on Switch B

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the configure mode
Switch(config)#interface eth-0-12	Enter the interface eth-0-12
Switch(config-if)# ipv6 rip split-horizon	Enable split-horizon

```
Oct 24 10:05:16 Switch RIPNG6-7: SEND[eth-0-12]: Send to [ff02::9]:521
```

```
Oct 24 10:05:16 Switch RIPNG6-7: SEND[eth-0-12]: RESPONSE version 1 packet size 44
```

```
Oct 24 10:05:16 Switch RIPNG6-7: 2001:ab8:49::/64 metric 4 tag 0
```

```
Oct 24 10:05:16 Switch RIPNG6-7: 2001:db8:12::/64 metric 1 tag 0
```

3.7.3 Validation

Use the commands as follows to validate the configuration:

show running-config or show ipv6 rip interface

00:02:33

3.8 Configuring Timers

RIPng use several timers that determine such variables as the frequency of routing updates, the length of time before a route becomes invalid, and other parameters. You can adjust these timers to tune RIPng performance to better suit your internet-work needs. You can make the following timer adjustments:

- The rate (time in seconds between updates) at which routing updates are sent.
- The interval of time (in seconds) after which a route is declared invalid.
- The amount of time (in seconds) that must pass before a route is removed from the routing table.

3.8.1 Configuration

To configure the timers, use the following command:

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enter the RIPng routing process
Switch(config-router)# timers basic 10 180 120	Specify the routing table update timer in 10 seconds. Specifies the routing information timeout timer in 180 seconds. Specifies the routing garbage collection timer in 120 seconds.

3.8.2 Validation

Use the commands as follows to validate the configuration:

show running-config and show ipv6 protocols rip

Switch# show ipv6 protocols rip

```
Routing Protocol is "ripng"
  Sending updates every 10 seconds with +/-5 seconds, next due in 5 seconds
  Timeout after 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120 seconds
  Outgoing update filter list for all interface is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interface is not set
  Outgoing routes will have 3 added to metric if on list ripng_acl
  Default redistribute metric is 2
  Redistributing:
  Interface
    eth-0-12
    eth-0-48
  Routing for Networks:
  Number of routes (including connected): 3
  Distance: (default is 100)
```

3.9 Configuring RIPng Route Distribute Filters

A RIP distribute list allows you to permit or deny learning or advertising of specific routes. A distribute list consists of the following parameters:

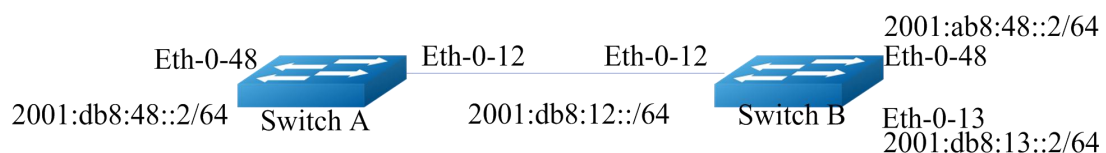
An ACL or a prefix list that filter the routes.

The direction:

- In: filter applies to learned routes.
- Out: filter applies to advertised routes

The interface that the filter applies (optional).

3.9.1 Topology



3.9.2 Configuration

Switch A configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::1/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
no switchport
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Switch B configuration

Switch# show run

```
interface eth-0-12
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-13
no switchport
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:db8:13::1/64
ipv6 router rip
!
interface eth-0-48
no switchport
ipv6 nd ra mtu suppress
ipv6 address auto link-local
ipv6 address 2001:ab8:48::2/64
ipv6 router rip
!
router ipv6 rip
!
```

Switch A output

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```
R      2001:ab8:48::/64 [120/5]
      via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 00:18:29
R      2001:db8:13::/64 [120/2]
      via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 00:03:37
```

To configure the distribute filter on Switch B, use the following command:

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# ipv6 access-list ripngfilter Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# 10 deny any 2001:ab8:48::/64 any Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# 20 permit any any any Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# exit	Build a ACL list
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enter the RIPng routing process.
Switch(config-router)# distribute-list ripngfilter out eth-0-12	Apply the distribute filter

3.9.3 Validation

Switch A output

Switch# show ipv6 route rip

```
R      2001:db8:13::/64 [120/2]  
      via fe80::1271:d1ff:fec8:3300, eth-0-12, 00:03:37
```

4

Configuring Ipv6 Prefix-list

4.1 Overview

Routing Policy is the technology for modifying route information to change traffic route. IPv6 Prefix list is a kind of route policies that used to control and modify routing information. A IPv6 prefix list is identified by list name and contains one or more ordered entries which are processed sequentially. Each entry provides a matched range for network prefix and has a unique sequence number in the list. In the matching process, switch will check entries orderly. If a entry matches conditions, this process would finish.

4.2 Basic Configuration

Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list test seq 1 deny 2001:db8::1/32 le 48	Create a ipv6 prefix-list named test and an entry with sequence number 1
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list test permit any	Configure to add a entry to match everything when the match conditions above are not met. This is used to prevent routes to be denied when not match the match criteria above
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list test description this ipv6 prefix list is fot test	Add description for ipv6 prefix-list
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list test permit 2001:abc::1/32 le 48	Create an entry with default sequence number

Switch(config)# exit	Exit the Configure mode
----------------------	-------------------------

Validation

Switch# show ipv6 prefix-list detail

```
Prefix-list list number: 1
Prefix-list entry number: 3
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: test
ipv6 prefix-list test:
  Description: this ipv6 prefix list is fot test
  count: 3, range entries: 0, sequences: 1 - 10
  seq 1 deny 2001:db8::1/32 le 48 (hit count: 0, refcount: 0)
  seq 5 permit any (hit count: 0, refcount: 0)
  seq 10 permit 2001:abc::1/32 le 48 (hit count: 0, refcount: 0)
```

4.3 Used by RIPng

Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode.
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list aa seq 11 deny 2001:db8::1/32 le 48	Create a ipv6 prefix-list named aa and a entry
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list aa permit any	Configure to add a entry to match everything when the match conditions above are not met. This is used to prevent routes to be denied when not match the match criteria above.
Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enter RIPng router mode.
Switch(config-router)# distribute-list prefix aa out	Configure to apply the ipv6 prefix-list aa to outbound routes.
Switch(config-router)# end	Exit the RIPng mode and return to the privileged EXEC mode

Validation Commands

Switch# show ipv6 prefix-list

```
ipv6 prefix-list aa: 2 entries
  seq 11 deny 1:db8::1/32 le 48
  seq 15 permit any
```

Switch# show running-config

```
Building configuration...
...
ipv6 prefix-list aa seq 11 deny 1:db8::1/32 le 48
ipv6 prefix-list aa seq 15 permit any
...
router ipv6 rip
  distribute-list prefix aa out
```

4.4 Used by Route-map

Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list ripng_pre_1 seq 11 permit fe80::a8f0:d8ff:fe7d:c501/128	Create a prefix-list named ripng_pre_1 and a entry
Switch(config)# ipv6 prefix-list ripng_pre_1 permit any	Configure to add a entry to match everything when the match conditions above are not met. This is used to prevent routes to be denied when not match the match criteria above
Switch(config)# route-map ripng_rmap permit	Create a route-map named abc and enter route-map mode
Switch(config-route-map)# match ipv6 addr prefix-list ripng_pre_1	Configure the match criteria
Switch(config-route-map)# exit	Exit route-map mode and return to configure mode

Switch(config)# router ipv6 rip	Enter RIPng router mode
Switch(config-router)# redistribute static route-map ripng_rmap	Configure redistribute static protocol
Switch(config-router)# end	Exit the RIPng mode and return to the privileged EXEC mode

Validation Commands

Switch # show route-map

```
route-map ripng_rmap, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ipv6 next-hop prefix-list ripng_pre_1
  Set clauses:
    ipv6 next-hop local fe80::1
```

Switch # show running-config

```
Building configuration...
...
ipv6 prefix-list ripng_pre_1 seq 11 permit fe80::a8f0:d8ff:fe7d:c501/128
ipv6 prefix-list ripng_pre_1 seq 15 permit any
!
!
route-map ripng_rmap permit 10
  match ipv6 next-hop prefix-list ripng_pre_1
  set ipv6 next-hop local fe80::1
!
router ipv6 rip
  redistribute static route-map ripng_rmap
!
ipv6 route 2001:dbc::/64 fe80::a8f0:d8ff:fe7d:c501 eth-0-9
!
```

Switch# show ipv6 rip database

```
S  2001:dbc::/64          fe80::1          eth-0-9  1  0
```