



OSPF Support for Forwarding Adjacencies over MPLS Traffic Engineered Tunnels

The OSPF Support for Forwarding Adjacencies over MPLS Traffic Engineered Tunnels feature adds Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) support to the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Traffic Engineering (TE) Forwarding Adjacency feature, which allows a network administrator to handle a traffic engineering, label-switched path (LSP) tunnel as a link in an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) network based on the shortest path first (SPF) algorithm. An OSPF forwarding adjacency can be created between routers in the same area.

History for the OSPF Support for Forwarding Adjacencies over MPLS Traffic Engineered Tunnels Feature

Release	Modification
12.0(24)S	This feature was introduced.
12.2(25)S	This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)S.
12.2(18)SXE	This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE.
12.2(27)SBC	This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.

Finding Support Information for Platforms and Cisco IOS Software Images

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access Cisco Feature Navigator at <http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click **Cancel** at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

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Prerequisites for OSPF Forwarding Adjacency

- OSPF must be configured in your network.
- Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) must be enabled.
- You should understand MPLS TE tunnels for forwarding adjacency as described in *MPLS Traffic Engineering Forwarding Adjacency* at the following URL:
http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios120/120newft/120limit/120s/120s15/fs_tefa.htm

Information About OSPF Forwarding Adjacency

Before you configure the OSPF Forwarding Adjacency feature, you should understand the concept described in this section.

- [Benefits of OSPF Forwarding Adjacency, page 2](#)

Benefits of OSPF Forwarding Adjacency

OSPF includes MPLS TE tunnels in the OSPF link-state database in the same way that other links appear for purposes of routing and forwarding traffic. When an MPLS TE tunnel is configured between networking devices, that link is considered a forwarding adjacency. The user can assign a cost to the tunnel to indicate the link's preference. Other networking devices will see the tunnel as a link in addition to the physical link.

How to Configure OSPF Forwarding Adjacency

This section contains the following procedure:

- [Configuring OSPF Forwarding Adjacency, page 3](#) (required)

Configuring OSPF Forwarding Adjacency

This section describes how to configure the OSPF Forwarding Adjacency feature. You must configure a forwarding adjacency on two LSP tunnels bidirectionally, from A to B and B to A. Otherwise, the forwarding adjacency is advertised, but not used in the IGP network.

For the configuration to work, you need to set up a loopback interface with a 32-bit mask, enable CEF, enable MPLS traffic engineering, and set up a routing protocol (OSPF) for the MPLS network.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip cef distributed**
4. **mpls traffic-eng tunnels**
5. **interface loopback *number***
6. **ip address *ip-address mask***
7. **no shutdown**
8. **exit**
9. **interface tunnel *number***
10. **tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng**
11. **tunnel mpls traffic-eng forwarding-adjacency {holdtime *value*}**
12. **ip ospf cost *cost***
13. **exit**
14. **router ospf *process-id***
15. **mpls traffic-eng router-id *interface***
16. **mpls traffic-eng area *number***
17. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.
	Example: Router> enable	Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example: Router# configure terminal	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	ip cef distributed Example: Router(config)# ip cef distributed	Enables Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF).
Step 4	mpls traffic-eng tunnels Example: Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng tunnels	Enables MPLS traffic engineering tunnel signaling on a device.
Step 5	interface loopback <i>number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface loopback0	Configures a loopback interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 6	ip address <i>ip-address mask</i> Example: Router(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255	Configures the IP address and subnet mask of the loopback interface.
Step 7	no shutdown Example: Router(config-if)# no shutdown	Enables the interface.
Step 8	exit Example: Router(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode.
Step 9	interface tunnel <i>number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 1	Designates a tunnel interface for the forwarding adjacency and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 10	tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng	Sets the mode of a tunnel to MPLS for traffic engineering.
Step 11	tunnel mpls traffic-eng forwarding-adjacency { holdtime <i>value</i> } Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mpls traffic-eng forwarding-adjacency holdtime 10000	Advertises a TE tunnel as a link in an IGP network. The holdtime <i>value</i> keyword argument combination is the time in milliseconds (ms) that a TE tunnel waits after going down before informing the network. The range is 0 to 4,294,967,295 ms. The default value is 0.
Step 12	ip ospf cost <i>cost</i> Example: Router(config-if)# ip ospf cost 4	(Optional) Configures the cost metric for a tunnel interface to be used as a forwarding adjacency.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 13	exit Example: Router(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode.
Step 14	router ospf process-id Example: Router(config)# router ospf 1	Configures an OSPF routing process and enters router configuration mode.
Step 15	mpls traffic-eng router-id interface Example: Router(config-router)# mpls traffic-eng router-id ethernet 1/0	Specifies that the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given interface.
Step 16	mpls traffic-eng area number Example: Router(config-router)# mpls traffic-eng area 1	Configures a router running OSPF MPLS so that it floods traffic engineering for the indicated OSPF area.
Step 17	end Example: Router(config-router)# end	Exits router configuration mode.

Configuration Examples for OSPF Forwarding Adjacency

This section contains an example of configuring OSPF forwarding adjacency:

- [OSPF Forwarding Adjacency: Example, page 5](#)

OSPF Forwarding Adjacency: Example

In the following example, the tunnel destination is the loopback interface on the other router. The router is configured with OSPF TE extensions and it floods traffic engineering link-state advertisements (LSAs) in OSPF area 0. The traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with Loopback 0. The last five lines of the example set up the routing protocol for the MPLS network, which is OSPF in this case.



Note

Do not use the **mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce** command if you configure a forwarding adjacency in the tunnel.

```
ip routing
ip cef distributed
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 127.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
 no shutdown
```

```

!
interface Tunnel1
 ip unnumbered Loopback0
 no ip directed-broadcast
 tunnel destination 10.1.1.1
 tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
 tunnel mpls traffic-eng forwarding-adjacency holdtime 10000
 ip ospf cost 4
 tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 2 2
 tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 10
 tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 2 dynamic

router ospf 5
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 mpls traffic-eng router-id loopback0
 mpls traffic-eng area 0

```

When you look at the self-generated router LSA, you will see it as one of the links in router LSA (shown in bold in the following output).

Router# **show ip ospf database route self-originate**

OSPF Router with ID (10.5.5.5) (Process ID 5)

Router Link States (Area 0)

```

LS age:332
Options:(No TOS-capability, DC)
LS Type:Router Links
Link State ID:10.5.5.5
Advertising Router:10.5.5.5
LS Seq Number:80000004
Checksum:0x1D24
Length:72
Number of Links:4

Link connected to another Router (point-to-point)
(Link ID) Neighboring Router ID:10.3.3.3
(Link Data) Router Interface address:0.0.0.23
Number of TOS metrics:0
TOS 0 Metrics:1562

Link connected to:a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address:172.16.0.1
(Link Data) Router Interface address:172.16.0.2
Number of TOS metrics:0
TOS 0 Metrics:10

Link connected to:a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address:172.16.0.3
(Link Data) Router Interface address:172.16.0.4
Number of TOS metrics:0
TOS 0 Metrics:10

Link connected to:a Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number:10.5.5.5
(Link Data) Network Mask:255.255.255.255
Number of TOS metrics:0
TOS 0 Metrics:1

```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to OSPF Forwarding Adjacency.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
MPLS traffic engineering forwarding adjacency	MPLS Traffic Engineering Forwarding Adjacency
Configuring OSPF for MPLS traffic engineering	MPLS Traffic Engineering and Enhancements
MPLS Traffic Engineering	• Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Traffic Engineering • MPLS Traffic Engineering

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
None	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	—

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Command Reference

This feature uses no new or modified commands.

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