



Soodar User Manual

Release 20.05

Soodar

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SODAR USER GUIDE

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Overview

Sodar, new generation of high-capacity, enterprise, core routers, is a recent product in network's industry. Using the latest technologies and improvements in network's domain, make it a robust and reliable choice for being employed in network designs. Implementing a Cisco-wise CLI in control plane and providing a wide range of monitoring tools, ease network administrators getting familiar with product and make them more comfortable with it. The data plane, is the beating heart of Sodar. Equipping a fully-optimized software based data plane with Sodar assures high throughput on router.

Sodar can be used in vast different networks, but it is highly optimized to be used as a router in:

- MPLS core networks
- IPv4/6 core networks
- Data centers

The heart of Sodar, is its operator system. SodarOS.

SodarOS

SodarOS is a routing operating system based on linux, that provides a reliable control-plane and a fast, software based data-plane with all state-of-the-art technologies.

To acheive this, SodarOS leverages two known software suites:

- FRR for control-plane
- VPP for data-plane

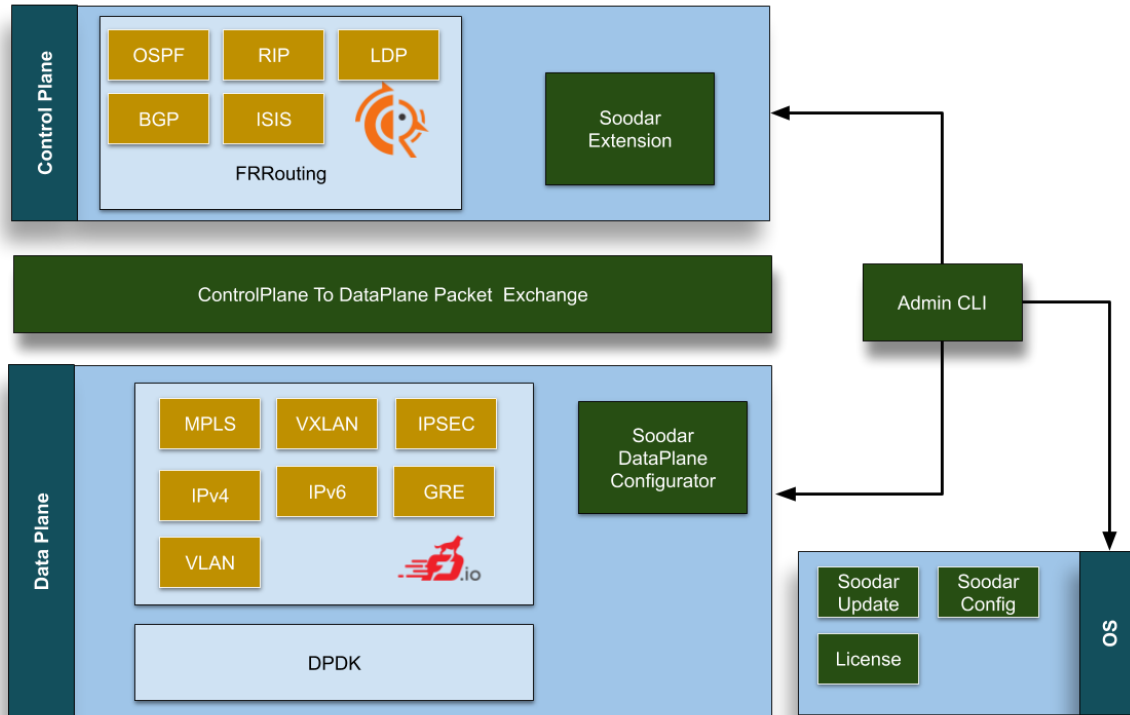
FRR is a software suite that provides TCP/IP based routing services with routing protocols support such as BGP, RIP, OSPF, IS-IS and more . FRR also supports special BGP Route Reflector and Route Server behavior. In addition to traditional IPv4 routing protocols, FRR also supports IPv6 routing protocols.

VPP is an extensible framework that provides out-of-the-box production quality switch/router functionality. It is a high performance, packet-processing stack that can run on commodity CPUs with a rich feature set.

SodarOS uses an advanced software architecture to provide you with a high quality router. SodarOS has an interactive user interface and supports common client commands.

Architecture

The following figure, shows SoodarOS components and their relationship



1.2 Basics

1.2.1 Modes and user's configurations

Connect to SoodarOS

There are 3 ways of connecting to router for configuring:

- **Physical connection:**
 1. Direct connection(via monitor and keyboard)
 2. Console connection(RS-232)
- **Remote connection:**
 1. SSH connection

Physical connection

The physical connection is the most privileged mode of connection. by *Console connection*, you don't need any password and you have all accesses. Although, Connecting with a keyboard and monitor requires the **Access password**(see section *user-password-access*).

Remote connection

Using well-known *SSH Protocol*, enabled router remote access.

Example : Having a management interface with address 192.168.1.1/24:

```
m@m-pc:~$ ssh admin@192.168.1.1
admin@192.168.1.1's password:
```

Users

Currently, only one *admin* user is available and it is named *admin*. It is the username that is used with *SSH* connection.

Modes

- **View mode** Admin has access to some **show** commands to view state of router.
- **Enable mode:** Admin can't change the router's configs. But he can enable *debug* commands and some more privileged commands than *view mode*
- **Config mode:** Full access to router.

Passwords

SoodarOS is protected by 3 levels of passwords:

1. Access password
2. Enable password
3. Config password

Access password

It's the main password to log in with the user. A person without having the access password, can't have any access to the router(unless he is conected via console) An admin with knowing only *access password*, is an admin with just *view mode* privilege.

password

Change access password

Enable password

Put an admin in *enable mode*. It is asked when admin issues `enable` command.

enable password PASSWORD

Set enable password

no enable password PASSWORD

Disable enable password.

Config password

Asked when admin input `configure` in command line to enter *config mode*.

enable config password PASSWORD

Set config password

no enable config password PASSWORD

Disable config password

Reset access password

In case access password is forgotten, connect to soodar via *console* and enter `user password`

user password

Reset access password. enabled when conected through physical access.

Login Failures

Admin can ask for details of failed logins. These details are:

User name: The user which was tried to logged in to(currently just admin) **Medium:** Whether it was through SSH or Console **Address:** In case of remote login attempt, IP address of the initiator machine. Else it's *0.0.0.0*. **Date:** Attempation date

show login failures

Example:

```
soodar# show login failures
admin  ssh:notty      192.168.1.13   Thu Sep 17 09:18
admin  ssh:notty      192.168.1.13   Thu Sep 17 09:18
admin  ssh:notty      192.168.1.13   Thu Sep 17 09:18
```

Note: Login logs are stored only for 1 month.

1.2.2 Basic Config Commands

hostname HOSTNAME

Set hostname of the router.

log export removable-storage

Export system logs to connected USB removable storage. System logs contains FRR logs and syslogs

log export ssh HOST USER PATH

Export system logs via SSH to HOST. System logs contains FRR logs and syslogs

log export ssh HOST USER PATH

Export system logs via FTP to HOST. System logs contains FRR logs and syslogs

[no] ip host NAME A.B.C.D

Add an entry to know hosts. The negation of this command cause the entry(if exists) be removed.

[no] ip name-server A.B.C.D

Add or remove a Name server.

show clock

Show current date and time

Example:

```
soodar# do show clock
      Local time: Thu 2020-09-24 10:15:37 +0330
      Universal time: Thu 2020-09-24 06:45:37 UTC
      RTC time: Thu 2020-09-24 06:45:37
      Time zone: Asia/Tehran (+0330, +0330)
System clock synchronized: yes
      NTP service: active
      RTC in local TZ: no
```

clock timezone TIMEZONE

Set system timezone. TIMEZONE is timezone's long name based on IANA TZDatabase

Example:

show daemons status

Show all daemons status on startup. Indicate whether they are enabled or disabled.

service password-encryption

Encrypt password.

1.2.3 Sample Config File

Below is a sample configuration file .

```
!
hostname soodar
enable password admin
enable config password configadmin
!
log stdout
```

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!
!

! and # are comment characters. If the first character of the word is one of the comment characters then from the rest of the line forward will be ignored as a comment.

```
enable password admin!password
```

If a comment character is not the first character of the word, it's a normal character. So in the above example ! will not be regarded as a comment and the password is set to admin!password.

Terminal Mode Commands

write terminal

Displays the current configuration to the vty interface.

write file

Write current configuration to configuration file.

configure [terminal]

Change to configuration mode. This command is the first step to configuration.

list

List all available commands.

show version

Show the current version of SoodarOS and its host information.

show command history

Show entered commands. The history is kept between sessions and is not cleared until an explicit demand of removing history

clear command history [(0-200)]

Clear history command and(if provided) keep the last N commands in history. If N is not provided or it is 0, all history is erased.

show memory control-plane

Show information on how much memory is used by control-plane's processes:

Example:

```
soodar# show memory control-plane
top - 11:26:57 up 2:31, 0 users, load average: 1.64, 0.76, 0.56
Tasks: 13 total, 0 running, 13 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 3.7 us, 1.2 sy, 0.1 ni, 91.4 id, 3.1 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.5 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 14322432 total, 5440116 free, 4352300 used, 4530016 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 2097148 total, 2097148 free, 0 used. 9377520 avail Mem

PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES   SHR S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
164 frr        20   0 311388  7792 2224 S   0.0   0.1   0:00.00 bgpd
297 frr        20   0  85136  5416 3136 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 eigrpd
288 frr        20   0  85556  5960 3436 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 isisd
273 frr        20   0  85736  5824 3384 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 ldpd
217 frr        20   0  84248  5072 4152 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 ldpd
```

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216	frr	20	0	84096	5052	4140	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ldpd
266	frr	20	0	85432	5628	3172	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ospf6d
192	frr	20	0	86036	6456	3740	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.03	ospfd
176	frr	20	0	85124	5684	3416	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ripd
184	frr	20	0	84812	5488	3372	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ripngd
281	frr	20	0	84628	4028	2168	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	staticd
100	root	20	0	83924	3676	2432	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.04	watchfrr
154	frr	20	0	2689096	27420	5592	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.02	zebra

show memory control-plane details

Show information on how much memory is used by control-plane's processes in details

Example:

```
soodar# show memory control-plane details
System allocator statistics:
  Total heap allocated: 1584 KiB
  Holding block headers: 0 bytes
  Used small blocks: 0 bytes
  Used ordinary blocks: 1484 KiB
  Free small blocks: 2096 bytes
  Free ordinary blocks: 100 KiB
  Ordinary blocks: 2
  Small blocks: 60
  Holding blocks: 0
(see system documentation for 'mallinfo' for meaning)
--- qmem libfrr ---
Buffer          :          3          24          72
Buffer data     :          1        4120        4120
Host config     :          3 (variably sized)    72
Command Tokens  :        3427          72       247160
Command Token Text :        2555 (variably sized)  83720
Command Token Help :        2555 (variably sized)  61720
Command Argument :          2 (variably sized)    48
Command Argument Name :        641 (variably sized) 15672
[...]
--- qmem Label Manager ---
--- qmem zebra ---
ZEBRA VRF       :          1          912          920
Route Entry     :         11          80          968
Static route    :          1         192          200
RIB destination :          8          48          448
RIB table info  :          4          16           96
NextHop tracking object :          1         200          200
Zebra Name Space :          1         312          312
--- qmem Table Manager ---
```

Below these statistics, statistics on individual memory allocation types in SoodarOS (so-called *MTYPES*) is printed: * the first column of numbers is the current count of allocations made for

the type (the number decreases when items are freed.)

- the second column is the size of each item. This is only available if allocations on a type are always made with the same size.

- the third column is the total amount of memory allocated for the particular type, including padding applied by malloc. This means that the number may be larger than the first column multiplied by the second. Overhead incurred by malloc's bookkeeping is not included in this, and the column may be missing if system support is not available.

find COMMAND...

This command performs a simple substring search across all defined commands in all modes. As an example, suppose you're in enable mode and can't remember where the command to set router-id is:

```
Soodar# find router-id
(config) router-id A.B.C.D [vrf NAME]
```

show thread cpu control-plane [details [r|w|t|e|x]]

This command displays control-plane run statistics for all the different event types. If no options is specified all different run types are displayed together. Additionally you can ask to look at (r)ead, (w)rite, (t)imer, (e)vent and e(x)ecute thread event types.

Pipe Actions

CLI supports optional modifiers at the end of commands that perform postprocessing on command output or modify the action of commands. These do not show up in the ? or TAB suggestion lists.

... | include REGEX

Filters the output of the preceding command, including only lines which match the POSIX Extended Regular Expression REGEX. Do not put the regex in quotes.

Examples:

```
Soodar# show ip bgp sum json | include remoteAs
  "remoteAs":0,
  "remoteAs":455,
  "remoteAs":99,
```

```
Soodar# show run | include neigh.*[0-9]{2}\.0\.[2-4]\.[0-9]*
neighbor 10.0.2.106 remote-as 99
neighbor 10.0.2.107 remote-as 99
neighbor 10.0.2.108 remote-as 99
neighbor 10.0.2.109 remote-as 99
neighbor 10.0.2.110 remote-as 99
neighbor 10.0.3.111 remote-as 111
```

1.2.4 Filtering

FRR provides many very flexible filtering features. Filtering is used for both input and output of the routing information. Once filtering is defined, it can be applied in any direction.

IP Prefix List

ip prefix-list provides the most powerful prefix based filtering mechanism. In addition to *access-list* functionality, *ip prefix-list* has prefix length range specification and sequential number specification. You can add or delete prefix based filters to arbitrary points of prefix-list using sequential number specification.

If no *ip prefix-list* is specified, it acts as permit. If *ip prefix-list* is defined, and no match is found, default deny is applied.

ip prefix-list NAME (permit|deny) PREFIX [le LEN] [ge LEN]

ip prefix-list NAME seq NUMBER (permit|deny) PREFIX [le LEN] [ge LEN]

You can create *ip prefix-list* using above commands.

seq

seq number can be set either automatically or manually. In the case that sequential numbers are set manually, the user may pick any number less than 4294967295. In the case that sequential number are set automatically, the sequential number will increase by a unit of five (5) per list. If a list with no specified sequential number is created after a list with a specified sequential number, the list will automatically pick the next multiple of five (5) as the list number. For example, if a list with number 2 already exists and a new list with no specified number is created, the next list will be numbered 5. If lists 2 and 7 already exist and a new list with no specified number is created, the new list will be numbered 10.

le

Specifies prefix length. The prefix list will be applied if the prefix length is less than or equal to the *le* prefix length.

ge

Specifies prefix length. The prefix list will be applied if the prefix length is greater than or equal to the *ge* prefix length.

Less than or equal to prefix numbers and greater than or equal to prefix numbers can be used together. The order of the *le* and *ge* commands does not matter.

If a prefix list with a different sequential number but with the exact same rules as a previous list is created, an error will result. However, in the case that the sequential number and the rules are exactly similar, no error will result.

If a list with the same sequential number as a previous list is created, the new list will overwrite the old list.

Matching of IP Prefix is performed from the smaller sequential number to the larger. The matching will stop once any rule has been applied.

In the case of no *le* or *ge* command, the prefix length must match exactly the length specified in the prefix list.

no ip prefix-list NAME

ip prefix-list description

ip prefix-list NAME description DESC

Descriptions may be added to prefix lists. This command adds a description to the prefix list.

no ip prefix-list NAME description [DESC]

Deletes the description from a prefix list. It is possible to use the command without the full description.

ip prefix-list sequential number control

ip prefix-list sequence-number

With this command, the IP prefix list sequential number is displayed. This is the default behavior.

no ip prefix-list sequence-number

With this command, the IP prefix list sequential number is not displayed.

Showing ip prefix-list

show ip prefix-list

Display all IP prefix lists.

show ip prefix-list NAME

Show IP prefix list can be used with a prefix list name.

show ip prefix-list NAME seq NUM

Show IP prefix list can be used with a prefix list name and sequential number.

show ip prefix-list NAME A.B.C.D/M

If the command longer is used, all prefix lists with prefix lengths equal to or longer than the specified length will be displayed. If the command first match is used, the first prefix length match will be displayed.

show ip prefix-list NAME A.B.C.D/M longer

show ip prefix-list NAME A.B.C.D/M first-match

show ip prefix-list summary

show ip prefix-list summary NAME

show ip prefix-list detail

show ip prefix-list detail NAME

Clear counter of ip prefix-list

clear ip prefix-list [NAME [A.B.C.D/M]]

Clears the counters of all IP prefix lists. Clear IP Prefix List can be used with a specified NAME or NAME and prefix.

1.2.5 Route Maps

Route maps provide a means to both filter and/or apply actions to route, hence allowing policy to be applied to routes.

Route maps are an ordered list of route map entries. Each entry may specify up to four distinct sets of clauses:

Matching Conditions

A route-map entry may, optionally, specify one or more conditions which must be matched if the entry is to be considered further, as governed by the Match Policy. If a route-map entry does not explicitly specify any matching conditions, then it always matches.

Set Actions

A route-map entry may, optionally, specify one or more Set Actions to set or modify attributes of the route.

Matching Policy

This specifies the policy implied if the *Matching Conditions* are met or not met, and which actions of the route-map are to be taken, if any. The two possibilities are:

- *permit*: If the entry matches, then carry out the *Set Actions*. Then finish processing the route-map, permitting the route, unless an *Exit Policy* action indicates otherwise.
- *deny*: If the entry matches, then finish processing the route-map and deny the route (return *deny*).

The *Matching Policy* is specified as part of the command which defines the ordered entry in the route-map. See below.

Call Action

Call to another route-map, after any *Set Actions* have been carried out. If the route-map called returns *deny* then processing of the route-map finishes and the route is denied, regardless of the *Matching Policy* or the *Exit Policy*. If the called route-map returns *permit*, then *Matching Policy* and *Exit Policy* govern further behaviour, as normal.

Exit Policy

An entry may, optionally, specify an alternative *Exit Policy* to take if the entry matched, rather than the normal policy of exiting the route-map and permitting the route. The two possibilities are:

- *next*: Continue on with processing of the route-map entries.
- *goto N*: Jump ahead to the first route-map entry whose order in the route-map is $\geq N$. Jumping to a previous entry is not permitted.

The default action of a route-map, if no entries match, is to deny. I.e. a route-map essentially has as its last entry an empty *deny* entry, which matches all routes. To change this behaviour, one must specify an empty *permit* entry as the last entry in the route-map.

To summarise the above:

	Match	No Match
Permit	action	cont
Deny	deny	cont

action

- Apply *set* statements
- If *call* is present, call given route-map. If that returns a *deny*, finish processing and return *deny*.
- If *Exit Policy* is *next*, goto next route-map entry
- If *Exit Policy* is *goto*, goto first entry whose order in the list is \geq the given order.
- Finish processing the route-map and permit the route.

deny

The route is denied by the route-map (return *deny*).

cont

goto next route-map entry

show route-map [WORD]

Display data about each daemons knowledge of individual route-maps. If WORD is supplied narrow choice to that particular route-map.

clear route-map counter [WORD]

Clear counters that are being stored about the route-map utilization so that subsequent show commands will indicate since the last clear. If WORD is specified clear just that particular route-map's counters.

Route Map Command

route-map ROUTE-MAP-NAME (permit|deny) ORDER

Configure the *order*'th entry in *route-map-name* with Match Policy of either *permit* or *deny*.

Route Map Match Command

match ip address ACCESS_LIST

Matches the specified *access_list*

match ip address prefix-list PREFIX_LIST

Matches the specified *PREFIX_LIST*

match ip address prefix-len 0-32

Matches the specified *prefix-len*. This is a Zebra specific command.

match ipv6 address ACCESS_LIST

Matches the specified *access_list*

match ipv6 address prefix-list PREFIX_LIST

Matches the specified *PREFIX_LIST*

match ipv6 address prefix-len 0-128

Matches the specified *prefix-len*. This is a Zebra specific command.

match ip next-hop IPV4_ADDR

Matches the specified *ipv4_addr*.

match as-path AS_PATH

Matches the specified *as_path*.

match metric METRIC

Matches the specified *metric*.

match tag TAG

Matches the specified tag value associated with the route. This tag value can be in the range of (1-4294967295).

match local-preference METRIC

Matches the specified *local-preference*.

match community COMMUNITY_LIST

Matches the specified *community_list*

match peer IPV4_ADDR

This is a BGP specific match command. Matches the peer ip address if the neighbor was specified in this manner.

match peer IPV6_ADDR

This is a BGP specific match command. Matches the peer ipv6 address if the neighbor was specified in this manner.

match peer INTERFACE_NAME

This is a BGP specific match command. Matches the peer interface name specified if the neighbor was specified in this manner.

match source-protocol PROTOCOL_NAME

This is a ZEBRA specific match command. Matches the originating protocol specified.

match source-instance NUMBER

This is a ZEBRA specific match command. The number is a range from (0-255). Matches the originating protocols instance specified.

Route Map Set Command**set tag TAG**

Set a tag on the matched route. This tag value can be from (1-4294967295). Additionally if you have compiled with the `--enable-realms` configure option. Tag values from (1-255) are sent to the Linux kernel as a realm value. Then route policy can be applied. See the `tc` man page.

set ip next-hop IPV4_ADDRESS

Set the BGP nexthop address to the specified IPV4_ADDRESS. For both incoming and outgoing route-maps.

set ip next-hop peer-address

Set the BGP nexthop address to the address of the peer. For an incoming route-map this means the ip address of our peer is used. For an outgoing route-map this means the ip address of our self is used to establish the peering with our neighbor.

set ip next-hop unchanged

Set the route-map as unchanged. Pass the route-map through without changing it's value.

set ipv6 next-hop peer-address

Set the BGP nexthop address to the address of the peer. For an incoming route-map this means the ipv6 address of our peer is used. For an outgoing route-map this means the ip address of our self is used to establish the peering with our neighbor.

set ipv6 next-hop prefer-global

For Incoming and Import Route-maps if we receive a v6 global and v6 LL address for the route, then prefer to use the global address as the nexthop.

set ipv6 next-hop global IPV6_ADDRESS

Set the next-hop to the specified IPV6_ADDRESS for both incoming and outgoing route-maps.

set local-preference LOCAL_PREF

Set the BGP local preference to *local_pref*.

set weight WEIGHT

Set the route's weight.

set metric METRIC

Set the BGP attribute MED.

set as-path prepend AS_PATH

Set the BGP AS path to prepend.

set community COMMUNITY

Set the BGP community attribute.

set ipv6 next-hop local IPV6_ADDRESS

Set the BGP-4+ link local IPv6 nexthop address.

set origin ORIGIN <egg|igp|incomplete>

Set BGP route origin.

Route Map Call Command

call NAME

Call route-map *name*. If it returns deny, deny the route and finish processing the route-map.

Route Map Exit Action Command

on-match next

continue

Proceed on to the next entry in the route-map.

on-match goto N

continue N

Proceed processing the route-map at the first entry whose order is $\geq N$

Route Map Examples

A simple example of a route-map:

```
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 10
set local-preference 200
```

This means that if a route matches ip access-list number 10 it's local-preference value is set to 200.

See *Miscellaneous Configuration Examples* for examples of more sophisticated usage of route-maps, including of the call action.

1.2.6 System

System Logging

SoodarOS uses `systemd-journald` as main logging solution.

[no] debug service snmp

Enable logging for SNMP service. All SNMP logs appear in journald.

[no] debug service mender

Enable logging for mender update service. All mender logs appear in journald.

[no] debug service ntpd

Enable logging for NTP service. All NTP logs appear in journald.

[no] debug dplane fib

Enable data plane(VPP) FIB logs.

[no] debug dplane ikev2

Enable data plane(VPP) IKEv2 logs.

[no] debug dplane ipsec

Enable data plane(VPP) IKEv2 logs.

log rotate max-file-size SIZE

set SIZE as the limit of how large individual journal files may grow at most. When limit is reached, it rotates to next journal file.

log rotate max-files (1-1000)

control how many individual journal files to keep at most. Default is 100.

log rotate max-use SIZE

Control how much disk space the journal may use up at most. The SIZE is capped to 4G. After reaching the limit, it starts removing elder journal files.

[no] log rotate max-file-life (1-1000)

The maximum time(in days) to store entries in a single journal file before rotating to the next one.

[no] log rotate max-retention (1-1000)

The maximum time(in days) to store journal entries. This controls whether journal files containing entries older than the specified time span are deleted.

[no] log file [LEVEL]

If you want to enable log into a file, please enter command as in this example:

```
log file informational
```

If the optional second argument specifying the logging level is not present, the default logging level (typically debugging, but can be changed using the deprecated `log trap` command) will be used. The `no` form of the command disables logging to a file.

[no] log syslog [LEVEL]

Enable logging output to syslog. If the optional second argument specifying the logging level is not present, the default logging level (typically debugging, but can be changed using the deprecated `log trap` command) will be used. The `no` form of the command disables logging to syslog.

[no] log syslog A.B.C.D [port (100-65535)] [<udp|tcp|loki>]

Define a remote host to send syslogs. make sure that `log syslog` is enabled to make this command work. Default port is `udp 514` and for `loki` it is `3000`.

[no] log monitor [LEVEL]

Enable logging output to terminal shell. By default, monitor logging is enabled at the informational level, but this command can be used to change the monitor logging level. If the optional second argument specifying the logging level is not present, the default logging level (typically informational) will be used. The `no` form of the command disables logging to terminal monitors.

[no] log facility [FACILITY]

This command changes the facility used in syslog messages. The default facility is `daemon`. The `no` form of the command resets the facility to the default `daemon` facility.

[no] log record-priority

To include the severity in all messages logged to a file. use the `log record-priority` global configuration command. To disable this option, use the `no` form of the command. By default, the severity level is not included in logged messages.

[no] log timestamp precision [(0-6)]

This command sets the precision of log message timestamps to the given number of digits after the decimal point. Currently, the value must be in the range 0 to 6 (i.e. the maximum precision is microseconds). To restore the default behavior (1-second accuracy), use the `no` form of the command, or set the precision explicitly to 0.

```
log timestamp precision 3
```

In this example, the precision is set to provide timestamps with millisecond accuracy.

[no] log commands

This command enables the logging of all commands typed by a user to all enabled log destinations. The note that logging includes full command lines, including passwords.

show log all [follow]

Show all journals logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log mender [follow]

Show mender update service logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log ssh [follow]

Show SSH service logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log soolog [follow]

Show Soodar service logs. We are using *vector* for logging. If `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log snmpd [follow]

Show SNMP service logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log ntpd [follow]

Show NTP service logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log vpp [follow]

Show VPP service(data plane) logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log frr [follow]

Show FRR service(control plane) logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

show log kernel [follow]

Show kernel and boot logs. if `follow` mode is enabled, it follows the updates.

System update

SoodarOS uses mender as its system update solution. It supports both online and offline update and in case of failure, it can rollback to previous version

Online update

Update system from a server. Disabled by default. When online update is enabled, the system automatically check the server for available updates and install if any is present.

Configuration

system update enable

Enable online update

no system update enable

Disable online update

system update server-url WORD

Set update server's URL

Note: Update server address, should be a URL and an IP address can't be set

system update update-poll-interval (5-2147483647)

Check for update interval in seconds

system update inventory-poll-interval (5-2147483647)

Send system inventory in intervals. Unit is in seconds

Example:

```
soodar(config)# system update enable
soodar(config)# system update server-url https://update.soodar.ir
soodar(config)# system update update-poll-interval 300
soodar(config)# system update inventory-poll-interval 400
```

Offline update

Update system from a removable storage. The procedure to offline update is simple. One need to:

1. Install an update
2. Reboot
3. Commit the update(to make it persistent) or rollback the update(in case of failure. just reboot without commit to rollback)

Note: To use offline update, online update should be disabled

Configuration

system update offline list

List available updates on removable storage

Example:

```
n1(config)# system update offline list
 1  rls-20
 2  rls-21
 3  rls-21.1
```

system update offline install ARTIFACT

Install update from removable storage. ARTIFACT is the relative path of update file from removable storage root, without .mender postfix

system update offline commit

Commit latest installed update.

Warning: During system's booting, no removable storage should be plugged to router device or else boot will fail.

System backup and restore

The router is equipped with a set of backup/restore tools. currently only *startup config* could be backed up. The backup files could be stored in three ways:

1. To remote host and via SSH
2. To local storage
3. To removable storage

Backup and restore via SSH

Commands

system config backup ssh HOST USER PATH

Backup current startup config to a remote host. HOST is IP address or host name of desired destination USER is remote host user that SSH tunnel will be made to. And PATH is address to save file

Examples:

```
soodar(config)# ip host bckup-server 192.168.1.123
soodar(config)# system config backup ssh bckup-server admin ~/backups/n1-edge
soodar(config)# system config backup ssh 10.12.12.1 sysadmin /var/router-backups/
↪test_bkp
```

system config backup list ssh HOST USER PATH

List available backup files on remote host. PATH is the remote destination *directory* that backups are stored

Example:

```
soodar(config)# system config backup list ssh bckup-server admin ~/backups

Tags in provided remote path:
 1  -rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin    0 Mar 17 10:33 n1-edge
 1  -rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin    0 Mar 16 19:52 n3
```

system config restore ssh HOST USER PATH

Example:

```
soodar(config)# system config backup restore ssh 10.12.12.1 sysadmin /var/router-
↪backups/test_bkp
```

Backup and restore to and from removable storage

Commands

system config backup removable-storage NAME

Backup current startup config to the removable storage. NAME is desired backup's name.

Examples:

```
soodar(config)# system config backup removable-storage before-a-big-change
```

system config backup list removable-storage

List available backup files on removable storage.

Example:

```
soodar(config)# system config backup list removable-storage
```

Tags in provided remote path:

```
1 -rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin 0 Mar 17 10:51 before-a-big-change
```

system config restore removable-storage NAME

Backup and restore to and from local

Commands

system config backup local NAME

Backup current startup config to the local storage. NAME is desired backup's name.

Examples:

```
soodar(config)# system config backup local before-a-big-change
```

system config backup list local

List available backup files on local storage.

Example:

```
soodar(config)# system config backup list local
```

Tags in provided remote path:

```
1 -rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin 0 Mar 17 10:51 before-a-big-change
```

system config restore local NAME

Prometheus Monitoring

Soodar OS supports both SNMP and Prometheus for monitoring purposes. Users can enable prometheus monitoring by running *soomon* service on router. After running and enabling *soomon* service, Router can provide metrics on port 9200.

system service enable soomon

Start *soomon* service to provide prometheus monitoring.

Note: Currently *soomon* only works on port 9200. This behaviour could change in future.

System Services

To achieve the best performance on system, there are services running in background for accomplishing tasks. These services include:

- NTP: Network Time Protocol service.
- Mender: System update service.
- Solog: Remote and local syslog service.
- SNMPD: SNMP Services
- VPP: Router service. Restarting this service is like restarting router.
- Soomon: Soodar prometheus monitoring service.

show system service status SERVICE

Show service status based on output of `systemd`

system service restart SERVICE

Restart a service. If service is not running, start the service

1.2.7 SNMP

SNMP is a widely implemented feature for collecting network information from router and/or host. FRR itself does not support SNMP agent (server daemon) functionality but is able to connect to a SNMP agent using the the AgentX protocol (RFC 2741) and make the routing protocol MIBs available through it.

agentx

Start SNMP Daemon and AgentX on system

no agentx

Stop SNMP Daemon and AgentX on system

SNMP Users

In order to access the SNMP MIBs, one or more users should be available. currently only SNMPv3 is supported.

snmp-server user USER auth <md5|sha> PASSWORD [priv des56 PRIV]

create a user named USER with authNoPriv security level and as ROUser. the authentication protocol and password is provided by user. if *priv* is provided, a user named USER with authPriv security level and as ROUser is created.

Note: Password length can't be lesser than 8 characters.

Example:

```
soodar(config)# snmp-server user normal-user auth sha 12345678
soodar(config)# snmp-server user priv-user auth sha 12345678 priv des56 87654321
```

1.2.8 NTP

Network Time Protocol(NTP) is a well-known widely used protocol to synchronize the time of device over the internet. Using *systemd-timesyncd*, SoodarOS can be a NTP client.

Setting up NTP

Setting up NTP client is just as simple as providing one(or more) NTP server

ntp server SERVER

Add a new NTP server. SERVER is its address.

no ntp server SERVER

Remove an existing NTP server from list.

Showing NTP status

You can see current NTP server status by issuing *show ntp server status* command

show ntp server status

Print current server information.

Example:

```
soodar(config)# do show ntp server status
    Server: 37.156.28.13 (ir.pool.ntp.org)
    Poll interval: 1min 4s (min: 32s; max 34min 8s)
    Leap: normal
    Version: 4
    Stratum: 2
    Reference: C21BDE05
    Precision: 1us (-24)
    Root distance: 83.274ms (max: 5s)
    Offset: +17.876ms
    Delay: 37.284ms
```

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```
Jitter: 0
Packet count: 1
Frequency: +69.827ppm
```

Manual clock

If you have no/restricted internet connection, you can disable NTP and set date manually.

no ntp

Disable NTP service and remove all its configurations(servers)

Note: NTP service is enabled by default. You should explicitly disable it. To reenale it, just set up NTP and add a server

clock set TIME (1-12) (1-31) (2000-4192)

Set clock. TIME is current time in hh:mm:ss format.

1.2.9 IPv6 Support

SoodarOS fully supports IPv6 routing. As described so far, SoodarOS supports RIPng, OSPFv3, and BGP-4+. You can give IPv6 addresses to an interface and configure static IPv6 routing information. SoodarOS IPv6 also provides automatic address configuration via a feature called `address auto configuration`. To do it, the router must send router advertisement messages to the all nodes that exist on the network.

Previous versions of SoodarOS could be built without IPv6 support. This is no longer possible.

Enable IPv6

To use IPv6 features, first it's needed to be enabled on interface. There are 2 ways to enable IPv6 on an interface: #. Issue `ipv6 enable` command #. Add an IPv6 address

ipv6 enable

Enable IPv6 on the interface

Warning: Note that IPv6 can't be enabled on virtual interfaces(like *tunnels* and *loopbacks*).

Note: Although tunnels can't have IPv6 addresses, but they can be passed through IPv6 network(source and destination can be IPv6).

Router Advertisement

no ipv6 nd suppress-ra

Send router advertisement messages.

ipv6 nd suppress-ra

Don't send router advertisement messages.

ipv6 nd prefix ipv6prefix [valid-lifetime] [preferred-lifetime] [off-link] [no-autoconfig] [router-address]

Configuring the IPv6 prefix to include in router advertisements. Several prefix specific optional parameters and flags may follow:

- **valid-lifetime**: the length of time in seconds during what the prefix is valid for the purpose of on-link determination. Value **infinite** represents infinity (i.e. a value of all one bits (0xffffffff)). Range: (0-4294967295) Default: 2592000
- **preferred-lifetime**: the length of time in seconds during what addresses generated from the prefix remain preferred. Value **infinite** represents infinity. Range: (0-4294967295) Default: 604800
- **off-link**: indicates that advertisement makes no statement about on-link or off-link properties of the prefix. Default: not set, i.e. this prefix can be used for on-link determination.
- **no-autoconfig**: indicates to hosts on the local link that the specified prefix cannot be used for IPv6 autoconfiguration.

Default: not set, i.e. prefix can be used for autoconfiguration.

- **router-address**: indicates to hosts on the local link that the specified prefix contains a complete IP address by setting R flag.

Default: not set, i.e. hosts do not assume a complete IP address is placed.

[no] ipv6 nd ra-interval [(1-1800)]

The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited multicast router advertisements from the interface, in seconds. Default: 600

[no] ipv6 nd ra-interval [msec (70-1800000)]

The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited multicast router advertisements from the interface, in milliseconds. Default: 600000

[no] ipv6 nd ra-lifetime [(0-9000)]

The value to be placed in the Router Lifetime field of router advertisements sent from the interface, in seconds. Indicates the usefulness of the router as a default router on this interface. Setting the value to zero indicates that the router should not be considered a default router on this interface. Must be either zero or between value specified with **ipv6 nd ra-interval** (or default) and 9000 seconds. Default: 1800

[no] ipv6 nd reachable-time [(1-3600000)]

The value to be placed in the Reachable Time field in the Router Advertisement messages sent by the router, in milliseconds. The configured time enables the router to detect unavailable neighbors. The value zero means unspecified (by this router). Default: 0

[no] ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

Set/unset flag in IPv6 router advertisements which indicates to hosts that they should use managed (stateful) protocol for addresses autoconfiguration in addition to any addresses autoconfigured using stateless address autoconfiguration. Default: not set

[no] ipv6 nd other-config-flag

Set/unset flag in IPv6 router advertisements which indicates to hosts that they should use administered (stateful) protocol to obtain autoconfiguration information other than addresses. Default: not set

[no] ipv6 nd home-agent-config-flag

Set/unset flag in IPv6 router advertisements which indicates to hosts that the router acts as a Home Agent and includes a Home Agent Option. Default: not set

[no] ipv6 nd home-agent-preference [(0-65535)]

The value to be placed in Home Agent Option, when Home Agent config flag is set, which indicates to hosts Home Agent preference. The default value of 0 stands for the lowest preference possible. Default: 0

[no] ipv6 nd home-agent-lifetime [(0-65520)]

The value to be placed in Home Agent Option, when Home Agent config flag is set, which indicates to hosts Home Agent Lifetime. The default value of 0 means to place the current Router Lifetime value.

Default: 0

[no] ipv6 nd adv-interval-option

Include an Advertisement Interval option which indicates to hosts the maximum time, in milliseconds, between successive unsolicited Router Advertisements. Default: not set

[no] ipv6 nd router-preference [(high|medium|low)]

Set default router preference in IPv6 router advertisements per RFC4191. Default: medium

[no] ipv6 nd mtu [(1-65535)]

Include an MTU (type 5) option in each RA packet to assist the attached hosts in proper interface configuration. The announced value is not verified to be consistent with router interface MTU.

Default: don't advertise any MTU option.

[no] ipv6 nd rdns ipv6address [lifetime]

Recursive DNS server address to advertise using the RDNSS (type 25) option described in RFC8106. Can be specified more than once to advertise multiple addresses. Note that hosts may choose to limit the number of RDNSS addresses to track.

Optional parameter:

- **lifetime**: the maximum time in seconds over which the specified address may be used for domain name resolution. Value **infinite** represents infinity (i.e. a value of all one bits (0xffffffff)). A value of 0 indicates that the address must no longer be used. Range: (0-4294967295) Default: 3 * ra-interval

Default: do not emit RDNSS option

[no] ipv6 nd dnssl domain-name-suffix [lifetime]

Advertise DNS search list using the DNSSL (type 31) option described in RFC8106. Specify more than once to advertise multiple domain name suffixes. Host implementations may limit the number of honored search list entries.

Optional parameter:

- **lifetime**: the maximum time in seconds over which the specified domain suffix may be used in the course of name resolution. Value **infinite** represents infinity (i.e. a value of all one bits (0xffffffff)). A value of 0 indicates that the name suffix must no longer be used. Range: (0-4294967295) Default: 3 * ra-interval

Default: do not emit DNSSL option

Router Advertisement Configuration Example

A small example:

```
interface ge0
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 address 2001:1::1/64
  no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
  ipv6 nd prefix 2001:1::/64
```

See also:

- [RFC 2462](#) (IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration)
- [RFC 4861](#) (Neighbor Discovery for IP Version 6 (IPv6))
- [RFC 6275](#) (Mobility Support in IPv6)
- [RFC 4191](#) (Default Router Preferences and More-Specific Routes)
- [RFC 8106](#) (IPv6 Router Advertisement Options for DNS Configuration)

1.2.10 IPFIX

Internet Protocol Flow Information Export (IPFIX) is an IETF protocol, as well as the name of the IETF working group defining the protocol. It was created based on the need for a common, universal standard of export for Internet Protocol flow information from routers, probes and other devices that are used by mediation systems, accounting/billing systems and network management systems to facilitate services such as measurement, accounting and billing. The IPFIX standard defines how IP flow information is to be formatted and transferred from an exporter to a collector.

IPFIX flow exporter

IPFIX exporter information is configured and saved as `flow exporter`

Commands

`flow exporter`

Enter flow exporter configuration mode

`destination A.B.C.D`

Set IPFIX flow collector IPv4 address

`source A.B.C.D`

Set IPFIX flow packets source. This address should be valid on router.

`transport udp (1-65535)`

Define destination port

IPFIX flow monitor

IPFIX flow definitions

Commands

flow monitor

Enter flow monitor configuration mode

cache timeout active (1-604800)

Set active flow cache timeout in seconds

cache timeout inactive (1-604800)

Set inactive flow cache timeout in seconds

record netflow <ipv4|ipv6> prefix-port

Start recording flows information containing 5-tuple of source address, destination address, protocol, source port and destination port

no record netflow <ipv4|ipv6> prefix-port

stop recording flows information

ip flow monitor output

Apply flow monitor on an interface output

no ip flow monitor output

Remove flow monitor on an interface output

Setup IPFIX

To setup IPFIX, one needs to do three things:

1. Define flow exporter
2. Define flow monitor
3. Apply monitor on 1 or more interfaces to collect data

Example configuration

```
soodar(config)# interface ge3
soodar(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.10/24
soodar(config-if)# flow exporter
soodar(config-flow-exporter)# destination 192.168.1.20
soodar(config-flow-exporter)# source 192.168.1.10
soodar(config-flow-exporter)# transport udp 15200
soodar(config-flow-exporter)# flow monitor
soodar(config-flow-monitor)# cache timeout active 1800
soodar(config-flow-monitor)# cache timeout inactive 15
soodar(config-flow-monitor)# record netflow ipv4 prefix-port
soodar(config-flow-monitor)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# ip flow monitor output
```

1.3 Protocols

1.3.1 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) stands for Bidirectional Forwarding Detection and it is described and extended by the following RFCs:

- [RFC 5880](#)
- [RFC 5881](#)
- [RFC 5883](#)

BFDd Commands

bfd

Opens the BFD daemon configuration node.

```
peer <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X> [{multihop|local-address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>|interface IFNAME|vrf NAME}]
```

Creates and configures a new BFD peer to listen and talk to.

multihop tells the BFD daemon that we should expect packets with TTL less than 254 (because it will take more than one hop) and to listen on the multihop port (4784). When using multi-hop mode *echo-mode* will not work (see [RFC 5883](#) section 3).

local-address provides a local address that we should bind our peer listener to and the address we should use to send the packets. This option is mandatory for IPv6.

interface selects which interface we should use.

vrf selects which domain we want to use.

```
no peer <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>$peer [{multihop|local-address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>$local|interface IFNAME$ifname|vrf NAME$vrf_name}]
```

Stops and removes the selected peer.

```
show bfd [vrf NAME] peers [json]
```

Show all configured BFD peers information and current status.

```
show bfd [vrf NAME$vrf_name] peer <WORD$label|<A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>$peer [{multihop|local-address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>$local|interface IFNAME$ifname}]> [json]
```

Show status for a specific BFD peer.

Peer Configurations

detect-multiplier (2-255)

Configures the detection multiplier to determine packet loss. The remote transmission interval will be multiplied by this value to determine the connection loss detection timer. The default value is 3.

Example: when the local system has *detect-multiplier 3* and the remote system has *transmission interval 300*, the local system will detect failures only after 900 milliseconds without receiving packets.

receive-interval (10-60000)

Configures the minimum interval that this system is capable of receiving control packets. The default value is 300 milliseconds.

transmit-interval (10-60000)

The minimum transmission interval (less jitter) that this system wants to use to send BFD control packets.

echo-interval (10-60000)

Configures the minimal echo receive transmission interval that this system is capable of handling.

[no] echo-mode

Enables or disables the echo transmission mode. This mode is disabled by default.

It is recommended that the transmission interval of control packets to be increased after enabling echo-mode to reduce bandwidth usage. For example: *transmission-interval 2000*.

Echo mode is not supported on multi-hop setups (see [RFC 5883](#) section 3).

[no] shutdown

Enables or disables the peer. When the peer is disabled an 'administrative down' message is sent to the remote peer.

label WORD

Labels a peer with the provided word. This word can be referenced later on other daemons to refer to a specific peer.

BGP BFD Configuration

The following commands are available inside the BGP configuration node.

neighbor <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X|WORD> bfd

Listen for BFD events registered on the same target as this BGP neighbor. When BFD peer goes down it immediately asks BGP to shutdown the connection with its neighbor and, when it goes back up, notify BGP to try to connect to it.

no neighbor <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X|WORD> bfd

Removes any notification registration for this neighbor.

neighbor <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X|WORD> bfd check-control-plane-failure

Allow to write CBIT independence in BFD outgoing packets. Also allow to read both C-BIT value of BFD and lookup BGP peer status. This command is useful when a BFD down event is caught, while the BGP peer requested that local BGP keeps the remote BGP entries as staled if such issue is detected. This is the case when graceful restart is enabled, and it is wished to ignore the BD event while waiting for the remote router to restart.

no neighbor <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X|WORD> bfd check-control-plane-failure

Disallow to write CBIT independence in BFD outgoing packets. Also disallow to ignore BFD down notification. This is the default behaviour.

OSPF BFD Configuration

The following commands are available inside the interface configuration node.

ip ospf bfd

Listen for BFD events on peers created on the interface. Every time a new neighbor is found a BFD peer is created to monitor the link status for fast convergence.

no ip ospf bfd

Removes any notification registration for this interface peers.

OSPF6 BFD Configuration

The following commands are available inside the interface configuration node.

ipv6 ospf6 bfd

Listen for BFD events on peers created on the interface. Every time a new neighbor is found a BFD peer is created to monitor the link status for fast convergence.

no ipv6 ospf6 bfd

Removes any notification registration for this interface peers.

Configuration

Before applying bfdd rules to integrated daemons (like BGPd), we must create the corresponding peers inside the bfd configuration node.

Here is an example of BFD configuration:

```
bfd
peer 192.168.0.1
  label home-peer
  no shutdown
!
!
router bgp 65530
neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 65531
neighbor 192.168.0.1 bfd
neighbor 192.168.0.2 remote-as 65530
neighbor 192.168.0.2 bfd
neighbor 192.168.0.3 remote-as 65532
neighbor 192.168.0.3 bfd
!
```

Peers can be identified by its address (use `multihop` when you need to specify a multi hop peer) or can be specified manually by a label.

Here are the available peer configurations:

```
bfd

! configure a peer on an specific interface
peer 192.168.0.1 interface ge0
  no shutdown
```

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```
!  
  
! configure a multihop peer  
peer 192.168.0.2 multihop local-address 192.168.0.3  
  shutdown  
!  
  
! configure a peer in a different vrf  
peer 192.168.0.3 vrf vrf-foo  
  shutdown  
!  
  
! configure a peer with every option possible  
peer 192.168.0.4  
  label peer-label  
  detect-multiplier 50  
  receive-interval 60000  
  transmit-interval 3000  
  shutdown  
!  
  
! configure a peer on an interface from a separate vrf  
peer 192.168.0.5 interface ge1 vrf vrf2  
  no shutdown  
!  
  
! remove a peer  
no peer 192.168.0.3 vrf vrf-foo
```

Status

You can inspect the current BFD peer status with the following commands:

```
soodar# show bfd peers  
BFD Peers:  
  peer 192.168.0.1  
    ID: 1  
    Remote ID: 1  
    Status: up  
    Uptime: 1 minute(s), 51 second(s)  
    Diagnostics: ok  
    Remote diagnostics: ok  
    Local timers:  
      Receive interval: 300ms  
      Transmission interval: 300ms  
      Echo transmission interval: disabled  
    Remote timers:  
      Receive interval: 300ms  
      Transmission interval: 300ms  
      Echo transmission interval: 50ms
```

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```

peer 192.168.1.1
  label: router3-peer
  ID: 2
  Remote ID: 2
  Status: up
  Uptime: 1 minute(s), 53 second(s)
  Diagnostics: ok
  Remote diagnostics: ok
  Local timers:
    Receive interval: 300ms
    Transmission interval: 300ms
    Echo transmission interval: disabled
  Remote timers:
    Receive interval: 300ms
    Transmission interval: 300ms
    Echo transmission interval: 50ms

soodar# show bfd peer 192.168.1.1
BFD Peer:
  peer 192.168.1.1
    label: router3-peer
    ID: 2
    Remote ID: 2
    Status: up
    Uptime: 3 minute(s), 4 second(s)
    Diagnostics: ok
    Remote diagnostics: ok
    Local timers:
      Receive interval: 300ms
      Transmission interval: 300ms
      Echo transmission interval: disabled
    Remote timers:
      Receive interval: 300ms
      Transmission interval: 300ms
      Echo transmission interval: 50ms

soodar# show bfd peer 192.168.0.1 json
{"multihop":false,"peer":"192.168.0.1","id":1,"remote-id":1,"status":"up","uptime":161,
↪ "diagnostic":"ok","remote-diagnostic":"ok","receive-interval":300,"transmit-interval
↪ ":300,"echo-interval":50,"remote-receive-interval":300,"remote-transmit-interval":300,
↪ "remote-echo-interval":50}

```

You can also inspect peer session counters with the following commands:

```

soodar# show bfd peers counters
BFD Peers:
  peer 192.168.2.1 interface ge2
    Control packet input: 28 packets
    Control packet output: 28 packets
    Echo packet input: 0 packets
    Echo packet output: 0 packets
    Session up events: 1

```

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```

Session down events: 0
Zebra notifications: 2

peer 192.168.0.1
Control packet input: 54 packets
Control packet output: 103 packets
Echo packet input: 965 packets
Echo packet output: 966 packets
Session up events: 1
Session down events: 0
Zebra notifications: 4

soodar# show bfd peer 192.168.0.1 counters
peer 192.168.0.1
Control packet input: 126 packets
Control packet output: 247 packets
Echo packet input: 2409 packets
Echo packet output: 2410 packets
Session up events: 1
Session down events: 0
Zebra notifications: 4

soodar# show bfd peer 192.168.0.1 counters json
{"multihop":false,"peer":"192.168.0.1","control-packet-input":348,"control-packet-output
↵":685,"echo-packet-input":6815,"echo-packet-output":6816,"session-up":1,"session-down
↵":0,"zebra-notifications":4}

```

1.3.2 BGP

BGP stands for Border Gateway Protocol. The latest BGP version is 4. BGP-4 is one of the Exterior Gateway Protocols and the de facto standard interdomain routing protocol. BGP-4 is described in [RFC 1771](#) and updated by [RFC 4271](#). [RFC 2858](#) adds multiprotocol support to BGP-4.

Basic Concepts

Autonomous Systems

From [RFC 1930](#):

An AS is a connected group of one or more IP prefixes run by one or more network operators which has a SINGLE and CLEARLY DEFINED routing policy.

Each AS has an identifying number associated with it called an ASN (Autonomous System Number). This is a two octet value ranging in value from 1 to 65535. The AS numbers 64512 through 65535 are defined as private AS numbers. Private AS numbers must not be advertised on the global Internet.

The ASN is one of the essential elements of BGP. BGP is a distance vector routing protocol, and the AS-Path framework provides distance vector metric and loop detection to BGP.

See also:

[RFC 1930](#)

Address Families

Multiprotocol extensions enable BGP to carry routing information for multiple network layer protocols. BGP supports an Address Family Identifier (AFI) for IPv4 and IPv6. Support is also provided for multiple sets of per-AFI information via the BGP Subsequent Address Family Identifier (SAFI). FRR supports SAFIs for unicast information, labeled information ([RFC 3107](#) and [RFC 8277](#)), and Layer 3 VPN information ([RFC 4364](#) and [RFC 4659](#)).

Route Selection

The route selection process used by FRR's BGP implementation uses the following decision criterion, starting at the top of the list and going towards the bottom until one of the factors can be used.

1. **Weight check**

Prefer higher local weight routes to lower routes.

2. **Local preference check**

Prefer higher local preference routes to lower.

3. **Local route check**

Prefer local routes (statics, aggregates, redistributed) to received routes.

4. **AS path length check**

Prefer shortest hop-count AS_PATHs.

5. **Origin check**

Prefer the lowest origin type route. That is, prefer IGP origin routes to EGP, to Incomplete routes.

6. **MED check**

Where routes with a MED were received from the same AS, prefer the route with the lowest MED. *Multi-Exit Discriminator*.

7. **External check**

Prefer the route received from an external, eBGP peer over routes received from other types of peers.

8. **IGP cost check**

Prefer the route with the lower IGP cost.

9. **Multi-path check**

If multi-pathing is enabled, then check whether the routes not yet distinguished in preference may be considered equal. If `bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax` is set, all such routes are considered equal, otherwise routes received via iBGP with identical AS_PATHs or routes received from eBGP neighbours in the same AS are considered equal.

10. **Already-selected external check**

Where both routes were received from eBGP peers, then prefer the route which is already selected. Note that this check is not applied if `bgp bestpath compare-routerid` is configured. This check can prevent some cases of oscillation.

11. **Router-ID check**

Prefer the route with the lowest *router-ID*. If the route has an *ORIGINATOR_ID* attribute, through iBGP reflection, then that router ID is used, otherwise the *router-ID* of the peer the route was received from is used.

12. Cluster-List length check

The route with the shortest cluster-list length is used. The cluster-list reflects the iBGP reflection path the route has taken.

13. Peer address

Prefer the route received from the peer with the higher transport layer address, as a last-resort tie-breaker.

Capability Negotiation

When adding IPv6 routing information exchange feature to BGP. There were some proposals. IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) IDR (Inter Domain Routing) adopted a proposal called Multiprotocol Extension for BGP. The specification is described in [RFC 2283](#). The protocol does not define new protocols. It defines new attributes to existing BGP. When it is used exchanging IPv6 routing information it is called BGP-4+. When it is used for exchanging multicast routing information it is called MBGP.

bgpd supports Multiprotocol Extension for BGP. So if a remote peer supports the protocol, *bgpd* can exchange IPv6 and/or multicast routing information.

Traditional BGP did not have the feature to detect a remote peer's capabilities, e.g. whether it can handle prefix types other than IPv4 unicast routes. This was a big problem using Multiprotocol Extension for BGP in an operational network. [RFC 2842](#) adopted a feature called Capability Negotiation. *bgpd* use this Capability Negotiation to detect the remote peer's capabilities. If a peer is only configured as an IPv4 unicast neighbor, *bgpd* does not send these Capability Negotiation packets (at least not unless other optional BGP features require capability negotiation).

By default, FRR will bring up peering with minimal common capability for the both sides. For example, if the local router has unicast and multicast capabilities and the remote router only has unicast capability the local router will establish the connection with unicast only capability. When there are no common capabilities, FRR sends Unsupported Capability error and then resets the connection.

BGP Router Configuration

ASN and Router ID

First of all you must configure BGP router with the `router bgp ASN` command. The AS number is an identifier for the autonomous system. The BGP protocol uses the AS number for detecting whether the BGP connection is internal or external.

router bgp ASN

Enable a BGP protocol process with the specified ASN. After this statement you can input any *BGP Commands*.

no router bgp ASN

Destroy a BGP protocol process with the specified ASN.

bgp router-id A.B.C.D

This command specifies the router-ID. If *bgpd* connects to *zebra* it gets interface and address information. In that case default router ID value is selected as the largest IP Address of the interfaces. When *router zebra* is not enabled *bgpd* can't get interface information so *router-id* is set to 0.0.0.0. So please set router-id by hand.

Multiple Autonomous Systems

FRR's BGP implementation is capable of running multiple autonomous systems at once. Each configured AS corresponds to a zebra-vrf. In the past, to get the same functionality the network administrator had to run a new *bgpd* process; using VRFs allows multiple autonomous systems to be handled in a single process.

When using multiple autonomous systems, all router config blocks after the first one must specify a VRF to be the target of BGP's route selection. This VRF must be unique within respect to all other VRFs being used for the same purpose, i.e. two different autonomous systems cannot use the same VRF. However, the same AS can be used with different VRFs.

Note: The separated nature of VRFs makes it possible to peer a single *bgpd* process to itself, on one machine. Note that this can be done fully within BGP without a corresponding VRF in the kernel or Zebra, which enables some practical use cases such as *route reflectors* and route servers.

Configuration of additional autonomous systems, or of a router that targets a specific VRF, is accomplished with the following command:

router bgp ASN vrf VRFNAME

VRFNAME is matched against VRFs configured in the kernel. When *vrf VRFNAME* is not specified, the BGP protocol process belongs to the default VRF.

An example configuration with multiple autonomous systems might look like this:

```
router bgp 1
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 20
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 remote-as 30
  !
router bgp 2 vrf blue
  neighbor 10.0.0.3 remote-as 40
  neighbor 10.0.0.4 remote-as 50
  !
router bgp 3 vrf red
  neighbor 10.0.0.5 remote-as 60
  neighbor 10.0.0.6 remote-as 70
...
```

See also:

[bgp-vrf-route-leaking](#)

See also:

[zebra-vrf](#)

Views

In addition to supporting multiple autonomous systems, FRR's BGP implementation also supports *views*.

BGP views are almost the same as normal BGP processes, except that routes selected by BGP are not installed into the kernel routing table. Each BGP view provides an independent set of routing information which is only distributed via BGP. Multiple views can be supported, and BGP view information is always independent from other routing protocols and Zebra/kernel routes. BGP views use the core instance (i.e., default VRF) for communication with peers.

router bgp AS-NUMBER view NAME

Make a new BGP view. You can use an arbitrary word for the *NAME*. Routes selected by the view are not installed into the kernel routing table.

With this command, you can setup Route Server like below.

```
!  
router bgp 1 view 1  
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 2  
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 remote-as 3  
!  
router bgp 2 view 2  
  neighbor 10.0.0.3 remote-as 4  
  neighbor 10.0.0.4 remote-as 5
```

show [ip] bgp view NAME

Display the routing table of BGP view *NAME*.

Route Selection

bgp bestpath as-path confed

This command specifies that the length of confederation path sets and sequences should be taken into account during the BGP best path decision process.

bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax

This command specifies that BGP decision process should consider paths of equal *AS_PATH* length candidates for multipath computation. Without the knob, the entire *AS_PATH* must match for multipath computation.

bgp bestpath compare-routerid

Ensure that when comparing routes where both are equal on most metrics, including local-pref, *AS_PATH* length, IGP cost, MED, that the tie is broken based on router-ID.

If this option is enabled, then the already-selected check, where already selected eBGP routes are preferred, is skipped.

If a route has an *ORIGINATOR_ID* attribute because it has been reflected, that *ORIGINATOR_ID* will be used. Otherwise, the router-ID of the peer the route was received from will be used.

The advantage of this is that the route-selection (at this point) will be more deterministic. The disadvantage is that a few or even one lowest-ID router may attract all traffic to otherwise-equal paths because of this check. It may increase the possibility of MED or IGP oscillation, unless other measures were taken to avoid these. The exact behaviour will be sensitive to the iBGP and reflection topology.

Administrative Distance Metrics

distance bgp (1-255) (1-255) (1-255)

This command change distance value of BGP. The arguments are the distance values for for external routes, internal routes and local routes respectively.

distance (1-255) A.B.C.D/M

distance (1-255) A.B.C.D/M WORD

Sets the administrative distance for a particular route.

Require policy on EBGP

[no] `bgp ebgp-requires-policy`

This command requires incoming and outgoing filters to be applied for eBGP sessions. Without the incoming filter, no routes will be accepted. Without the outgoing filter, no routes will be announced.

Route Flap Dampening

`bgp dampening (1-45) (1-20000) (1-20000) (1-255)`

This command enables BGP route-flap dampening and specifies dampening parameters.

half-life

Half-life time for the penalty

reuse-threshold

Value to start reusing a route

suppress-threshold

Value to start suppressing a route

max-suppress

Maximum duration to suppress a stable route

The route-flap damping algorithm is compatible with [RFC 2439](#). The use of this command is not recommended nowadays.

At the moment, route-flap dampening is not working per VRF and is working only for IPv4 unicast and multicast.

See also:

<https://www.ripe.net/publications/docs/ripe-378>

Multi-Exit Discriminator

The BGP MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) attribute has properties which can cause subtle convergence problems in BGP. These properties and problems have proven to be hard to understand, at least historically, and may still not be widely understood. The following attempts to collect together and present what is known about MED, to help operators and FRR users in designing and configuring their networks.

The BGP MED attribute is intended to allow one AS to indicate its preferences for its ingress points to another AS. The MED attribute will not be propagated on to another AS by the receiving AS - it is 'non-transitive' in the BGP sense.

E.g., if AS X and AS Y have 2 different BGP peering points, then AS X might set a MED of 100 on routes advertised at one and a MED of 200 at the other. When AS Y selects between otherwise equal routes to or via AS X, AS Y should prefer to take the path via the lower MED peering of 100 with AS X. Setting the MED allows an AS to influence the routing taken to it within another, neighbouring AS.

In this use of MED it is not really meaningful to compare the MED value on routes where the next AS on the paths differs. E.g., if AS Y also had a route for some destination via AS Z in addition to the routes from AS X, and AS Z had also set a MED, it wouldn't make sense for AS Y to compare AS Z's MED values to those of AS X. The MED values have been set by different administrators, with different frames of reference.

The default behaviour of BGP therefore is to not compare MED values across routes received from different neighbouring ASes. In FRR this is done by comparing the neighbouring, left-most AS in the received AS_PATHs of the routes and only comparing MED if those are the same.

Unfortunately, this behaviour of MED, of sometimes being compared across routes and sometimes not, depending on the properties of those other routes, means MED can cause the order of preference over all the routes to be undefined.

That is, given routes A, B, and C, if A is preferred to B, and B is preferred to C, then a well-defined order should mean the preference is transitive (in the sense of orders¹) and that A would be preferred to C.

However, when MED is involved this need not be the case. With MED it is possible that C is actually preferred over A. So A is preferred to B, B is preferred to C, but C is preferred to A. This can be true even where BGP defines a deterministic ‘most preferred’ route out of the full set of A,B,C. With MED, for any given set of routes there may be a deterministically preferred route, but there need not be any way to arrange them into any order of preference. With unmodified MED, the order of preference of routes literally becomes undefined.

That MED can induce non-transitive preferences over routes can cause issues. Firstly, it may be perceived to cause routing table churn locally at speakers; secondly, and more seriously, it may cause routing instability in iBGP topologies, where sets of speakers continually oscillate between different paths.

The first issue arises from how speakers often implement routing decisions. Though BGP defines a selection process that will deterministically select the same route as best at any given speaker, even with MED, that process requires evaluating all routes together. For performance and ease of implementation reasons, many implementations evaluate route preferences in a pair-wise fashion instead. Given there is no well-defined order when MED is involved, the best route that will be chosen becomes subject to implementation details, such as the order the routes are stored in. That may be (locally) non-deterministic, e.g.: it may be the order the routes were received in.

This indeterminism may be considered undesirable, though it need not cause problems. It may mean additional routing churn is perceived, as sometimes more updates may be produced than at other times in reaction to some event .

This first issue can be fixed with a more deterministic route selection that ensures routes are ordered by the neighbouring AS during selection. *bgp deterministic-med*. This may reduce the number of updates as routes are received, and may in some cases reduce routing churn. Though, it could equally deterministically produce the largest possible set of updates in response to the most common sequence of received updates.

A deterministic order of evaluation tends to imply an additional overhead of sorting over any set of n routes to a destination. The implementation of deterministic MED in FRR scales significantly worse than most sorting algorithms at present, with the number of paths to a given destination. That number is often low enough to not cause any issues, but where there are many paths, the deterministic comparison may quickly become increasingly expensive in terms of CPU.

Deterministic local evaluation can *not* fix the second, more major, issue of MED however. Which is that the non-transitive preference of routes MED can cause may lead to routing instability or oscillation across multiple speakers in iBGP topologies. This can occur with full-mesh iBGP, but is particularly problematic in non-full-mesh iBGP topologies that further reduce the routing information known to each speaker. This has primarily been documented with iBGP *route-reflection* topologies. However, any route-hiding technologies potentially could also exacerbate oscillation with MED.

This second issue occurs where speakers each have only a subset of routes, and there are cycles in the preferences between different combinations of routes - as the undefined order of preference of MED allows - and the routes are distributed in a way that causes the BGP speakers to ‘chase’ those cycles. This can occur even if all speakers use a deterministic order of evaluation in route selection.

E.g., speaker 4 in AS A might receive a route from speaker 2 in AS X, and from speaker 3 in AS Y; while speaker 5 in AS A might receive that route from speaker 1 in AS Y. AS Y might set a MED of 200 at speaker 1, and 100 at speaker 3. I.e, using ASN:ID:MED to label the speakers:



(continues on next page)

¹ For some set of objects to have an order, there *must* be some binary ordering relation that is defined for *every* combination of those objects, and that relation *must* be transitive. I.e., if the relation operator is <, and if a < b and b < c then that relation must carry over and it *must* be that a < c for the objects to have an order. The ordering relation may allow for equality, i.e. a < b and b < a may both be true and imply that a and b are equal in the order and not distinguished by it, in which case the set has a partial order. Otherwise, if there is an order, all the objects have a distinct place in the order and the set has a total order)

(continued from previous page)

```

      Y:3:100--|-/  |
    \\-----/

```

Assuming all other metrics are equal (AS_PATH, ORIGIN, 0 IGP costs), then based on the RFC4271 decision process speaker 4 will choose X:2 over Y:3:100, based on the lower ID of 2. Speaker 4 advertises X:2 to speaker 5. Speaker 5 will continue to prefer Y:1:200 based on the ID, and advertise this to speaker 4. Speaker 4 will now have the full set of routes, and the Y:1:200 it receives from 5 will beat X:2, but when speaker 4 compares Y:1:200 to Y:3:100 the MED check now becomes active as the ASes match, and now Y:3:100 is preferred. Speaker 4 therefore now advertises Y:3:100 to 5, which will also agree that Y:3:100 is preferred to Y:1:200, and so withdraws the latter route from 4. Speaker 4 now has only X:2 and Y:3:100, and X:2 beats Y:3:100, and so speaker 4 implicitly updates its route to speaker 5 to X:2. Speaker 5 sees that Y:1:200 beats X:2 based on the ID, and advertises Y:1:200 to speaker 4, and the cycle continues.

The root cause is the lack of a clear order of preference caused by how MED sometimes is and sometimes is not compared, leading to this cycle in the preferences between the routes:

```

.
/----> X:2 ---beats----> Y:3:100 --\\
|
|
\\---beats--- Y:1:200 <---beats---/

```

This particular type of oscillation in full-mesh iBGP topologies can be avoided by speakers preferring already selected, external routes rather than choosing to update to new a route based on a post-MED metric (e.g. router-ID), at the cost of a non-deterministic selection process. FRR implements this, as do many other implementations, so long as it is not overridden by setting `bgp bestpath compare-routerid`, and see also [Route Selection](#).

However, more complex and insidious cycles of oscillation are possible with iBGP route-reflection, which are not so easily avoided. These have been documented in various places. See, e.g.:

- [\[bgp-route-osci-cond\]](#)
- [\[stable-flexible-ibgp\]](#)
- [\[ibgp-correctness\]](#)

for concrete examples and further references.

There is as of this writing *no* known way to use MED for its original purpose; *and* reduce routing information in iBGP topologies; *and* be sure to avoid the instability problems of MED due the non-transitive routing preferences it can induce; in general on arbitrary networks.

There may be iBGP topology specific ways to reduce the instability risks, even while using MED, e.g.: by constraining the reflection topology and by tuning IGP costs between route-reflector clusters, see [RFC 3345](#) for details. In the near future, the Add-Path extension to BGP may also solve MED oscillation while still allowing MED to be used as intended, by distributing “best-paths per neighbour AS”. This would be at the cost of distributing at least as many routes to all speakers as a full-mesh iBGP would, if not more, while also imposing similar CPU overheads as the “Deterministic MED” feature at each Add-Path reflector.

More generally, the instability problems that MED can introduce on more complex, non-full-mesh, iBGP topologies may be avoided either by:

- Setting `bgp always-compare-med`, however this allows MED to be compared across values set by different neighbour ASes, which may not produce coherent desirable results, of itself.
- Effectively ignoring MED by setting MED to the same value (e.g.: 0) using `set metric METRIC` on all received routes, in combination with setting `bgp always-compare-med` on all speakers. This is the simplest and most

performant way to avoid MED oscillation issues, where an AS is happy not to allow neighbours to inject this problematic metric.

As MED is evaluated after the AS_PATH length check, another possible use for MED is for intra-AS steering of routes with equal AS_PATH length, as an extension of the last case above. As MED is evaluated before IGP metric, this can allow cold-potato routing to be implemented to send traffic to preferred hand-offs with neighbours, rather than the closest hand-off according to the IGP metric.

Note that even if action is taken to address the MED non-transitivity issues, other oscillations may still be possible. E.g., on IGP cost if iBGP and IGP topologies are at cross-purposes with each other - see the Flavel and Roughan paper above for an example. Hence the guideline that the iBGP topology should follow the IGP topology.

bgp deterministic-med

Carry out route-selection in way that produces deterministic answers locally, even in the face of MED and the lack of a well-defined order of preference it can induce on routes. Without this option the preferred route with MED may be determined largely by the order that routes were received in.

Setting this option will have a performance cost that may be noticeable when there are many routes for each destination. Currently in FRR it is implemented in a way that scales poorly as the number of routes per destination increases.

The default is that this option is not set.

Note that there are other sources of indeterminism in the route selection process, specifically, the preference for older and already selected routes from eBGP peers, *Route Selection*.

bgp always-compare-med

Always compare the MED on routes, even when they were received from different neighbouring ASes. Setting this option makes the order of preference of routes more defined, and should eliminate MED induced oscillations.

If using this option, it may also be desirable to use *set metric METRIC* to set MED to 0 on routes received from external neighbours.

This option can be used, together with *set metric METRIC* to use MED as an intra-AS metric to steer equal-length AS_PATH routes to, e.g., desired exit points.

Networks

network A.B.C.D/M

This command adds the announcement network.

```
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 10.0.0.0/8
exit-address-family
```

This configuration example says that network 10.0.0.0/8 will be announced to all neighbors. Some vendors' routers don't advertise routes if they aren't present in their IGP routing tables; *bgpd* doesn't care about IGP routes when announcing its routes.

no network A.B.C.D/M

Route Aggregation

Route Aggregation-IPv4 Address Family

aggregate-address A.B.C.D/M

This command specifies an aggregate address.

aggregate-address A.B.C.D/M route-map NAME

Apply a route-map for an aggregated prefix.

aggregate-address A.B.C.D/M as-set

This command specifies an aggregate address. Resulting routes include AS set.

aggregate-address A.B.C.D/M summary-only

This command specifies an aggregate address. Aggregated routes will not be announce.

no aggregate-address A.B.C.D/M

This command removes an aggregate address.

This configuration example setup the aggregate-address under ipv4 address-family.

```
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
aggregate-address 10.0.0.0/8
aggregate-address 20.0.0.0/8 as-set
aggregate-address 40.0.0.0/8 summary-only
aggregate-address 50.0.0.0/8 route-map aggr-rmap
exit-address-family
```

Route Aggregation-IPv6 Address Family

aggregate-address X:X::X:X/M

This command specifies an aggregate address.

aggregate-address X:X::X:X/M route-map NAME

Apply a route-map for an aggregated prefix.

aggregate-address X:X::X:X/M as-set

This command specifies an aggregate address. Resulting routes include AS set.

aggregate-address X:X::X:X/M summary-only

This command specifies an aggregate address. Aggregated routes will not be announce.

no aggregate-address X:X::X:X/M

This command removes an aggregate address.

This configuration example setup the aggregate-address under ipv6 address-family.

```
router bgp 1
address-family ipv6 unicast
aggregate-address 10::0/64
aggregate-address 20::0/64 as-set
aggregate-address 40::0/64 summary-only
aggregate-address 50::0/64 route-map aggr-rmap
exit-address-family
```

Redistribution

redistribute kernel

Redistribute kernel route to BGP process.

redistribute static

Redistribute static route to BGP process.

redistribute connected

Redistribute connected route to BGP process.

redistribute rip

Redistribute RIP route to BGP process.

redistribute ospf

Redistribute OSPF route to BGP process.

redistribute vnc

Redistribute VNC routes to BGP process.

redistribute vnc-direct

Redistribute VNC direct (not via zebra) routes to BGP process.

update-delay MAX-DELAY

update-delay MAX-DELAY ESTABLISH-WAIT

This feature is used to enable read-only mode on BGP process restart or when BGP process is cleared using 'clear ip bgp *'. When applicable, read-only mode would begin as soon as the first peer reaches Established status and a timer for max-delay seconds is started.

During this mode BGP doesn't run any best-path or generate any updates to its peers. This mode continues until:

1. All the configured peers, except the shutdown peers, have sent explicit EOR (End-Of-RIB) or an implicit-EOR. The first keep-alive after BGP has reached Established is considered an implicit-EOR. If the establish-wait optional value is given, then BGP will wait for peers to reach established from the beginning of the update-delay till the establish-wait period is over, i.e. the minimum set of established peers for which EOR is expected would be peers established during the establish-wait window, not necessarily all the configured neighbors.
2. max-delay period is over.

On hitting any of the above two conditions, BGP resumes the decision process and generates updates to its peers.

Default max-delay is 0, i.e. the feature is off by default.

table-map ROUTE-MAP-NAME

This feature is used to apply a route-map on route updates from BGP to Zebra. All the applicable match operations are allowed, such as match on prefix, next-hop, communities, etc. Set operations for this attach-point are limited to metric and next-hop only. Any operation of this feature does not affect BGP's internal RIB.

Supported for ipv4 and ipv6 address families. It works on multi-paths as well, however, metric setting is based on the best-path only.

Peers

Defining Peers

neighbor PEER remote-as ASN

Creates a new neighbor whose remote-as is ASN. PEER can be an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address or an interface to use for the connection.

```
router bgp 1
neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 2
```

In this case my router, in AS-1, is trying to peer with AS-2 at 10.0.0.1.

This command must be the first command used when configuring a neighbor. If the remote-as is not specified, *bgpd* will complain like this:

```
can't find neighbor 10.0.0.1
```

neighbor PEER remote-as internal

Create a peer as you would when you specify an ASN, except that if the peers ASN is different than mine as specified under the *router bgp ASN* command the connection will be denied.

neighbor PEER remote-as external

Create a peer as you would when you specify an ASN, except that if the peers ASN is the same as mine as specified under the *router bgp ASN* command the connection will be denied.

[no] bgp listen range <A.B.C.D/M|X:X::X:X/M> peer-group PNAME

Accept connections from any peers in the specified prefix. Configuration from the specified peer-group is used to configure these peers.

Note: When using BGP listen ranges, if the associated peer group has TCP MD5 authentication configured, your kernel must support this on prefixes. On Linux, this support was added in kernel version 4.14. If your kernel does not support this feature you will get a warning in the log file, and the listen range will only accept connections from peers without MD5 configured.

Additionally, we have observed that when using this option at scale (several hundred peers) the kernel may hit its option memory limit. In this situation you will see error messages like:

```
bgpd: sockopt_tcp_signature: setsockopt(23): Cannot allocate memory
```

In this case you need to increase the value of the `sysctl net.core.optmem_max` to allow the kernel to allocate the necessary option memory.

Configuring Peers

[no] neighbor PEER shutdown

Shutdown the peer. We can delete the neighbor's configuration by `no neighbor PEER remote-as ASN` but all configuration of the neighbor will be deleted. When you want to preserve the configuration, but want to drop the BGP peer, use this syntax.

[no] neighbor PEER disable-connected-check

Allow peerings between directly connected eBGP peers using loopback addresses.

[no] neighbor PEER ebgp-multihop

[no] neighbor PEER description ...

Set description of the peer.

[no] neighbor PEER version VERSION

Set up the neighbor's BGP version. *version* can be *4*, *4+* or *4-*. BGP version *4* is the default value used for BGP peering. BGP version *4+* means that the neighbor supports Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4. BGP version *4-* is similar but the neighbor speaks the old Internet-Draft revision 00's Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4. Some routing software is still using this version.

[no] neighbor PEER interface IFNAME

When you connect to a BGP peer over an IPv6 link-local address, you have to specify the IFNAME of the interface used for the connection. To specify IPv4 session addresses, see the `neighbor PEER update-source` command below.

This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Its use should be avoided.

[no] neighbor PEER next-hop-self [all]

This command specifies an announced route's nexthop as being equivalent to the address of the bgp router if it is learned via eBGP. If the optional keyword *all* is specified the modification is done also for routes learned via iBGP.

[no] neighbor PEER update-source <IFNAME|ADDRESS>

Specify the IPv4 source address to use for the BGP session to this neighbour, may be specified as either an IPv4 address directly or as an interface name (in which case the *zebra* daemon MUST be running in order for *bgpd* to be able to retrieve interface state).

```
router bgp 64555
neighbor foo update-source 192.168.0.1
neighbor bar update-source loopback0
```

[no] neighbor PEER default-originate

bgpd's default is to not announce the default route (0.0.0.0/0) even if it is in routing table. When you want to announce default routes to the peer, use this command.

neighbor PEER port PORT

neighbor PEER send-community

[no] neighbor PEER weight WEIGHT

This command specifies a default *weight* value for the neighbor's routes.

[no] neighbor PEER maximum-prefix NUMBER

Sets a maximum number of prefixes we can receive from a given peer. If this number is exceeded, the BGP session will be destroyed.

In practice, it is generally preferable to use a prefix-list to limit what prefixes are received from the peer instead of using this knob. Tearing down the BGP session when a limit is exceeded is far more destructive than merely rejecting undesired prefixes. The prefix-list method is also much more granular and offers much smarter matching criterion than number of received prefixes, making it more suited to implementing policy.

[no] neighbor PEER local-as AS-NUMBER [no-prepend] [replace-as]

Specify an alternate AS for this BGP process when interacting with the specified peer. With no modifiers, the specified local-as is prepended to the received AS_PATH when receiving routing updates from the peer, and prepended to the outgoing AS_PATH (after the process local AS) when transmitting local routes to the peer.

If the no-prepend attribute is specified, then the supplied local-as is not prepended to the received AS_PATH.

If the `replace-as` attribute is specified, then only the supplied `local-as` is prepended to the `AS_PATH` when transmitting local-route updates to this peer.

Note that `replace-as` can only be specified if `no-prepend` is.

This command is only allowed for eBGP peers.

[no] neighbor PEER ttl-security hops NUMBER

This command enforces Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM), as specified in RFC 5082. With this command, only neighbors that are the specified number of hops away will be allowed to become neighbors. This command is mutually exclusive with *ebgp-multihop*.

[no] neighbor PEER capability extended-nexthop

Allow bgp to negotiate the extended-nexthop capability with its peer. If you are peering over a v6 LL address then this capability is turned on automatically. If you are peering over a v6 Global Address then turning on this command will allow BGP to install v4 routes with v6 nexthops if you do not have v4 configured on interfaces.

[no] bgp fast-external-failover

This command causes bgp to not take down ebgp peers immediately when a link flaps. *bgp fast-external-failover* is the default and will not be displayed as part of a *show run*. The `no` form of the command turns off this ability.

[no] bgp default ipv4-unicast

This command allows the user to specify that v4 peering is turned on by default or not. This command defaults to on and is not displayed. The *no bgp default ipv4-unicast* form of the command is displayed.

Peer Filtering

neighbor PEER distribute-list NAME [in|out]

This command specifies a distribute-list for the peer. *direct* is *in* or *out*.

neighbor PEER prefix-list NAME [in|out]

neighbor PEER filter-list NAME [in|out]

neighbor PEER route-map NAME [in|out]

Apply a route-map on the neighbor. *direct* must be *in* or *out*.

bgp route-reflector allow-outbound-policy

By default, attribute modification via route-map policy out is not reflected on reflected routes. This option allows the modifications to be reflected as well. Once enabled, it affects all reflected routes.

Peer Groups

Peer groups are used to help improve scaling by generating the same update information to all members of a peer group. Note that this means that the routes generated by a member of a peer group will be sent back to that originating peer with the originator identifier attribute set to indicated the originating peer. All peers not associated with a specific peer group are treated as belonging to a default peer group, and will share updates.

neighbor WORD peer-group

This command defines a new peer group.

neighbor PEER peer-group PNAME

This command bind specific peer to peer group WORD.

neighbor PEER solo

This command is used to indicate that routes advertised by the peer should not be reflected back to the peer. This command only is only meaningful when there is a single peer defined in the peer-group.

Capability Negotiation

neighbor PEER strict-capability-match

no neighbor PEER strict-capability-match

Strictly compares remote capabilities and local capabilities. If capabilities are different, send Unsupported Capability error then reset connection.

You may want to disable sending Capability Negotiation OPEN message optional parameter to the peer when remote peer does not implement Capability Negotiation. Please use *dont-capability-negotiate* command to disable the feature.

neighbor PEER dont-capability-negotiate

no neighbor PEER dont-capability-negotiate

Suppress sending Capability Negotiation as OPEN message optional parameter to the peer. This command only affects the peer is configured other than IPv4 unicast configuration.

When remote peer does not have capability negotiation feature, remote peer will not send any capabilities at all. In that case, bgp configures the peer with configured capabilities.

You may prefer locally configured capabilities more than the negotiated capabilities even though remote peer sends capabilities. If the peer is configured by *override-capability*, *bgpd* ignores received capabilities then override negotiated capabilities with configured values.

neighbor PEER override-capability

no neighbor PEER override-capability

Override the result of Capability Negotiation with local configuration. Ignore remote peer's capability value.

AS Path Access Lists

AS path access list is user defined AS path.

ip as-path access-list WORD permit|deny LINE

This command defines a new AS path access list.

no ip as-path access-list WORD

no ip as-path access-list WORD permit|deny LINE

Using AS Path in Route Map

[no] match as-path WORD

For a given as-path, WORD, match it on the BGP as-path given for the prefix and if it matches do normal route-map actions. The no form of the command removes this match from the route-map.

[no] set as-path prepend AS-PATH

Prepend the given string of AS numbers to the AS_PATH of the BGP path's NLRI. The no form of this command removes this set operation from the route-map.

[no] set as-path prepend last-as NUM

Prepend the existing last AS number (the leftmost ASN) to the AS_PATH. The no form of this command removes this set operation from the route-map.

Communities Attribute

The BGP communities attribute is widely used for implementing policy routing. Network operators can manipulate BGP communities attribute based on their network policy. BGP communities attribute is defined in [RFC 1997](#) and [RFC 1998](#). It is an optional transitive attribute, therefore local policy can travel through different autonomous system.

The communities attribute is a set of communities values. Each community value is 4 octet long. The following format is used to define the community value.

AS:VAL

This format represents 4 octet communities value. AS is high order 2 octet in digit format. VAL is low order 2 octet in digit format. This format is useful to define AS oriented policy value. For example, 7675:80 can be used when AS 7675 wants to pass local policy value 80 to neighboring peer.

internet

internet represents well-known communities value 0.

graceful-shutdown

graceful-shutdown represents well-known communities value GRACEFUL_SHUTDOWN 0xFFFF0000 65535:0. [RFC 8326](#) implements the purpose Graceful BGP Session Shutdown to reduce the amount of lost traffic when taking BGP sessions down for maintenance. The use of the community needs to be supported from your peers side to actually have any effect.

accept-own

accept-own represents well-known communities value ACCEPT_OWN 0xFFFF0001 65535:1. [RFC 7611](#) implements a way to signal to a router to accept routes with a local nexthop address. This can be the case when doing policing and having traffic having a nexthop located in another VRF but still local interface to the router. It is recommended to read the RFC for full details.

route-filter-translated-v4

route-filter-translated-v4 represents well-known communities value ROUTE_FILTER_TRANSLATED_v4 0xFFFF0002 65535:2.

route-filter-v4

route-filter-v4 represents well-known communities value ROUTE_FILTER_v4 0xFFFF0003 65535:3.

route-filter-translated-v6

route-filter-translated-v6 represents well-known communities value ROUTE_FILTER_TRANSLATED_v6 0xFFFF0004 65535:4.

route-filter-v6

route-filter-v6 represents well-known communities value ROUTE_FILTER_v6 0xFFFF0005 65535:5.

llgr-stale

llgr-stale represents well-known communities value LLGR_STALE 0xFFFF0006 65535:6. Assigned and intended only for use with routers supporting the Long-lived Graceful Restart Capability as described in [\[Draft-IETF-uttaro-idr-bgp-persistence\]](#). Routers receiving routes with this community may (depending on implementation) choose allow to reject or modify routes on the presence or absence of this community.

no-llgr

no-llgr represents well-known communities value NO_LLGR 0xFFFF0007 65535:7. Assigned and intended only for use with routers supporting the Long-lived Graceful Restart Capability as described in [\[Draft-IETF-uttaro-idr-bgp-persistence\]](#). Routers receiving routes with this community may (depending on implementation) choose allow to reject or modify routes on the presence or absence of this community.

accept-own-nexthop

`accept-own-nexthop` represents well-known communities value `accept-own-nexthop 0xFFFF0008 65535:8`. [Draft-IETF-agrewal-idr-accept-own-nexthop] describes how to tag and label VPN routes to be able to send traffic between VRFs via an internal layer 2 domain on the same PE device. Refer to [Draft-IETF-agrewal-idr-accept-own-nexthop] for full details.

blackhole

`blackhole` represents well-known communities value `BLACKHOLE 0xFFFF029A 65535:666`. RFC 7999 documents sending prefixes to EBGp peers and upstream for the purpose of blackholing traffic. Prefixes tagged with the this community should normally not be re-advertised from neighbors of the originating network. It is recommended upon receiving prefixes tagged with this community to add `NO_EXPORT` and `NO_ADVERTISE`.

no-export

`no-export` represents well-known communities value `NO_EXPORT 0xFFFFFFFF01`. All routes carry this value must not be advertised to outside a BGP confederation boundary. If neighboring BGP peer is part of BGP confederation, the peer is considered as inside a BGP confederation boundary, so the route will be announced to the peer.

no-advertise

`no-advertise` represents well-known communities value `NO_ADVERTISE 0xFFFFFFFF02`. All routes carry this value must not be advertise to other BGP peers.

local-AS

`local-AS` represents well-known communities value `NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED 0xFFFFFFFF03`. All routes carry this value must not be advertised to external BGP peers. Even if the neighboring router is part of confederation, it is considered as external BGP peer, so the route will not be announced to the peer.

no-peer

`no-peer` represents well-known communities value `NOPEER 0xFFFFFFFF04 65535:65284`. RFC 3765 is used to communicate to another network how the originating network want the prefix propagated.

When the communities attribute is received duplicate community values in the attribute are ignored and value is sorted in numerical order.

Community Lists

Community lists are user defined lists of community attribute values. These lists can be used for matching or manipulating the communities attribute in UPDATE messages.

There are two types of community list:

standard

This type accepts an explicit value for the attribute.

expanded

This type accepts a regular expression. Because the regex must be interpreted on each use expanded community lists are slower than standard lists.

ip community-list standard NAME permit|deny COMMUNITY

This command defines a new standard community list. `COMMUNITY` is communities value. The `COMMUNITY` is compiled into community structure. We can define multiple community list under same name. In that case match will happen user defined order. Once the community list matches to communities attribute in BGP updates it return permit or deny by the community list definition. When there is no matched entry, deny will be returned. When `COMMUNITY` is empty it matches to any routes.

ip community-list expanded NAME permit|deny COMMUNITY

This command defines a new expanded community list. `COMMUNITY` is a string expression of communities at-

tribute. COMMUNITY can be a regular expression (*BGP Regular Expressions*) to match the communities attribute in BGP updates. The expanded community is only used to filter, not *set* actions.

Deprecated since version 5.0: It is recommended to use the more explicit versions of this command.

ip community-list NAME permit|deny COMMUNITY

When the community list type is not specified, the community list type is automatically detected. If COMMUNITY can be compiled into communities attribute, the community list is defined as a standard community list. Otherwise it is defined as an expanded community list. This feature is left for backward compatibility. Use of this feature is not recommended.

no ip community-list [standard|expanded] NAME

Deletes the community list specified by NAME. All community lists share the same namespace, so it's not necessary to specify *standard* or *expanded*; these modifiers are purely aesthetic.

show ip community-list [NAME]

Displays community list information. When NAME is specified the specified community list's information is shown.

```
# show ip community-list
Named Community standard list CLIST
permit 7675:80 7675:100 no-export
deny internet
  Named Community expanded list EXPAND
permit :

# show ip community-list CLIST
Named Community standard list CLIST
permit 7675:80 7675:100 no-export
deny internet
```

Numbered Community Lists

When number is used for BGP community list name, the number has special meanings. Community list number in the range from 1 and 99 is standard community list. Community list number in the range from 100 to 199 is expanded community list. These community lists are called as numbered community lists. On the other hand normal community lists is called as named community lists.

ip community-list (1-99) permit|deny COMMUNITY

This command defines a new community list. The argument to (1-99) defines the list identifier.

ip community-list (100-199) permit|deny COMMUNITY

This command defines a new expanded community list. The argument to (100-199) defines the list identifier.

Using Communities in Route Maps

In *Route Maps* we can match on or set the BGP communities attribute. Using this feature network operator can implement their network policy based on BGP communities attribute.

The following commands can be used in route maps:

match community WORD exact-match [exact-match]

This command perform match to BGP updates using community list WORD. When the one of BGP communities value match to the one of communities value in community list, it is match. When *exact-match* keyword is

specified, match happen only when BGP updates have completely same communities value specified in the community list.

set community <none|COMMUNITY> additive

This command sets the community value in BGP updates. If the attribute is already configured, the newly provided value replaces the old one unless the `additive` keyword is specified, in which case the new value is appended to the existing value.

If `none` is specified as the community value, the communities attribute is not sent.

It is not possible to set an expanded community list.

set comm-list WORD delete

This command remove communities value from BGP communities attribute. The word is community list name. When BGP route's communities value matches to the community list word, the communities value is removed. When all of communities value is removed eventually, the BGP update's communities attribute is completely removed.

Example Configuration

The following configuration is exemplary of the most typical usage of BGP communities attribute. In the example, AS 7675 provides an upstream Internet connection to AS 100. When the following configuration exists in AS 7675, the network operator of AS 100 can set local preference in AS 7675 network by setting BGP communities attribute to the updates.

```
router bgp 7675
  neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 100
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    neighbor 192.168.0.1 route-map RMAP in
  exit-address-family
!
ip community-list 70 permit 7675:70
ip community-list 70 deny
ip community-list 80 permit 7675:80
ip community-list 80 deny
ip community-list 90 permit 7675:90
ip community-list 90 deny
!
route-map RMAP permit 10
  match community 70
  set local-preference 70
!
route-map RMAP permit 20
  match community 80
  set local-preference 80
!
route-map RMAP permit 30
  match community 90
  set local-preference 90
```

The following configuration announces 10.0.0.0/8 from AS 100 to AS 7675. The route has communities value 7675:80 so when above configuration exists in AS 7675, the announced routes' local preference value will be set to 80.

```

router bgp 100
 network 10.0.0.0/8
 neighbor 192.168.0.2 remote-as 7675
 address-family ipv4 unicast
   neighbor 192.168.0.2 route-map RMAP out
 exit-address-family
!
ip prefix-list PLIST permit 10.0.0.0/8
!
route-map RMAP permit 10
 match ip address prefix-list PLIST
 set community 7675:80

```

The following configuration is an example of BGP route filtering using communities attribute. This configuration only permit BGP routes which has BGP communities value 0:80 or 0:90. The network operator can set special internal communities value at BGP border router, then limit the BGP route announcements into the internal network.

```

router bgp 7675
 neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 100
 address-family ipv4 unicast
   neighbor 192.168.0.1 route-map RMAP in
 exit-address-family
!
ip community-list 1 permit 0:80 0:90
!
route-map RMAP permit in
 match community 1

```

The following example filters BGP routes which have a community value of 1:1. When there is no match community-list returns deny. To avoid filtering all routes, a permit line is set at the end of the community-list.

```

router bgp 7675
 neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 100
 address-family ipv4 unicast
   neighbor 192.168.0.1 route-map RMAP in
 exit-address-family
!
ip community-list standard FILTER deny 1:1
ip community-list standard FILTER permit
!
route-map RMAP permit 10
 match community FILTER

```

The communities value keyword internet has special meanings in standard community lists. In the below example internet matches all BGP routes even if the route does not have communities attribute at all. So community list INTERNET is the same as FILTER in the previous example.

```

ip community-list standard INTERNET deny 1:1
ip community-list standard INTERNET permit internet

```

The following configuration is an example of communities value deletion. With this configuration the community values 100:1 and 100:2 are removed from BGP updates. For communities value deletion, only permit community-list is used. deny community-list is ignored.

```
router bgp 7675
 neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 100
 address-family ipv4 unicast
   neighbor 192.168.0.1 route-map RMAP in
 exit-address-family
!
ip community-list standard DEL permit 100:1 100:2
!
route-map RMAP permit 10
 set comm-list DEL delete
```

Extended Communities Attribute

BGP extended communities attribute is introduced with MPLS VPN/BGP technology. MPLS VPN/BGP expands capability of network infrastructure to provide VPN functionality. At the same time it requires a new framework for policy routing. With BGP Extended Communities Attribute we can use Route Target or Site of Origin for implementing network policy for MPLS VPN/BGP.

BGP Extended Communities Attribute is similar to BGP Communities Attribute. It is an optional transitive attribute. BGP Extended Communities Attribute can carry multiple Extended Community value. Each Extended Community value is eight octet length.

BGP Extended Communities Attribute provides an extended range compared with BGP Communities Attribute. Adding to that there is a type field in each value to provides community space structure.

There are two format to define Extended Community value. One is AS based format the other is IP address based format.

AS:VAL

This is a format to define AS based Extended Community value. AS part is 2 octets Global Administrator subfield in Extended Community value. VAL part is 4 octets Local Administrator subfield. 7675:100 represents AS 7675 policy value 100.

IP-Address:VAL

This is a format to define IP address based Extended Community value. IP-Address part is 4 octets Global Administrator subfield. VAL part is 2 octets Local Administrator subfield.

Extended Community Lists

ip extcommunity-list standard NAME permit|deny EXTCOMMUNITY

This command defines a new standard extcommunity-list. *extcommunity* is extended communities value. The *extcommunity* is compiled into extended community structure. We can define multiple extcommunity-list under same name. In that case match will happen user defined order. Once the extcommunity-list matches to extended communities attribute in BGP updates it return permit or deny based upon the extcommunity-list definition. When there is no matched entry, deny will be returned. When *extcommunity* is empty it matches to any routes.

ip extcommunity-list expanded NAME permit|deny LINE

This command defines a new expanded extcommunity-list. *line* is a string expression of extended communities attribute. *line* can be a regular expression (*BGP Regular Expressions*) to match an extended communities attribute in BGP updates.

no ip extcommunity-list NAME

no ip extcommunity-list standard NAME

no ip extcommunity-list expanded NAME

These commands delete extended community lists specified by *name*. All of extended community lists shares a single name space. So extended community lists can be removed simply specifying the name.

show ip extcommunity-list

show ip extcommunity-list NAME

This command displays current extcommunity-list information. When *name* is specified the community list's information is shown.:

```
# show ip extcommunity-list
```

BGP Extended Communities in Route Map

match extcommunity WORD

set extcommunity rt EXTCOMMUNITY

This command set Route Target value.

set extcommunity soo EXTCOMMUNITY

This command set Site of Origin value.

Note that the extended expanded community is only used for *match* rule, not for *set* actions.

Large Communities Attribute

The BGP Large Communities attribute was introduced in Feb 2017 with [RFC 8092](#).

The BGP Large Communities Attribute is similar to the BGP Communities Attribute except that it has 3 components instead of two and each of which are 4 octets in length. Large Communities bring additional functionality and convenience over traditional communities, specifically the fact that the GLOBAL part below is now 4 octets wide allowing seamless use in networks using 4-byte ASNs.

GLOBAL:LOCAL1:LOCAL2

This is the format to define Large Community values. Referencing [RFC 8195](#) the values are commonly referred to as follows:

- The GLOBAL part is a 4 octet Global Administrator field, commonly used as the operators AS number.
- The LOCAL1 part is a 4 octet Local Data Part 1 subfield referred to as a function.
- The LOCAL2 part is a 4 octet Local Data Part 2 field and referred to as the parameter subfield.

As an example, 65551:1:10 represents AS 65551 function 1 and parameter 10. The referenced RFC above gives some guidelines on recommended usage.

Large Community Lists

Two types of large community lists are supported, namely *standard* and *expanded*.

ip large-community-list standard NAME permit|deny LARGE-COMMUNITY

This command defines a new standard large-community-list. *large-community* is the Large Community value. We can add multiple large communities under same name. In that case the match will happen in the user defined order. Once the large-community-list matches the Large Communities attribute in BGP updates it will return permit or deny based upon the large-community-list definition. When there is no matched entry, a deny will be returned. When *large-community* is empty it matches any routes.

ip large-community-list expanded NAME permit|deny LINE

This command defines a new expanded large-community-list. Where *line* is a string matching expression, it will be compared to the entire Large Communities attribute as a string, with each large-community in order from lowest to highest. *line* can also be a regular expression which matches this Large Community attribute.

no ip large-community-list NAME

no ip large-community-list standard NAME

no ip large-community-list expanded NAME

These commands delete Large Community lists specified by *name*. All Large Community lists share a single namespace. This means Large Community lists can be removed by simply specifying the name.

show ip large-community-list

show ip large-community-list NAME

This command display current large-community-list information. When *name* is specified the community list information is shown.

show ip bgp large-community-info

This command displays the current large communities in use.

Large Communities in Route Map

match large-community LINE [exact-match]

Where *line* can be a simple string to match, or a regular expression. It is very important to note that this match occurs on the entire large-community string as a whole, where each large-community is ordered from lowest to highest. When *exact-match* keyword is specified, match happen only when BGP updates have completely same large communities value specified in the large community list.

set large-community LARGE-COMMUNITY

set large-community LARGE-COMMUNITY LARGE-COMMUNITY

set large-community LARGE-COMMUNITY additive

These commands are used for setting large-community values. The first command will overwrite any large-communities currently present. The second specifies two large-communities, which overwrites the current large-community list. The third will add a large-community value without overwriting other values. Multiple large-community values can be specified.

Note that the large expanded community is only used for *match* rule, not for *set* actions.

Cisco Compatibility

FRR has commands that change some configuration syntax and default behavior to behave more closely to Cisco conventions. These are deprecated and will be removed in a future version of FRR.

Deprecated since version 5.0: Please transition to using the FRR specific syntax for your configuration.

bgp config-type cisco

Cisco compatible BGP configuration output.

When this configuration line is specified:

- no `synchronization` is displayed. This command does nothing and is for display purposes only.
- no `auto-summary` is displayed.
- The `network` and `aggregate-address` arguments are displayed as:

```
A.B.C.D M.M.M.M

FRR: network 10.0.0.0/8
Cisco: network 10.0.0.0

FRR: aggregate-address 192.168.0.0/24
Cisco: aggregate-address 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0
```

Community attribute handling is also different. If no configuration is specified community attribute and extended community attribute are sent to the neighbor. If a user manually disables the feature, the community attribute is not sent to the neighbor. When `bgp config-type cisco` is specified, the community attribute is not sent to the neighbor by default. To send the community attribute user has to specify `neighbor A.B.C.D send-community` like so:

```
!
router bgp 1
neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
no neighbor 10.0.0.1 send-community
exit-address-family
!
router bgp 1
neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
neighbor 10.0.0.1 send-community
exit-address-family
!
```

Deprecated since version 5.0: Please transition to using the FRR specific syntax for your configuration.

bgp config-type zebra

FRR style BGP configuration. This is the default.

Debugging

show debug

Show all enabled debugs.

[no] debug bgp neighbor-events

Enable or disable debugging for neighbor events. This provides general information on BGP events such as peer connection / disconnection, session establishment / teardown, and capability negotiation.

[no] debug bgp updates

Enable or disable debugging for BGP updates. This provides information on BGP UPDATE messages transmitted and received between local and remote instances.

[no] debug bgp keepalives

Enable or disable debugging for BGP keepalives. This provides information on BGP KEEPALIVE messages transmitted and received between local and remote instances.

[no] debug bgp bestpath <A.B.C.D/M|X:X::X:X/M>

Enable or disable debugging for bestpath selection on the specified prefix.

[no] debug bgp nht

Enable or disable debugging of BGP nexthop tracking.

[no] debug bgp update-groups

Enable or disable debugging of dynamic update groups. This provides general information on group creation, deletion, join and prune events.

[no] debug bgp zebra

Enable or disable debugging of communications between *bgpd* and *zebra*.

Dumping Messages and Routing Tables

dump bgp all PATH [INTERVAL]

dump bgp all-et PATH [INTERVAL]

no dump bgp all [PATH] [INTERVAL]

Dump all BGP packet and events to *path* file. If *interval* is set, a new file will be created for echo *interval* of seconds. The path *path* can be set with date and time formatting (strftime). The type 'all-et' enables support for Extended Timestamp Header (packet-binary-dump-format).

dump bgp updates PATH [INTERVAL]

dump bgp updates-et PATH [INTERVAL]

no dump bgp updates [PATH] [INTERVAL]

Dump only BGP updates messages to *path* file. If *interval* is set, a new file will be created for echo *interval* of seconds. The path *path* can be set with date and time formatting (strftime). The type 'updates-et' enables support for Extended Timestamp Header (packet-binary-dump-format).

dump bgp routes-mrt PATH

dump bgp routes-mrt PATH INTERVAL

no dump bgp route-mrt [PATH] [INTERVAL]

Dump whole BGP routing table to *path*. This is heavy process. The path *path* can be set with date and time formatting (strftime). If *interval* is set, a new file will be created for echo *interval* of seconds.

Note: the interval variable can also be set using hours and minutes: 04h20m00.

Other BGP Commands**clear bgp ***

Clear all peers.

clear bgp ipv4|ipv6 *

Clear all peers with this address-family activated.

clear bgp ipv4|ipv6 unicast *

Clear all peers with this address-family and sub-address-family activated.

clear bgp ipv4|ipv6 PEER

Clear peers with address of X.X.X.X and this address-family activated.

clear bgp ipv4|ipv6 unicast PEER

Clear peer with address of X.X.X.X and this address-family and sub-address-family activated.

clear bgp ipv4|ipv6 PEER soft|in|out

Clear peer using soft reconfiguration in this address-family.

clear bgp ipv4|ipv6 unicast PEER soft|in|out

Clear peer using soft reconfiguration in this address-family and sub-address-family.

Displaying BGP Information

The following four commands display the IPv6 and IPv4 routing tables, depending on whether or not the `ip` keyword is used. Actually, `show ip bgp` command was used on older *Quagga* routing daemon project, while `show bgp` command is the new format. The choice has been done to keep old format with IPv4 routing table, while new format displays IPv6 routing table.

show ip bgp**show ip bgp A.B.C.D****show bgp****show bgp X:X::X:X**

These commands display BGP routes. When no route is specified, the default is to display all BGP routes.

```
BGP table version is 0, local router ID is 10.1.1.1
  Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
  Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
 \*> 1.1.1.1/32      0.0.0.0        0   32768 i

Total number of prefixes 1
```

Some other commands provide additional options for filtering the output.

show [ip] bgp regexp LINE

This command displays BGP routes using AS path regular expression (*BGP Regular Expressions*).

show [ip] bgp summary

Show a bgp peer summary for the specified address family.

The old command structure *show ip bgp* may be removed in the future and should no longer be used. In order to reach the other BGP routing tables other than the IPv6 routing table given by *show bgp*, the new command structure is extended with *show bgp [afi] [safi]*.

show bgp [afi] [safi]

show bgp <ipv4|ipv6> <unicast|multicast|vpn|labeled-unicast>

These commands display BGP routes for the specific routing table indicated by the selected afi and the selected safi. If no afi and no safi value is given, the command falls back to the default IPv6 routing table

show bgp [afi] [safi] summary

Show a bgp peer summary for the specified address family, and subsequent address-family.

show bgp [afi] [safi] summary failed [json]

Show a bgp peer summary for peers that are not successfully exchanging routes for the specified address family, and subsequent address-family.

show bgp [afi] [safi] neighbor [PEER]

This command shows information on a specific BGP peer of the relevant afi and safi selected.

show bgp [afi] [safi] dampening dampened-paths

Display paths suppressed due to dampening of the selected afi and safi selected.

show bgp [afi] [safi] dampening flap-statistics

Display flap statistics of routes of the selected afi and safi selected.

Displaying Routes by Community Attribute

The following commands allow displaying routes based on their community attribute.

show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> community

show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> community COMMUNITY

show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> community COMMUNITY exact-match

These commands display BGP routes which have the community attribute. When COMMUNITY is specified, BGP routes that match that community are displayed. When *exact-match* is specified, it display only routes that have an exact match.

show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> community-list WORD

show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> community-list WORD exact-match

These commands display BGP routes for the address family specified that match the specified community list. When *exact-match* is specified, it displays only routes that have an exact match.

Displaying Routes by Large Community Attribute

The following commands allow displaying routes based on their large community attribute.

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community
```

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community LARGE-COMMUNITY
```

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community LARGE-COMMUNITY exact-match
```

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community LARGE-COMMUNITY json
```

These commands display BGP routes which have the large community attribute. When `LARGE-COMMUNITY` is specified, BGP routes that match that large community are displayed. When `exact-match` is specified, it display only routes that have an exact match. When `json` is specified, it display routes in json format.

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community-list WORD
```

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community-list WORD exact-match
```

```
show [ip] bgp <ipv4|ipv6> large-community-list WORD json
```

These commands display BGP routes for the address family specified that match the specified large community list. When `exact-match` is specified, it displays only routes that have an exact match. When `json` is specified, it display routes in json format.

Displaying Routes by AS Path

```
show bgp ipv4|ipv6 regexp LINE
```

This commands displays BGP routes that matches a regular expression *line* (*BGP Regular Expressions*).

```
show [ip] bgp ipv4 vpn
```

```
show [ip] bgp ipv6 vpn
```

Print active IPV4 or IPV6 routes advertised via the VPN SAFI.

```
show bgp ipv4 vpn summary
```

```
show bgp ipv6 vpn summary
```

Print a summary of neighbor connections for the specified AFI/SAFI combination.

Route Reflector

BGP routers connected inside the same AS through BGP belong to an internal BGP session, or IBGP. In order to prevent routing table loops, IBGP does not advertise IBGP-learned routes to other routers in the same session. As such, IBGP requires a full mesh of all peers. For large networks, this quickly becomes unscalable. Introducing route reflectors removes the need for the full-mesh.

When route reflectors are configured, these will reflect the routes announced by the peers configured as clients. A route reflector client is configured with:

```
neighbor PEER route-reflector-client
```

```
no neighbor PEER route-reflector-client
```

To avoid single points of failure, multiple route reflectors can be configured.

A cluster is a collection of route reflectors and their clients, and is used by route reflectors to avoid looping.

bgp cluster-id A.B.C.D

Routing Policy

You can set different routing policy for a peer. For example, you can set different filter for a peer.

```
!  
router bgp 1 view 1  
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 2  
  address-family ipv4 unicast  
    neighbor 10.0.0.1 distribute-list 1 in  
  exit-address-family  
!  
router bgp 1 view 2  
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 2  
  address-family ipv4 unicast  
    neighbor 10.0.0.1 distribute-list 2 in  
  exit-address-family
```

This means BGP update from a peer 10.0.0.1 goes to both BGP view 1 and view 2. When the update is inserted into view 1, distribute-list 1 is applied. On the other hand, when the update is inserted into view 2, distribute-list 2 is applied.

BGP Regular Expressions

BGP regular expressions are based on *POSIX 1003.2* regular expressions. The following description is just a quick subset of the POSIX regular expressions.

- .
Matches any single character.
- *
Matches 0 or more occurrences of pattern.
- +
Matches 1 or more occurrences of pattern.
- ?
Match 0 or 1 occurrences of pattern.
- ^
Matches the beginning of the line.
- \$
Matches the end of the line.
- The _ character has special meanings in BGP regular expressions. It matches to space and comma , and AS set delimiter { and } and AS confederation delimiter (and). And it also matches to the beginning of the line and the end of the line. So _ can be used for AS value boundaries match. This character technically evaluates to (^|[, {}()]+\$).

Miscellaneous Configuration Examples

Example of a session to an upstream, advertising only one prefix to it.

```
router bgp 64512
  bgp router-id 10.236.87.1
  neighbor upstream peer-group
  neighbor upstream remote-as 64515
  neighbor upstream capability dynamic
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group upstream
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 description ACME ISP

  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 10.236.87.0/24
    neighbor upstream prefix-list pl-allowed-adv out
  exit-address-family
!
ip prefix-list pl-allowed-adv seq 5 permit 82.195.133.0/25
ip prefix-list pl-allowed-adv seq 10 deny any
```

A more complex example including upstream, peer and customer sessions advertising global prefixes and NO_EXPORT prefixes and providing actions for customer routes based on community values. Extensive use is made of route-maps and the 'call' feature to support selective advertising of prefixes. This example is intended as guidance only, it has NOT been tested and almost certainly contains silly mistakes, if not serious flaws.

```
router bgp 64512
  bgp router-id 10.236.87.1
  neighbor upstream capability dynamic
  neighbor cust capability dynamic
  neighbor peer capability dynamic
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 64515
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group upstream
  neighbor 10.2.1.1 remote-as 64516
  neighbor 10.2.1.1 peer-group upstream
  neighbor 10.3.1.1 remote-as 64517
  neighbor 10.3.1.1 peer-group cust-default
  neighbor 10.3.1.1 description customer1
  neighbor 10.4.1.1 remote-as 64518
  neighbor 10.4.1.1 peer-group cust
  neighbor 10.4.1.1 description customer2
  neighbor 10.5.1.1 remote-as 64519
  neighbor 10.5.1.1 peer-group peer
  neighbor 10.5.1.1 description peer AS 1
  neighbor 10.6.1.1 remote-as 64520
  neighbor 10.6.1.1 peer-group peer
  neighbor 10.6.1.1 description peer AS 2

  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 10.123.456.0/24
    network 10.123.456.128/25 route-map rm-no-export
    neighbor upstream route-map rm-upstream-out out
    neighbor cust route-map rm-cust-in in
    neighbor cust route-map rm-cust-out out
    neighbor cust send-community both
```

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```

neighbor peer route-map rm-peer-in in
neighbor peer route-map rm-peer-out out
neighbor peer send-community both
neighbor 10.3.1.1 prefix-list pl-cust1-network in
neighbor 10.4.1.1 prefix-list pl-cust2-network in
neighbor 10.5.1.1 prefix-list pl-peer1-network in
neighbor 10.6.1.1 prefix-list pl-peer2-network in
exit-address-family
!
ip prefix-list pl-default permit 0.0.0.0/0
!
ip prefix-list pl-upstream-peers permit 10.1.1.1/32
ip prefix-list pl-upstream-peers permit 10.2.1.1/32
!
ip prefix-list pl-cust1-network permit 10.3.1.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-cust1-network permit 10.3.2.0/24
!
ip prefix-list pl-cust2-network permit 10.4.1.0/24
!
ip prefix-list pl-peer1-network permit 10.5.1.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-peer1-network permit 10.5.2.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-peer1-network permit 192.168.0.0/24
!
ip prefix-list pl-peer2-network permit 10.6.1.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-peer2-network permit 10.6.2.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-peer2-network permit 192.168.1.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-peer2-network permit 192.168.2.0/24
ip prefix-list pl-peer2-network permit 172.16.1/24
!
ip as-path access-list asp-own-as permit ^$
ip as-path access-list asp-own-as permit _64512_
!
! #####
! Match communities we provide actions for, on routes receives from
! customers. Communities values of <our-ASN>:X, with X, have actions:
!
! 100 - blackhole the prefix
! 200 - set no_export
! 300 - advertise only to other customers
! 400 - advertise only to upstreams
! 500 - set no_export when advertising to upstreams
! 2X00 - set local_preference to X00
!
! blackhole the prefix of the route
ip community-list standard cm-blackhole permit 64512:100
!
! set no-export community before advertising
ip community-list standard cm-set-no-export permit 64512:200
!
! advertise only to other customers
ip community-list standard cm-cust-only permit 64512:300
!

```

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```

! advertise only to upstreams
ip community-list standard cm-upstream-only permit 64512:400
!
! advertise to upstreams with no-export
ip community-list standard cm-upstream-noexport permit 64512:500
!
! set local-pref to least significant 3 digits of the community
ip community-list standard cm-prefmod-100 permit 64512:2100
ip community-list standard cm-prefmod-200 permit 64512:2200
ip community-list standard cm-prefmod-300 permit 64512:2300
ip community-list standard cm-prefmod-400 permit 64512:2400
ip community-list expanded cme-prefmod-range permit 64512:2...
!
! Informational communities
!
! 3000 - learned from upstream
! 3100 - learned from customer
! 3200 - learned from peer
!
ip community-list standard cm-learnt-upstream permit 64512:3000
ip community-list standard cm-learnt-cust permit 64512:3100
ip community-list standard cm-learnt-peer permit 64512:3200
!
! #####
! Utility route-maps
!
! These utility route-maps generally should not used to permit/deny
! routes, i.e. they do not have meaning as filters, and hence probably
! should be used with 'on-match next'. These all finish with an empty
! permit entry so as not interfere with processing in the caller.
!
route-map rm-no-export permit 10
  set community additive no-export
route-map rm-no-export permit 20
!
route-map rm-blackhole permit 10
  description blackhole, up-pref and ensure it cannot escape this AS
  set ip next-hop 127.0.0.1
  set local-preference 10
  set community additive no-export
route-map rm-blackhole permit 20
!
! Set local-pref as requested
route-map rm-prefmod permit 10
  match community cm-prefmod-100
  set local-preference 100
route-map rm-prefmod permit 20
  match community cm-prefmod-200
  set local-preference 200
route-map rm-prefmod permit 30
  match community cm-prefmod-300
  set local-preference 300

```

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```

route-map rm-prefmod permit 40
  match community cm-prefmod-400
  set local-preference 400
route-map rm-prefmod permit 50
!
! Community actions to take on receipt of route.
route-map rm-community-in permit 10
  description check for blackholing, no point continuing if it matches.
  match community cm-blackhole
  call rm-blackhole
route-map rm-community-in permit 20
  match community cm-set-no-export
  call rm-no-export
  on-match next
route-map rm-community-in permit 30
  match community cme-prefmod-range
  call rm-prefmod
route-map rm-community-in permit 40
!
! #####
! Community actions to take when advertising a route.
! These are filtering route-maps,
!
! Deny customer routes to upstream with cust-only set.
route-map rm-community-filt-to-upstream deny 10
  match community cm-learnt-cust
  match community cm-cust-only
route-map rm-community-filt-to-upstream permit 20
!
! Deny customer routes to other customers with upstream-only set.
route-map rm-community-filt-to-cust deny 10
  match community cm-learnt-cust
  match community cm-upstream-only
route-map rm-community-filt-to-cust permit 20
!
! #####
! The top-level route-maps applied to sessions. Further entries could
! be added obviously..
!
! Customers
route-map rm-cust-in permit 10
  call rm-community-in
  on-match next
route-map rm-cust-in permit 20
  set community additive 64512:3100
route-map rm-cust-in permit 30
!
route-map rm-cust-out permit 10
  call rm-community-filt-to-cust
  on-match next
route-map rm-cust-out permit 20
!

```

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```

! Upstream transit ASes
route-map rm-upstream-out permit 10
  description filter customer prefixes which are marked cust-only
  call rm-community-filt-to-upstream
  on-match next
route-map rm-upstream-out permit 20
  description only customer routes are provided to upstreams/peers
  match community cm-learnt-cust
!
! Peer ASes
! outbound policy is same as for upstream
route-map rm-peer-out permit 10
  call rm-upstream-out
!
route-map rm-peer-in permit 10
  set community additive 64512:3200

```

Example of how to set up a 6-Bone connection.

```

! bgpd configuration
! =====
!
! MP-BGP configuration
!
router bgp 7675
  bgp router-id 10.0.0.1
  neighbor 3ffe:1cfa:0:2:2a0:c9ff:fe9e:f56 remote-as `as-number`
!
  address-family ipv6
  network 3ffe:506::/32
  neighbor 3ffe:1cfa:0:2:2a0:c9ff:fe9e:f56 activate
  neighbor 3ffe:1cfa:0:2:2a0:c9ff:fe9e:f56 route-map set-nexthop out
  neighbor 3ffe:1cfa:0:2:2c0:4fff:fe68:a231 remote-as `as-number`
  neighbor 3ffe:1cfa:0:2:2c0:4fff:fe68:a231 route-map set-nexthop out
  exit-address-family
!
ipv6 access-list all permit any
!
! Set output nexthop address.
!
route-map set-nexthop permit 10
  match ipv6 address all
  set ipv6 nexthop global 3ffe:1cfa:0:2:2c0:4fff:fe68:a225
  set ipv6 nexthop local fe80::2c0:4fff:fe68:a225
!
log file bgpd.log
!

```

Configuring FRR as a Route Server

The purpose of a Route Server is to centralize the peerings between BGP speakers. For example if we have an exchange point scenario with four BGP speakers, each of which maintaining a BGP peering with the other three (fig-topologies-full), we can convert it into a centralized scenario where each of the four establishes a single BGP peering against the Route Server (fig-topologies-rs).

We will first describe briefly the Route Server model implemented by FRR. We will explain the commands that have been added for configuring that model. And finally we will show a full example of FRR configured as Route Server.

Description of the Route Server model

First we are going to describe the normal processing that BGP announcements suffer inside a standard BGP speaker, as shown in fig-normal-processing, it consists of three steps:

- When an announcement is received from some peer, the *In* filters configured for that peer are applied to the announcement. These filters can reject the announcement, accept it unmodified, or accept it with some of its attributes modified.
- The announcements that pass the *In* filters go into the Best Path Selection process, where they are compared to other announcements referred to the same destination that have been received from different peers (in case such other announcements exist). For each different destination, the announcement which is selected as the best is inserted into the BGP speaker's Loc-RIB.
- The routes which are inserted in the Loc-RIB are considered for announcement to all the peers (except the one from which the route came). This is done by passing the routes in the Loc-RIB through the *Out* filters corresponding to each peer. These filters can reject the route, accept it unmodified, or accept it with some of its attributes modified. Those routes which are accepted by the *Out* filters of a peer are announced to that peer.

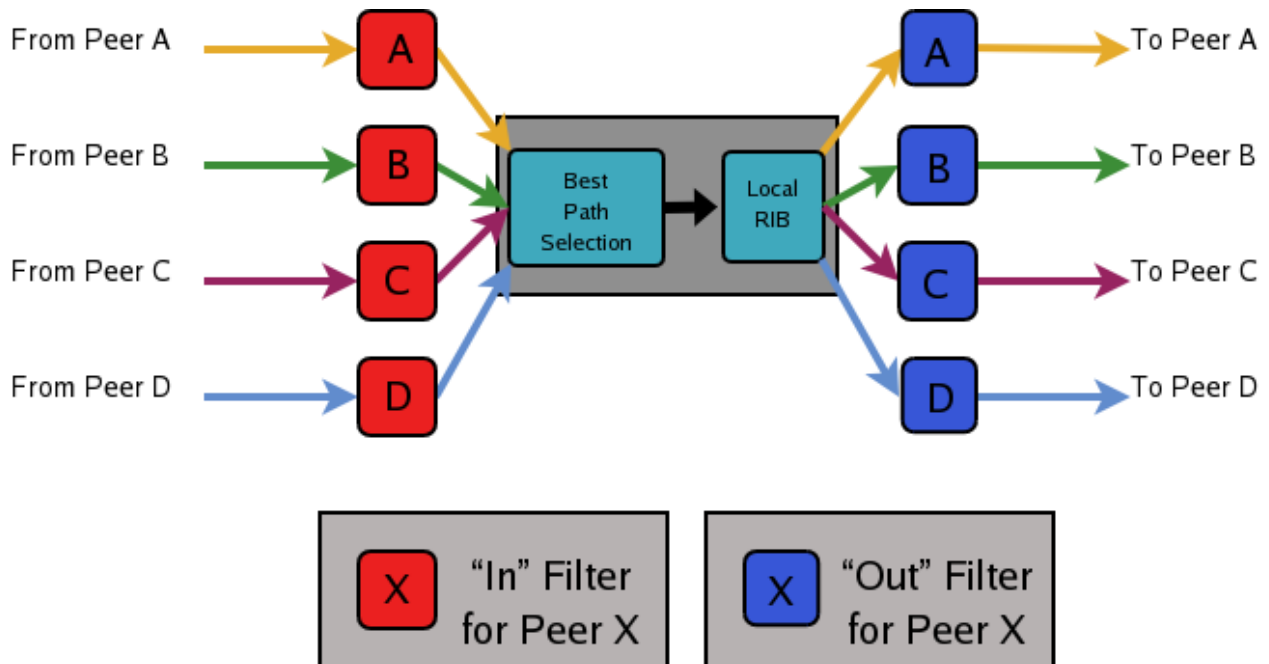


Fig. 1: Announcement processing inside a 'normal' BGP speaker

Of course we want that the routing tables obtained in each of the routers are the same when using the route server than when not. But as a consequence of having a single BGP peering (against the route server), the BGP speakers can no longer distinguish from/to which peer each announce comes/goes.

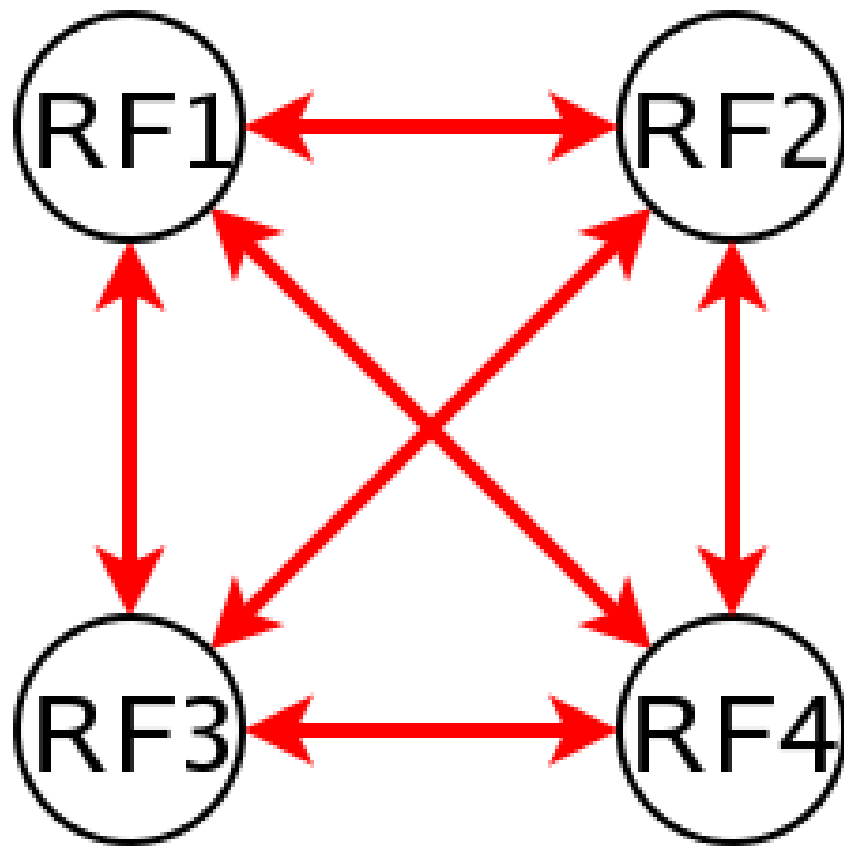


Fig. 2: Full Mesh

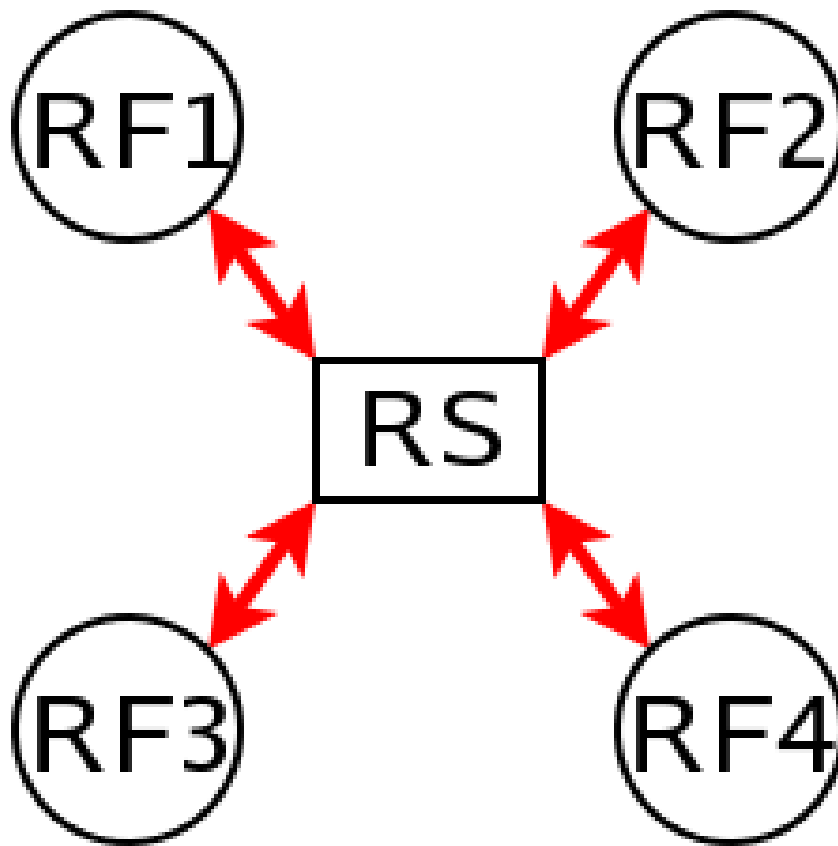


Fig. 3: Route server and clients

This means that the routers connected to the route server are not able to apply by themselves the same input/output filters as in the full mesh scenario, so they have to delegate those functions to the route server.

Even more, the ‘best path’ selection must be also performed inside the route server on behalf of its clients. The reason is that if, after applying the filters of the announcer and the (potential) receiver, the route server decides to send to some client two or more different announcements referred to the same destination, the client will only retain the last one, considering it as an implicit withdrawal of the previous announcements for the same destination. This is the expected behavior of a BGP speaker as defined in [RFC 1771](#), and even though there are some proposals of mechanisms that permit multiple paths for the same destination to be sent through a single BGP peering, none are currently supported by most existing BGP implementations.

As a consequence a route server must maintain additional information and perform additional tasks for a RS-client that those necessary for common BGP peerings. Essentially a route server must:

- Maintain a separated Routing Information Base (Loc-RIB) for each peer configured as RS-client, containing the routes selected as a result of the ‘Best Path Selection’ process that is performed on behalf of that RS-client.
- Whenever it receives an announcement from a RS-client, it must consider it for the Loc-RIBs of the other RS-clients.
 - This means that for each of them the route server must pass the announcement through the appropriate *Out* filter of the announcer.
 - Then through the appropriate *In* filter of the potential receiver.
 - Only if the announcement is accepted by both filters it will be passed to the ‘Best Path Selection’ process.
 - Finally, it might go into the Loc-RIB of the receiver.

When we talk about the ‘appropriate’ filter, both the announcer and the receiver of the route must be taken into account. Suppose that the route server receives an announcement from client A, and the route server is considering it for the Loc-RIB of client B. The filters that should be applied are the same that would be used in the full mesh scenario, i.e., first the *Out* filter of router A for announcements going to router B, and then the *In* filter of router B for announcements coming from router A.

We call ‘Export Policy’ of a RS-client to the set of *Out* filters that the client would use if there was no route server. The same applies for the ‘Import Policy’ of a RS-client and the set of *In* filters of the client if there was no route server.

It is also common to demand from a route server that it does not modify some BGP attributes (next-hop, as-path and MED) that are usually modified by standard BGP speakers before announcing a route.

The announcement processing model implemented by FRR is shown in fig-rs-processing. The figure shows a mixture of RS-clients (B, C and D) with normal BGP peers (A). There are some details that worth additional comments:

- Announcements coming from a normal BGP peer are also considered for the Loc-RIBs of all the RS-clients. But logically they do not pass through any export policy.
- Those peers that are configured as RS-clients do not receive any announce from the *Main* Loc-RIB.
- Apart from import and export policies, *In* and *Out* filters can also be set for RS-clients. *In* filters might be useful when the route server has also normal BGP peers. On the other hand, *Out* filters for RS-clients are probably unnecessary, but we decided not to remove them as they do not hurt anybody (they can always be left empty).

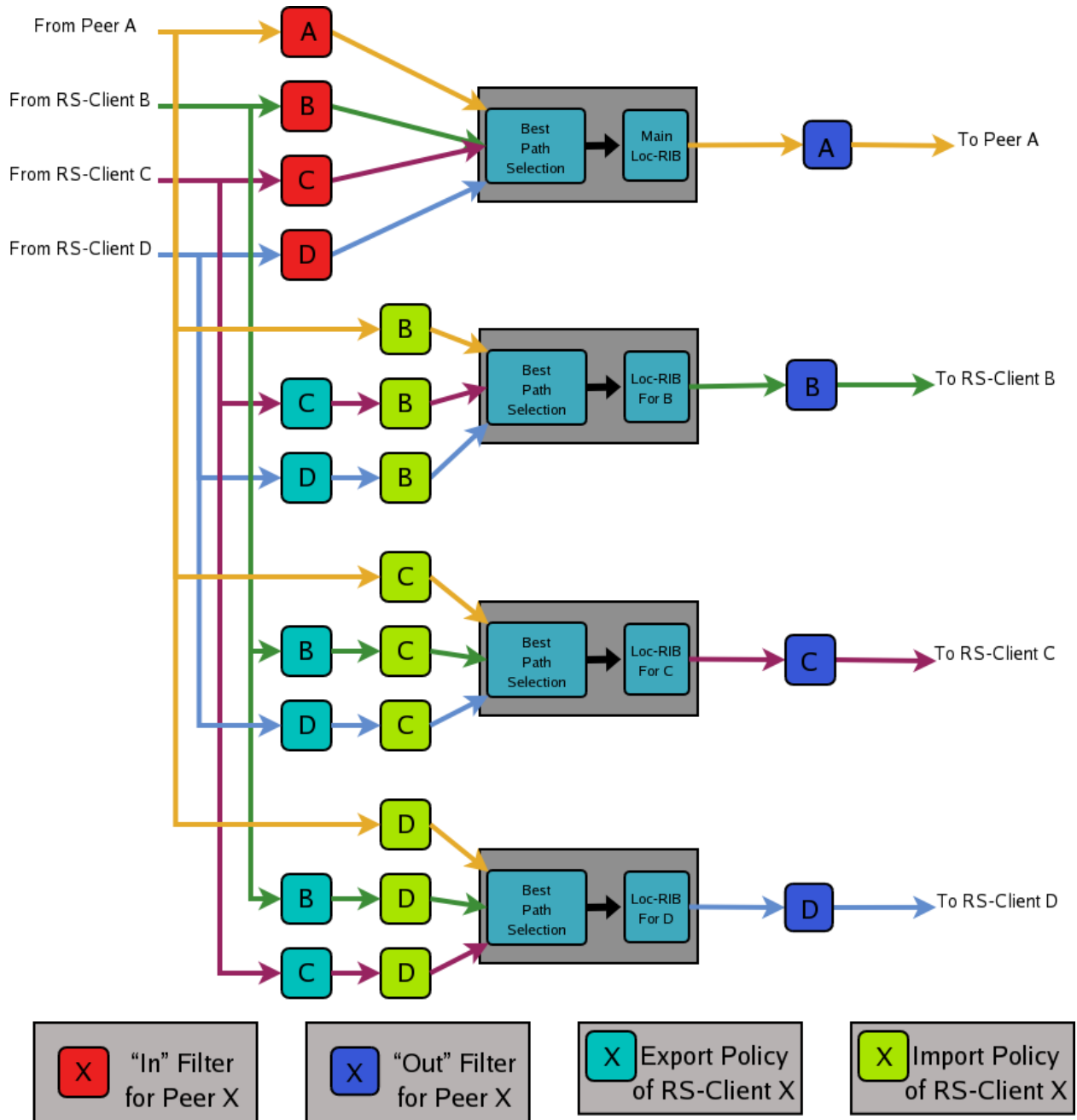


Fig. 4: Announcement processing model implemented by the Route Server

Commands for configuring a Route Server

Now we will describe the commands that have been added to frr in order to support the route server features.

neighbor PEER-GROUP route-server-client

neighbor A.B.C.D route-server-client

neighbor X:X::X:X route-server-client

This command configures the peer given by *peer*, *A.B.C.D* or *X:X::X:X* as an RS-client.

Actually this command is not new, it already existed in standard FRR. It enables the transparent mode for the specified peer. This means that some BGP attributes (as-path, next-hop and MED) of the routes announced to that peer are not modified.

With the route server patch, this command, apart from setting the transparent mode, creates a new Loc-RIB dedicated to the specified peer (those named *Loc-RIB for X* in fig-rs-processing.). Starting from that moment, every announcement received by the route server will be also considered for the new Loc-RIB.

neighbor A.B.C.D|X.X::X.X|peer-group route-map WORD import|export

This set of commands can be used to specify the route-map that represents the Import or Export policy of a peer which is configured as a RS-client (with the previous command).

match peer A.B.C.D|X.X::X.X

This is a new *match* statement for use in route-maps, enabling them to describe import/export policies. As we said before, an import/export policy represents a set of input/output filters of the RS-client. This statement makes possible that a single route-map represents the full set of filters that a BGP speaker would use for its different peers in a non-RS scenario.

The *match peer* statement has different semantics whether it is used inside an import or an export route-map. In the first case the statement matches if the address of the peer who sends the announce is the same that the address specified by {A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X}. For export route-maps it matches when {A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X} is the address of the RS-Client into whose Loc-RIB the announce is going to be inserted (how the same export policy is applied before different Loc-RIBs is shown in fig-rs-processing.).

call WORD

This command (also used inside a route-map) jumps into a different route-map, whose name is specified by *WORD*. When the called route-map finishes, depending on its result the original route-map continues or not. Apart from being useful for making import/export route-maps easier to write, this command can also be used inside any normal (in or out) route-map.

Example of Route Server Configuration

Finally we are going to show how to configure a FRR daemon to act as a Route Server. For this purpose we are going to present a scenario without route server, and then we will show how to use the configurations of the BGP routers to generate the configuration of the route server.

All the configuration files shown in this section have been taken from scenarios which were tested using the VNUML tool <http://www.dit.upm.es/vnuml>, VNUML.

Configuration of the BGP routers without Route Server

We will suppose that our initial scenario is an exchange point with three BGP capable routers, named RA, RB and RC. Each of the BGP speakers generates some routes (with the *network* command), and establishes BGP peerings against the other two routers. These peerings have In and Out route-maps configured, named like 'PEER-X-IN' or 'PEER-X-OUT'. For example the configuration file for router RA could be the following:

```
#Configuration for router 'RA'
!
hostname RA
password ****
!
router bgp 65001
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  neighbor 2001:0DB8::B remote-as 65002
  neighbor 2001:0DB8::C remote-as 65003
!
  address-family ipv6
    network 2001:0DB8:AAAA:1::/64
    network 2001:0DB8:AAAA:2::/64
    network 2001:0DB8:0000:1::/64
    network 2001:0DB8:0000:2::/64
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B activate
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B soft-reconfiguration inbound
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B route-map PEER-B-IN in
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B route-map PEER-B-OUT out
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C activate
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C soft-reconfiguration inbound
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C route-map PEER-C-IN in
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C route-map PEER-C-OUT out
  exit-address-family
!
  ipv6 prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:0000::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:AAAA::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:BBBB::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-C-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:CCCC::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-C-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  route-map PEER-B-IN permit 10
    match ipv6 address prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES
    set metric 100
  route-map PEER-B-IN permit 20
    match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES
    set community 65001:1111
!
  route-map PEER-C-IN permit 10
    match ipv6 address prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES
```

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```

    set metric 200
route-map PEER-C-IN permit 20
    match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-C-PREFIXES
    set community 65001:2222
!
route-map PEER-B-OUT permit 10
    match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES
!
route-map PEER-C-OUT permit 10
    match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES
!
line vty
!
```

Configuration of the BGP routers with Route Server

To convert the initial scenario into one with route server, first we must modify the configuration of routers RA, RB and RC. Now they must not peer between them, but only with the route server. For example, RA's configuration would turn into:

```

# Configuration for router 'RA'
!
hostname RA
password ****
!
router bgp 65001
    no bgp default ipv4-unicast
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::FFFF remote-as 65000
!
    address-family ipv6
        network 2001:0DB8:AAAA:1::/64
        network 2001:0DB8:AAAA:2::/64
        network 2001:0DB8:0000:1::/64
        network 2001:0DB8:0000:2::/64

        neighbor 2001:0DB8::FFFF activate
        neighbor 2001:0DB8::FFFF soft-reconfiguration inbound
    exit-address-family
!
line vty
!
```

Which is logically much simpler than its initial configuration, as it now maintains only one BGP peering and all the filters (route-maps) have disappeared.

Configuration of the Route Server itself

As we said when we described the functions of a route server (description-of-the-route-server-model), it is in charge of all the route filtering. To achieve that, the In and Out filters from the RA, RB and RC configurations must be converted into Import and Export policies in the route server.

This is a fragment of the route server configuration (we only show the policies for client RA):

```
# Configuration for Route Server ('RS')
!
hostname RS
password ix
!
router bgp 65000 view RS
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  neighbor 2001:0DB8::A remote-as 65001
  neighbor 2001:0DB8::B remote-as 65002
  neighbor 2001:0DB8::C remote-as 65003
!
  address-family ipv6
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::A activate
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::A route-server-client
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::A route-map RSCLIENT-A-IMPORT import
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::A route-map RSCLIENT-A-EXPORT export
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::A soft-reconfiguration inbound

    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B activate
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B route-server-client
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B route-map RSCLIENT-B-IMPORT import
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B route-map RSCLIENT-B-EXPORT export
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::B soft-reconfiguration inbound

    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C activate
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C route-server-client
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C route-map RSCLIENT-C-IMPORT import
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C route-map RSCLIENT-C-EXPORT export
    neighbor 2001:0DB8::C soft-reconfiguration inbound
  exit-address-family
!
  ipv6 prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:0000::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:AAAA::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:BBBB::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-C-PREFIXES seq 5 permit 2001:0DB8:CCCC::/48 ge 64 le 64
  ipv6 prefix-list PEER-C-PREFIXES seq 10 deny any
!
  route-map RSCLIENT-A-IMPORT permit 10
    match peer 2001:0DB8::B
    call A-IMPORT-FROM-B
```

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```

route-map RSCLIENT-A-IMPORT permit 20
  match peer 2001:0DB8::C
  call A-IMPORT-FROM-C
!
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B permit 10
  match ipv6 address prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES
  set metric 100
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B permit 20
  match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES
  set community 65001:11111
!
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-C permit 10
  match ipv6 address prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES
  set metric 200
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-C permit 20
  match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-C-PREFIXES
  set community 65001:22222
!
route-map RSCLIENT-A-EXPORT permit 10
  match peer 2001:0DB8::B
  match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES
route-map RSCLIENT-A-EXPORT permit 20
  match peer 2001:0DB8::C
  match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-A-PREFIXES
!
...
...
...

```

If you compare the initial configuration of RA with the route server configuration above, you can see how easy it is to generate the Import and Export policies for RA from the In and Out route-maps of RA's original configuration.

When there was no route server, RA maintained two peerings, one with RB and another with RC. Each of this peerings had an In route-map configured. To build the Import route-map for client RA in the route server, simply add route-map entries following this scheme:

```

route-map <NAME> permit 10
  match peer <Peer Address>
  call <In Route-Map for this Peer>
route-map <NAME> permit 20
  match peer <Another Peer Address>
  call <In Route-Map for this Peer>

```

This is exactly the process that has been followed to generate the route-map RSCLIENT-A-IMPORT. The route-maps that are called inside it (A-IMPORT-FROM-B and A-IMPORT-FROM-C) are exactly the same as the In route-maps from the original configuration of RA (PEER-B-IN and PEER-C-IN), only the name is different.

The same could have been done to create the Export policy for RA (route-map RSCLIENT-A-EXPORT), but in this case the original Out route-maps were so simple that we decided not to use the *call WORD* commands, and we integrated all in a single route-map (RSCLIENT-A-EXPORT).

The Import and Export policies for RB and RC are not shown, but the process would be identical.

Further considerations about Import and Export route-maps

The current version of the route server patch only allows to specify a route-map for import and export policies, while in a standard BGP speaker apart from route-maps there are other tools for performing input and output filtering (access-lists, community-lists, ...). But this does not represent any limitation, as all kinds of filters can be included in import/export route-maps. For example suppose that in the non-route-server scenario peer RA had the following filters configured for input from peer B:

```
neighbor 2001:0DB8::B prefix-list LIST-1 in
neighbor 2001:0DB8::B filter-list LIST-2 in
neighbor 2001:0DB8::B route-map PEER-B-IN in
...
...
route-map PEER-B-IN permit 10
  match ipv6 address prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES
  set local-preference 100
route-map PEER-B-IN permit 20
  match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES
  set community 65001:11111
```

It is possible to write a single route-map which is equivalent to the three filters (the community-list, the prefix-list and the route-map). That route-map can then be used inside the Import policy in the route server. Lets see how to do it:

```
neighbor 2001:0DB8::A route-map RSCLIENT-A-IMPORT import
...
!
...
route-map RSCLIENT-A-IMPORT permit 10
  match peer 2001:0DB8::B
  call A-IMPORT-FROM-B
...
...
!
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B permit 1
  match ipv6 address prefix-list LIST-1
  match as-path LIST-2
  on-match goto 10
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B deny 2
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B permit 10
  match ipv6 address prefix-list COMMON-PREFIXES
  set local-preference 100
route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B permit 20
  match ipv6 address prefix-list PEER-B-PREFIXES
  set community 65001:11111
!
...
...
```

The route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B is equivalent to the three filters (LIST-1, LIST-2 and PEER-B-IN). The first entry of route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B (sequence number 1) matches if and only if both the prefix-list LIST-1 and the filter-list LIST-2 match. If that happens, due to the 'on-match goto 10' statement the next route-map entry to be processed will be number 10, and as of that point route-map A-IMPORT-FROM-B is identical to PEER-B-IN. If the first entry does not match, *on-match goto 10*' will be ignored and the next processed entry will be number 2, which will deny the route.

Thus, the result is the same that with the three original filters, i.e., if either LIST-1 or LIST-2 rejects the route, it does not reach the route-map PEER-B-IN. In case both LIST-1 and LIST-2 accept the route, it passes to PEER-B-IN, which can reject, accept or modify the route.

1.3.3 LDP

The *ldpd* daemon is a standardised protocol that permits exchanging MPLS label information between MPLS devices. The LDP protocol creates peering between devices, so as to exchange that label information. This information is stored in MPLS table of *zebra*, and it injects that MPLS information in the underlying system (Linux kernel or OpenBSD system for instance). *ldpd* provides necessary options to create a Layer 2 VPN across MPLS network. For instance, it is possible to interconnect several sites that share the same broadcast domain.

FRR implements LDP as described in [RFC 5036](#); other LDP standard are the following ones: [RFC 6720](#), [RFC 6667](#), [RFC 5919](#), [RFC 5561](#), [RFC 7552](#), [RFC 4447](#). Because MPLS is already available, FRR also supports [RFC 3031](#).

Understanding LDP principles

Let's first introduce some definitions that permit understand better the LDP protocol:

- **LSR** : Labeled Switch Router. Networking devices handling labels used to forward traffic between and through them.
- **LER**
[Labeled Edge Router. A Labeled edge router is located at the edge of] an MPLS network, generally between an IP network and an MPLS network.

LDP aims at sharing label information across devices. It tries to establish peering with remote LDP capable devices, first by discovering using UDP port 646 , then by peering using TCP port 646. Once the TCP session is established, the label information is shared, through label advertisements.

There are different methods to send label advertisement modes. The implementation actually supports the following : Liberal Label Retention + Downstream Unsolicited + Independent Control. The other advertising modes are depicted below, and compared with the current implementation.

- Liberal label retention versus conservative mode In liberal mode, every label sent by every LSR is stored in the MPLS table. In conservative mode, only the label that was sent by the best next hop (determined by the IGP metric) for that particular FEC is stored in the MPLS table.
- Independent LSP Control versus ordered LSP Control MPLS has two ways of binding labels to FEC's; either through ordered LSP control, or independent LSP control. Ordered LSP control only binds a label to a FEC if it is the egress LSR, or the router received a label binding for a FEC from the next hop router. In this mode, an MPLS router will create a label binding for each FEC and distribute it to its neighbors so long as he has a entry in the RIB for the destination. In the other mode, label bindings are made without any dependencies on another router advertising a label for a particular FEC. Each router makes it own independent decision to create a label for each FEC. By default IOS uses Independent LSP Control, while Juniper implements the Ordered Control. Both modes are interoperable, the difference is that Ordered Control prevent blackholing during the LDP convergence process, at cost of slowing down the convergence itself
- unsolicited downstream versus downstream on demand Downstream on demand label distribution is where an LSR must explicitly request that a label be sent from its downstream router for a particular FEC. Unsolicited label distribution is where a label is sent from the downstream router without the original router requesting it.

LDP Configuration

[no] mpls ldp

Enable or disable LDP daemon

[no] router-id A.B.C.D

The following command located under MPLS router node configures the MPLS router-id of the local device.

[no] address-family [ipv4 | ipv6]

Configure LDP for IPv4 or IPv6 address-family. Located under MPLS route node, this subnode permits configuring the LDP neighbors.

[no] interface IFACE

Located under MPLS address-family node, use this command to enable or disable LDP discovery per interface. IFACE stands for the interface name where LDP is enabled. By default it is disabled. Once this command executed, the address-family interface node is configured.

[no] discovery transport-address A.B.C.D | A:B::C:D

Located under mpls address-family interface node, use this command to set the IPv4 or IPv6 transport-address used by the LDP protocol to talk on this interface.

[no] neighbor A.B.C.D password PASSWORD

The following command located under MPLS router node configures the router of a LDP device. This device, if found, will have to comply with the configured password. PASSWORD is a clear text password with its digest sent through the network.

[no] neighbor A.B.C.D holdtime HOLDTIME

The following command located under MPLS router node configures the holdtime value in seconds of the LDP neighbor ID. Configuring it triggers a keepalive mechanism. That value can be configured between 15 and 65535 seconds. After this time of non response, the LDP established session will be considered as set to down. By default, no holdtime is configured for the LDP devices.

[no] discovery hello holdtime HOLDTIME

[no] discovery hello interval INTERVAL

INTERVAL value ranges from 1 to 65535 seconds. Default value is 5 seconds. This is the value between each hello timer message sent. HOLDTIME value ranges from 1 to 65535 seconds. Default value is 15 seconds. That value is added as a TLV in the LDP messages.

[no] dual-stack transport-connection prefer ipv4

When *ldpd* is configured for dual-stack operation, the transport connection preference is IPv6 by default (as specified by [RFC 7552](#)). On such circumstances, *ldpd* will refuse to establish TCP connections over IPv4. You can use above command to change the transport connection preference to IPv4. In this case, it will be possible to distribute label mappings for IPv6 FECs over TCPv4 connections.

Show LDP Information

These commands dump various parts of *ldpd*.

show mpls ldp neighbor [A.B.C.D]

This command dumps the various neighbors discovered. Below example shows that local machine has an operation neighbor with ID set to 1.1.1.1.

```

west-vm# show mpls ldp neighbor
AF  ID                State      Remote Address  Uptime
ipv4 1.1.1.1            OPERATIONAL 1.1.1.1        00:01:37
west-vm#

```

show mpls ldp neighbor [A.B.C.D] capabilities

show mpls ldp neighbor [A.B.C.D] detail

Above commands dump other neighbor information.

show mpls ldp discovery [detail]

show mpls ldp ipv4 discovery [detail]

show mpls ldp ipv6 discovery [detail]

Above commands dump discovery information.

show mpls ldp ipv4 interface

show mpls ldp ipv6 interface

Above command dumps the IPv4 or IPv6 interface per where LDP is enabled. Below output illustrates what is dumped for IPv4.

```

west-vm# show mpls ldp ipv4 interface
AF  Interface  State  Uptime  Hello Timers  ac
ipv4 eth1     ACTIVE 00:08:35 5/15      0
ipv4 eth3     ACTIVE 00:08:35 5/15      1

```

show mpls ldp ipv4|ipv6 binding

Above command dumps the binding obtained through MPLS exchanges with LDP.

```

west-vm# show mpls ldp ipv4 binding
AF  Destination      Nexthop      Local Label  Remote Label  In Use
ipv4 1.1.1.1/32        1.1.1.1      16           imp-null      yes
ipv4 2.2.2.2/32        1.1.1.1      imp-null     16           no
ipv4 10.0.2.0/24      1.1.1.1      imp-null     imp-null      no
ipv4 10.115.0.0/24    1.1.1.1      imp-null     17           no
ipv4 10.135.0.0/24   1.1.1.1      imp-null     imp-null      no
ipv4 10.200.0.0/24    1.1.1.1      17           imp-null      yes
west-vm#

```

LDP debugging commands

[no] debug mpls ldp KIND

Enable or disable debugging messages of a given kind. KIND can be one of:

- discovery
- errors
- event
- labels
- messages
- zebra

LDP Example Configuration

Below configuration gives a typical MPLS configuration of a device located in a MPLS backbone. LDP is enabled on two interfaces and will attempt to peer with two neighbors with router-id set to either 1.1.1.1 or 3.3.3.3.

```
mpls ldp
router-id 2.2.2.2
neighbor 1.1.1.1 password test
neighbor 3.3.3.3 password test
!
address-family ipv4
discovery transport-address 2.2.2.2
!
interface eth1
!
interface eth3
!
exit-address-family
!
```

Deploying LDP across a backbone generally is done in a full mesh configuration topology. LDP is typically deployed with an IGP like OSPF, that helps discover the remote IPs. Below example is an OSPF configuration extract that goes with LDP configuration

```
router ospf
ospf router-id 2.2.2.2
network 0.0.0.0/0 area 0
!
```

Below output shows the routing entry on the LER side. The OSPF routing entry (10.200.0.0) is associated with Label entry (17), and shows that MPLS push action that traffic to that destination will be applied.

```
north-vm# show ip route
Codes: K - kernel route, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP,
       O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP, E - EIGRP, N - NHRP,
       T - Table, v - VNC, V - VNC-Direct, A - Babel, D - SHARP,
       F - PBR,
       > - selected route, * - FIB route

O>* 1.1.1.1/32 [110/120] via 10.115.0.1, eth2, label 16, 00:00:15
O>* 2.2.2.2/32 [110/20] via 10.115.0.1, eth2, label implicit-null, 00:00:15
O 3.3.3.3/32 [110/10] via 0.0.0.0, loopback1 onlink, 00:01:19
C>* 3.3.3.3/32 is directly connected, loopback1, 00:01:29
O>* 10.0.2.0/24 [110/11] via 10.115.0.1, eth2, label implicit-null, 00:00:15
O 10.100.0.0/24 [110/10] is directly connected, eth1, 00:00:32
C>* 10.100.0.0/24 is directly connected, eth1, 00:00:32
O 10.115.0.0/24 [110/10] is directly connected, eth2, 00:00:25
C>* 10.115.0.0/24 is directly connected, eth2, 00:00:32
O>* 10.135.0.0/24 [110/110] via 10.115.0.1, eth2, label implicit-null, 00:00:15
O>* 10.200.0.0/24 [110/210] via 10.115.0.1, eth2, label 17, 00:00:15
north-vm#
```

1.3.4 EIGRP

DUAL

The *Diffusing Update ALgorithm*, a Bellman-Ford based routing algorithm used by EIGRP.

EIGRP – Routing Information Protocol is widely deployed interior gateway routing protocol. EIGRP was developed in the 1990's. EIGRP is a distance-vector protocol and is based on the *DUAL* algorithms. As a distance-vector protocol, the EIGRP router send updates to its neighbors as networks change, thus allowing the convergence to a known topology.

eigrpd supports EIGRP as described in RFC7868

eigrpd invocation options. Common options that can be specified (common-invocation-options).

EIGRP Configuration

router eigrp (1-65535) [vrf NAME]

The *router eigrp* command is necessary to enable EIGRP. To disable EIGRP, use the *no router eigrp (1-65535)* command. EIGRP must be enabled before carrying out any of the EIGRP commands. Specify vrf NAME if you want eigrp to work within the specified vrf.

no router eigrp (1-65535) [vrf NAME]

Disable EIGRP.

network NETWORK

no network NETWORK

Set the EIGRP enable interface by *network*. The interfaces which have addresses matching with *network* are enabled.

This group of commands either enables or disables EIGRP interfaces between certain numbers of a specified network address. For example, if the network for 10.0.0.0/24 is EIGRP enabled, this would result in all the addresses from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.255 being enabled for EIGRP. The *no network* command will disable EIGRP for the specified network.

Below is very simple EIGRP configuration. Interface *eth0* and interface which address match to *10.0.0.0/8* are EIGRP enabled.

```
!
router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0/8
!
```

passive-interface (IFNAME|default)

no passive-interface IFNAME

This command sets the specified interface to passive mode. On passive mode interface, all receiving packets are ignored and *eigrpd* does not send either multicast or unicast EIGRP packets except to EIGRP neighbors specified with *neighbor* command. The interface may be specified as *default* to make *eigrpd* default to passive on all interfaces.

The default is to be passive on all interfaces.

How to Announce EIGRP route

redistribute kernel

redistribute kernel metric (1-4294967295) (0-4294967295) (0-255) (1-255) (1-65535)

no redistribute kernel

redistribute kernel redistributes routing information from kernel route entries into the EIGRP tables. *no redistribute kernel* disables the routes.

redistribute static

redistribute static metric (1-4294967295) (0-4294967295) (0-255) (1-255) (1-65535)

no redistribute static

redistribute static redistributes routing information from static route entries into the EIGRP tables. *no redistribute static* disables the routes.

redistribute connected

redistribute connected metric (1-4294967295) (0-4294967295) (0-255) (1-255) (1-65535)

no redistribute connected

Redistribute connected routes into the EIGRP tables. *no redistribute connected* disables the connected routes in the EIGRP tables. This command redistribute connected of the interface which EIGRP disabled. The connected route on EIGRP enabled interface is announced by default.

redistribute ospf

redistribute ospf metric (1-4294967295) (0-4294967295) (0-255) (1-255) (1-65535)

no redistribute ospf

redistribute ospf redistributes routing information from ospf route entries into the EIGRP tables. *no redistribute ospf* disables the routes.

redistribute bgp

redistribute bgp metric (1-4294967295) (0-4294967295) (0-255) (1-255) (1-65535)

no redistribute bgp

redistribute bgp redistributes routing information from bgp route entries into the EIGRP tables. *no redistribute bgp* disables the routes.

Show EIGRP Information

show ip eigrp [vrf NAME] topology

Display current EIGRP status.

```
eigrpd> **show ip eigrp topology**
# show ip eigrp topo

EIGRP Topology Table for AS(4)/ID(0.0.0.0)

Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status
```

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```
P 10.0.2.0/24, 1 successors, FD is 256256, serno: 0
   via Connected, enp0s3
```

show ip eigrp [vrf NAME] interface

Display the list of interfaces associated with eigrp.

```
..index:: show ip eigrp [vrf NAME] neighbor ..clicmd:: show ip eigrp [vrf NAME] neighbor
```

Display the list of neighbors that have been established within eigrp.

EIGRP Debug Commands

Debug for EIGRP protocol.

debug eigrp packets

Debug eigrp packets

debug eigrp will show EIGRP packets that are sent and received.

debug eigrp transmit

Debug eigrp transmit events

debug eigrp transmit will display detailed information about the EIGRP transmit events.

show debugging eigrp

Display *eigrpd*'s debugging option.

show debugging eigrp will show all information currently set for eigrpd debug.

1.3.5 ISIS

ISIS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) is a routing protocol which is described in *ISO10589*, **RFC 1195**, **RFC 5308**. ISIS is an IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol). Compared with RIP, ISIS can provide scalable network support and faster convergence times like OSPF. ISIS is widely used in large networks such as ISP (Internet Service Provider) and carrier backbone networks.

Configuring isisd

There are no *isisd* specific options. Common options can be specified (common-invocation-options) to *isisd*. *isisd* needs to acquire interface information from *zebra* in order to function. Therefore *zebra* must be running before invoking *isisd*. Also, if *zebra* is restarted then *isisd* must be too.

Like other daemons, *isisd* configuration is done in ISIS specific configuration file *isisd.conf*.

ISIS router

To start the ISIS process you have to specify the ISIS router. As of this writing, *isisd* does not support multiple ISIS processes.

[no] router isis WORD

Enable or disable the ISIS process by specifying the ISIS domain with 'WORD'. *isisd* does not yet support multiple ISIS processes but you must specify the name of ISIS process. The ISIS process name 'WORD' is then used for interface (see command `ip router isis WORD`).

net XX.XXXX.XXX.XX

no net XX.XXXX.XXX.XX

Set/Unset network entity title (NET) provided in ISO format.

hostname dynamic

no hostname dynamic

Enable support for dynamic hostname.

area-password [clear | md5] <password>

domain-password [clear | md5] <password>

no area-password

no domain-password

Configure the authentication password for an area, respectively a domain, as clear text or md5 one.

log-adjacency-changes

no log-adjacency-changes

Log changes in adjacency state.

metric-style [narrow | transition | wide]

no metric-style

Set old-style (ISO 10589) or new-style packet formats:

- narrow Use old style of TLVs with narrow metric
- transition Send and accept both styles of TLVs during transition
- wide Use new style of TLVs to carry wider metric

set-overload-bit

no set-overload-bit

Set overload bit to avoid any transit traffic.

purge-originator

no purge-originator

Enable or disable [RFC 6232](#) purge originator identification.

ISIS Timer

lsp-gen-interval (1-120)

lsp-gen-interval [level-1 | level-2] (1-120)

no lsp-gen-interval

no lsp-gen-interval [level-1 | level-2]

Set minimum interval in seconds between regenerating same LSP, globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

lsp-refresh-interval [level-1 | level-2] (1-65235)

no lsp-refresh-interval [level-1 | level-2]

Set LSP refresh interval in seconds, globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

max-lsp-lifetime (360-65535)

max-lsp-lifetime [level-1 | level-2] (360-65535)

no max-lsp-lifetime

no max-lsp-lifetime [level-1 | level-2]

Set LSP maximum LSP lifetime in seconds, globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

spf-interval (1-120)

spf-interval [level-1 | level-2] (1-120)

no spf-interval

no spf-interval [level-1 | level-2]

Set minimum interval between consecutive SPF calculations in seconds.

ISIS region

is-type [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only]

no is-type

Define the ISIS router behavior:

- level-1 Act as a station router only
- level-1-2 Act as both a station router and an area router
- level-2-only Act as an area router only

ISIS interface

[no] <ip|ipv6> router isis WORD

Activate ISIS adjacency on this interface. Note that the name of ISIS instance must be the same as the one used to configure the ISIS process (see command `router isis WORD`). To enable IPv4, issue `ip router isis WORD`; to enable IPv6, issue `ipv6 router isis WORD`.

isis circuit-type [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2]

no isis circuit-type

Configure circuit type for interface:

- level-1 Level-1 only adjacencies are formed
- level-1-2 Level-1-2 adjacencies are formed
- level-2-only Level-2 only adjacencies are formed

isis csnp-interval (1-600)

isis csnp-interval (1-600) [level-1 | level-2]

no isis csnp-interval

no isis csnp-interval [level-1 | level-2]

Set CSNP interval in seconds globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

isis hello padding

Add padding to IS-IS hello packets.

isis hello-interval (1-600)

isis hello-interval (1-600) [level-1 | level-2]

no isis hello-interval

no isis hello-interval [level-1 | level-2]

Set Hello interval in seconds globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

isis hello-multiplier (2-100)

isis hello-multiplier (2-100) [level-1 | level-2]

no isis hello-multiplier

no isis hello-multiplier [level-1 | level-2]

Set multiplier for Hello holding time globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

isis metric [(0-255) | (0-16777215)]

isis metric [(0-255) | (0-16777215)] [level-1 | level-2]

no isis metric

no isis metric [level-1 | level-2]

Set default metric value globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2). Max value depend if metric support narrow or wide value (see command *metric-style [narrow | transition | wide]*).

isis network point-to-point

no isis network point-to-point

Set network type to 'Point-to-Point' (broadcast by default).

isis passive

no isis passive

Configure the passive mode for this interface.

isis password [clear | md5] <password>

no isis password

Configure the authentication password (clear or encoded text) for the interface.

isis priority (0-127)**isis priority (0-127) [level-1 | level-2]****no isis priority****no isis priority [level-1 | level-2]**

Set priority for Designated Router election, globally, for the area (level-1) or the domain (level-2).

isis psnp-interval (1-120)**isis psnp-interval (1-120) [level-1 | level-2]****no isis psnp-interval****no isis psnp-interval [level-1 | level-2]**

Set PSNP interval in seconds globally, for an area (level-1) or a domain (level-2).

isis three-way-handshake**no isis three-way-handshake**

Enable or disable [RFC 5303](#) Three-Way Handshake for P2P adjacencies. Three-Way Handshake is enabled by default.

Showing ISIS information**show isis summary**

Show summary information about ISIS.

show isis hostname

Show information about ISIS node.

show isis interface**show isis interface detail****show isis interface <interface name>**

Show state and configuration of ISIS specified interface, or all interfaces if no interface is given with or without details.

show isis neighbor**show isis neighbor <System Id>****show isis neighbor detail**

Show state and information of ISIS specified neighbor, or all neighbors if no system id is given with or without details.

show isis database**show isis database [detail]****show isis database <LSP id> [detail]**

show isis database detail <LSP id>

Show the ISIS database globally, for a specific LSP id without or with details.

show isis topology

show isis topology [level-1|level-2]

Show topology IS-IS paths to Intermediate Systems, globally, in area (level-1) or domain (level-2).

show ip route isis

Show the ISIS routing table, as determined by the most recent SPF calculation.

Debugging ISIS

debug isis adj-packets

no debug isis adj-packets

IS-IS Adjacency related packets.

debug isis checksum-errors

no debug isis checksum-errors

IS-IS LSP checksum errors.

debug isis events

no debug isis events

IS-IS Events.

debug isis local-updates

no debug isis local-updates

IS-IS local update packets.

debug isis packet-dump

no debug isis packet-dump

IS-IS packet dump.

debug isis protocol-errors

no debug isis protocol-errors

IS-IS LSP protocol errors.

debug isis route-events

no debug isis route-events

IS-IS Route related events.

debug isis snp-packets

no debug isis snp-packets

IS-IS CSNP/PSNP packets.

debug isis spf-events

debug isis spf-statistics

debug isis spf-triggers

no debug isis spf-events

no debug isis spf-statistics

no debug isis spf-triggers

IS-IS Shortest Path First Events, Timing and Statistic Data and triggering events.

debug isis update-packets

no debug isis update-packets

Update related packets.

show debugging isis

Print which ISIS debug level is activate.

ISIS Configuration Examples

A simple example, with MD5 authentication enabled:

```
!
interface eth0
 ip router isis F00
 isis network point-to-point
 isis circuit-type level-2-only
!
router isis F00
net 47.0023.0000.0000.0000.0000.0000.1900.0004.00
 metric-style wide
 is-type level-2-only
```

1.3.6 OSPFv2

OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) version 2 is a routing protocol which is described in [RFC 2328](#). OSPF is an IGP. Compared with RIP, OSPF can provide scalable network support and faster convergence times. OSPF is widely used in large networks such as ISP backbone and enterprise networks.

OSPF Fundamentals

OSPF is, mostly, a link-state routing protocol. In contrast to distance-vector protocols, such as RIP or BGP, where routers describe available *paths* (i.e. routes) to each other, in link-state protocols routers instead describe the state of their links to their immediate neighbouring routers.

Each router describes their link-state information in a message known as an LSA (Link State Advertisement), which is then propagated through to all other routers in a link-state routing domain, by a process called *flooding*. Each router thus builds up an LSDB (Link State Database) of all the link-state messages. From this collection of LSAs in the LSDB, each router can then calculate the shortest path to any other router, based on some common metric, by using an algorithm such as [Edgar Dijkstra's SPF](#) (Shortest Path First) algorithm.

By describing connectivity of a network in this way, in terms of routers and links rather than in terms of the paths through a network, a link-state protocol can use less bandwidth and converge more quickly than other protocols. A link-state protocol need distribute only one link-state message throughout the link-state domain when a link on any single given router changes state, in order for all routers to reconverge on the best paths through the network. In contrast, distance vector protocols can require a progression of different path update messages from a series of different routers in order to converge.

The disadvantage to a link-state protocol is that the process of computing the best paths can be relatively intensive when compared to distance-vector protocols, in which near to no computation need be done other than (potentially) select between multiple routes. This overhead is mostly negligible for modern embedded CPUs, even for networks with thousands of nodes. The primary scaling overhead lies more in coping with the ever greater frequency of LSA updates as the size of a link-state area increases, in managing the LSDB and required flooding.

This section aims to give a distilled, but accurate, description of the more important workings of OSPF which an administrator may need to know to be able best configure and trouble-shoot OSPF.

OSPF Mechanisms

OSPF defines a range of mechanisms, concerned with detecting, describing and propagating state through a network. These mechanisms will nearly all be covered in greater detail further on. They may be broadly classed as:

The Hello Protocol

The OSPF Hello protocol allows OSPF to quickly detect changes in two-way reachability between routers on a link. OSPF can additionally avail of other sources of reachability information, such as link-state information provided by hardware, or through dedicated reachability protocols such as BFD.

OSPF also uses the Hello protocol to propagate certain state between routers sharing a link, for example:

- Hello protocol configured state, such as the dead-interval.
- Router priority, for DR/BDR election.
- DR/BDR election results.
- Any optional capabilities supported by each router.

The Hello protocol is comparatively trivial and will not be explored in greater detail than here.

LSAs

At the heart of OSPF are LSA messages. Despite the name, some LSA s do not, strictly speaking, describe link-state information. Common LSA s describe information such as:

- Routers, in terms of their links.
- Networks, in terms of attached routers.
- Routes, external to a link-state domain:

External Routes

Routes entirely external to OSPF. Routers originating such routes are known as ASBR (Autonomous-System Border Router) routers.

Summary Routes

Routes which summarise routing information relating to OSPF areas external to the OSPF link-state area at hand, originated by ABR (Area Boundary Router) routers.

LSA Flooding

OSPF defines several related mechanisms, used to manage synchronisation of LSDB s between neighbours as neighbours form adjacencies and the propagation, or *flooding* of new or updated LSA s.

Areas

OSPF provides for the protocol to be broken up into multiple smaller and independent link-state areas. Each area must be connected to a common backbone area by an ABR. These ABR routers are responsible for summarising the link-state routing information of an area into *Summary LSAs*, possibly in a condensed (i.e. aggregated) form, and then originating these summaries into all other areas the ABR is connected to.

Note that only summaries and external routes are passed between areas. As these describe *paths*, rather than any router link-states, routing between areas hence is by distance-vector, **not** link-state.

OSPF LSAs

The core objects in OSPF are LSA s. Everything else in OSPF revolves around detecting what to describe in LSAs, when to update them, how to flood them throughout a network and how to calculate routes from them.

There are a variety of different LSA s, for purposes such as describing actual link-state information, describing paths (i.e. routes) and even arbitrary data by way of *Opaque* LSA s.

LSA Header

All LSAs share a common header with the following information:

- Type

Different types of LSA s describe different things in OSPF. Types include:

- Router LSA
- Network LSA
- Network Summary LSA
- Router Summary LSA
- AS-External LSA

The specifics of the different types of LSA are examined below.

- Advertising Router

The Router ID of the router originating the LSA.

See also:

ospf router-id A.B.C.D.

- LSA ID

The ID of the LSA, which is typically derived in some way from the information the LSA describes, e.g. a Router LSA uses the Router ID as the LSA ID, a Network LSA will have the IP address of the DR as its LSA ID.

The combination of the Type, ID and Advertising Router ID must uniquely identify the LSA. There can however be multiple instances of an LSA with the same Type, LSA ID and Advertising Router ID, see *sequence number*.

- Age

A number to allow stale LSAs to, eventually, be purged by routers from their LSDBs.

The value nominally is one of seconds. An age of 3600, i.e. 1 hour, is called the *MaxAge*. MaxAge LSAs are ignored in routing calculations. LSAs must be periodically refreshed by their Advertising Router before reaching MaxAge if they are to remain valid.

Routers may deliberately flood LSAs with the age artificially set to 3600 to indicate an LSA is no longer valid. This is called *flushing* of an LSA.

It is not abnormal to see stale LSAs in the LSDB, this can occur where a router has shutdown without flushing its LSA(s), e.g. where it has become disconnected from the network. Such LSAs do little harm.

- Sequence Number

A number used to distinguish newer instances of an LSA from older instances.

Link-State LSAs

Of all the various kinds of LSAs, just two types comprise the actual link-state part of OSPF, Router LSAs and Network LSAs. These LSA types are absolutely core to the protocol.

Instances of these LSAs are specific to the link-state area in which they are originated. Routes calculated from these two LSA types are called *intra-area routes*.

- Router LSA

Each OSPF Router must originate a router LSA to describe itself. In it, the router lists each of its OSPF enabled interfaces, for the given link-state area, in terms of:

Cost

The output cost of that interface, scaled inversely to some commonly known reference value, `auto-cost reference-bandwidth` (1-4294967).

Link Type

Transit Network

A link to a multi-access network, on which the router has at least one Full adjacency with another router.

PrP (Point-to-Point)

A link to a single remote router, with a Full adjacency. No DR (Designated Router) is elected on such links; no network LSA is originated for such a link.

Stub

A link with no adjacent neighbours, or a host route.

– Link ID and Data

These values depend on the Link Type:

Link Type	Link ID	Link Data
Transit	Link IP address of the DR	Interface IP address
Point-to-Point	Router ID of the remote router	Local interface IP address, or the IFINDEX (MIB-II interface index) for unnumbered links
Stub	IP address	Subnet Mask

Links on a router may be listed multiple times in the Router LSA, e.g. a PTP interface on which OSPF is enabled must *always* be described by a Stub link in the Router LSA, in addition to being listed as PTP link in the Router LSA if the adjacency with the remote router is Full.

Stub links may also be used as a way to describe links on which OSPF is *not* spoken, known as *passive interfaces*, see *passive-interface* `INTERFACE`.

- Network LSA

On multi-access links (e.g. ethernet, certain kinds of ATM and X.25 configurations), routers elect a DR. The DR is responsible for originating a Network LSA, which helps reduce the information needed to describe multi-access networks with multiple routers attached. The DR also acts as a hub for the flooding of LSAs on that link, thus reducing flooding overheads.

The contents of the Network LSA describes the:

- Subnet Mask

As the LSA ID of a Network LSA must be the IP address of the DR, the Subnet Mask together with the LSA ID gives you the network address.

- Attached Routers

Each router fully-adjacent with the DR is listed in the LSA, by their Router-ID. This allows the corresponding Router LSAs to be easily retrieved from the LSDB.

Summary of Link State LSAs:

LSA Type	LSA ID	LSA Data Describes
Router LSA	Router ID	The OSPF enabled links of the router, within a specific link-state area.
Network LSA	The IP address of the DR for the network	The subnet mask of the network and the Router IDs of all routers on the network

With an LSDB composed of just these two types of LSA, it is possible to construct a directed graph of the connectivity between all routers and networks in a given OSPF link-state area. So, not surprisingly, when OSPF routers build updated routing tables, the first stage of SPF calculation concerns itself only with these two LSA types.

Link-State LSA Examples

The example below shows two LSAs, both originated by the same router (Router ID 192.168.0.49) and with the same LSA ID (192.168.0.49), but of different LSA types.

The first LSA being the router LSA describing 192.168.0.49's links: 2 links to multi-access networks with fully-adjacent neighbours (i.e. Transit links) and 1 being a Stub link (no adjacent neighbours).

The second LSA being a Network LSA, for which 192.168.0.49 is the DR, listing the Router IDs of 4 routers on that network which are fully adjacent with 192.168.0.49.

```
# show ip ospf database router 192.168.0.49

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.53)

Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

LS age: 38
```

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```

Options: 0x2 : *|---|---|E|*
LS Flags: 0x6
Flags: 0x2 : ASBR
LS Type: router-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.0.49
Advertising Router: 192.168.0.49
LS Seq Number: 80000f90
Checksum: 0x518b
Length: 60
Number of Links: 3

Link connected to: a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.168.1.3
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.168.1.3
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 10

Link connected to: a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.168.0.49
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.168.0.49
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 10

Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Net: 192.168.3.190
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.255
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 39063
# show ip ospf database network 192.168.0.49

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.0.53)

Net Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

LS age: 285
Options: 0x2 : *|---|---|E|*
LS Flags: 0x6
LS Type: network-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.0.49 (address of Designated Router)
Advertising Router: 192.168.0.49
LS Seq Number: 80000074
Checksum: 0x0103
Length: 40
Network Mask: /29
Attached Router: 192.168.0.49
Attached Router: 192.168.0.52
Attached Router: 192.168.0.53
Attached Router: 192.168.0.54

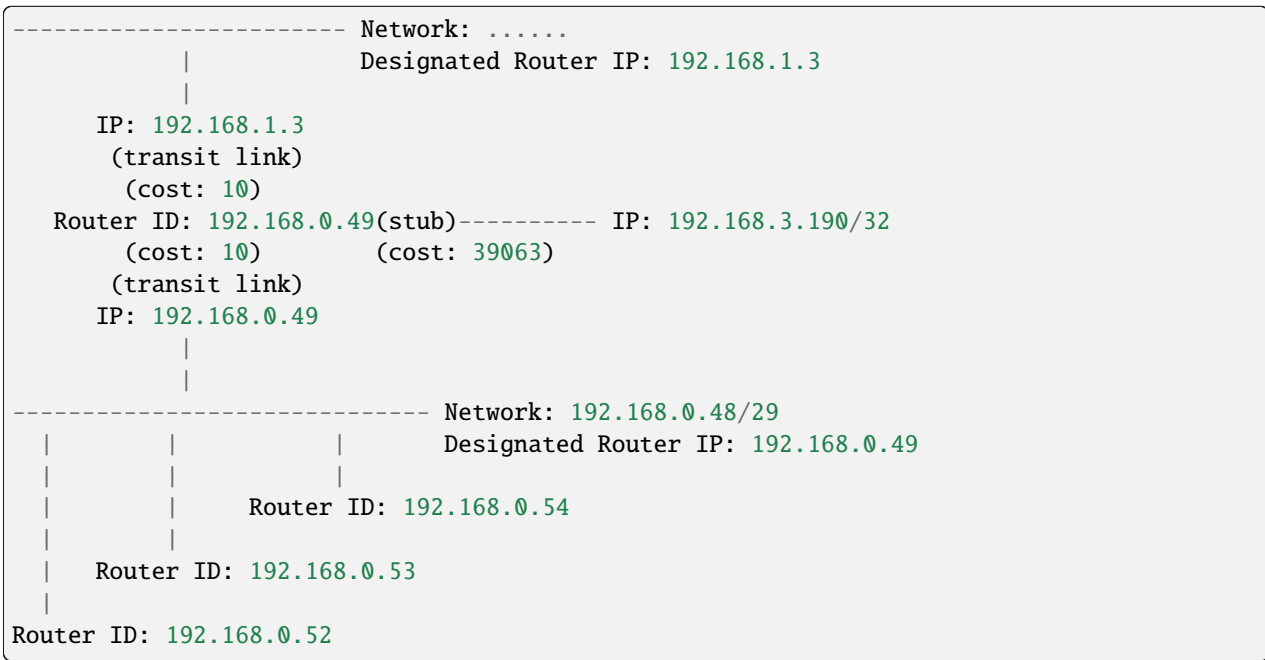
```

Note that from one LSA, you can find the other. E.g. Given the Network-LSA you have a list of Router IDs on that network, from which you can then look up, in the local LSDB, the matching Router LSA. From that Router-LSA you may (potentially) find links to other Transit networks and Routers IDs which can be used to lookup the corresponding Router or Network LSA. And in that fashion, one can find all the Routers and Networks reachable from that starting

LSA.

Given the Router LSA instead, you have the IP address of the DR of any attached transit links. Network LSAs will have that IP as their LSA ID, so you can then look up that Network LSA and from that find all the attached routers on that link, leading potentially to more links and Network and Router LSAs, etc. etc.

From just the above two LSA s, one can already see the following partial topology:



Note the Router IDs, though they look like IP addresses and often are IP addresses, are not strictly speaking IP addresses, nor need they be reachable addresses (though, OSPF will calculate routes to Router IDs).

External LSAs

External, or “Type 5”, LSA s describe routing information which is entirely external to OSPF, and is “injected” into OSPF. Such routing information may have come from another routing protocol, such as RIP or BGP, they may represent static routes or they may represent a default route.

An OSPF router which originates External LSA s is known as an ASBR. Unlike the link-state LSA s, and most other LSA s, which are flooded only within the area in which they originate, External LSA s are flooded through-out the OSPF network to all areas capable of carrying External LSA s (*Areas*).

Routes internal to OSPF (intra-area or inter-area) are always preferred over external routes.

The External LSA describes the following:

IP Network number

The IP Network number of the route is described by the LSA ID field.

IP Network Mask

The body of the External LSA describes the IP Network Mask of the route. This, together with the LSA ID, describes the prefix of the IP route concerned.

Metric

The cost of the External Route. This cost may be an OSPF cost (also known as a “Type 1” metric), i.e. equivalent to the normal OSPF costs, or an externally derived cost (“Type 2” metric) which is not comparable to OSPF costs

and always considered larger than any OSPF cost. Where there are both Type 1 and 2 External routes for a route, the Type 1 is always preferred.

Forwarding Address

The address of the router to forward packets to for the route. This may be, and usually is, left as 0 to specify that the ASBR originating the External LSA should be used. There must be an internal OSPF route to the forwarding address, for the forwarding address to be usable.

Tag

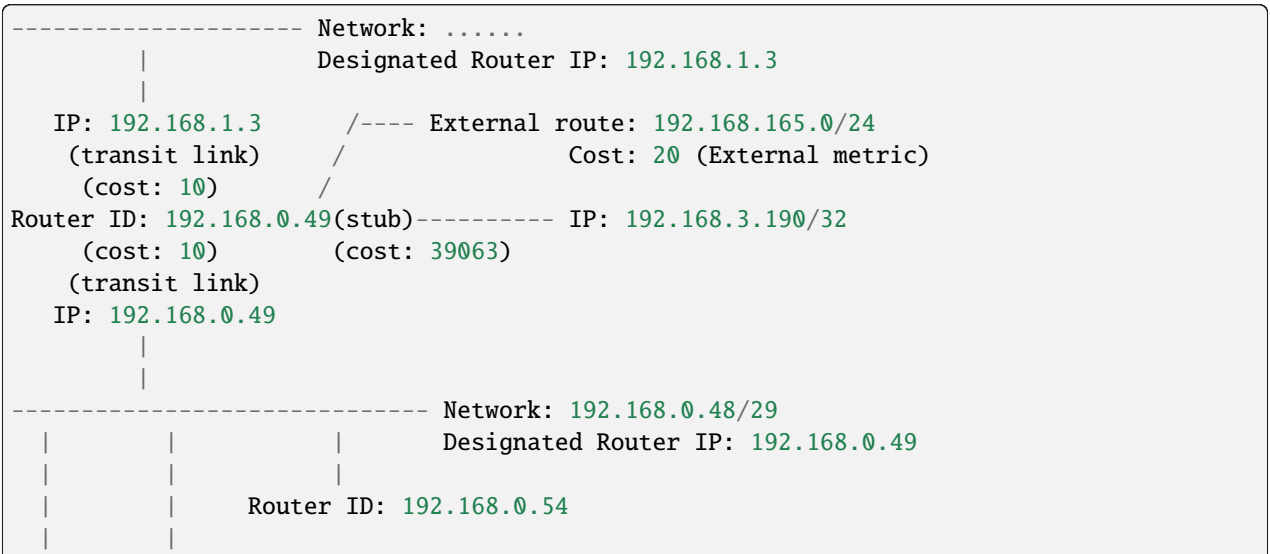
An arbitrary 4-bytes of data, not interpreted by OSPF, which may carry whatever information about the route which OSPF speakers desire.

AS External LSA Example

To illustrate, below is an example of an External LSA in the LSDB of an OSPF router. It describes a route to the IP prefix of 192.168.165.0/24, originated by the ASBR with Router-ID 192.168.0.49. The metric of 20 is external to OSPF. The forwarding address is 0, so the route should forward to the originating ASBR if selected.

```
# show ip ospf database external 192.168.165.0
LS age: 995
Options: 0x2 : *|---|---|E|*
LS Flags: 0x9
LS Type: AS-external-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.165.0 (External Network Number)
Advertising Router: 192.168.0.49
LS Seq Number: 800001d8
Checksum: 0xea27
Length: 36
Network Mask: /24
    Metric Type: 2 (Larger than any link state path)
    TOS: 0
    Metric: 20
    Forward Address: 0.0.0.0
    External Route Tag: 0
```

We can add this to our partial topology from above, which now looks like::



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```
| Router ID: 192.168.0.53
|
Router ID: 192.168.0.52
```

Summary LSAs

Summary LSAs are created by ABR s to summarise the destinations available within one area to other areas. These LSAs may describe IP networks, potentially in aggregated form, or ASBR routers.

Routers

To start OSPF process you have to specify the OSPF router.

router ospf vrf NAME

no router ospf vrf NAME

Enable or disable the OSPF process.

ospf router-id A.B.C.D

no ospf router-id [A.B.C.D]

This sets the router-ID of the OSPF process. The router-ID may be an IP address of the router, but need not be - it can be any arbitrary 32bit number. However it **MUST** be unique within the entire OSPF domain to the OSPF speaker - If one is not specified then *ospfd* will obtain a router-ID automatically .

ospf abr-type TYPE

no ospf abr-type TYPE

type can be cisco|ibm|shortcut|standard. The “Cisco” and “IBM” types are equivalent.

The OSPF standard for ABR behaviour does not allow an ABR to consider routes through non-backbone areas when its links to the backbone are down, even when there are other ABRs in attached non-backbone areas which still can reach the backbone - this restriction exists primarily to ensure routing-loops are avoided.

With the “Cisco” or “IBM” ABR type, the default in this release of FRR, this restriction is lifted, allowing an ABR to consider summaries learned from other ABRs through non-backbone areas, and hence route via non-backbone areas as a last resort when, and only when, backbone links are down.

Note that areas with fully-adjacent virtual-links are considered to be “transit capable” and can always be used to route backbone traffic, and hence are unaffected by this setting (*area A.B.C.D virtual-link A.B.C.D*).

More information regarding the behaviour controlled by this command can be found in [RFC 3509](#), and *draft-ietf-ospf-shortcut-abr-02.txt*.

Quote: “Though the definition of the ABR in the OSPF specification does not require a router with multiple attached areas to have a backbone connection, it is actually necessary to provide successful routing to the inter-area and external destinations. If this requirement is not met, all traffic destined for the areas not connected to such an ABR or out of the OSPF domain, is dropped. This document describes alternative ABR behaviors implemented in Cisco and IBM routers.”

ospf rfc1583compatibility

no ospf rfc1583compatibility

RFC 2328, the successor to **RFC 1583**, suggests according to section G.2 (changes) in section 16.4 a change to the path preference algorithm that prevents possible routing loops that were possible in the old version of OSPFv2. More specifically it demands that inter-area paths and intra-area backbone path are now of equal preference but still both preferred to external paths.

This command should NOT be set normally.

log-adjacency-changes [detail]**no log-adjacency-changes [detail]**

Configures ospfd to log changes in adjacency. With the optional detail argument, all changes in adjacency status are shown. Without detail, only changes to full or regressions are shown.

passive-interface INTERFACE**no passive-interface INTERFACE**

Do not speak OSPF interface on the given interface, but do advertise the interface as a stub link in the router-LSA for this router. This allows one to advertise addresses on such connected interfaces without having to originate AS-External/Type-5 LSAs (which have global flooding scope) - as would occur if connected addresses were redistributed into OSPF (*Redistribution*). This is the only way to advertise non-OSPF links into stub areas.

timers throttle spf DELAY INITIAL-HOLDTIME MAX-HOLDTIME**no timers throttle spf**

This command sets the initial *delay*, the *initial-holdtime* and the *maximum-holdtime* between when SPF is calculated and the event which triggered the calculation. The times are specified in milliseconds and must be in the range of 0 to 600000 milliseconds.

The *delay* specifies the minimum amount of time to delay SPF calculation (hence it affects how long SPF calculation is delayed after an event which occurs outside of the holdtime of any previous SPF calculation, and also serves as a minimum holdtime).

Consecutive SPF calculations will always be separated by at least 'hold-time' milliseconds. The hold-time is adaptive and initially is set to the *initial-holdtime* configured with the above command. Events which occur within the holdtime of the previous SPF calculation will cause the holdtime to be increased by *initial-holdtime*, bounded by the *maximum-holdtime* configured with this command. If the adaptive hold-time elapses without any SPF-triggering event occurring then the current holdtime is reset to the *initial-holdtime*. The current holdtime can be viewed with `show ip ospf`, where it is expressed as a multiplier of the *initial-holdtime*.

```
router ospf
timers throttle spf 200 400 10000
```

In this example, the *delay* is set to 200ms, the initial holdtime is set to 400ms and the *maximum holdtime* to 10s. Hence there will always be at least 200ms between an event which requires SPF calculation and the actual SPF calculation. Further consecutive SPF calculations will always be separated by between 400ms to 10s, the hold-time increasing by 400ms each time an SPF-triggering event occurs within the hold-time of the previous SPF calculation.

This command supersedes the *timers spf* command in previous FRR releases.

max-metric router-lsa [on-startup|on-shutdown] (5-86400)**max-metric router-lsa administrative****no max-metric router-lsa [on-startup|on-shutdown|administrative]**

This enables **RFC 3137** support, where the OSPF process describes its transit links in its router-LSA as having infinite distance so that other routers will avoid calculating transit paths through the router while still being able to reach networks through the router.

This support may be enabled administratively (and indefinitely) or conditionally. Conditional enabling of max-metric router-lsas can be for a period of seconds after startup and/or for a period of seconds prior to shutdown.

Enabling this for a period after startup allows OSPF to converge fully first without affecting any existing routes used by other routers, while still allowing any connected stub links and/or redistributed routes to be reachable. Enabling this for a period of time in advance of shutdown allows the router to gracefully excuse itself from the OSPF domain.

Enabling this feature administratively allows for administrative intervention for whatever reason, for an indefinite period of time. Note that if the configuration is written to file, this administrative form of the stub-router command will also be written to file. If *ospfd* is restarted later, the command will then take effect until manually deconfigured.

Configured state of this feature as well as current status, such as the number of second remaining till on-startup or on-shutdown ends, can be viewed with the *show ip ospf* command.

auto-cost reference-bandwidth (1-4294967)

no auto-cost reference-bandwidth

This sets the reference bandwidth for cost calculations, where this bandwidth is considered equivalent to an OSPF cost of 1, specified in Mbits/s. The default is 100Mbit/s (i.e. a link of bandwidth 100Mbit/s or higher will have a cost of 1. Cost of lower bandwidth links will be scaled with reference to this cost).

This configuration setting MUST be consistent across all routers within the OSPF domain.

network A.B.C.D/M area A.B.C.D

network A.B.C.D/M area (0-4294967295)

no network A.B.C.D/M area A.B.C.D

no network A.B.C.D/M area (0-4294967295)

This command specifies the OSPF enabled interface(s). If the interface has an address from range 192.168.1.0/24 then the command below enables ospf on this interface so router can provide network information to the other ospf routers via this interface.

```
router ospf
network 192.168.1.0/24 area 0.0.0.0
```

Prefix length in interface must be equal or bigger (i.e. smaller network) than prefix length in network statement. For example statement above doesn't enable ospf on interface with address 192.168.1.1/23, but it does on interface with address 192.168.1.129/25.

Note that the behavior when there is a peer address defined on an interface changed after release 0.99.7. Currently, if a peer prefix has been configured, then we test whether the prefix in the network command contains the destination prefix. Otherwise, we test whether the network command prefix contains the local address prefix of the interface.

In some cases it may be more convenient to enable OSPF on a per interface/subnet basis (*ip ospf area AREA [ADDR]*).

Areas

area A.B.C.D range A.B.C.D/M

area (0-4294967295) range A.B.C.D/M

no area A.B.C.D range A.B.C.D/M

no area (0-4294967295) range A.B.C.D/M

Summarize intra area paths from specified area into one Type-3 summary-LSA announced to other areas. This command can be used only in ABR and ONLY router-LSAs (Type-1) and network-LSAs (Type-2) (i.e. LSAs with scope area) can be summarized. Type-5 AS-external-LSAs can't be summarized - their scope is AS. Summarizing Type-7 AS-external-LSAs isn't supported yet by FRR.

```
router ospf
network 192.168.1.0/24 area 0.0.0.0
network 10.0.0.0/8 area 0.0.0.10
area 0.0.0.10 range 10.0.0.0/8
```

With configuration above one Type-3 Summary-LSA with routing info 10.0.0.0/8 is announced into backbone area if area 0.0.0.10 contains at least one intra-area network (i.e. described with router or network LSA) from this range.

area A.B.C.D range IPV4_PREFIX not-advertise

no area A.B.C.D range IPV4_PREFIX not-advertise

Instead of summarizing intra area paths filter them - i.e. intra area paths from this range are not advertised into other areas. This command makes sense in ABR only.

area A.B.C.D range IPV4_PREFIX substitute IPV4_PREFIX

no area A.B.C.D range IPV4_PREFIX substitute IPV4_PREFIX

Substitute summarized prefix with another prefix.

```
router ospf
network 192.168.1.0/24 area 0.0.0.0
network 10.0.0.0/8 area 0.0.0.10
area 0.0.0.10 range 10.0.0.0/8 substitute 11.0.0.0/8
```

One Type-3 summary-LSA with routing info 11.0.0.0/8 is announced into backbone area if area 0.0.0.10 contains at least one intra-area network (i.e. described with router-LSA or network-LSA) from range 10.0.0.0/8. This command makes sense in ABR only.

area A.B.C.D virtual-link A.B.C.D

area (0-4294967295) virtual-link A.B.C.D

no area A.B.C.D virtual-link A.B.C.D

no area (0-4294967295) virtual-link A.B.C.D

area A.B.C.D shortcut

area (0-4294967295) shortcut

no area A.B.C.D shortcut

no area (0-4294967295) shortcut

Configure the area as Shortcut capable. See [RFC 3509](#). This requires that the 'abr-type' be set to 'shortcut'.

area A.B.C.D stub**area (0-4294967295) stub****no area A.B.C.D stub****no area (0-4294967295) stub**

Configure the area to be a stub area. That is, an area where no router originates routes external to OSPF and hence an area where all external routes are via the ABR(s). Hence, ABRs for such an area do not need to pass AS-External LSAs (type-5s) or ASBR-Summary LSAs (type-4) into the area. They need only pass Network-Summary (type-3) LSAs into such an area, along with a default-route summary.

area A.B.C.D stub no-summary**area (0-4294967295) stub no-summary****no area A.B.C.D stub no-summary****no area (0-4294967295) stub no-summary**

Prevents an *ospfd* ABR from injecting inter-area summaries into the specified stub area.

area A.B.C.D default-cost (0-16777215)**no area A.B.C.D default-cost (0-16777215)**

Set the cost of default-summary LSAs announced to stubby areas.

area A.B.C.D export-list NAME**area (0-4294967295) export-list NAME****no area A.B.C.D export-list NAME****no area (0-4294967295) export-list NAME**

Filter Type-3 summary-LSAs announced to other areas originated from intra- area paths from specified area.

```
router ospf
network 192.168.1.0/24 area 0.0.0.0
network 10.0.0.0/8 area 0.0.0.10
area 0.0.0.10 export-list foo
!
access-list foo permit 10.10.0.0/16
access-list foo deny any
```

With example above any intra-area paths from area 0.0.0.10 and from range 10.10.0.0/16 (for example 10.10.1.0/24 and 10.10.2.128/30) are announced into other areas as Type-3 summary-LSA's, but any others (for example 10.11.0.0/16 or 10.128.30.16/30) aren't.

This command is only relevant if the router is an ABR for the specified area.

area A.B.C.D import-list NAME**area (0-4294967295) import-list NAME****no area A.B.C.D import-list NAME**

no area (0-4294967295) import-list NAME

Same as export-list, but it applies to paths announced into specified area as Type-3 summary-LSAs.

area A.B.C.D filter-list prefix NAME in

area A.B.C.D filter-list prefix NAME out

area (0-4294967295) filter-list prefix NAME in

area (0-4294967295) filter-list prefix NAME out

no area A.B.C.D filter-list prefix NAME in

no area A.B.C.D filter-list prefix NAME out

no area (0-4294967295) filter-list prefix NAME in

no area (0-4294967295) filter-list prefix NAME out

Filtering Type-3 summary-LSAs to/from area using prefix lists. This command makes sense in ABR only.

area A.B.C.D authentication

area (0-4294967295) authentication

no area A.B.C.D authentication

no area (0-4294967295) authentication

Specify that simple password authentication should be used for the given area.

area A.B.C.D authentication message-digest

area (0-4294967295) authentication message-digest

Specify that OSPF packets must be authenticated with MD5 HMACs within the given area. Keying material must also be configured on a per-interface basis (*ip ospf message-digest-key*).

MD5 authentication may also be configured on a per-interface basis (*ip ospf authentication message-digest*). Such per-interface settings will override any per-area authentication setting.

Interfaces

ip ospf area AREA [ADDR]

no ip ospf area [ADDR]

Enable OSPF on the interface, optionally restricted to just the IP address given by *ADDR*, putting it in the *AREA* area. Per interface area settings take precedence to network commands (*network A.B.C.D/M area A.B.C.D*).

If you have a lot of interfaces, and/or a lot of subnets, then enabling OSPF via this command may result in a slight performance improvement.

ip ospf authentication-key AUTH_KEY

no ip ospf authentication-key

Set OSPF authentication key to a simple password. After setting *AUTH_KEY*, all OSPF packets are authenticated. *AUTH_KEY* has length up to 8 chars.

Simple text password authentication is insecure and deprecated in favour of MD5 HMAC authentication.

ip ospf authentication message-digest

Specify that MD5 HMAC authentication must be used on this interface. MD5 keying material must also be configured. Overrides any authentication enabled on a per-area basis (*area A.B.C.D authentication message-digest*)

Note that OSPF MD5 authentication requires that time never go backwards (correct time is NOT important, only that it never goes backwards), even across resets, if ospfd is to be able to promptly reestablish adjacencies with its neighbours after restarts/reboots. The host should have system time be set at boot from an external or non-volatile source (e.g. battery backed clock, NTP, etc.) or else the system clock should be periodically saved to non-volatile storage and restored at boot if MD5 authentication is to be expected to work reliably.

ip ospf message-digest-key KEYID md5 KEY**no ip ospf message-digest-key**

Set OSPF authentication key to a cryptographic password. The cryptographic algorithm is MD5.

KEYID identifies secret key used to create the message digest. This ID is part of the protocol and must be consistent across routers on a link.

KEY is the actual message digest key, of up to 16 chars (larger strings will be truncated), and is associated with the given KEYID.

ip ospf cost (1-65535)**no ip ospf cost**

Set link cost for the specified interface. The cost value is set to router-LSA's metric field and used for SPF calculation.

ip ospf dead-interval (1-65535)**ip ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier (2-20)****no ip ospf dead-interval**

Set number of seconds for RouterDeadInterval timer value used for Wait Timer and Inactivity Timer. This value must be the same for all routers attached to a common network. The default value is 40 seconds.

If 'minimal' is specified instead, then the dead-interval is set to 1 second and one must specify a hello-multiplier. The hello-multiplier specifies how many Hellos to send per second, from 2 (every 500ms) to 20 (every 50ms). Thus one can have 1s convergence time for OSPF. If this form is specified, then the hello-interval advertised in Hello packets is set to 0 and the hello-interval on received Hello packets is not checked, thus the hello-multiplier need NOT be the same across multiple routers on a common link.

ip ospf hello-interval (1-65535)**no ip ospf hello-interval**

Set number of seconds for HelloInterval timer value. Setting this value, Hello packet will be sent every timer value seconds on the specified interface. This value must be the same for all routers attached to a common network. The default value is 10 seconds.

This command has no effect if *ip ospf dead-interval minimal hello-multiplier (2-20)* is also specified for the interface.

ip ospf network (broadcast|non-broadcast|point-to-multipoint|point-to-point)**no ip ospf network**

Set explicitly network type for specified interface.

ip ospf priority (0-255)

no ip ospf priority

Set RouterPriority integer value. The router with the highest priority will be more eligible to become Designated Router. Setting the value to 0, makes the router ineligible to become Designated Router. The default value is 1.

ip ospf retransmit-interval (1-65535)

no ip ospf retransmit interval

Set number of seconds for RxmtInterval timer value. This value is used when retransmitting Database Description and Link State Request packets. The default value is 5 seconds.

ip ospf transmit-delay

no ip ospf transmit-delay

Set number of seconds for InfTransDelay value. LSAs' age should be incremented by this value when transmitting. The default value is 1 second.

ip ospf area (A.B.C.D|(0-4294967295))

no ip ospf area

Enable ospf on an interface and set associated area.

Redistribution

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp)

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) ROUTE-MAP

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) metric-type (1|2)

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) metric-type (1|2) route-map WORD

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) metric (0-16777214)

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) metric (0-16777214) route-map WORD

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) metric-type (1|2) metric (0-16777214)

redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp) metric-type (1|2) metric (0-16777214) route-map WORD

no redistribute (kernel|connected|static|rip|bgp)

Redistribute routes of the specified protocol or kind into OSPF, with the metric type and metric set if specified, filtering the routes using the given route-map if specified. Redistributed routes may also be filtered with distribute-lists, see *ospf distribute-list configuration*.

Redistributed routes are distributed as into OSPF as Type-5 External LSAs into links to areas that accept external routes, Type-7 External LSAs for NSSA areas and are not redistributed at all into Stub areas, where external routes are not permitted.

Note that for connected routes, one may instead use the *passive-interface* configuration.

See also:

clcmd:passive-interface INTERFACE.

default-information originate

default-information originate metric (0-16777214)

```

default-information originate metric (0-16777214) metric-type (1|2)
default-information originate metric (0-16777214) metric-type (1|2) route-map WORD
default-information originate always
default-information originate always metric (0-16777214)
default-information originate always metric (0-16777214) metric-type (1|2)
default-information originate always metric (0-16777214) metric-type (1|2) route-map WORD
no default-information originate
    Originate an AS-External (type-5) LSA describing a default route into all external-routing capable areas, of the
    specified metric and metric type. If the 'always' keyword is given then the default is always advertised, even
    when there is no default present in the routing table.
distribute-list NAME out (kernel|connected|static|rip|ospf)
no distribute-list NAME out (kernel|connected|static|rip|ospf)
    Apply the access-list filter, NAME, to redistributed routes of the given type before allowing the routes to
    redistributed into OSPF (ospf redistribution).
default-metric (0-16777214)
no default-metric
distance (1-255)
no distance (1-255)
distance ospf (intra-area|inter-area|external) (1-255)
no distance ospf
router zebra
no router zebra

```

Showing Information

```

show ip ospf
    Show information on a variety of general OSPF and area state and configuration information.
show ip ospf interface [INTERFACE]
    Show state and configuration of OSPF the specified interface, or all interfaces if no interface is given.
show ip ospf neighbor
show ip ospf neighbor INTERFACE
show ip ospf neighbor detail
show ip ospf neighbor INTERFACE detail
show ip ospf database
show ip ospf database (asbr-summary|external|network|router|summary)

```

```
show ip ospf database (asbr-summary|external|network|router|summary) LINK-STATE-ID
show ip ospf database (asbr-summary|external|network|router|summary) LINK-STATE-ID adv-router ADV-ROUTER
show ip ospf database (asbr-summary|external|network|router|summary) adv-router ADV-ROUTER
show ip ospf database (asbr-summary|external|network|router|summary) LINK-STATE-ID self-originate
show ip ospf database (asbr-summary|external|network|router|summary) self-originate
show ip ospf database max-age
show ip ospf database self-originate
show ip ospf route
    Show the OSPF routing table, as determined by the most recent SPF calculation.
```

Opaque LSA

```
ospf opaque-lsa
capability opaque
no ospf opaque-lsa
no capability opaque
show ip ospf database (opaque-link|opaque-area|opaque-external)
show ip ospf database (opaque-link|opaque-area|opaque-external) LINK-STATE-ID
show ip ospf database (opaque-link|opaque-area|opaque-external) LINK-STATE-ID adv-router ADV-ROUTER
show ip ospf database (opaque-link|opaque-area|opaque-external) adv-router ADV-ROUTER
show ip ospf database (opaque-link|opaque-area|opaque-external) LINK-STATE-ID self-originate
show ip ospf database (opaque-link|opaque-area|opaque-external) self-originate
    Show Opaque LSA from the database.
```

Router Information

```
router-info [as | area]
no router-info
    Enable Router Information (RFC 4970) LSA advertisement with AS scope (default) or Area scope flooding when area is specified. Old syntax router-info area <A.B.C.D> is always supported but mark as deprecated as the area ID is no more necessary. Indeed, router information support multi-area and detect automatically the areas.
pce address <A.B.C.D>
no pce address
pce domain as (0-65535)
no pce domain as (0-65535)
```

pce neighbor as (0-65535)

no pce neighbor as (0-65535)

pce flag BITPATTERN

no pce flag

pce scope BITPATTERN

no pce scope

The commands conform to [RFC 5088](#) and allow OSPF router announce Path Computation Element (PCE) capabilities through the Router Information (RI) LSA. Router Information must be enable prior to this. The command set/unset respectively the PCE IP address, Autonomous System (AS) numbers of controlled domains, neighbor ASs, flag and scope. For flag and scope, please refer to `:rfc`5088`` for the BITPATTERN recognition. Multiple 'pce neighbor' command could be specified in order to specify all PCE neighbours.

show ip ospf router-info

Show Router Capabilities flag.

show ip ospf router-info pce

Show Router Capabilities PCE parameters.

Debugging OSPF

debug ospf packet (hello|dd|ls-request|ls-update|ls-ack|all) (send|rcv) [detail]

no debug ospf packet (hello|dd|ls-request|ls-update|ls-ack|all) (send|rcv) [detail]

Dump Packet for debugging

debug ospf ism

debug ospf ism (status|events|timers)

no debug ospf ism

no debug ospf ism (status|events|timers)

Show debug information of Interface State Machine

debug ospf nsm

debug ospf nsm (status|events|timers)

no debug ospf nsm

no debug ospf nsm (status|events|timers)

Show debug information of Network State Machine

debug ospf event

no debug ospf event

Show debug information of OSPF event

debug ospf nssa

no debug ospf nssa

Show debug information about Not So Stub Area

```
debug ospf lsa
debug ospf lsa (generate|flooding|refresh)
no debug ospf lsa
no debug ospf lsa (generate|flooding|refresh)
    Show debug detail of Link State messages
debug ospf zebra
debug ospf zebra (interface|redistribute)
no debug ospf zebra
no debug ospf zebra (interface|redistribute)
    Show debug information of ZEBRA API
show debugging ospf
```

OSPF Configuration Examples

A simple example, with MD5 authentication enabled:

```
!
interface bge0
 ip ospf authentication message-digest
 ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ABCDEFGHIJK
!
router ospf
 network 192.168.0.0/16 area 0.0.0.1
 area 0.0.0.1 authentication message-digest
```

An ABR router, with MD5 authentication and performing summarisation of networks between the areas:

```
!
password ABCDEF
log file
service advanced-vty
!
interface eth0
 ip ospf authentication message-digest
 ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ABCDEFGHIJK
!
interface ppp0
!
interface br0
 ip ospf authentication message-digest
 ip ospf message-digest-key 2 md5 XYZ12345
!
router ospf
 ospf router-id 192.168.0.1
 redistribute connected
 passive interface ppp0
 network 192.168.0.0/24 area 0.0.0.0
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
network 10.0.0.0/16 area 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.1.0/24 area 0.0.0.1
area 0.0.0.0 authentication message-digest
area 0.0.0.0 range 10.0.0.0/16
area 0.0.0.0 range 192.168.0.0/24
area 0.0.0.1 authentication message-digest
area 0.0.0.1 range 10.2.0.0/16
!
```

Then the ospfd.conf itself:

```
hostname HOSTNAME
password PASSWORD
log file /var/log/ospfd.log
!
!
interface eth0
 ip ospf hello-interval 60
 ip ospf dead-interval 240
!
interface eth1
 ip ospf hello-interval 60
 ip ospf dead-interval 240
!
!
router ospf
 ospf router-id 192.168.1.1
 network 192.168.0.0/16 area 1

!
line vty
```

A router information example with PCE advertisement:

```
!
router ospf
 ospf router-id 192.168.1.1
 network 192.168.0.0/16 area 1
 router-info area 0.0.0.1
 pce address 192.168.1.1
 pce flag 0x80
 pce domain as 65400
 pce neighbor as 65500
 pce neighbor as 65200
 pce scope 0x80
!
```

1.3.7 OSPFv3

ospf6d is a daemon support OSPF version 3 for IPv6 network. OSPF for IPv6 is described in [RFC 2740](#).

OSPF6 router

router ospf6

ospf6 router-id A.B.C.D

Set router's Router-ID.

interface IFNAME area AREA

Bind interface to specified area, and start sending OSPF packets. *area* can be specified as 0.

timers throttle spf DELAY INITIAL-HOLDTIME MAX-HOLDTIME

no timers throttle spf

This command sets the initial *delay*, the *initial-holdtime* and the *maximum-holdtime* between when SPF is calculated and the event which triggered the calculation. The times are specified in milliseconds and must be in the range of 0 to 600000 milliseconds.

The *delay* specifies the minimum amount of time to delay SPF calculation (hence it affects how long SPF calculation is delayed after an event which occurs outside of the holdtime of any previous SPF calculation, and also serves as a minimum holdtime).

Consecutive SPF calculations will always be separated by at least 'hold-time' milliseconds. The hold-time is adaptive and initially is set to the *initial-holdtime* configured with the above command. Events which occur within the holdtime of the previous SPF calculation will cause the holdtime to be increased by *initial-holdtime*, bounded by the *maximum-holdtime* configured with this command. If the adaptive hold-time elapses without any SPF-triggering event occurring then the current holdtime is reset to the *initial-holdtime*.

```
router ospf6
timers throttle spf 200 400 10000
```

In this example, the *delay* is set to 200ms, the initial holdtime is set to 400ms and the *maximum holdtime* to 10s. Hence there will always be at least 200ms between an event which requires SPF calculation and the actual SPF calculation. Further consecutive SPF calculations will always be separated by between 400ms to 10s, the hold-time increasing by 400ms each time an SPF-triggering event occurs within the hold-time of the previous SPF calculation.

auto-cost reference-bandwidth COST

no auto-cost reference-bandwidth

This sets the reference bandwidth for cost calculations, where this bandwidth is considered equivalent to an OSPF cost of 1, specified in Mbits/s. The default is 100Mbit/s (i.e. a link of bandwidth 100Mbit/s or higher will have a cost of 1. Cost of lower bandwidth links will be scaled with reference to this cost).

This configuration setting **MUST** be consistent across all routers within the OSPF domain.

OSPF6 area

Area support for OSPFv3 is not yet implemented.

OSPF6 interface

ipv6 ospf6 cost COST

Sets interface's output cost. Default value depends on the interface bandwidth and on the auto-cost reference bandwidth.

ipv6 ospf6 hello-interval HELLOINTERVAL

Sets interface's Hello Interval. Default 10

ipv6 ospf6 dead-interval DEADINTERVAL

Sets interface's Router Dead Interval. Default value is 40.

ipv6 ospf6 retransmit-interval RETRANSMITINTERVAL

Sets interface's Rxmt Interval. Default value is 5.

ipv6 ospf6 priority PRIORITY

Sets interface's Router Priority. Default value is 1.

ipv6 ospf6 transmit-delay TRANSMITDELAY

Sets interface's Inf-Trans-Delay. Default value is 1.

ipv6 ospf6 network (broadcast|point-to-point)

Set explicitly network type for specified interface.

Redistribute routes to OSPF6

redistribute static

redistribute connected

redistribute ripng

Showing OSPF6 information

show ipv6 ospf6

show ipv6 ospf6 database

This command shows LSA database summary. You can specify the type of LSA.

show ipv6 ospf6 interface

To see OSPF interface configuration like costs.

show ipv6 ospf6 neighbor

Shows state and chosen (Backup) DR of neighbor.

show ipv6 route ospf6

This command shows internal routing table.

show ipv6 ospf6 zebra

Shows state about what is being redistributed between zebra and OSPF6

OSPF6 Configuration Examples

Example of ospf6d configured on one interface and area:

```
router ospf6
ospf6 router-id 212.17.55.53
area 0.0.0.0 range 2001:770:105:2::/64
interface eth0 area 0.0.0.0
!
```

1.3.8 RIP

RIP – Routing Information Protocol is widely deployed interior gateway protocol. RIP was developed in the 1970s at Xerox Labs as part of the XNS routing protocol. RIP is a distance-vector protocol and is based on the Bellman-Ford algorithms. As a distance-vector protocol, RIP router send updates to its neighbors periodically, thus allowing the convergence to a known topology. In each update, the distance to any given network will be broadcast to its neighboring router.

ripd supports RIP version 2 as described in RFC2453 and RIP version 1 as described in RFC1058.

RIP netmask

The netmask features of *ripd* support both version 1 and version 2 of RIP. Version 1 of RIP originally contained no netmask information. In RIP version 1, network classes were originally used to determine the size of the netmask. Class A networks use 8 bits of mask, Class B networks use 16 bits of masks, while Class C networks use 24 bits of mask. Today, the most widely used method of a network mask is assigned to the packet on the basis of the interface that received the packet. Version 2 of RIP supports a variable length subnet mask (VLSM). By extending the subnet mask, the mask can be divided and reused. Each subnet can be used for different purposes such as large to middle size LANs and WAN links. FRR *ripd* does not support the non-sequential netmasks that are included in RIP Version 2.

In a case of similar information with the same prefix and metric, the old information will be suppressed. Ripd does not currently support equal cost multipath routing.

RIP Configuration

router rip

The *router rip* command is necessary to enable RIP. To disable RIP, use the *no router rip* command. RIP must be enabled before carrying out any of the RIP commands.

no router rip

Disable RIP.

network NETWORK

no network NETWORK

Set the RIP enable interface by NETWORK. The interfaces which have addresses matching with NETWORK are enabled.

This group of commands either enables or disables RIP interfaces between certain numbers of a specified network address. For example, if the network for 10.0.0.0/24 is RIP enabled, this would result in all the addresses from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.255 being enabled for RIP. The *no network* command will disable RIP for the specified network.

network IFNAME

no network IFNAME

Set a RIP enabled interface by IFNAME. Both the sending and receiving of RIP packets will be enabled on the port specified in the *network ifname* command. The *no network ifname* command will disable RIP on the specified interface.

neighbor A.B.C.D**no neighbor A.B.C.D**

Specify RIP neighbor. When a neighbor doesn't understand multicast, this command is used to specify neighbors. In some cases, not all routers will be able to understand multicasting, where packets are sent to a network or a group of addresses. In a situation where a neighbor cannot process multicast packets, it is necessary to establish a direct link between routers. The neighbor command allows the network administrator to specify a router as a RIP neighbor. The *no neighbor a.b.c.d* command will disable the RIP neighbor.

Below is very simple RIP configuration. Interface *eth0* and interface which address match to *10.0.0.0/8* are RIP enabled.

```
!
router rip
 network 10.0.0.0/8
 network eth0
!
```

passive-interface (IFNAME|default)**no passive-interface IFNAME**

This command sets the specified interface to passive mode. On passive mode interface, all receiving packets are processed as normal and rripd does not send either multicast or unicast RIP packets except to RIP neighbors specified with *neighbor* command. The interface may be specified as *default* to make rripd default to passive on all interfaces.

The default is to be passive on all interfaces.

ip split-horizon**no ip split-horizon**

Control split-horizon on the interface. Default is *ip split-horizon*. If you don't perform split-horizon on the interface, please specify *no ip split-horizon*.

RIP Version Control

RIP can be configured to send either Version 1 or Version 2 packets. The default is to send RIPv2 while accepting both RIPv1 and RIPv2 (and replying with packets of the appropriate version for REQUESTS / triggered updates). The version to receive and send can be specified globally, and further overridden on a per-interface basis if needs be for send and receive separately (see below).

It is important to note that RIPv1 cannot be authenticated. Further, if RIPv1 is enabled then RIP will reply to REQUEST packets, sending the state of its RIP routing table to any remote routers that ask on demand. For a more detailed discussion on the security implications of RIPv1 see [RIP Authentication](#).

version VERSION

Set RIP version to accept for reads and send. VERSION can be either 1 or 2.

Disabling RIPv1 by specifying version 2 is STRONGLY encouraged, [RIP Authentication](#). This may become the default in a future release.

Default: Send Version 2, and accept either version.

no version

Reset the global version setting back to the default.

ip rip send version VERSION

VERSION can be 1, 2, or 1 2.

This interface command overrides the global rip version setting, and selects which version of RIP to send packets with, for this interface specifically. Choice of RIP Version 1, RIP Version 2, or both versions. In the latter case, where 1 2 is specified, packets will be both broadcast and multicast.

Default: Send packets according to the global version (version 2)

ip rip receive version VERSION

VERSION can be 1, 2, or 1 2.

This interface command overrides the global rip version setting, and selects which versions of RIP packets will be accepted on this interface. Choice of RIP Version 1, RIP Version 2, or both.

Default: Accept packets according to the global setting (both 1 and 2).

How to Announce RIP route

redistribute kernel

redistribute kernel metric (0-16)

redistribute kernel route-map ROUTE-MAP

no redistribute kernel

redistribute kernel redistributes routing information from kernel route entries into the RIP tables. *no redistribute kernel* disables the routes.

redistribute static

redistribute static metric (0-16)

redistribute static route-map ROUTE-MAP

no redistribute static

redistribute static redistributes routing information from static route entries into the RIP tables. *no redistribute static* disables the routes.

redistribute connected

redistribute connected metric (0-16)

redistribute connected route-map ROUTE-MAP

no redistribute connected

Redistribute connected routes into the RIP tables. *no redistribute connected* disables the connected routes in the RIP tables. This command redistribute connected of the interface which RIP disabled. The connected route on RIP enabled interface is announced by default.

redistribute ospf

redistribute ospf metric (0-16)

redistribute ospf route-map ROUTE-MAP

no redistribute ospf

redistribute ospf redistributes routing information from ospf route entries into the RIP tables. *no redistribute ospf* disables the routes.

redistribute bgp**redistribute bgp metric (0-16)****redistribute bgp route-map ROUTE-MAP****no redistribute bgp**

redistribute bgp redistributes routing information from bgp route entries into the RIP tables. *no redistribute bgp* disables the routes.

If you want to specify RIP only static routes:

default-information originate**route A.B.C.D/M****no route A.B.C.D/M**

This command is specific to FRR. The *route* command makes a static route only inside RIP. This command should be used only by advanced users who are particularly knowledgeable about the RIP protocol. In most cases, we recommend creating a static route in FRR and redistributing it in RIP using *redistribute static*.

Filtering RIP Routes

RIP routes can be filtered by a distribute-list.

distribute-list ACCESS_LIST DIRECT IFNAME

You can apply access lists to the interface with a *distribute-list* command. ACCESS_LIST is the access list name. DIRECT is in or out. If DIRECT is in the access list is applied to input packets.

The *distribute-list* command can be used to filter the RIP path. *distribute-list* can apply access-lists to a chosen interface. First, one should specify the access-list. Next, the name of the access-list is used in the distribute-list command. For example, in the following configuration eth0 will permit only the paths that match the route 10.0.0.0/8

```
!
router rip
  distribute-list private in eth0
!
access-list private permit 10 10.0.0.0/8
access-list private deny any
!
```

distribute-list can be applied to both incoming and outgoing data.

distribute-list prefix PREFIX_LIST (in|out) IFNAME

You can apply prefix lists to the interface with a *distribute-list* command. PREFIX_LIST is the prefix list name. Next is the direction of in or out. If DIRECT is in the access list is applied to input packets.

RIP Metric Manipulation

RIP metric is a value for distance for the network. Usually *ripd* increment the metric when the network information is received. Redistributed routes' metric is set to 1.

default-metric (1-16)

no default-metric (1-16)

This command modifies the default metric value for redistributed routes. The default value is 1. This command does not affect connected route even if it is redistributed by *redistribute connected*. To modify connected route's metric value, please use *redistribute connected metric* or *route-map. offset-list* also affects connected routes.

offset-list ACCESS-LIST (in|out)

offset-list ACCESS-LIST (in|out) IFNAME

RIP distance

Distance value is used in zebra daemon. Default RIP distance is 120.

distance (1-255)

no distance (1-255)

Set default RIP distance to specified value.

distance (1-255) A.B.C.D/M

no distance (1-255) A.B.C.D/M

Set default RIP distance to specified value when the route's source IP address matches the specified prefix.

distance (1-255) A.B.C.D/M ACCESS-LIST

no distance (1-255) A.B.C.D/M ACCESS-LIST

Set default RIP distance to specified value when the route's source IP address matches the specified prefix and the specified access-list.

RIP route-map

Usage of *ripd*'s route-map support.

Optional argument route-map MAP_NAME can be added to each *redistribute* statement.

```
redistribute static [route-map MAP_NAME]
redistribute connected [route-map MAP_NAME]
.....
```

Cisco applies route-map *_before_* routes will exported to rip route table. In current FRR's test implementation, *ripd* applies route-map after routes are listed in the route table and before routes will be announced to an interface (something like output filter). I think it is not so clear, but it is draft and it may be changed at future.

Route-map statement (*Route Maps*) is needed to use route-map functionality.

match interface WORD

This command match to incoming interface. Notation of this match is different from Cisco. Cisco uses a list of interfaces - NAME1 NAME2 ... NAMEN. Ripd allows only one name (maybe will change in the future). Next - Cisco means interface which includes next-hop of routes (it is somewhat similar to “ip next-hop” statement). Ripd means interface where this route will be sent. This difference is because “next-hop” of same routes which sends to different interfaces must be different. Maybe it'd be better to made new matches - say “match interface-out NAME” or something like that.

match ip address WORD**match ip address prefix-list WORD**

Match if route destination is permitted by access-list.

match ip next-hop WORD**match ip next-hop prefix-list WORD**

Match if route next-hop (meaning next-hop listed in the rip route-table as displayed by “show ip rip”) is permitted by access-list.

match metric (0-4294967295)

This command match to the metric value of RIP updates. For other protocol compatibility metric range is shown as (0-4294967295). But for RIP protocol only the value range (0-16) make sense.

set ip next-hop A.B.C.D

This command set next hop value in RIPv2 protocol. This command does not affect RIPv1 because there is no next hop field in the packet.

set metric (0-4294967295)

Set a metric for matched route when sending announcement. The metric value range is very large for compatibility with other protocols. For RIP, valid metric values are from 1 to 16.

RIP Authentication

RIPv2 allows packets to be authenticated via either an insecure plain text password, included with the packet, or via a more secure MD5 based HMAC (keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication), RIPv1 can not be authenticated at all, thus when authentication is configured *ripd* will discard routing updates received via RIPv1 packets.

However, unless RIPv1 reception is disabled entirely, *RIP Version Control*, RIPv1 REQUEST packets which are received, which query the router for routing information, will still be honoured by *ripd*, and *ripd* WILL reply to such packets. This allows *ripd* to honour such REQUESTs (which sometimes is used by old equipment and very simple devices to bootstrap their default route), while still providing security for route updates which are received.

In short: Enabling authentication prevents routes being updated by unauthenticated remote routers, but still can allow routes (I.e. the entire RIP routing table) to be queried remotely, potentially by anyone on the internet, via RIPv1.

To prevent such unauthenticated querying of routes disable RIPv1, *RIP Version Control*.

ip rip authentication mode md5**no ip rip authentication mode md5**

Set the interface with RIPv2 MD5 authentication.

ip rip authentication mode text**no ip rip authentication mode text**

Set the interface with RIPv2 simple password authentication.

ip rip authentication string STRING

no ip rip authentication string STRING

RIP version 2 has simple text authentication. This command sets authentication string. The string must be shorter than 16 characters.

ip rip authentication key-chain KEY-CHAIN

no ip rip authentication key-chain KEY-CHAIN

Specify Keyed MD5 chain.

```
!  
key chain test  
  key 1  
    key-string test  
!  
interface eth1  
  ip rip authentication mode md5  
  ip rip authentication key-chain test  
!
```

RIP Timers

timers basic UPDATE TIMEOUT GARBAGE

RIP protocol has several timers. User can configure those timers' values by *timers basic* command.

The default settings for the timers are as follows:

- The update timer is 30 seconds. Every update timer seconds, the RIP process is awakened to send an unsolicited Response message containing the complete routing table to all neighboring RIP routers.
- The timeout timer is 180 seconds. Upon expiration of the timeout, the route is no longer valid; however, it is retained in the routing table for a short time so that neighbors can be notified that the route has been dropped.
- The garbage collect timer is 120 seconds. Upon expiration of the garbage-collection timer, the route is finally removed from the routing table.

The *timers basic* command allows the the default values of the timers listed above to be changed.

no timers basic

The *no timers basic* command will reset the timers to the default settings listed above.

Show RIP Information

To display RIP routes.

show ip rip

Show RIP routes.

The command displays all RIP routes. For routes that are received through RIP, this command will display the time the packet was sent and the tag information. This command will also display this information for routes redistributed into RIP.

show ip rip status

The command displays current RIP status. It includes RIP timer, filtering, version, RIP enabled interface and RIP peer information.

```

ripd> **show ip rip status**
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds with +/-50%, next due in 35 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 redistribution metric is 1
  Redistributing: kernel connected
  Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
    Interface  Send  Recv
Routing for Networks:
  eth0
  eth1
  1.1.1.1
  203.181.89.241
Routing Information Sources:
  Gateway      BadPackets BadRoutes  Distance Last Update

```

RIP Debug Commands

Debug for RIP protocol.

debug rip events

Shows RIP events. Sending and receiving packets, timers, and changes in interfaces are events shown with *ripd*.

debug rip packet

Shows display detailed information about the RIP packets. The origin and port number of the packet as well as a packet dump is shown.

debug rip zebra

This command will show the communication between *ripd* and *zebra*. The main information will include addition and deletion of paths to the kernel and the sending and receiving of interface information.

show debugging rip

Shows all information currently set for *ripd* debug.

1.3.9 RIPng

ripngd supports the RIPng protocol as described in [RFC 2080](#). It's an IPv6 reincarnation of the RIP protocol.

Invoking ripngd

There are no *ripngd* specific invocation options. Common options can be specified (common-invocation-options).

ripngd Configuration

Currently ripngd supports the following commands:

router ripng

Enable RIPng.

flush_timer TIME

Set flush timer.

network NETWORK

Set RIPng enabled interface by NETWORK.

network IFNAME

Set RIPng enabled interface by IFNAME.

route NETWORK

Set RIPng static routing announcement of NETWORK.

router zebra

This command is the default and does not appear in the configuration. With this statement, RIPng routes go to the *zebra* daemon.

ripngd Terminal Mode Commands

show ip ripng

show debugging ripng

debug ripng events

debug ripng packet

debug ripng zebra

ripngd Filtering Commands

distribute-list ACCESS_LIST (in|out) IFNAME

You can apply an access-list to the interface using the *distribute-list* command. ACCESS_LIST is an access-list name. *direct* is in or out. If *direct* is in, the access-list is applied only to incoming packets.:

```
distribute-list local-only out sit1
```

1.3.10 STATIC

STATIC is a daemon that handles the installation and deletion of static routes.

Starting STATIC

Default configuration file for *staticd* is *staticd.conf*. The typical location of *staticd.conf* is */etc/frr/staticd.conf*.

If the user is using integrated config, then *staticd.conf* need not be present and the *frr.conf* is read instead.

If the user has not fully upgraded to using the *staticd.conf* and still has a non-integrated config with *zebra.conf* holding the static routes, *staticd* will read in the *zebrad.conf* as a backup.

STATIC supports all the common FRR daemon start options which are documented elsewhere.

Static Route Commands

Static routing is a very fundamental feature of routing technology. It defines a static prefix and gateway.

```
ip route NETWORK GATEWAY table TABLENO nexthop-vrf VRFNAME DISTANCE vrf VRFNAME
```

```
ipv6 route NETWORK from SRCPREFIX GATEWAY table TABLENO nexthop-vrf VRFNAME DISTANCE vrf VRFNAME
```

NETWORK is destination prefix with a valid v4 or v6 network based upon initial form of the command. GATEWAY is gateway for the prefix it currently must match the v4 or v6 route type specified at the start of the command. GATEWAY can also be treated as an interface name. If the interface name is `null0` then zebra installs a blackhole route. TABLENO is an optional parameter for namespaces that allows you to create the route in a specified table associated with the vrf namespace. table will be rejected if you are not using namespace based vrfs. nexthop-vrf allows you to create a leaked route with a nexthop in the specified VRFNAME vrf VRFNAME allows you to create the route in a specified vrf. nexthop-vrf cannot be currently used with namespace based vrfs currently as well. The v6 variant allows the installation of a static source-specific route with the SRCPREFIX sub command. These routes are currently supported on Linux operating systems only, and perform AND matching on packet's destination and source addresses in the kernel's forwarding path. Note that destination longest-prefix match is "more important" than source LPM, e.g. `2001:db8:1::/64 from 2001:db8::/48` will win over `2001:db8::/48 from 2001:db8:1::/64` if both match.

Multiple nexthop static route

To create multiple nexthops to the same NETWORK, just reenter the same network statement with different nexthop information.

```
ip route 10.0.0.1/32 10.0.0.2
ip route 10.0.0.1/32 10.0.0.3
ip route 10.0.0.1/32 eth0
```

If there is no route to 10.0.0.2 and 10.0.0.3, and interface eth0 is reachable, then the last route is installed into the kernel.

If zebra has been compiled with multipath support, and both 10.0.0.2 and 10.0.0.3 are reachable, zebra will install a multipath route via both nexthops, if the platform supports this.

```
router> show ip route
S> 10.0.0.1/32 [1/0] via 10.0.0.2 inactive
   via 10.0.0.3 inactive
*      is directly connected, eth0
```

```
ip route 10.0.0.0/8 10.0.0.2
ip route 10.0.0.0/8 10.0.0.3
ip route 10.0.0.0/8 null0 255
```

This will install a multihop route via the specified next-hops if they are reachable, as well as a high-distance blackhole route, which can be useful to prevent traffic destined for a prefix to match less-specific routes (e.g. default) should the specified gateways not be reachable. E.g.:

```
router> show ip route 10.0.0.0/8
Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/8
  Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0
    10.0.0.2 inactive
    10.0.0.3 inactive

Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/8
  Known via "static", distance 255, metric 0
    directly connected, Null0
```

Also, if the user wants to configure a static route for a specific VRF, then a specific VRF configuration mode is available. After entering into that mode with `vrf VRF` the user can enter the same route command as before, but this time, the route command will apply to the VRF.

```
# case with VRF
configure
vrf r1-cust1
  ip route 10.0.0.0/24 10.0.0.2
exit-vrf
```

1.4 NAT

1.4.1 NAT

Network Address Translation is a method of changing packet IP address. SoodarOS uses PNAT variation which change Port and Address.

NAT Static Mapping

Define a static mapping for address translation.

Address only NAT

In this mode, only address is translated to given address. Depending on flow direction(whether it's in2out or out2in) the source or destination of packet is changed.

When a packet containing a *source* same as *local address* is passing through an *input* interface, its *source* is replaced with *global address*. When a packet containing a *destination* same as *global address* is passing through an *output* interface, its *destination* is replaced with *local address*.

ip nat inside source static A.B.C.D A.B.C.D

Add a new static map entry to NAT static table. first IP is local address and second IP is global address.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# ip nat inside source static 192.168.1.10 85.20.1.1
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# ip nat inside
soodar(config)# interface ge1
soodar(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

Define a static map entry that translates every ingress traffic from *ge0* sourced from *192.168.1.10* to *85.20.1.1* (Also known as *Source NAT*). Every packet coming from *ge1* which is destined to *85.20.1.1* is also translated to *192.168.1.10*

```
soodar(config)# ip nat inside source static 85.20.1.1 192.168.1.10
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# ip nat outside
soodar(config)# interface ge1
soodar(config-if)# ip nat inside
```

Define a static map entry that translates every ingress traffic from *ge0* destined to *192.168.1.10* to *85.20.1.1* (Also known as *Destination NAT*). Every packet coming from *ge1* which is sourced from *85.20.1.1* is also translated to *192.168.1.10*

Protocol NAT

Sometimes we need to be more specific about our NAT and just translates a specified protocol on a defined port. So when defining an entry, we introduce the protocol and desired ports too. All other aspects of this entry(including behaviour) is like the simple *Address only NAT*.

ip nat inside source static <tcp|udp> A.B.C.D (1-65535) A.B.C.D (1-65535)

Add a new static map entry to NAT static table. first IP is local address and the number following is its port. second IP is global address and the number following is its port.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.10 444 85.20.1.1 666
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# ip nat inside
soodar(config)# interface ge1
soodar(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

Define a static map entry that translates every ingress traffic from *ge0* sourced from *192.168.1.10:444* to *85.20.1.1:666* (Also known as *Source NAT*). Every packet coming from *ge1* which is destined to *85.20.1.1:666* is also translated to *192.168.1.10:444*

```
soodar(config)# ip nat inside source static tcp 85.20.1.1 666 192.168.1.10 444
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# ip nat outside
soodar(config)# interface ge1
soodar(config-if)# ip nat inside
```

Define a static map entry that translates every ingress traffic from *ge0* destined to *192.168.1.10:444* to *85.20.1.1:666* (Also known as *Destination NAT*). Every packet coming from *ge1* which is sourced from *85.20.1.1:666* is also translated to *192.168.1.10:444*

Dynamic NAT

In dynamic NAT, every packet's source outgoing from an *input* interface and destined to an *output* interface is translated to an IP, provided by IP pool.

For every *source translation*, a new session is created and it's state is kepted. so the packets coming from an *output* interface and having a matched session, it's destination is changed with respect to the session's information.

NAT IP pool

A pool of available IP addresses to use as a NAT IP.

ip nat pool PNAT44 A.B.C.D [A.B.C.D]

Add an IP(or an IP range if second IP is provided) to a nat pool named PNAT44

Example :

```
soodar(config)# ip nat pool p1 1.1.1.1
soodar(config)# ip nat pool p2 2.1.1.1 2.1.1.10
```

First command create *p1* nat pool and add ip *1.1.1.1* to it. the second one adds *2.1.1.1* to *2.1.1.10* to *p2* nat pool.

Put interface behind NAT

ip nat inside

Define an interface as a NAT inside interface.

ip nat outside

Define an interface as a NAT outside interface.

Example configuration

```
soodar(config)# int ge0
soodar(config-if)# ip nat outside
soodar(config)# int ge2
soodar(config-if)# ip nat inside
soodar(config)# ip nat pool nat1 200.1.2.1
```


1.5 Qos

1.5.1 QoS

Class Map

A class map is a set of rules to classify traffic.

Define Class Map

Class maps operate in two modes:

- Match all mode. Requires all circumstances be fulfilled
- Just matching a criterion is enough to classify the traffic as defined class.

class-map match-all CNAME

Create a match all class map and enter in class map config mode

class-map match-any CNAME

Create a match any class map and enter in class map config mode

no class-map CNAM

Removes a class map

Example :

```
n1(config)# class-map match-all cmap1
n1(config-cmap)#
```

Define matching criteria

As said, a class map is a tool to classify the traffic. so we need to define criteria. The keyword `match` is used to define a rule for matching. A packet could be match against its source, destination, etc.

match any

Every packet is accepted.

no match any

Negate match any command and remove it from criteria

[no] match access-list ACL

Note: Only permit rules in ACL is considered.

[no] match source-address A.B.C.D/M

[no] match destination-address A.B.C.D/M

[no] match source-address X:X::X:X/M

[no] match destination-address X:X::X:X/M

[no] match dscp (0-63)

Match against packet DSCP value

[no] match protocol (0-63)

Match against packet protocol number

Example :

```
n1(config-cmap)# match destination-address 200.1.2.2
n1(config-cmap)# match access-list acl1
```

Policy Map

A policy map, is set of traffic policies and is attached to an interface. Currently the only policy available, is *traffic policing*. Policy map uses class maps as a base and define policies based on class map.

Define Policy Map

policy-map NAME

Create a policy map

no policy-map NAME

Delete a policy map

Define a new policy

class CNAME

Enter class map policy config mode

police BPS [NORMALBURST [MAXBURST]] conform-action ACTION exceed-action ACTION [violate-action ACTION]

Define a police policy for entered class map. in above command, BPS is average bitrate of this traffic class.

NORMALBURST and MAXBURST are token buckets size.

ACTIONs are : *transmit*, *drop* and *set-dscp-transmit*. and the conditions are *conform*, *exceed* and *violate* (which is optional).

transmit and *drop* actions, work as their names suggest. the *set-dscp-transmit* action, allows the traffic to be passed. But the DSCP value of packet is changed.

conform condition, is when data burst, is below the NORMALBURST rate. the *exceed* condition, is when the data burst is between NORMALBURST and MAXBURST.

violate condition, is when data burst, is over *MAXBURST* rate. When a *violate-action* is not defined, the algorithm is just a single token bucket algorithm and only *conform* (below NORMALBURST) and *exceed* (over NORMALBURST) occurs.

no class CNAME

Remove all policies defined for a class map

no police

Remove police policy defined for a class map

Example :

```
n1(config)# policy-map pmap1
n1(config-pmap)# class cmap1
n1(config-pmap-c)# police 100K conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
n1(config-pmap)# class cmap2
n1(config-pmap-c)# police 10K conform-action transmit exceed-action set-dscp-
↳transmit 24 violate-action drop
```

Apply to interface

Currently a policy map can be applied to just ingress traffic.

service-policy PMAP in

Example :

```
n1(config-if)# service-policy pmap1 in
```

Show commands

show policy-map [NAME]

Example :

```
n1(config)# do sh policy-map pmap1

Policy Map pmap1
  Class cmap
    Police CIR 102400 (bps) CB 25600 (byte) EB 35840 (byte)
    Conform Action : Transmit
    Exceed Action : Drop
```

1.6 Access Control List

1.6.1 IP Access List

Soodar router is shipped with a rich *ip access list* set of tools. It supports *standard ACLs* and *extended ACLs* in a named manner. An access list, uses a *first match* approach. That means the first entry that matches, is selected as result and whole process of evaluation is terminated.

Define an ACL

To define an *ipv4* access list, just issue the following command:

ip access-list ACL4

ACL4 is access list name.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# ip access-list ACL_TEST
soodar(config-nacl)#
```

For *ipv6* access list, the command uses *ipv6* name.

ipv6 access-list ACL6

Delete an ACL

Use **no** command to delete an ACL

no ip access-list ACL4

no ipv6 access-list ACL6

Define an entry

Rules(or entries) can be defined in two ways:

1. Along access list name and without sequence number
2. In access-list configuration mode

Since access lists uses *first match* approach, entries have priorities. It is by default sequential(the first entry has the highest priority) and behaviour can be changed by using *sequence numbers*

Define an entry one-line mode

ip access-list ACL4 <deny|permit> <any|A.B.C.D/M> <any|A.B.C.D/M> [exact-match]

Create a simple IPv4 entry. Matches against all IP packets. if *exact-match* is entered, the prefixes are also checked and should be the same(192.168.1.1/24 is not a match in 192.168.1.1/16). ACL4 is access-list's name. the next input is the action done when entry is matched. Then we have *source* and *destination* prefix. instead of each, user can input any to match every address.

Example :

```
n1(config)# ip access-list TEST_ACL1 deny any 10.1.16.68/32
n1(config)# ip access-list TEST_ACL1 permit any any
```

Note: It's the best practice to add a **permit any** rule as latest entry, because by default if a packet doesn't match against non of entries, it will be dropped.

ipv6 access-list ACL6 <deny|permit> <any|X:X::X:X/M> <any|X:X::X:X/M> [exact-match]

Example :

```
n1(config)# ipv6 access-list TEST_ACLV6 deny any 2001::1:2:1/64 exact-match
n1(config)# ipv6 access-list TEST_ACLV6 permit any any
```

Create a simple IPv6 entry. Matches against all IP packets. if *exact-match* is entered, the prefixes are also checked and should be the same. ACL6 is access-list's name. the next input is the action done when entry is matched. Then we have *source* and *destination* prefix. instead of each, user can input any to match every address.

```
ip access-list ACL4 <deny|permit> PROTOSERVICE <any|A.B.C.D/M> <any|A.B.C.D/
M> [exact-match]
```

Create an IP entry, based on service or protocol.

Example :

```
n1(config)# ip access-list SSH_DENY deny ssh any any
n1(config)# ip access-list SSH_DENY permit any any

Deny any ``SSH`` connection. In fact this entry, creates two entries. First entry
↪deny *TCP* connection with port *22* from source, the second do the same for
↪destination:

::

ip access-list TEST_ACL1 deny tcp any eq 22 any le 65535
ip access-list TEST_ACL1 deny tcp any le 65535 any eq 22
```

```
ipv6 access-list ACL6 <deny|permit> PROTOSERVICE <any|A.B.C.D/M> <any|A.B.C.D/
M> [exact-match]
```

```
ip access-list ACL4 <deny|permit> tcp <any|A.B.C.D/M> SRC_PORT <any|A.B.C.D/
M> DST_PORT [tcp-flag-mask (0-255)] [tcp-flag-value (0-255)] [exact-match]
```

```
ipv6 access-list ACL6 <deny|permit> tcp <any|A.B.C.D/M> SRC_PORT <any|A.B.C.D/
M> DST_PORT [tcp-flag-mask (0-255)] [tcp-flag-value (0-255)] [exact-match]
```

A TCP connection entry. It filters based on address prefix and port number and, if specified, by flags. Port number is defined by using *operators* or *ranges*. Operators includes operator name and an integer in [0-65535]. operator names include eq (equal), le (lower or equal), ge (greater or equal), lt (lower than) and gt (greater than) Range is defined by two integers in [0-65535] Instead of entering port number, one can use the names of well-known TCP services. TCP flag mask and value is used to mask TCP Flags(to chose the needed flags) and compare with value(are they set or not)

```
n1(config)# ip access-list PERMIT_TRUSTED permit tcp 10.0.0.0/8 lt 1000 any
n1(config)# ip access-list DENY_FROM_HTTP_TO_HTTPS deny tcp 10.0.0.0/8 range 80 443
↪any
n1(config)# ip access-list DENY_FROM_HTTP_TO_HTTPS permit any any
```

In fact the DENY_FROM_HTTP_TO_HTTPS could be rewritten like this:

```
n1(config)# ip access-list DENY_FROM_HTTP_TO_HTTPS deny tcp 10.0.0.0/8 range http
↪https any
n1(config)# ip access-list DENY_FROM_HTTP_TO_HTTPS permit any any
```

```
ip access-list ACL4 <deny|permit> udp <any|A.B.C.D/M> SRC_PORT <any|A.B.C.D/
M> DST_PORT [exact-match]
```

```
ipv6 access-list ACL6 <deny|permit> udp <any|A.B.C.D/M> SRC_PORT <any|A.B.C.D/M> DST_PORT
```

```
n1(config)# ip access-list DENY_DNS deny udp any eq domain any

Deny any DNS service
```

```
ip access-list ACL4 <deny|permit> icmp <any|A.B.C.D/M> ICMP_TYPE_OPERATOR <any|A.B.C.D/
M> ICMP_CODE_OPERATOR [exact-match]"
```

```
ipv6 access-list ACL6 <deny|permit> icmp <any|A.B.C.D/M> ICMP_TYPE_OPERATOR <any|A.B.C.D/M> ICMP_CODE_OPERATOR [exact-match]
```

ICMP type and code is defined by using *operators* or *ranges*. Operators includes operator name and an integer in [0-65535]. operator names include eq (equal), le (lower or equal), ge (greater or equal), lt (lower than) and gt (greater than) Range is defined by two integers in [0-65535]

Define an entry config mode

To enter the ACL config mode, it is just required to enter ACL's name.

```
soodar(config)# ip access-list ACL_TEST
soodar(config-nacl)# permit any
```

Entry definition is like acl-definition-one-line mode.

```
soodar(config)# ip access-list ACL_TEST
soodar(config-nacl)# 100 permit any
soodar(config-nacl)# 10 deny tcp 10.0.0.0/8 eq www 64.233.185.113/32
soodar(config-nacl)# 20 deny udp any 8.8.8.8 eq 53
```

Negate an entry

Just use no form of command

Example in config mode:

```
soodar(config)# ip access-list ACL_TEST
soodar(config-nacl)# no 100
soodar(config-nacl)# no 10 deny tcp 10.0.0.0/8 eq www 64.233.185.113/32
soodar(config-nacl)# no deny udp any 8.8.8.8 eq 53
```

You can negate an entry by using it's sequence number, it's defition or both of them

All above commands can be entered in one-line mode:

```
soodar(config)# no ip access-list ACL_TEST permit any
soodar(config)# no ip access-list ACL_TEST deny tcp 10.0.0.0/8 eq www 64.233.
↪185.113/32
soodar(config)# no ip access-list ACL_TEST deny udp any 8.8.8.8 eq 53
```

ACL Resequencing

By default, ACL sequence number starts from 10 and increases with a 10 step factor. To change this behaviour use following command

```
ip access-list resequence ACL4 (1-2147483647) (1-32765)
```

Resequene all access list entries. First number is begining and second is step.

Apply ACL

An ACL is applied to ingress or egress traffic of an interface.

ip access-group ACL4 in

Apply an IPv4 ACL to interface's input traffic

Example :

```
n1(config)# interface ge3
n1(config-if)# ip access-group IN_ACL in
```

ipv6 access-group ACL6 in

ip access-group ACL4 out

Apply an IPv4 ACL to interface's output traffic

ipv6 access-group ACL6 out

ip access-group ACL4 in out

Apply ACL to both ways of traffic

ipv6 access-group ACL6 in out

no ip access-group ACL4 in

Detach an IPv4 ACL from interface's input traffic

no ipv6 access-group ACL6 in

no ip access-group ACL4 out

Detach an IPv4 ACL from interface's output traffic

no ipv6 access-group ACL6 out

no ip access-group ACL4 in out

Detach ACL from both ways of traffic

no ipv6 access-group ACL6 in out

Debug

sh (ip/ipv6) access-list [NAME]

Example :

```
n1# show ip access-list
IP access list TESTACL1
 10 permit tcp 1.1.1.10/32 eq 200 2.1.1.0/24 ge 5060 tcp-flag-mask 0 tcp-flag-
↪value 0
```

1.7 VRF

1.7.1 VRF

Define a VRF

vrf (VRF_NAME)

Define a new VRF

Example :

```
n1(config)# vrf vrf-green
```

Add an interface to VRF

ip vrf forwarding NAME

Add interface to VRF NAME

no ip vrf forwarding [NAME]

Add interface to VRF default

Note: When adding/removing interface to VRF, make sure no valid IP is set on it

Example:

```
n1(config)# int ge3
n1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding vrf-green
n1(config-if)# ip address 200.1.2.20/24
```

VRF Configuration examples

VRF Trunking

Example :

```
n1(config)# int ge1.100
n1(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 100
n1(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding vrf-green
n1(config-if)# ip address 200.1.2.20/24
n1(config)# int ge2
n1(config-if)# rewrite tag push 1 dot1q 300
```


Dynamic routing in VRF

Example:

```
soodar3(config)# router ospf vrf vrf-green
soodar3(config-router)# network 200.2.3.0/24 area 0
soodar3(config-router)# network 3.2.1.0/24 area 0
soodar3(config-if) # end
```

VRF FIB

Example:

```
soodar1# sh ip ospf vrf vrf-green route
soodar1# sh ip fib vrf vrf-green
soodar1# sh ip fib vrf all
```

Display VRF info

show vrf

Example:

```
n1# sh vrf
vrf vrf-blue id 5 table 300
```

1.8 MPLS

1.8.1 MPLS

Enable MPLS on interface

[no] mpls ip

[no] mpls ipv6

Example :

```
soodar(config)# int ge0
soodar(config-if)# mpls ip
soodar(config)# int ge3
soodar(config-if)# mpls ipv6
```

Note: LDP router-id and discovery transport-address should be set before enabling MPLS.

1.9 Security

1.9.1 Tunnels

SoodarOS support many Layer 2 and Layer 3 tunnels including: GRE, IPIP, VXLAN and VPLS

Layer 3 Tunnels

Layer 3 Tunnels Includes:

- GRE
- IPIP

Create L3 Tunnel

interface tunnel [vrf VRF] (0-1023)

Create a new tunnel with instance number input.

no interface tunnel

Delete a tunnel

tunnel source <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

tunnel destination <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

tunnel mode ipip

Set tunnel mode to IP-IP

tunnel mode ipip multipoint

Set tunnel mode to IP-IP multipoint

tunnel mode gre

tunnel mode gre multipoint

Set tunnel mode to GRE MP.

Note: In multipoint mode, destination should not be set. use nhrp instead.

tunnel protection ipsec profile IPSECPROFILE

Protect tunnel with IPsec. see *Profile*

GRE configuration example

In first peer we have:

```
soodar1(config)# interface tunnel 10
soodar1(config-if)# tunnel source 200.1.2.1
soodar1(config-if)# tunnel destination 200.1.2.2
soodar1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre
soodar1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1/32
```

In second peer we have:

```
soodar2(config)# interface tunnel 10
soodar2(config-if)# tunnel source 200.1.2.2
soodar2(config-if)# tunnel destination 200.1.2.1
soodar2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre
soodar2(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2/32
```

And then we add IP routes:

```
soodar1(config)# ip route 2.1.1.0/24 tunnel10
```

```
soodar2(config)# ip route 1.1.1.0/24 tunnel10
```

GRE-MP configuration example

Currently only NHRP static mapping is available.

In first peer we have:

```
soodar1(config)# interface tunnel 10
soodar1(config-if)# tunnel source 200.1.2.1
soodar1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
soodar1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1/32
soodar1(config-if)# ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 200.1.2.2
```

In second peer we have:

```
soodar2(config)# interface tunnel 10
soodar2(config-if)# tunnel source 200.1.2.2
soodar2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre multipoint
soodar2(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2/32
soodar2(config-if)# ip nhrp map 192.168.1.1 200.1.2.1
```

And then we add IP routes:

```
soodar1(config)# ip route 2.1.1.0/24 192.168.1.2
```

```
soodar2(config)# ip route 1.1.1.0/24 192.168.1.1
```

VXLAN

Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) is a proposed encapsulation protocol for running an overlay network on existing Layer 3 infrastructure.

interface nve (0-1023)

Create a NVE interface with instance

Example :

```
soodar(config)# interface nve 40
```

source-ip <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

Set NVE source IP

ingress-replication A.B.C.D

Set NVE destination IP

member vni (1-16777214)

Associate NVE to VNI number.

Note: For now, each NVE interface can associate to 1 VNI

member vni (1-16777214) associate-vrf

Associate NVE to VNI number and VRF that use this VNI number. Now tunnel lookup its *ingress-replication's* path from the VRF that shares the same VNI with tunnel.

Note: Each VRF can associate to 1 VNI

Example :

```
soodar(config)# interface nve 10
soodar(config-if)# source-ip 200.1.3.1
soodar(config-if)# ingress-replication 156.25.4.89
soodar(config-if)# member vni 40
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 120
soodar(config-if)# int ge0
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 120
```

```
soodar(config)# vrf green
soodar(config-vrf)# vni 40
soodar(config)# int ge1
soodar(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding green
soodar(config-if)# ip address 200.1.3.1/24
soodar(config)# interface nve 10
soodar(config-if)# source-ip 200.1.2.1
soodar(config-if)# ingress-replication 200.1.3.3
soodar(config-if)# member vni 40 associate-vrf
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 120
soodar(config-if)# int ge0
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 120
```

VPLS

Virtual Private LAN Service(VPLS) is a method to extend LANs on network. SoodarOS, Support VPLS on a MPLS core network. To achieve this, first we need to create a `mpls-tunnel` interface. This interface acts as a pseudowire, by adding another *MPLS label* to its passing traffic. Using a TLDP(Targeted LDP) session, the `tunnel` label can be negotiated between two routers.

Note: To use VPLS, the connection should be full-mesh. If three router `r1`, `r2` and `r3` are going to form a VPLS, 3 connection is needed: `r1-r2`, `r2-r3` and `r1-r3`

interface mpls-tunnel

Creates a `mpls-tunnel` interface

l2vpn NAME type vpls

Create a L2VPN using VPLS technology

member pseudowire PW

Add a `mpls-tunnel` to this L2VPN and enters member pseudowire configuration mode. `PW` is `mpls-tunnel`'s name

neighbor lsr-id A.B.C.D

Target's LSR-ID of this pseudowire.

Note: We should have route to target's LSR-ID to establish targeted session.

pw-id (1-4294967295)

An ID to distinguish pseudowires. if PW-IDs differ, the session will not be established.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# interface ge3
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 200
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
soodar(config)# interface mpls-tunnel0
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 200 split-horizon group 100
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
soodar(config)# interface mpls-tunnel1
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 200 split-horizon group 100
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
soodar(config)# mpls ldp
soodar(config-ldp)# router-id 222.1.1.1
soodar(config)# l2vpn exemplary-vpls type vpls
soodar(config-l2vpn)# member pseudowire mpls-tunnel0
soodar(config-l2vpn-pw)# neighbor lsr-id 222.7.7.7
soodar(config-l2vpn-pw)# pw-id 170
soodar(config-l2vpn)# member pseudowire mpls-tunnel1
soodar(config-l2vpn-pw)# neighbor lsr-id 222.14.14.14
soodar(config-l2vpn-pw)# pw-id 1140
```

Note: Note how `mpls-tunnels` share same `split-horizon` group id. It's to prevent from loops in packets(since bridge flooding is enabled and our topology is full-mesh).

1.9.2 IPsec

Transform set

Define authentication and encryption algorithms

crypto ipsec transform-set IPSECTS ah hmac HMAC_ALG

Use AH mode

crypto ipsec transform-set IPSECTS esp {hmac HMAC_ALG |cipher CIPHER_ALG}

Use ESP mode.

mode transport

In transport mode, Original IP header is not changed. only AH or ESP header is added.

mode tunnel

In tunnel mode, a new IP header is added in front of original IP header.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# crypto ipsec transform-set ipsec-tunnel-TS esp hmac md5 cipher aes-  
→192  
soodar(cfg-crypto-trans)# mode transport
```

Profile

Store encryption/decryption keys.

There are two ways of establishing SAs for IPsec: using static pre-defined keys and using IKEv2 profiles. One should choose just one method and using 2 methods combined, yields inconsistency.

[no] crypto ipsec profile IPSECPROFILE

Create a new profile IPSECPROFILE.

[no] set transform-set IPSECTS

Note: An IPsec profile without Transform set is useless.

[no] set session-key inbound (256-4294967295) {cipher WORD|authenticator WORD}

Set inbound session-key for given SPI. two keys can be provided depending on Transform-set. cipher key and authenticator key.

Note: Key's length should comply with algorithm.

[no] set session-key outbound (256-4294967295) {cipher WORD|authenticator WORD}

Set outbound session-key for given SPI. two keys can be provided depending on Transform-set. cipher key and authenticator key.

Note: Key's length should comply with algorithm.

Note: The keys act as encryption(outbound)/decryption(inbound) keys. So, receiver's inbound key and SPI, should be the same as sender's outbound key and SPI. Also this relation is between receiver's outbound and sender's inbound.

[no] set ikev2 profile IKEPROFILE

Set profile's IKEv2 profile to establish an IKEv2 session and SAs.

Note: An IKEv2 profile should be exclusive to one profile. and a profile using IKEv2 profile should be bound to a tunnel and can't be used on two tunnels. So for each tunnel, we need an IKEv2 profile and an IPSec profile.

set security-association lifetime kilobytes (2560-4294967295)

When using IKEv2, set SA rekeying criterion as passed kilobytes. After traffic exceeds determined value, new keys are assigned to SAs.

set security-association lifetime second (120-2592000)

When using IKEv2, set SA rekeying criterion as time.

Example :

```
soodar1(config)# crypto ipsec profile ipsec-tunnel-profile
soodar1(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set ipsec-tunnel-TS
soodar1(ipsec-profile)# set session-key inbound 300 authenticator 1234 cipher 4321
soodar1(ipsec-profile)# set session-key outbound 6132 authenticator 4567 cipher 7654
```

and in other router:

```
soodar2(config)# crypto ipsec profile ipsec-transport-profile
soodar2(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set ipsec-tunnel-TS
soodar2(ipsec-profile)# set session-key inbound 6132 authenticator 4567 cipher 7654
soodar2(ipsec-profile)# set session-key outbound 300 authenticator 1234 cipher 4321
```

```
soodar1(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal PROPOSAL
soodar1(config-ikev2-proposal)# integrity md5
soodar1(config-ikev2-proposal)# encryption des
soodar1(config-ikev2-proposal)# group 5
soodar1(config-ikev2-proposal)# crypto ikev2 keyring KEY-1
soodar1(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer PC-1
soodar1(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 200.1.2.1
soodar1(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# idnetity email pc1@local.net
soodar1(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key PSKPASS
soodar1(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# crypto ikev2 profile profile-ike
soodar1(config-ikev2-profile)# identity local address 9.9.9.9
soodar1(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote email pc1@local.net
soodar1(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local KEY-1
soodar1(config-ikev2-profile)# proposal PROPOSAL
soodar1(config)# crypto ipsec profile ipsec-transport-profile
soodar1(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set ipsec-tunnel-TS
soodar1(ipsec-profile)# set ikev2 profile profile-ike
```

and in other router:

```
soodar2(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal PROPOSAL
soodar2(config-ikev2-proposal)# integrity md5
soodar2(config-ikev2-proposal)# encryption des
soodar2(config-ikev2-proposal)# group 5
soodar2(config-ikev2-proposal)# crypto ikev2 keyring KEY-1
soodar2(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer PC-2
soodar2(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 200.1.2.2
soodar2(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity address 9.9.9.9
soodar2(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key PSKPASS
soodar2(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# crypto ikev2 profile profile-ike
soodar2(config-ikev2-profile)# identity local email pc1@local.net
soodar2(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote address 9.9.9.9
soodar2(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local KEY-1
soodar2(config-ikev2-profile)# proposal PROPOSAL
soodar2(config)# crypto ipsec profile ipsec-transport-profile
soodar2(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set ipsec-tunnel-TS
soodar2(ipsec-profile)# set ikev2 profile profile-ike
```

Crypto map

By using a crypto map, the admin can define target packets for encryption(using an ACL).

Note: Currently crypto maps are not supporting IKEv2.

[no] crypto map CRYPTOMAP (1-65535)

Enter crypto map config mode for CRYPTOMAP. the number in input, is the sequence of rule to be inserted.

[no] set profile IPSECPROFILE

Use given profile to encrypt/decrypt

[no] match address ACL

Match packets regarding ACL

[no] crypto map CRYPTOMAP

Apply a crypto map to interface

Example :

```
soodar(config)# crypto map 10 cmap-1-3 ipsec-manual
soodar(config-crypto-map)# set profile ipsec-transport-profile
soodar(config-crypto-map)# match acl-ipsec-1-to-3
soodar(config-crypto-map)# quit
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# crypto map cmap-1-3
```


1.9.3 IKEv2

IKEv2(Internet Key Exchange version 2) is a protocol that establishes and handles SAs(Security Association). Usually these SAs are used with IPSec(in fact, IKEv2 is based on IPSec).

Like IPSec, IKEv2 uses a modular CLI for configuration.

crypto ikev2 dpd (1-3600) [(1-100)]

Set IKEv2 dead peer detection parameters. First parameter indicates how often liveness check is performed. Second parameter shows max retries before shutting down peer

IKEv2 proposal

A proposal, consists of a suite of encryption/ HMAC algorithms for IKEv2 SA creation. Along with IPSec transform set, they define the IKEv2/IPSec algorithm suite and it's the first thing that is negotiated in IKEv2.

crypto ikev2 proposal IKEPOSAL

Create a new IKEV2 proposal named IKEPOSAL

encryption ALGORITHM

Use ALGORITHM as encryption algorithm for IKEv2 SA creation and negotiation.

integrity ALGORITHM

Use ALGORITHM as HMAC algorithm for IKEv2 SA creation and negotiation.

group GROUP

Use GROUP as Diffie-Hellman group.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal proposal-exemplary
soodar(config-ikev2-proposal)# encryption aes-192
soodar(config-ikev2-proposal)# integrity sha1-96
soodar(config-ikev2-proposal)# group 5
```

IKEv2 keyring

As the name suggests, this struct, holds identity of peers, theirs address and authentication materials.

crypto ikev2 keyring IKEKEYRING

Create a new IKEV2 keyring named IKEKEYRING

peer PEER

Create a new peer in keyring as PEER

address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

Set peer's address on network.

pre-shared-key LINE

Set peer's PSK value for authentication

identity address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

Use an address as peer's identity. This identity is used in negotiation and by other peer to identify the other one.

identity fqdn FQDN

Use a FQDN as peer's identity. This identity is used in negotiation and by other peer to identify the other one.

identity email MAIL

Use a mail address as peer's identity. This identity is used in negotiation and by other peer to identify the other one.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer PC-1
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 192.168.1.100
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity email home@sweet.home
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key 123@321
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer PC-2
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 192.168.1.20
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity address 1.1.1.1
soodar(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key ITSAHARDPASSWD!!
```

IKEv2 profile

Main struct of IKEv2.

identity local address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

Define an address as local identity. During IKEv2 session, introduce him by this identity to its peer.

identity local fqdn FQDN

Define a FQDN as local identity. During IKEv2 session, introduce him by this identity to its peer.

identity local email MAIL

Define a mail address as local identity. During IKEv2 session, introduce him by this identity to its peer.

match identity remote address <A.B.C.D|X:X::X:X>

Expected remote identity. Other information about this peer is looked up in keyring.

match identity remote fqdn FQDN

Expected remote identity. Other information about this peer is looked up in keyring.

match identity remote email EMAIL

Expected remote identity. Other information about this peer is looked up in keyring.

keyring local IKEKEYRING

Use keyring IKEKEYRING for peer lookup.

proposal IKEPOSAL

Use IKEPOSAL for IKEv2 SA.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# crypto ikev2 profile VPN
soodar(config-ikev2-profile)# identity local 192.168.1.1
soodar(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote home@sweet.home
soodar(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local keyring-1
soodar(config-ikev2-profile)# proposal proposal-exemplary
```

1.10 L2 Features

1.10.1 L2 Abilities

VLAN

VLAN allows user to segment a LAN into different broadcast domains.

Subinterfaces

To create a VLAN, first we need a subinterface

interface IFNAME. (0-4095)

Creates a subinterface on interface IFNAME.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# interface ge1.100
```

encapsulation dot1q (1-4094) [exact] [second-dot1q (1-4094)]

Encapsulate packets with one(or two, if specified) VLAN tags. Drop the input packets that does not have the same tag. If **exact** is specified, input packets must have the same number of VLAN tags as the configuration.

Note: Although we can add two tags, but it's a good practice to use dot1ad encapsulation for this purpose since dot1q was designed for one tag and adding two tags, heavily depends on router implementation and its configuration.

Note: A subinterface before this command, is not ready to use and can't be added to bridges.

encapsulation dot1ad (1-4094) dot1q (1-4094)

Use Q-in-Q encapsulation mode to add two tags.

encapsulation default

All packets with VLAN IDs not matched to other subinterfaces are sent to this subinterface

Example :

```
soodar(config)# interface ge1.100
soodar(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 100
soodar(config-if)# ip address 200.1.2.20/24
soodar(config-if)# interface ge1.200
soodar(config-if)# encapsulation default
```

Tag rewrite

An interface can be set up in a way to add or remove(and in future, translate) VLAN tags.

[no] rewrite tag push <1|2> <dot1q|dot1ad> (0-4095) [(0-4095)]

Push 1 or 2 tags to ingress traffic. The no form, negate all changes caused by this command.

Note: if dot1ad is used, only the first tag is dot1ad and second tag is dot1q

[no] rewrite tag pop <1|2>

Pop 1 or 2 tags from ingress traffic. The no form, negate all changes caused by this command.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# int ge2
soodar(config-if)# rewrite tag push 1 dot1q 300
```

Bridge

Bridge is a tool for connecting two segment of LAN to each other.

Add an interface to a bridge

bridge-group (1-65535) [split-horizon group (0-255)]

Add an interface to a bridge-group. The bridge-group is identified by a number. When a new packet arrives to interface, if destination MAC address is not available in bridge-group MAC table, the packet is flooded to all interfaces in same bridge-group(except the one from which it was received and the ones who share the same split-horizon group with interface). A split-horizon group of 0 means interface is not in any split-horizon group and is default value for SHG.

Example : .. code-block:: frr

```
n1(config-if)# bridge-group 600 split-horizon group 2
```

Debugging bridge

show bridge (1-65535)

Example :

```
n1(config)# do sh bridge 600
BD-ID  Index  BSN  Age(min)  Learning  U-Forwrd  UU-Flood  Flooding  ARP-
↳Term  arp-ufwd  BVI-Intf
   600    1      0      off       on        on        flood     on        ↳
↳off    off      N/A

```

Interface	If-idx	ISN	SHG	BVI	TxFlood	VLAN-Tag-
↳Rewrite ge2	3	1	2	-	*	none

SPAN

Port monitoring tool. It mirrors source interfaces input, to destination interface.

Configuration

Each monitor session can have multiple source interfaces. But only one one destination interface.

[no] monitor session (1-66) source interface INTERFACE [both|rx|tx]

Add interface INTERFACE to session. By default, both traffics are mirrored. But one can change the behaviour by implying rx,tx or both. The no form, remove an interface from monitor session.

Note: A session is not established unless a valid destination is available.

monitor session (1-66) destination interface INTERFACE

Add interface INTERFACE as session's destination port

Example :

```
soodar(config)# monitor session 12 source interface ge0
soodar(config)# monitor session 12 destination interface ge3
soodar(config)# interface ge3
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Note: Since the exact packet is mirrored on port(without changing anything), it's important the interface in receiver side be in promiscuous mode

1.10.2 LACP

Link Aggregation Control Protocol is a L2-layer protocol to aggregate two or more interfaces traffic. It also introduces link redundancy.

Bundle interface

As the name suggests, it's an interface that is the result of bonding interfaces.

interface bundle-ether (1-65535)

Create a bundle-ether interface with given bundle id

set mode <rr|xor|active-backup|broadcast|lacp> <12|123|134>

Set bundle-ether interface action mode. First input determines bonding algorithm and second one, is load-balancing algorithm. LB is available on LACP and XOR bonding algorithms.

rr is *round-robin*. Packets are sent through slave interfaces, in a round-robin manner.

in *active-backup* mode, all packets are sent through first available interface and the others are reserved.

boradcast mode sends all packets through all slave interfaces.

xor and lacp mode are the same. Packets are sent via different slaves based on determined flows.

12 load balancing, classify packet to flows by their source and destination MAC addresses.

123 load balancing, classify packet to flows by their source and destination MAC addresses and source and destination IP addresses.

134 load balancing, classify packet to flows by their source and destination IP addresses, protocol and if available, TCP/UDP source and destination port number.

Default values are LACP using Layer3-Layer4 load balancing.

Enslave an interface

[no] bundle id (1-65535)

Enslave an interface to the bundle interface with given ID. The no form, detach an interface from bundle.

Note: Slave interface should be up.

Note: Slave interfaces should not have any valid IPs, any subinterface, and should not be in a bridge group.

Note: Subinterfaces should be created on bundle-ether interfaces.

Example :

```
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# bridge-group 100
soodar(config-if)# quit
soodar(config)# interface gel
soodar(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1/16
soodar(config-if)# quit
soodar(config)# interface bundle-ether 55
soodar(config-if)# set mode lacp l23
soodar(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.22/24
soodar(config-if)# quit
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# no shutdown
soodar(config-if)# no bridge-group 100
soodar(config-if)# bundle id 55
soodar(config-if)# quit
soodar(config)# interface ge0
soodar(config-if)# no ip address 10.0.0.1/16
soodar(config-if)# bundle id 55
```

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