

# AOS-CX 10.09 OSPFv2 Enhancements

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# Agenda

1 Configurable default-metric for OSPFv2 default-information originate

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2 OSPFv2 Administrative Distance -AD

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# Configurable default-metric for OSPFv2 default-information originate

# Overview - default-metric for OSPF 'default-information originate'

The default-information originate command configures ospf to advertise the default route (0.0.0.0/0) to its neighbors. There are two configurable options:-

## default-information originate

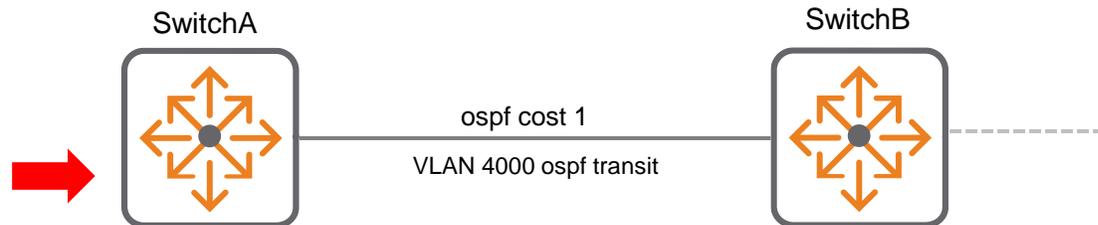
This option will advertise the default route (0.0.0.0/0) if present in the routing table via static route

```
SwitchA# conf t
SwitchA(config)# router ospf 1
SwitchA(config-ospf-1)# default-information originate
```

## default-information originate always

This option will advertise the default route (0.0.0.0) regardless if the route is present in the routing table

```
SwitchB# conf t
SwitchB(config)# router ospf 1
SwitchB(config-ospf-1)# default-information originate always
```



```
Route
0.0.0.0/0          (E2)
  via 192.168.1.13 interface vlan4000, cost 1 distance 110
```

```
SwitchB
router ospf 1
  router-id 192.168.1.9
  default-information originate always
  area 0.0.0.0
```

# 10.09 default-metric for OSPF 'default-information originate'

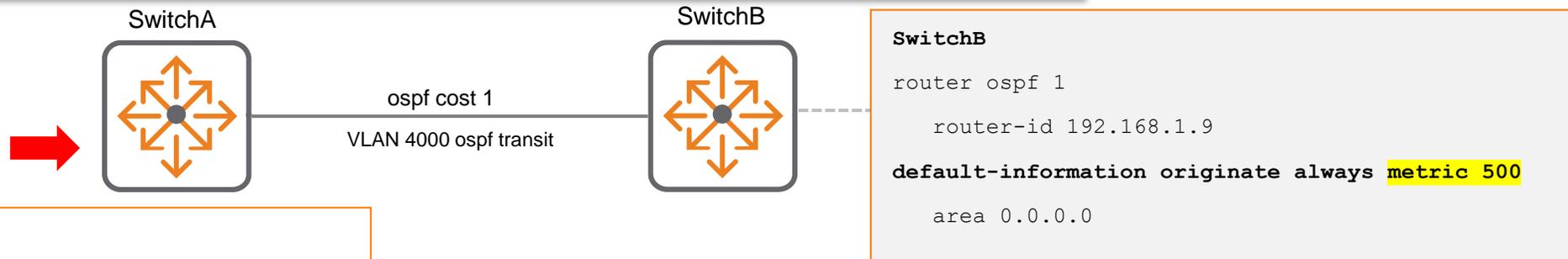
Metric can be applied when using the 'default-information originate' ospf command

```
SwitchB(config)# router ospf 1
SwitchB(config-ospf-1)# default-information originate
    always Always advertises the default route
    metric Configure metric of default route
```

```
SwitchB(config)# router ospf 1
SwitchB(config-ospf-1)# default-information originate always
    metric Configure metric of default route
```

Example: 'default-information-originate always'

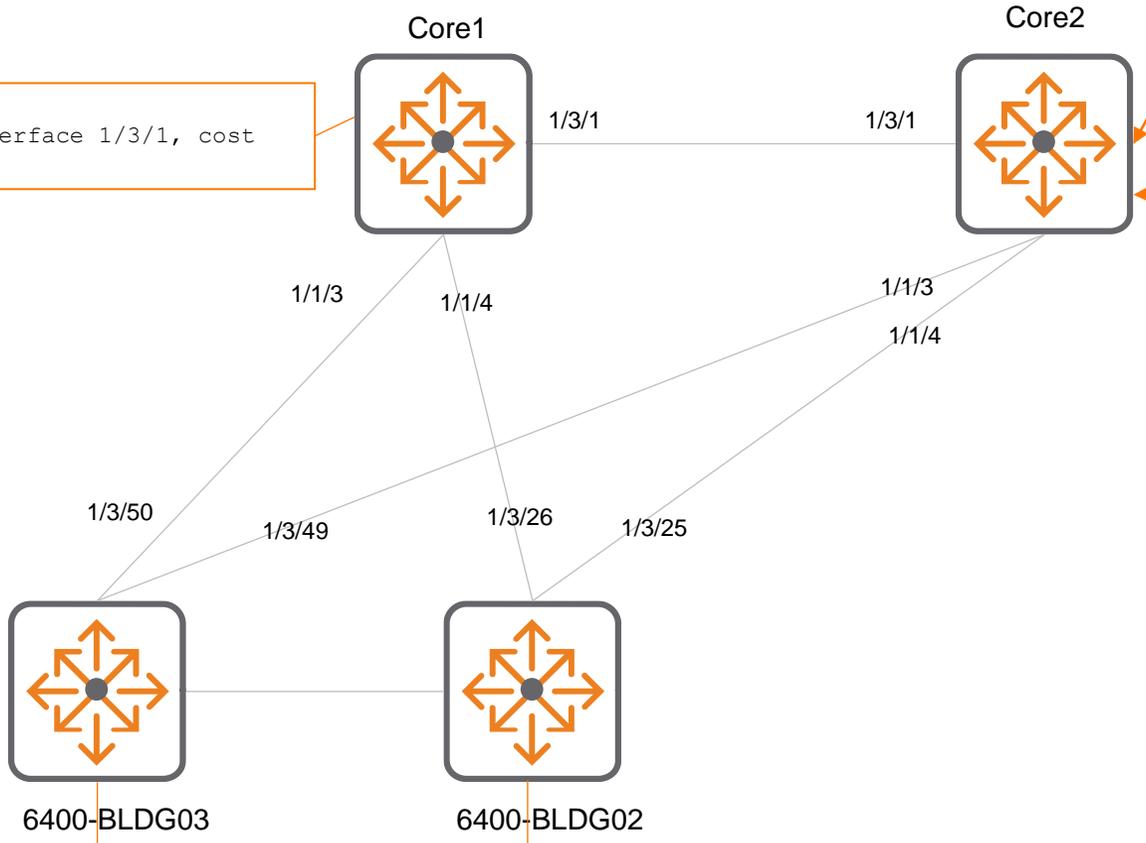
```
SwitchB(config)# router ospf 1
SwitchB(config-ospf-1)# default-information originate always metric
    <1-1677214> Set metric for default route. (Default: 1)
```



```
Route
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)
  via 192.168.1.13 interface vlan4000, cost 500 distance 110
```

# Example -1

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)  
via 10.69.0.101 interface 1/3/1, cost  
500 distance 110
```



```
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.69.0.100
```

Static route entry required

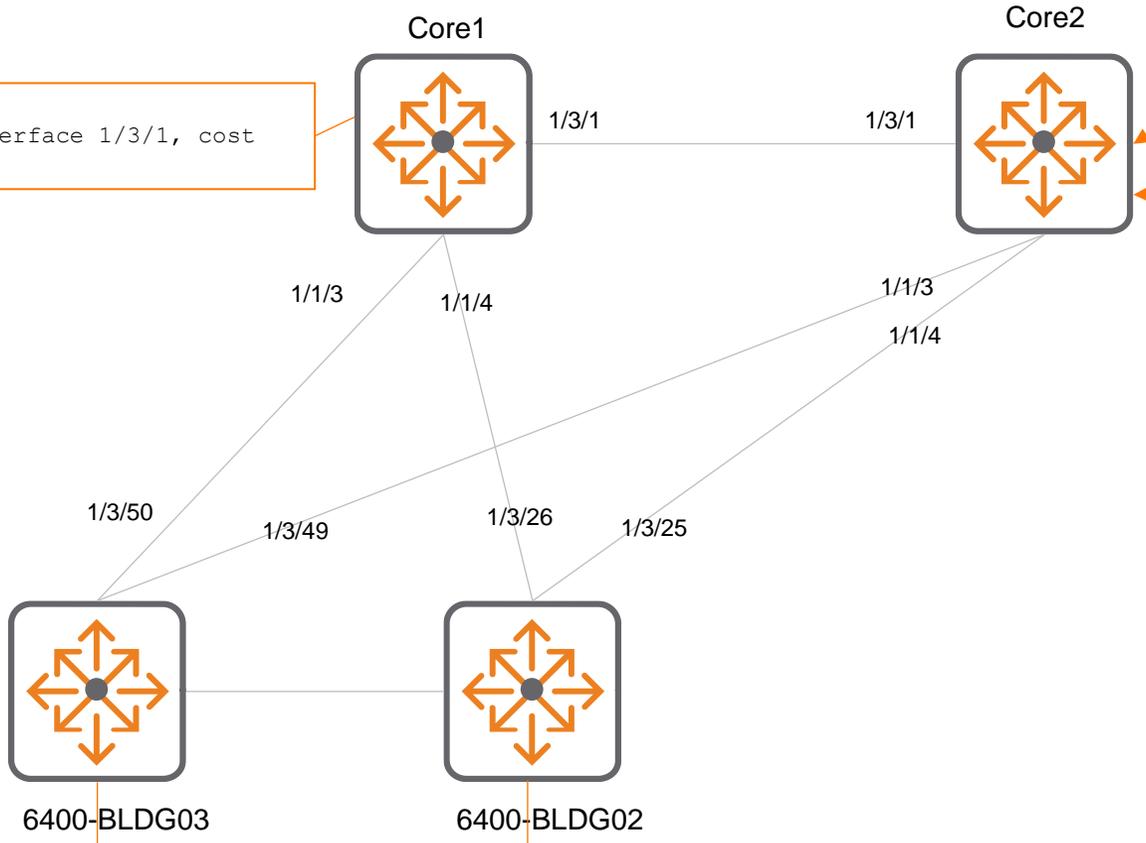
```
default-information originate metric 500
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)  
via 10.69.0.22 interface 1/3/49, cost  
500 distance 110
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)  
via 10.69.0.20 interface 1/3/25, cost  
500 distance 110
```

# Example - 2

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)
via 10.69.0.101 interface 1/3/1, cost
500 distance 110
```



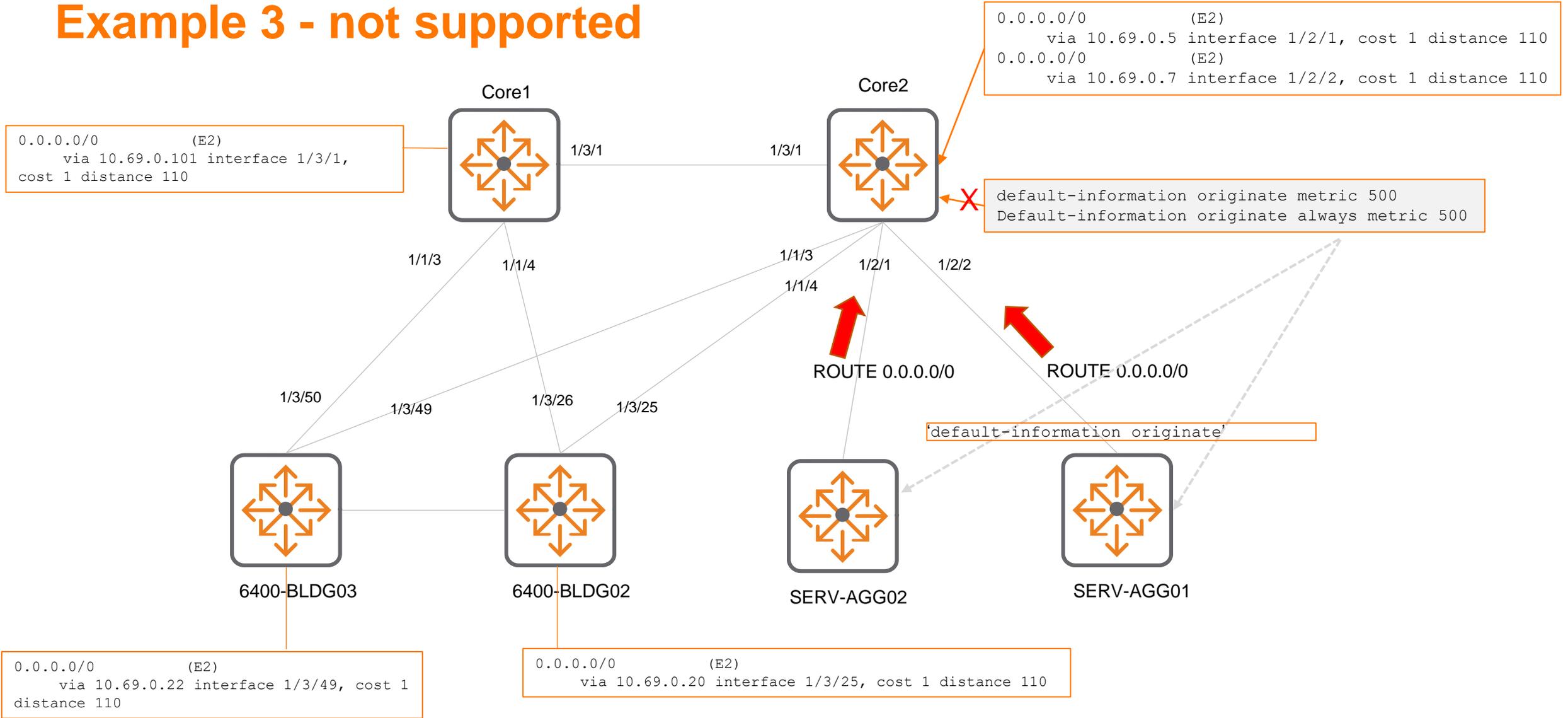
**\*Static route entry not required**

```
default-information originate always metric 500
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)
via 10.69.0.22 interface 1/3/49, cost
500 distance 110
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)
via 10.69.0.20 interface 1/3/25, cost
500 distance 110
```

# Example 3 - not supported



# Useful commands - 1

```
CORE1# sh ip route
```

```
Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding
```

```
Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local  
R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
```

```
Type Codes: E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN  
IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1  
E2 - OSPF external type 2
```

```
VRF: default
```

Prefix	NextHop	Interface	VRF(egress)	Origin/ Type	Distance/ Metric	Age
0.0.0.0/0	10.69.0.101	1/3/1	-	O/E2	[110/1]	00m:02w:04d
1.1.1.0/30	10.69.0.15	1/1/3	-	O/E2	[110/25]	00m:03w:01d
1.1.1.1/32	10.69.0.101	1/3/1	-	O	[110/113]	00m:02w:05d
1.2.3.4/32	10.69.0.9	1/1/1	-	S	[1/0]	02m:01w:04d

Show all routes in the routing table

```
CORE1# sh ip ospf route
```

```
Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route  
E1 - External type-1, E2 - External type-2
```

```
OSPF Process ID 1 VRF default, Routing Table
```

```
-----  
Total Number of Routes : 80
```

```
0.0.0.0/0 (E2)  
via 10.69.0.101 interface 1/3/1, cost 1 distance 110  
1.1.1.0/30 (E2)  
via 10.69.0.15 interface 1/1/3, cost 25 distance 110  
1.1.1.1/32 (i) area: 0.0.0.0  
via 10.69.0.101 interface 1/3/1, cost 113 distance 110  
5.8.1.1/32 (i) area: 0.0.0.0  
via 10.69.0.101 interface 1/3/1, cost 116 distance 110
```

Show all routes in the ospf route table for ospfv2

# Useful commands - 2

```
CORE1# sh ip rib
A.B.C.D      Display longest prefix match
A.B.C.D/M    Display exact route match
all-vrfs     Show routes for all VRFs
bgp          Show bgp routes only
connected    Show connected routes only
local        Show local routes only
non-selected Show non-selected routes
ospf         Show ospf routes only
rip          Show rip routes only
selected     Show selected routes
static       Show static routes only
summary      Display the aggregate count
of routes per routing protocol
vrf          Specify the VRF name
vsx-peer     Displays VSX peer switch
information
<cr>
```

show ip rib options  
The RIB is a database where routes are stored by a routing protocol – allowing the routing protocol to select a ‘best’ path to a given destination.

```
CORE1# sh bgp ipv4 unicast
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, *
valid, > best, = multipath,
                i internal, e external S Stale, R Removed,
a additional-paths
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

VRF : default
Local Router-ID 10.69.253.3

      Network          Nexthop          Metric      LocPrf
Weight Path
*> 192.168.100.2/32    0.0.0.0          0           100
0      i
Total number of entries 1
```

Display BGP learned routes (all)  
or  
sh bgp ipv4 unicast A.B.C.D/M

The Aruba logo is displayed in a bold, orange, lowercase sans-serif font. The background of the slide features a light blue grid of dots that forms a large, faint outline of the United States map. A large, solid orange shape is visible on the right side of the slide, partially cut off by the edge.

aruba

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# Thank you

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