

ISO CLNS Commands

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) protocol is a standard for the network layer of the Open System Interconnection (OSI) model.

Use the commands in this chapter to configure and monitor ISO CLNS networks. For ISO CLNS protocol configuration information and examples, refer to the “Configuring ISO CLNS” chapter of the *Router Products Configuration Guide*.

area-password

Use the **area-password** router configuration command to configure the area authentication password. The **no area-password** command disables the password.

area-password *password*
no area-password [*password*]

Syntax Description

password Password you assign.

Default

No area authentication password is defined.

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

This password is inserted in Level 1 (station router level) link state PDUs (LSPs), complete sequence number PDUs (CSNPs), and partial sequence number PDUs (PSNP).

Example

The following example assigns an area authentication password:

```
router isis
 area-password angel
```

Related Command

domain-password

clear clns cache

Use the **clear clns cache** EXEC command to clear and reinitialize the CLNS routing cache.

clear clns cache

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

The following example clears the CLNS routing cache:

```
clear clns cache
```

Related Command

show clns cache

clear clns es-neighbors

Use the **clear clns es-neighbors** EXEC command to remove ES neighbor information from the adjacency database.

clear clns es-neighbors

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

The following example removes the ES neighbor information from the adjacency database:

```
clear clns es-neighbors
```

Related Commands

clear clns neighbors

show clns es-neighbors

clear clns is-neighbors

Use the **clear clns is-neighbors** EXEC command to remove IS neighbor information from the adjacency database.

clear clns is-neighbors

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

The following example removes the IS neighbor information from the adjacency database:

```
clear clns is-neighbors
```

Related Commands

clear clns neighbors

show clns es-neighbors

clear clns neighbors

Use the **clear clns neighbors** EXEC command to remove CLNS neighbor information from the adjacency database.

clear clns neighbors

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

The following example removes the CLNS neighbor information from the adjacency database:

```
clear clns neighbors
```

Related Commands

clear clns es-neighbors

clear clns is-neighbors

show clns neighbors

clear clns route

Use the **clear clns route** EXEC command to remove all of the dynamically derived CLNS routing information.

clear clns route

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Example

The following example removes all of the dynamically derived CLNS routing information:

```
clear clns route
```

Related Command

show clns route

clns access-group

Use the **clns access-group** interface configuration command to filter transit CLNS traffic going either into or out of the router or both on a per-interface basis. Use the **no** form of this command to disable filtering of transit CLNS packets.

```
clns access-group name [in | out]
no clns access-group name [in | out]
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the filter set or expression to apply.
in	(Optional) Filter should be applied to CLNS packets entering the router.
out	(Optional) Filter should be applied to CLNS packets leaving the router. If you do not specify an in or out keyword, out is assumed.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command has no effect on any CLNS packets sourced by the router. It applies only to packets forwarded by the router. Fast switching is still supported with access groups in place, but its performance will be impacted based on the complexity of the filters.

Filter sets and expressions are described in this manual in the descriptions for the **clns filter-expr**, **clns filter-set**, and **clns template-alias** global configuration commands.

Example

The following example shows how to enable forwarding of frames received on Ethernet 0 that had a source address of anything other than 38.840F, and a destination address that started with 47.0005 or 47.0023, but nothing else:

```
clns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET permit 47.0005...
clns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET permit 47.0023...
clns filter-set NO-ANSI deny 38.840F...
clns filter-set NO-ANSI permit default
clns filter-expr STRANGE source NO-ANSI and destination US-OR-NORDUNET

interface ethernet 0
clns access-group STRANGE in
```


Related Commands

clns filter-expr

clns filter-set

clns template-alias

clns adjacency-filter

Use the **clns adjacency-filter** interface configuration command to filter the establishment of CLNS end system (ES) and intermediate system (IS) adjacencies. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this filtering.

```
clns adjacency-filter {es | is} name
no clns adjacency-filter {es | is} name
```

Syntax Description

es	End system adjacencies are to be filtered.
is	Intermediate system adjacencies are to be filtered.
<i>name</i>	Name of the filter set or expression to apply.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Filtering is performed on full NSAP addresses. If filtering should only be performed on system IDs or any other substring of the full NSAP address, the wildcard-matching capabilities of filter sets should be used to ignore the insignificant portions of the NSAP addresses.

Filter sets and expressions are described in this manual in the descriptions for the **clns filter-expr**, **clns filter-set**, and **clns template-alias** global configuration commands.

Example

The following example builds a filter that accepts end system adjacencies with only two systems, based only on their system IDs:

```
clns filter-set ourfriends ...0000.0c00.1234.**
clns filter-set ourfriends ...0000.0c00.125a.**

interface ethernet 0
clns adjacency-filter es ourfriends
```

Related Commands

```
clns filter-expr
clns filter-set
clns template-alias
```

clns checksum

Use the **clns checksum** interface configuration command to enable checksum generation when ISO CLNS routing software sources a CLNS packet. Use the **no** form of this command to disable checksum generation.

clns checksum
no clns checksum

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command has no effect on routing packets (ES-IS, ISO-IGRP, and IS-IS) sourced by the system. It applies to pings and trace route packets.

Example

The following example shows how to enable checksum generation:

```
interface ethernet 0
  clns checksum
```

clns cluster-alias

Use the **clns cluster-alias** interface configuration command to allow multiple systems to advertise the same system ID as other systems in end-system hello messages. The **no** form of this command disables cluster aliasing.

clns cluster-alias
no clns cluster-alias

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This feature caches multiple ES adjacencies with the same network service access point (NSAP) but different subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) addresses. When a packet is destined to the common NSAP address, the router load-splits the packets among the different SNPA addresses. A router that supports this capability forwards traffic to each system.

If DECnet Phase V cluster aliases are disabled on an interface, End-System hello packet information is used to replace any existing adjacency information for the NSAP. Otherwise, an additional adjacency (with a different SNPA) is created for the same NSAP.

Example

The following example shows how cluster aliasing is enabled on specified interfaces:

```
clns nsap 47.0004.004d.0001.0000.0c00.1111.00
clns routing

interface Ethernet 0
clns cluster-alias

interface Ethernet 1
clns cluster-alias
```

clns configuration-time

Use the **clns configuration-time** global configuration command to specify the rate at which ES hellos (ESHs) and IS hellos (ISHs) are sent. You can restore the default value by specifying the **no clns configuration-time** command.

clns configuration-time *seconds*
no clns configuration-time

Syntax Description

seconds Rate in seconds at which ESH and ISH packets are sent.

Default

60 seconds

Command Mode

Global configuration

Example

The following example specifies that ESHs and ISHs are to be sent every 100 seconds:

```
clns configuration-time 100
```

Related Commands

clns esct-time
clns holding-time

clns congestion-threshold

Use the **clns congestion-threshold** interface configuration command to set the congestion experienced bit if the output queue has more than the specified number of packets in it. A *number* value of zero or the **no** form of this command prevents this bit from being set. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the parameter setting and set it to 0.

clns congestion-threshold *number*
no clns congestion-threshold

Syntax Description

number Number of packets that are allowed in the output queue before the system sets the congestion-experienced bit. The value zero (0) prevents this bit from being set.

Default

4 packets

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

If a router configured for CLNS experiences congestion, it sets the congestion experienced bit. The congestion threshold is a per-interface parameter set by this interface configuration command. An error PDU is sent to the sending router and the packet is dropped if the number of packets exceeds the threshold.

Example

The following example sets the congestion threshold to 10:

```
interface ethernet 0
  clns congestion-threshold 10
```

clns dec-compatible

Use the **clns dec-compatible** interface configuration command to allow ISHs sent and received to ignore the N-selector byte. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

clns dec-compatible
no clns dec-compatible

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

The following example enables DEC-compatible mode:

```
interface ethernet 0
  clns dec-compatible
```

clns enable

Use the **clns enable** interface configuration command if you do not intend to perform any static or dynamic routing on an interface, but intend to pass ISO CLNS packet traffic to end systems. Use the **no** form of this command to disable ISO CLNS on a particular interface.

clns enable
no clns enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

The following example enables ISO CLNS on interface Ethernet 0:

```
interface Ethernet 0  
  clns enable
```


clns erpdu-interval

Use the **clns erpdu-interval** interface configuration command to determine the minimum interval time, in milliseconds, between error PDUs (ERPDU). A *milliseconds* value of zero or the **no** form of this command turns off the interval and effectively sets no limit between ERPDU.

```
clns erpdu-interval milliseconds  
no clns erpdu-interval milliseconds
```

Syntax Description

milliseconds Minimum interval time (in milliseconds) between ERPDU.

Default

10 milliseconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command does not send ERPDU more frequently than one per interface per 10 milliseconds. It is wise not to send an ERPDU frequently if bandwidth is precious, such as over slow serial lines.

Example

The following example sets the ERPDU interval to 30 milliseconds:

```
interface Ethernet 0  
  clns erpdu-interval 30
```

Related Command

clns send-erpdu

clns esct-time

Use the **clns esct-time** interface configuration command to supply an ES Configuration Timer (ESCT) option in a transmitted IS hello packet that tells the end system how often it should transmit ES hello packet protocol data units (PDUs). Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value and disable this feature.

clns esct-time *seconds*
no clns esct-time *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds Time, in seconds, between ESH PDUs. Range is from 0 through 65535.

Default

0 seconds (disabled)

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

The following example sets the ES configuration time to 10 seconds:

```
interface Ethernet 0
  clns esct-time 10
```

Related Commands

clns configuration-time
clns holding-time

clns es-neighbor

Use the **clns es-neighbor** interface configuration command to list all end systems that will be used when you manually specify the NSAP-to-SNPA mapping. The SNPAs are the MAC addresses. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the ES neighbor.

```
clns es-neighbor nsap snpa
no clns es-neighbor nsap
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap</i>	Specific NSAP to map to a specific MAC address.
<i>snpa</i>	Data link (MAC) address.

Default

No end systems are listed.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

If you have configured either the **clns router iso-igrp** or **clns router isis** interface configuration commands for a particular interface, the ES-IS routing software automatically turns ES-IS on for that interface.

It is only necessary to use static mapping for those end systems that do *not* support ES-IS. The router will continue to discover dynamically those end systems that *do* support ES-IS.

Example

The following example defines an ES neighbor on interface ethernet 0:

```
interface ethernet 0
  clns es-neighbor 47.0004.004D.0055.0000.0C00.A45B.00 0000.0C00.A45B
```

In this case, the end systems with the following NSAP (or NET) are configured with an Ethernet MAC address of 0000.0C00.A45B:

```
47.0004.004D.0055.0000.0C00.A45B.00
```

Related Commands

```
clns is-neighbor
clns host
```

clns filter-expr

Use one or more **clns filter-expr** global configuration commands to combine CLNS filter sets and CLNS address templates into complex logical NSAP pattern-matching expressions. The **no** form of this command deletes the expression. There are many forms of this command.

```

clns filter-expr ename term
clns filter-expr ename not term
clns filter-expr ename term or term
clns filter-expr ename term and term
clns filter-expr ename term xor term
no clns filter-expr ename
    
```

Syntax Description

<i>ename</i>	Alphanumeric name to apply to this filter expression.
<i>term</i>	Filter expression term. A term can be any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ename</i>—Another, previously defined, filter expression. <i>sname</i> (or destination <i>sname</i>)—A previously defined filter set name, with the filter set applied to the destination NSAP address. source <i>sname</i>—A previously defined filter set name, with the filter set applied to the source NSAP address.

Default

No filter expression is defined.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

Filter expressions can reference previously defined filter expressions, so you can build arbitrarily complex expressions.

The first form listed defines a simple filter expression that is pattern matched only if the pattern given by *term* is matched.

The second form defines a filter expression that is pattern matched only if the pattern given by *term* is *not* matched.

The third form defines a filter expression that is pattern matched if *either* of the patterns given by the two terms are matched.

The fourth form defines a filter expression that is pattern matched only if *both* of the patterns given by the two terms are matched.

The fifth form defines a filter expression that is pattern matched only if *one* of the patterns, but *not both*, given by the two terms are matched.

The sixth and final form of the command deletes the definition of an existing filter expression.

Use this command to define complex filter expressions. See the description of the **clns filter-set** global configuration command to learn how to define filter sets.

Example

The following example shows how to define a filter expression that matches addresses with a source address of anything besides 39.840F, and a destination address that started with 47.0005 or 47.0023, but nothing else:

```
clns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET permit 47.0005...
clns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET permit 47.0023
clns filter-set NO-ANSI deny 38.840F...
clns filter-set NO-ANSI permit default

clns filter-expr STRANGE source NO-ANSI and destination US-OR-NORDUNET
```

Related Commands

clns filter-set

clns template-alias

show clns filter-expr

cIns filter-set

Use one or more **cIns filter-set** global configuration commands to build a list of CLNS address templates with associated permit and deny conditions for use in CLNS filter expressions. CLNS filter expressions are used in the creation and use of CLNS access lists. The **no** form of this command deletes the entire filter set.

```
cIns filter-set sname [permit | deny] template  
no cIns filter-set sname
```

Syntax Description

<i>sname</i>	Alphanumeric name to apply to this filter set.
permit deny	(Optional) Addresses matching the pattern specified by <i>template</i> are to be permitted or denied. If neither permit nor deny is specified, permit is assumed.
<i>template</i>	Address template, template alias name, or the keyword default . Address templates and alias names are described under the description of the cIns template-alias global configuration command. The default keyword denotes a zero-length prefix and matches any address.

Default

No address templates are defined.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a list of pattern matches and permit/deny conditions for use in CLNS filter expressions. Filter expressions are used in the creation and use of CLNS access lists. See the description of the **cIns filter-expr** global configuration command to learn how to define filter expressions and the **cIns template-alias** global configuration command to learn how to define address templates and address template aliases.

Each address that must be matched against a filter set is first compared against all of the entries in the filter set, in order, for an exact match with the address. If the exact match search fails to find a match, then the entries in the filter set containing wildcard matches are scanned for a match, again, in order. The first template that matches is used. If an address does not match any of the filter set entries, an implicit “deny” is returned as the permit/deny action of the filter set.

Examples

The following example returns a permit action if an address starts with either 47.0005 or 47.0023. It returns an implicit deny action on any other address.

```
cIns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET permit 47.0005...  
cIns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET permit 47.0023...
```

The following example returns a deny action if an address starts with 39.840F, but returns a permit action for any other address:

```
clns filter-set NO-ANSI deny 38.840F...  
clns filter-set NO-ANSI permit default
```

Related Commands

clns filter-expr

clns template-alias

show clns filter-set

clns holding-time

Use the **clns holding-time** global configuration command to allow the sender of an ESH or ISH to specify the length of time you consider the information in the hello packets to be valid. You can restore the default value (300 seconds or 5 minutes) by using the **no** form of this command.

clns holding-time *seconds*
no clns holding-time

Syntax Description

seconds Length of time in seconds during which the information in the hello packets is considered valid.

Default

300 seconds (5 minutes)

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

Setting this value too high puts extra traffic on a line and adds time to process hellos. However, you want to avoid setting it too low if your topology changes more often than the router sends updates.

Example

The following example sets the holding time at 150 seconds:

```
clns holding-time 150
```

Related Commands

clns configuration-time
clns esct-time

clns host

Use the **clns host** global configuration command to define a name-to-NSAP mapping that can then be used with commands requiring NSAPs.

```
clns host name nsap
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Desired name for the NSAP. The first character can be either a letter or a number, but if you use a number, the operations you can perform are limited.
<i>nsap</i>	NSAP that the name maps to.

Default

No mapping is defined.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

The assigned NSAP name is displayed, where applicable, in **show** and **debug EXEC** commands. There are some effects and requirements associated with using names to represent NETs and NSAPs, however. Although using names as proxies for addresses is allowed with CLNS commands, they are never written out to NVRAM.

The first character can be either a letter or a number, but if you use a number, the operations you can perform (such as ping) are limited.

The **clns host** command is generated after all other CLNS commands when the configuration file is parsed. As a result, the NVRAM version of the configuration cannot be edited to specifically change the address defined in the original **clns host** command. You must specifically change any commands that refer to the original address. This affects all commands that accept names.

The commands that are affected by these requirements include the following:

- **net** (router configuration command)
- **clns is-neighbor** (interface configuration command)
- **clns es-neighbor** (interface configuration command)
- **clns route** (global configuration command)

Example

The following example defines names to NSAPs:

```
clns host cisco1 39.0001.0000.0c00.1111.00
clns host cisco2 39.0002.0000.0c00.1111.00
router iso-igrp
net cisco1
!
interface ethernet 0
```

```
clns net cisco2
```

Related Commands

clns es-neighbor

clns is-neighbor

clns is-neighbor

Use the **clns is-neighbor** interface configuration command to list all intermediate systems that will be used when you manually specify the NSAP-to-SNPA mapping. The SNPAs are the MAC addresses. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified IS neighbor.

```
clns is-neighbor nsap snpa  
no clns is-neighbor nsap
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap</i>	NSAP of a specific intermediate system to enter as neighbor to a specific MAC address.
<i>snpa</i>	Data link (MAC) address.

Default

No intermediate systems are listed.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

It is sometimes desirable for a router to have a neighbor entry statically configured rather than learned through ES-IS, ISO-IGRP, or IS-IS. This interface configuration command enters an IS neighbor.

Example

The following example defines an IS neighbor on interface ethernet 0:

```
interface ethernet 0  
clns is-neighbor 47.0004.004D.0055.0000.0C00.A45B.00 0000.0C00.A45B
```

Related Commands

```
clns es-neighbor  
clns host
```

clns mtu

Use the **clns mtu** interface configuration command to set the MTU packet size for the interface. The **no** form of this command restores the default and maximum packet size.

clns mtu *size*
no clns mtu

Syntax Description

size Maximum packet size in bytes. The minimum value is 512; the default and maximum packet size depends on the interface type.

Default

Depends on interface type

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

All interfaces have a default maximum packet size. You can set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the packets sent on the interface using this interface configuration command.

All devices on a physical medium must have the same protocol MTU in order to operate.

The CTR card does not support the switching of frames larger than 4472 bytes. Interoperability problems can occur if CTR cards are intermixed with other Token Ring cards on the same network. These problems can be minimized by lowering the CLNS maximum packet sizes (MTUs) to be the same on all devices on the network, using the **clns mtu** command.

Note Changing the MTU value with the **mtu** interface configuration command can affect the CLNS MTU value. If the CLNS MTU is at its maximum given the interface MTU, then the CLNS MTU will change with the interface MTU. However, the reverse is not true: changing the CLNS MTU value has no effect on the value for the **mtu** interface configuration command.

Example

The following example shows how to set the MTU packet size:

```
interface ethernet 0
clns mtu 1000
```

Related Command

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented in another chapter.

mtu †

clns net (global configuration command)

Use the **clns net** global configuration command to assign a static address for a router. If a router is configured to support ISO CLNS but is not configured to dynamically route CLNS packets using ISO-IGRP or IS-IS, use this command to assign an address to the router. The **no** form of this command removes any previously configured NET or NSAP address.

```
clns net {net-address | name}  
no clns net {net-address | name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>net-address</i>	Network Entity Title (NET). See algorithm under “Usage Guidelines” on this page.
<i>name</i>	CLNS host name to be associated with this interface.

Default

No static address is assigned.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

A CLNP packet sent to any of the defined NSAPs or NETs will be received by the router. The router chooses the NET to use when it sends a packet with the following algorithm:

- If no dynamic routing protocol is running, use the NET defined for the outgoing interface if it exists; otherwise, use the NET defined for the router.
- If ISO-IGRP is running, use the NET of the routing process that is running on this interface.
- If IS-IS is running, use the NET of the IS-IS routing process that is running on this interface.

Example

The following example assigns a static address:

```
clns net 49.0001.aa00.0400.9105.00
```

clns net (interface configuration command)

Use this form of the **clns net** command as an interface configuration command to assign an NSAP address or name to a router interface. If a router is configured to support ISO CLNS, but is not configured to dynamically route CLNS packets using a ISO-IGRP or IS-IS, use this command to assign an address to the router. The **no** form of this command removes any previously configured NSAP address.

```
clns net {nsap-address | name}  
no clns net {nsap-address | name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap-address</i>	Specific NSAP address.
<i>name</i>	Name to be associated with this interface.

Default

No address or name is assigned.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command is useful if you are doing static routing and need to control the source NET used by the router on each interface.

Examples

The following example assigns an NSAP address to a router interface:

```
interface Ethernet 0  
clns net 49.0001.0000.0c00.1111.00
```

The following example assigns a name to a router interface:

```
interface Ethernet 0  
clns net cisco
```

clns packet-lifetime

Use the **clns packet-lifetime** global configuration command to specify the initial lifetime for locally generated packets. The **no** form of this command removes the parameter's settings.

clns packet-lifetime *seconds*
no clns packet-lifetime

Syntax Description

seconds Packet lifetime in seconds.

Default

32 seconds

Command Mode

Global configuration

Example

The following example sets a packet lifetime of 120 seconds:

```
clns packet-lifetime 120
```

Related Command

clns want-er pdu

clns rdpdu-interval

Use the **clns rdpdu-interval** interface configuration command to determine the minimum interval time, in milliseconds, between redirect PDUs (RDPDUs). A *milliseconds* value of zero or the **no** form of this command turns off the interval rate and effectively sets no limit between RDPDUs.

clns rdpdu-interval *milliseconds*
no clns rdpdu-interval *milliseconds*

Syntax Description

milliseconds Minimum interval time (in milliseconds) between RDPDUs.

Default

100 milliseconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

An RDPDU is rate-limited and is not sent more frequently than one per interface per 100 milliseconds. There is no need to change the default. This setting will work fine for most networks.

Example

The following example sets an interval of 50 milliseconds:

```
interface Ethernet 0
  clns rdpdu-interval 50
```

Related Command

clns send-rdpdu

clns route (interface static route)

Use this form of the **clns route** global configuration command to create an interface static route. The **no** form of this command removes this route.

```
clns route nsap-prefix type number [snpa-address]
no clns route nsap-prefix
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap-prefix</i>	Network service access point prefix. This value is entered into a static routing table and used to match the beginning of a destination NSAP. The longest NSAP-prefix entry that matches is used.
<i>type</i>	Interface type.
<i>number</i>	Interface unit number.
<i>snpa-address</i>	(Optional) Optional for serial links; required for multiaccess networks.

Default

No interface static routes are created.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify an SNPA address when you have a multiaccess network, you will received an error message indicating a bad SNPA.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a static route for an Ethernet interface:

```
clns route 39.0002 ethernet3 aa00.0400.1111
```

The following example shows how to create a static route for a serial interface:

```
clns route 39.0002 serial0
```

Related Commands

clns route discard (to discard packets)
clns route (to enter a static route)
clns route default

clns route (to enter a static route)

Use this form of the **clns route** global configuration command to enter a specific static route. NSAPs that start with *nsap-prefix* are forwarded to *next-hop-net* or the *name* of the next hop. The **no** form of this command removes this route.

```
clns route nsap-prefix {next-hop-net | name}  
no clns route nsap-prefix
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap-prefix</i>	Network service access point prefix. This value is entered into a static routing table and used to match the beginning of a destination NSAP. The longest NSAP-prefix entry that matches is used.
<i>next-hop-net</i>	Next-hop Network Entity Title. This value is used to establish the next hop of the route for forwarding packets.
<i>name</i>	Name of the next hop node. This value can be used instead of the next-hop NET to establish the next hop of the route for forwarding packets.

Default

No static route is entered.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Example

The following example forwards all packets toward the specified route:

```
clns route 39.840F 47.0005.80FF.FF00.0123.4567.89AB.00
```

Related Commands

clns route discard (to discard packets)
clns route (to enter a static route)
clns route default

clns route default

Use this form of the **clns route** global configuration command to configure a default zero-length prefix rather than type an NSAP prefix. The **no** form of this command removes this route.

```
clns route default nsap-prefix type number
no clns route default
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap-prefix</i>	Network service access point prefix that is a default zero-length prefix.
<i>type</i>	Interface type. Specify the interface type immediately followed by the unit number; there is no space between the two.
<i>number</i>	Interface unit number.

Default

No default prefix is configured.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Example

The following example configures a default zero-length prefix:

```
clns route default 39.840F
```

Related Commands

clns route discard (to discard packets)
clns route (interface static route)
clns route (to enter a static route)

clns route discard

Use this form of the **clns route** global configuration command with the **discard** keyword to explicitly tell a router to discard packets with NSAP addresses that match the specified *nsap-prefix*. The **no** form of this command removes this route.

```
clns route nsap-prefix discard
no clns route nsap-prefix
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap-prefix</i>	Network service access point prefix. This value is entered into a static routing table and used to match the beginning of a destination NSAP. The longest NSAP-prefix entry that matches is used.
discard	Explicitly tell a router to discard packets with NSAPs that match the specified <i>nsap-prefix</i> .

Default

No NSAP addresses are identified.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

The **decnet advertise** command and the **clns route nsap-prefix discard** command work together when DECnet Phase IV/V conversion is enabled. Any packet with the specified CLNS NSAP prefix causes CLNS to behave as if no route was found. Because DECnet Phase IV/V conversion is enabled, the route is then looked up in the Phase IV routing table. The router that is advertising the DECnet Phase IV route converts the packet to OSI and sends it to the router that is advertising the CLNS discard static route. Once it gets there, the packet is converted back to Phase IV.

Example

The following example discards packets with a destination NSAP address that matches the prefix 47.0005:

```
clns route 47.0005 discard
```

Related Commands

```
clns route (interface static route)
clns route (to enter a static route)
clns route default
```

clns route-cache

Use the **clns route-cache** interface configuration command to allow fast switching through the cache. To disable fast switching, use the **no** form of this command.

```
clns route-cache  
no clns route-cache
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

The cache still exists and is used after the **no clns route-cache** command is used; the software just does not do fast switching through the cache.

Example

The following example shows how to allow fast switching through the cache:

```
interface ethernet 0  
clns route-cache
```

clns router isis

Use the **clns router isis** interface configuration command to enable IS-IS routing for OSI on a specified interface. The **no clns router isis** command with the appropriate area tag disables IS-IS on the interface. Use the **no** form of this command with the appropriate area tag to disable IS-IS routing for the system.

clns router isis [*tag*]
no clns router isis [*tag*]

Syntax Description

tag (Optional) Meaningful name for a routing process. If not specified, a null tag is assumed. It must be unique among all CLNS router processes for a given router. Use the same text for the argument *tag* as specified in the **router isis** global configuration command.

Default

IS-IS routing is not specified for any interface.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Creating a name for a routing process means that you use names when configuring routing. You can specify *only one* IS-IS process per router.

Example

The following example enables IS-IS routing for OSI on interface Ethernet 0:

```
router isis cisco
net 39.0001.0000.0c00.1111.00
interface ethernet 0
clns router isis cisco
```

Related Command

router isis

clns router iso-igrp

Use the **clns router iso-igrp** interface configuration command to specify ISO-IGRP routing on a specified interface. The **no clns router iso-igrp** command with the appropriate area tag disables ISO-IGRP on the interface. Use the **no** form of the global configuration command with the appropriate tag to disable ISO-IGRP routing for the system.

```
clns router iso-igrp tag [level 2]  
no clns router iso-igrp tag
```

Syntax Description

tag Meaningful name for routing process. It must be unique among all CLNS router processes for a given router. This tag should be the same as defined for the routing process in the **router iso-igrp** global configuration command.

level 2 (Optional) Allows the interface to advertise Level 2 information.

Default

ISO-IGRP routing is not specified on any interface.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

If you want this interface to advertise Level 2 information only, use the **level 2** keyword. This option reduces the amount of router-to-router traffic by telling the router to send out only Level 2 routing updates on certain interfaces. Level 1 information is not passed on the interfaces for which the Level 2 option is set.

Example

In the following example, the interface advertises Level 2 information only on interface serial 0:

```
router iso-igrp marketing  
net 49.0001.0000.0c00.1111.00  
interface serial 0  
clns router iso-igrp marketing level 2
```

Related Command

router iso-igrp

clns routing

Use the **clns routing** global configuration command to enable routing of CLNS packets. Use the **no** form of this command to disable CLNS routing.

clns routing
no clns routing

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Example

The following example enables routing of CLNS packets:

```
clns routing
```

Related Command

clns security pass-through

clns security pass-through

Use the **clns security pass-through** global configuration command to allow the router to pass packets that have security options set. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

clns security pass-through
no clns security pass-through

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

By default, the router discards any packets it sees as set with security options.

Example

The following example allows the router to pass packets that have security options set:

```
clns routing
router iso-igrp
net ...
clns security pass-through
```

Related Command

clns routing

clns send-erpdu

Use the **clns send-erpdu** interface configuration command to allow CLNS to send an error PDU when the routing software detects an error in a data PDU. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

clns send-erpdu
no clns send-erpdu

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

When a CLNS packet comes in, the routing software looks in the routing table for the next hop. If it does not find the next hop, the packet is discarded and an error protocol Data Unit (ERPDU) can be sent.

Example

The following example shows how to allow CLNS to send an error PDU when it detects an error in a data PDU:

```
interface ethernet 0
  clns send-erpdu
```

Related Command

clns erpdu-interval

clns send-rdpdu

Use the **clns send-rdpdu** interface configuration command to allow CLNS to send redirect PDUs (RDPDUs) when a better route for a given host is known. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

```
clns send-rdpdu  
no clns send-rdpdu
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

If a packet is sent out the same interface it came in on, an RDPDU also can be sent to the sender of the packet.

Example

The following example shows how to allow CLNS to send redirect PDUs:

```
interface ethernet 0  
clns send-rdpdu
```

Related Command

clns rdpdu-interval

cns split-horizon

Use the **cns split-horizon** interface configuration command to implement split horizon for ISO-IGRP updates. The **no** form of this command disables this feature.

cns split-horizon
no cns split-horizon

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

For all LAN interfaces—enabled

For WAN interfaces on X.25, Frame Relay, or SMDS networks—disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Normally, routers that are connected to broadcast-type OSI networks and that use distance vector routing protocols employ the split-horizon mechanism to prevent routing loops. Split horizon blocks information about routes from being advertised by a router out any interface from which that information originated. This behavior usually optimizes communications among multiple routers, particularly when links are broken. However, with nonbroadcast networks, such as Frame Relay and SMDS, situations can arise for which this behavior is less than ideal. For all interfaces except those for which either Frame Relay or SMDS encapsulation is enabled, the default condition for this command is for split horizon to be enabled.

If your configuration includes either the **encapsulation frame-relay** or **encapsulation smds** interface configuration commands, the default is for split horizon to be disabled. Split horizon is not disabled by default for interfaces using any of the X.25 encapsulations.

For networks that include links over X.25 PSNs, the **neighbor** interface configuration command can be used to defeat the split horizon feature. You can as an alternative explicitly specify the **no cns split-horizon** command in your configuration. However, if you do so, you must similarly disable split horizon for all routers in any relevant multicast groups on that network.

Split horizon for ISO-IGRP defaults to off for X.25, SMDS, and Frame Relay. Thereby, destinations are advertised out the interface for which the router has a destination.

In general, changing the state of the default for this interface configuration command is not recommended, unless you are certain that your application requires making a change in order to properly advertise routes. Remember that if split horizon is disabled on a serial interface (and that interface is attached to a packet-switched network), you must disable split horizon for all routers in any relevant multicast groups on that network.

Example

In the following example, split horizon is disabled on a serial link connected to an X.25 network:

```
interface serial 0
encapsulation x25
no clns split-horizon
```

clns template-alias

Use one or more **clns template-alias** global configuration commands to build a list of alphanumeric aliases of CLNS address templates for use in the definition of CLNS filter sets. The **no** form of this command deletes the alias.

```
clns template-alias name template
no clns template-alias name
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Alphanumeric name to apply as an alias for the template.
<i>template</i>	Address template, as defined in “Usage Guidelines.”

Default

No alias list is defined.

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

Address templates are “pattern forms” that match one or more CLNS addresses. They can be simple single CLNS addresses, which match just themselves, or contain *wildcards*, *prefixes*, and *suffixes*, allowing a single template to match many addresses.

The simplest address template matches just a single address, as shown in this example:

```
47.0005.1234.5678.9abc.def0.00
```

Wildcard digits, which can match any value, are indicated with asterisks (*). The following template matches the above address and any other 12-byte long address that starts with 47.0005.1234.5678:

```
47.0005.1234.5678.****.****.**
```

Because OSI addresses are variable in length, it is often useful to build templates that match addresses that share a common prefix. The following template matches any address of any length that begins with the prefix 47.0005.1234.5678:

```
47.0005.1234.5678...
```

In other instances, matching a suffix of the address is also important, such as when matching system IDs. The following template matches any address that ends with the suffix 0000.0c01.2345.00:

```
...0000.0c01.2345.00
```

In other cases, you might want to match addresses on a single-bit granularity, rather than half-byte (four-bit, or *nibble*) granularity. This pattern matching is supported by allowing the hex digits that represent four bits to be replaced by groups of four binary bits, represented by 0s and 1s. These four binary digits are enclosed within parentheses. The following template matches any address that starts with 47.0005 followed by the binary bits 10. The final two binary bits in the nibble can be either 0 or 1, and are represented with asterisks.

```
47.0005.(10**)...
```

Use this command to define aliases for commonly referenced address templates. The use of these aliases reduces the chances for typographical error in the creation of CLNS filter sets.

Example

The following command defines a filter set called COMPLEX-PREFIX for the last example given in the “Usage Guidelines” section:

```
clns template-alias COMPLEX-PREFIX 47.0005.(10**)..
```

Related Commands

clns filter-expr

clns filter-set

clns want-erpdu

Use the **clns want-erpdu** global configuration command to specify whether to request error PDUs on packets sourced by the router. The **no** form of this command removes the parameter's settings.

clns want-erpdu
no clns want-erpdu

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

To request error PDUs

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command has no effect on routing packets (ES-IS, ISO-IGRP, and IS-IS) sourced by the system. It applies to pings and trace route packets.

Example

The following example shows how to request error PDUs on packets sourced by the router:

```
clns want-erpdu
```

Related Command

clns packet-lifetime

distance

Use the **distance** router configuration command to configure the administrative distance for CLNS routes learned. The **no** form of this command restores the administrative distance to the default.

```
distance value [clns]  
no distance value [clns]
```

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Administrative distance, indicating the trustworthiness of a routing information source. This argument has a numerical value between 0 and 255. A higher relative value indicates a lower trustworthiness rating. Preference is given to routes with smaller values. The default, if unspecified, is 110.
clns	(Optional) CLNS-derived routes for IS-IS.

Default

- Static routes—10
- ISO-IGRP routes—100
- IS-IS routes—110

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

When multiple routing processes are running in the same router for CLNS, it is possible for the same route to be advertised by more than one routing process. The router always picks the route whose routing protocol has the lowest administrative distance.

The **show clns protocol EXEC** command displays the default administrative distance for a specified routing process.

Example

In the following example, the distance value for CLNS routes learned is 90. Preference is given to these CLNS routes rather than routes with the default administrative distance value of 110.

```
router isis  
distance 90 clns
```

domain-password

Use the **domain-password** router configuration command to configure the routing domain authentication password. The **no** form of this command disables the password.

domain-password *password*
no domain-password [*password*]

Syntax Description

password Password you assign.

Default

No routing domain authentication password is set.

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

This password is inserted in Level 2 (area router level) link state PDUs (LSPs), complete sequence number PDUs (CSNPs), and partial sequence number PDUs (PSNPs).

Example

The following example assigns an authentication password to the routing domain:

```
router isis
 domain-password flower
```

Related Command

area-password

ignore-lsp-errors

Use the **ignore-lsp-errors** router configuration command to allow the router to ignore IS-IS link state packets (LSPs) that are received with internal checksum errors rather than purging the LSPs. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

ignore-lsp-errors
no ignore-lsp-errors

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Purge corrupt LSPs causing initiator to regenerate LSP

Command Mode

Router Configuration

Usage Guidelines

The IS-IS protocol definition requires that a received LSP with an incorrect data link checksum be purged by the receiver, which causes the initiator of the LSP to regenerate it. However, if a network has a link that causes data corruption while still delivering LSPs with correct data link checksums, a continuous cycle of purging and regenerating large numbers of LSPs can occur. Because this could render the network nonfunctional, use the **ignore-lsp-errors** to ignore these LSPs rather than purge the LSPs.

LSPs are used by the receiving routers to maintain their routing tables.

Example

The following example instructs the router to ignore LSPs that have internal checksum errors:

```
router isis
 ignore-lsp-errors
```

ip domain-lookup nsap

Use the **ip domain-lookup nsap** global configuration command to allow Domain Name System (DNS) queries for CLNS addresses. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

ip domain-lookup nsap
no ip domain-lookup nsap

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Enabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

With both IP and ISO CLNS enabled on a router, this feature allows you to discover a CLNS address without having to specify a full CLNS address. This feature is useful for the ISO CLNS **ping EXEC** command and when making Telnet connections.

Example

The following example disables DNS queries of CLNS addresses:

```
no ip domain-lookup nsap
```

Related Commands

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented in another chapter.

ip domain-lookup †
ping (privileged)
ping (user)

is-type

Use the **is-type** router configuration command to configure the IS-IS level at which the router is to operate. The **no** form of this command resets the parameter to the default.

```
is-type {level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only}  
no is-type {level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only}
```

Syntax Description

level-1	Causes the router to act as a station router.
level-1-2	Causes the router to act as both a station router and an area router.
level-2-only	Causes the router to act as an area router only.

Default

The router acts as both a station router and an area router.

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

It is normally not necessary to configure this feature because the IS-IS protocol will automatically determine area boundaries and keep Level 1 and Level 2 routing separate. Indiscriminate use of this feature may cause incorrect operation, such as routing loops brought on by an accidental partitioning of a Level 1 area.

Example

The following example specifies a router as capable of being used as an area router only:

```
clns routing  
router isis areal  
net 47.0004.004d.0001.0000.0c11.1111.00  
is-type level-2-only
```

isis adjacency-filter

Use the **isis adjacency-filter** interface configuration command to filter the establishment of IS-IS adjacencies. Use the **no** form of this command to disable filtering of the establishment of IS-IS adjacencies.

```
isis adjacency-filter name [match-all]  
no isis adjacency-filter name [match-all]
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the filter set or expression to apply.
match-all	(Optional) All NSAP addresses must match the filter in order to accept the adjacency. If not specified (the default), only one address need match the filter in order for the adjacency to be accepted.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Filtering is performed by building NSAP addresses out of incoming IS-IS hello packets by combining each area address in the hello with the system ID. Each of these NSAP addresses is then passed through the filter. If any one NSAP matches, the filter is considered “passed,” unless **match-all** was specified, in which case all addresses must pass. The functionality of the **match-all** keyword is useful in performing “negative tests,” such as accepting an adjacency only if a particular address is *not* present.

Filtering is performed on full NSAP addresses. If filtering should only be performed on system IDs, or any other substring of the full NSAP address, the wildcard matching capabilities of filter sets should be used to ignore the insignificant portions of the NSAP addresses.

Filter sets and expressions are described in this manual in the descriptions for the **clns filter-expr**, **clns filter-set**, and **clns template-alias** global configuration commands.

Example

The following example builds a filter which accepts adjacencies with only two systems, based only on their system IDs:

```
clns filter-set ourfriends ...0000.0c00.1234.**  
clns filter-set ourfriends ...0000.0c00.125a.**  
  
interface ethernet 0  
isis adjacency-filter ourfriends
```

Related Commands

clns filter-expr

clns filter-set

clns template-alias

isis circuit-type

Use the **isis circuit-type** interface configuration command to configure the type of adjacency desired for the specified interface. The **no** form of this command resets the circuit type to Level 1 and Level 2.

```
isis circuit-type { level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2-only }  
no isis circuit-type
```

Syntax Description

level-1	Level 1 adjacency can be established if there is at least one area address in common between this system and its neighbors.
level-1-2	Level 1 and 2 adjacency is established if the neighbor is also configured as level-1-2 and there is at least one area in common. If there is no area in common, a Level 2 adjacency is established. This is the default.
level-2-only	Level 2 adjacency is established on the circuit. If the neighboring router is a Level 1 only router, no adjacency will be established.

Default

Level 1 and 2 adjacency is established.

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

It is normally not necessary to configure this feature because the IS-IS protocol will automatically determine area boundaries and keep Level 1 and Level 2 routing separate. Indiscriminate use of this feature may cause incorrect operation, such as routing loops brought on by an accidental partitioning of a Level 1 area.

Example

In the following example, a router is configured to allow only a Level 1 adjacency. If there are no area addresses in common between this system and its neighbors, no adjacency will be formed:

```
clns router isis  
interface serial 0  
isis circuit-type level-1
```


isis csnp-interval

Use the **isis csnp-interval** interface configuration command to configure the IS-IS Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNP) interval for the specified interface. The **no** form of this command restores the default value.

```
isis csnp-interval seconds {level-1 | level-2}  
no isis csnp-interval seconds {level-1 | level-2}
```

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Interval of time in seconds between transmission of CSNPs on multiaccess networks. (Only applies for the designated router.) The default is 10 seconds.
level-1	Interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 1 independently.
level-2	Interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 2 independently.

Default

10 seconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command only applies for the designated router (DR) for a specified interface. Only DRs send CSNP packets in order to maintain database synchronization. The CSNP interval can be configured independently for Level 1 and Level 2. This feature does not apply to serial point-to-point interfaces. It does apply to WAN connections if the WAN is viewed as a multiaccess meshed network.

Example

In the following example, interface serial 0 is configured for transmitting CSN PDUs every 5 seconds. The router is configured to act as a station router.

```
interface serial 0  
isis csnp-interval 5 level-1
```

isis hello-interval

Use the **isis hello-interval** interface configuration command to specify the length of time in seconds between hello packets that the router sends on the specified interface. The **no** form of this command restores the default value.

```
isis hello-interval seconds {level-1 | level-2}  
no isis hello-interval seconds {level-1 | level-2}
```

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Unsigned integer value. A value three times the hello interval <i>seconds</i> is advertised as the <i>holdtime</i> in the hello packets transmitted. It must be the same for all routers attached to a common network. With smaller hello intervals, topological changes are detected faster, but there is more routing traffic. The default is 10 seconds.
level-1	Configure the hello interval for Level 1 independently. Use this on X.25, SMDS, and Frame Relay multiaccess networks.
level-2	Configure the hello interval for Level 2 independently. Use with X.25, SMDS, and Frame Relay multiaccess networks.

Default

10 seconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

The hello interval can be configured independently for Level 1 and Level 2, except on serial point-to-point interfaces. (Because there is only a single type of hello packet sent on serial links, it is independent of Level 1 or Level 2.) The **level-1** and **level-2** keywords are used on X.25, SMDS, and Frame Relay multiaccess networks.

Example

In the following example, interface serial 0 is configured to advertise hello packets every 5 seconds. The router is configured to act as a station router. This causes more traffic than configuring a longer interval, but topological changes will be detected faster.

```
interface serial 0  
isis Hello-interval 5 level-1
```

Related Command

isis hello-multiplier

isis hello-multiplier

Use the **isis hello-multiplier** interface configuration command to specify the hello packet multiplier used on the interface to determine the hold time transmitted in IS-IS hello packets. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

```
isis hello-multiplier multiplier [{level-1 | level-2}]  
no isis hello-multiplier [{level-1 | level-2}]
```

Syntax Description

<i>multiplier</i>	Number from 3 to 1000. The seconds specified by the isis hello-interval command are multiplied by the number specified for the isis hello-multiplier command to determine the holding time transmitted in the IS-IS hello packet. If this command is not used, the default multiplier is 3.
level-1	(Optional) Configure the multiplier for Level 1 independently. The default is Level 1.
level-2	(Optional) Configure the multiplier for Level 2 independently.

Default

The default hello multiplier is 3 for Level 1 and Level 2

Command Mode

Interface Configuration

Usage Guidelines

The “holding time” carried in an IS-IS hello packet determines how long a neighbor waits for another hello packet before declaring the neighbor to be down. This time determines how quickly a failed link or neighbor is detected so that routes can be recalculated.

Use the **isis hello-multiplier** command in circumstances where hello packets are lost frequently and IS-IS adjacencies are failing unnecessarily. You can raise the hello multiplier and lower the hello interval (**isis hello-interval** command) correspondingly to make the hello protocol more reliable without increasing the time required to detect a link failure.

Example

In the following example, serial interface 0 is configured to advertise hello packets every 15 seconds and the multiplier is 5. This causes the hello packet holding time to be 75 seconds.

```
interface serial 0  
isis hello-interval 15 level-2  
isis hello-multiplier 5 level-2
```

Related Command

isis hello-interval

isis metric

Use the **isis metric** interface configuration command to configure the metric (or cost) for the specified interface. The **no** form of this command restores the default metric value.

```
isis metric default-metric delay-metric expense-metric error-metric {level-1 | level-2}  
no isis metric {level-1 | level-2}
```

Syntax Description

<i>default-metric</i>	Metric used for the redistributed route. The range is from 0 through 63. The default value is 10.
<i>delay-metric</i>	Not supported.
<i>expense-metric</i>	Not supported.
<i>error-metric</i>	Not supported.
level-1	The router acts as a station router (Level 1) only.
level-2	The router acts as an area router (Level 2) only.

Default

default-metric = 10

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

The *default-metric* is used as a value for the IS-IS metric. This is the value assigned when there is no QOS routing performed. Only this metric is supported by Cisco routers. You can configure this metric for Level 1 and/or Level 2 routing.

Specifying the **level-1** or **level-2** keywords resets the metric only for Level 1 or Level 2 routing, respectively.

Example

In the following example, interface serial 0 is configured for a default link-state metric cost of 15 for Level 1:

```
interface serial 0  
isis metric 15 level-1
```

isis password

Use the **isis password** interface configuration command to configure the authentication password for a specified interface. The **no** form of this command disables authentication for IS-IS.

```
isis password password {level-1 | level-2}  
no isis password {level-1 | level-2}
```

Syntax Description

<i>password</i>	Authentication password you assign for an interface.
level-1	Configure the authentication password for Level 1 independently. For Level 1 routing, the router acts as a station router only.
level-2	Configure the authentication password for Level 2 independently. For Level 2 routing, the router acts as an area router only.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Different passwords can be assigned for different routing levels using the **level-1** and **level-2** keywords.

Specifying the **level-1** or **level-2** keywords disables the password only for Level 1 or Level 2 routing, respectively. If no keyword is specified, the default is **level-1**.

Example

The following example configures a password for interface serial 0 at Level 1:

```
interface serial 0  
isis password frank level-1
```

isis priority

Use the **isis priority** interface configuration command to configure the priority of this system for designated router election. The **no** form of this command resets priority to 64.

```
isis priority value {level-1 | level-2}  
no isis priority {level-1 | level-2}
```

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Priority of a router; a number from 0 through 127. The default is 64.
level-1	Set priority of a router for Level 1 independently.
level-2	Set priority of a router for Level 2 independently.

Default

Priority of 64

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Priorities can be configured for Level 1 and Level 2 independently. Specifying the **level-1** or **level-2** keywords resets priority only for Level 1 or Level 2 routing, respectively.

Example

The following example shows the Level 1 priority level being set to 50:

```
interface serial 0  
isis priority 50 level-1
```

isis retransmit-interval

Use the **isis retransmit-interval** interface configuration command to configure the number of seconds between retransmission of IS-IS link-state PDU (LSP) retransmission for point-to-point links. The **no** form of this command restores the default value.

```
isis retransmit-interval seconds  
no isis retransmit-interval seconds
```

Syntax Description

seconds

Integer that should be greater than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. The setting of this parameter should be conservative, or needless retransmission will result. The value should be larger for serial lines and virtual links. The default value is 5 seconds.

Default

5 seconds

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Example

The following example configures interface serial 0 for retransmission of IS-IS LSP every 10 seconds for a large serial line:

```
interface serial 0  
isis retransmit-interval 10
```

iso-igrp adjacency-filter

Use the **iso-igrp adjacency-filter** interface configuration command to filter the establishment of ISO-IGRP adjacencies. Use the **no** form of this command to disable filtering of the establishment of ISO-IGRP adjacencies.

```
iso-igrp adjacency-filter name  
no iso-igrp adjacency-filter name
```

Syntax Description

name Name of the filter set or expression to apply.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Filtering is performed on full NSAP addresses. If filtering should only be performed on system IDs, or any other substring of the full NSAP address, the wildcard matching capabilities of filter sets should be used to ignore the insignificant portions of the NSAP addresses.

Filter sets and expressions are described in this manual in the descriptions for the **clns filter-expr**, **clns filter-set**, and **clns template-alias** global configuration commands.

Example

The following example builds a filter which accepts adjacencies with only two systems, based only on their system IDs:

```
clns filter-set ourfriends ...0000.0c00.1234.**  
clns filter-set ourfriends ...0000.0c00.125a.**  
  
interface ethernet 0  
iso-igrp adjacency-filter ourfriends
```

Related Commands

```
clns filter-expr  
clns filter-set  
clns template-alias
```


log-adjacency-changes

Use the **log-adjacency-changes** router configuration command to cause IS-IS to generate a log message when an IS-IS adjacency changes state (up or down). Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

log-adjacency-changes
no log-adjacency-changes

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

Do not log adjacency changes

Command Mode

Router Configuration

Usage Guidelines

This command allows the monitoring of IS-IS adjacency state changes. This may be very useful when monitoring large networks. Messages are logged using the system error message facility. Messages are of the form:

%CLNS-5-ADJCHANGE: ISIS: Adjacency to 0000.0000.0034 (Serial0) Up, new adjacency

%CLNS-5-ADJCHANGE: ISIS: Adjacency to 0000.0000.0034 (Serial0) Down, hold time expired

Example

The following example instructs the router to log adjacency changes:

```
router isis
 ignore-adjacency-changes
```

Related Command

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented outside this chapter.

logging†

lsp-mtu

Use the **lsp-mtu** router configuration command to set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of IS-IS link state packets (LSPs). Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

lsp-mtu *size*
no lsp-mtu

Syntax Description

size Maximum packet size in bytes. The size must be less than or equal to the smallest MTU of any link in the network. The default size is 1497 bytes.

Default

1497 bytes

Command Mode

Router Configuration

Usage Guidelines

Under normal condition, the default MTU size should be sufficient. However, if the MTU of a link is lowered to less than 1500 bytes, the LSP MTU must be lowered accordingly on each router in the network. If this is not done, routing will become unpredictable.

Note This rule applies for all routers in a network. If any link in the network has a reduced MTU, all routers must be changed, not just to the routers directly connected to such a link.



Caution The CLNS MTU of a link (which is the applicable value for IS-IS, even if it is being used to route IP) may differ from the IP MTU. To be certain about a link MTU as it pertains to IS-IS, use the **show clns interface** command to display the value.

Example

The following example sets the MTU size to 1300 bytes:

```
router isis
 lsp-mtu 1300
```

Related Command

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented outside this chapter.

mtu†
clns mtu

match clns address

Use the **match clns address** route-map configuration command to define the match criterion; routes that have a network address matching one or more of the names—and that satisfy all other defined match criteria—will be redistributed. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criterion.

```
match clns address name [name...name]  
no match clns address name [name...name]
```

Syntax Description

name Name of a standard access list, filter set, or expression.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **match** route-map configuration command has multiple formats. The **match** commands may be given in any order, and *all* defined **match** criteria must be satisfied to cause the route to be redistributed according to the *set actions* given with the **set** commands. The **no** forms of the **match** commands remove the specified match criteria.

Related Commands

```
redistribute  
route-map  
set level
```

match cls next-hop

Use the **match cls next-hop** route-map configuration command to define the next-hop match criterion; routes that have a next-hop router address matching one of the names—and that satisfy all other defined match criteria—will be redistributed. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criterion.

```
match cls next-hop name [name...name]  
no match cls next-hop name [name...name]
```

Syntax Description

name Name of an access list, filter set, or expression.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **match** route-map configuration command has multiple formats. The **match** commands may be given in any order, and *all* defined **match** criteria must be satisfied to cause the route to be redistributed according to the *set actions* given with the **set** commands. The **no** forms of the **match** commands remove the specified match criteria.

Related Commands

```
redistribute  
route-map  
set level
```

match clns route-source

Use the **match clns route-source** route-map configuration command to define the route-source match criterion; routes that have been advertised by routers at the address specified by the name—and that satisfy all other defined match criteria—will be redistributed. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified match criterion.

```
match clns route-source name [name..name]
no match clns route-source name [name..name]
```

Syntax Description

name Name of access list, filter set, or expression.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **match** route-map configuration command has multiple formats. The **match** commands may be given in any order, and *all* defined **match** criteria must be satisfied to cause the route to be redistributed according to the *set actions* given with the **set** commands. The **no** forms of the **match** commands remove the specified match criteria.

Related Commands

```
redistribute
route-map
set level
```

match interface

Use the **match interface** route-map configuration command to define the interface match criterion; routes that have the next hop out one of the interfaces specified—and that satisfy all other defined match criteria—will be redistributed. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified match criterion.

```
match interface type number [type number...type number]  
no match interface type number [type number...type number]
```

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type.
<i>number</i>	Interface unit number.

Default
Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **match** route-map configuration command has multiple formats. The **match** commands may be given in any order, and *all* defined **match** criteria must be satisfied to cause the route to be redistributed according to the *set actions* given with the **set** commands. The **no** forms of the **match** commands remove the specified match criteria.

Related Commands

redistribute
route-map
set level

match metric

Use the **match metric** route-map configuration command to define the metric match criterion; routes that have the specified metric—and satisfy all other defined match criteria—will be redistributed. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified match criterion.

match metric *metric-value*
no match metric *metric-value*

Syntax Description

metric-value Route metric. This can be an IGRP five-part metric.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **match** route-map configuration command has multiple formats. The **match** commands may be given in any order, and *all* defined **match** criteria must be satisfied to cause the route to be redistributed according to the *set actions* given with the **set** commands. The **no** forms of the **match** commands remove the specified match criteria.

Related Commands

redistribute
route-map
set level

match route-type

Use the **match route-type** route-map configuration command to define the route-type match criterion; routes that have the specified route type—and satisfy all other defined match criteria—will be redistributed. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified match criterion

```
match route-type {level-1 | level-2}  
no match route-type {level-1 | level-2}
```

Syntax Description

level-1	IS-IS Level 1 routes
level-2	IS-IS Level 2 routes

Default
Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

The **match** route-map configuration command has multiple formats. The **match** commands may be given in any order, and *all* defined **match** criteria must be satisfied to cause the route to be redistributed according to the *set actions* given with the **set** commands. The **no** forms of the **match** commands remove the specified match criteria.

Related Commands

```
redistribute  
route-map  
set level
```


metric weights

Use the **metric weights** router configuration command to specify different metrics for the ISO-IGRP routing protocol on CLNS. This command allows you to configure the metric constants used in the ISO-IGRP composite metric calculation of reliability and load. Use the **no** form of this command to return the five *k* constants to their default values.

```
metric weights qos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5
no metric weights
```

Syntax Description

<i>qos</i>	Quality of service. QOS defines transmission quality and availability of service. The argument must be 0, the <i>default metric</i> .
<i>k1, k2, k3, k4, k5</i>	Values that apply to ISO-IGRP for the default metric QOS. The <i>k</i> values are metric constants used in the ISO-IGRP equation that converts an IGRP metric vector into a scalar quantity. They are numbers from 0 through 127; higher numbers mean a greater multiplier effect.

Default

```
qos = 0
k1 = 1
k2 = 0
k3 = 1
k4 = 0
k5 = 0
```

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

Two additional ISO-IGRP metrics can be configured. These are the bandwidth and delay associated with an interface.

Note Using the **bandwidth** and **delay** interface configuration commands to change the values of the ISO-IGRP metrics will also change the values of IP IGRP metrics.

By default, the IGRP composite metric is a 24-bit quantity that is a sum of the segment delays and the lowest segment bandwidth (scaled and inverted) for a given route. For a network of homogeneous media, this metric reduces to a hop count. For a network of mixed media (FDDI, Ethernet, and serial lines running from 9,600 bps to T1 rates), the route with the lowest metric reflects the most desirable path to a destination.

Use this command to alter the default behavior of IGRP routing and metric computation and allow the tuning of the IGRP metric calculation for a Quality of Service (QOS).

If k5 equals 0, the composite IGRP metric is computed according to the following formula:

$$\text{metric} = [K1 * \text{bandwidth} + (K2 * \text{bandwidth}) / (256 - \text{load}) + K3 * \text{delay}]$$

If k5 does not equal zero, an additional operation is done:

$$\text{metric} = \text{metric} * [K5 / (\text{reliability} + K4)]$$

The default version of IGRP has both k1 and k3 equal to 1, and k2, k4, and k5 equal to 0.

Delay is in units of 10 microseconds. This gives a range of 10 microseconds through 168 seconds. A delay of all ones indicates that the network is unreachable.

Bandwidth is inverse minimum bandwidth of the path in bits per second scaled by a factor of 10e10. The range is from a 1200 bps line to 10 Gbps.

Table 19-1 lists the default values used for several common media.

Table 19-1 Bandwidth Values by Media Type

Media Type	Delay	Bandwidth
Satellite	200,000 (2 sec)	20 (500 Mbit)
Ethernet	100 (1 ms)	1,000
1.544 Mbps	2000 (20 ms)	6,476
64 kbps	2000	156,250
56 kbps	2000	178,571
10 kbps	2000	1,000,000
1 kbps	2000	10,000,000

Reliability is given as a fraction of 255. That is, 255 is 100 percent reliability or a perfectly stable link. Load is given as a fraction of 255. A load of 255 indicates a completely saturated link.

Example

In the following example, all five metric constants are set:

```
router iso-igrp
metric weights 0 2 0 1 0 0
```

Related Commands

A dagger (†) indicates that the command is documented in another chapter.

- bandwidth** †
- delay** †

net

Use the **net** router configuration command to configure a Network Entity Title (NET) for the specified routing process. The **no net** form of this command removes the specified NET.

```
net network-entity-title  
no net network-entity-title
```

Syntax Description

network-entity-title Area addresses for the ISO-IGRP or IS-IS area.

Default

No NET is specified for any specific routing process.

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

For IS-IS, multiple NETs per router are allowed, with a maximum of three. There is no default value for this command.

Although IS-IS allows you to configure multiple NETs, ISO-IGRP allows only one NET per routing process.

The **net** router configuration command allows you to specify a name for an NET, as well as an address.

Examples

The following example specifies an NET for ISO-IGRP:

```
router iso-igrp Finance  
net 47.0004.004d.0001.0000.0c11.1111.00
```

The following example specifies a single NET for IS-IS:

```
router isis Pieinthesky  
net 47.0004.004d.0001.0000.0c11.1111.00
```

ping (privileged)

Use the ISO CLNS **ping** privileged EXEC command to send ISO CLNS echo packets to test the reachability of a remote host over a connectionless OSI network. The ping command sends an echo request packet to an address, then awaits a reply. Ping output can help you evaluate path-to-host reliability, delays over the path, and whether the host can be reached or is functioning.

```
ping clns {host | address}
```

Syntax Description

clns	CLNS protocol.
<i>host</i>	Host name of system to ping.
<i>address</i>	Address of system to ping.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Usage Guidelines

The OSI Connectionless Network Protocol (ISO 8473) does not specify a network-level echo protocol. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) has specified and proposed such a protocol in RFC 1139. Cisco has implemented this specification using the proposed new PDU types Echo Request (1E) and Echo Reply (1F). Non-Cisco routers may or may not forward these packets, depending on whether they are specific about the packet types they will forward. End Systems may not recognize these packets, but will typically generate an error packet (ERPDU) as a response. This ERPDU is useful, as it confirms the reachability of the end system.

To abort a ping session, type the escape sequence (by default, Ctrl-^ X, which is done by simultaneously pressing the Ctrl, Shift, and 6 keys, letting go, then pressing the X key).

Table 19-2 describes the test characters that the ping facility sends.

Table 19-2 Ping Test Characters

Character	Description
!	Each exclamation point indicates receipt of a reply.
.	Each period indicates the network server timed out while waiting for a reply.
U	A destination unreachable error PDU was received.
C	A congestion experienced packet was received.
I	User interrupted test.
?	Unknown packet type.
&	Packet lifetime exceeded.

Sample ISO CLNS Display Using a Named Source

The following display shows a sample ISO CLNS ping session that uses a name to specify the source:

```
router# ping
Protocol [ip]: clns
Target CLNS address: thoth
Repeat count [5]:
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Source CLNS address [39.000f.aa00.0400.013c.00]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte CLNS Echos to
55.0006.0100.0000.0000.0001.8888.1112.1314.151
6.00, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent, round-trip min/avg/max = 112/113/116 ms
```

Sample ISO CLNS Display Using a NET Address

The following display shows a sample ISO CLNS ping session that uses a NET address to specify the source:

```
router# ping
Protocol [ip]: clns
Target CLNS address: 47.0004.0050.0002.0000.0c00.243b.00
Repeat count [5]:
Datagram size [100]:
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Source CLNS address [39.000f.aa00.0400.013c.00]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte CLNS Echos to 47.0004.0050.0002.0000.0c00.243B.00,
timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent, round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/8 ms
```

Table 19-3 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 19-3 Ping Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Protocol [ip]:	Default is IP. Enter clns .
Target CLNS address:	Prompts for the CLNS address or host name of the destination node you plan to ping.
Repeat count [5]:	Number of ping packets that will be sent to the destination address. Default: 5.
Datagram size [100]:	Size of the ping packet (in bytes). Default: 100 bytes.
Timeout in seconds [2]:	Timeout interval. Default: 2 (seconds).
Source address:	Address that appears in the ping packet as the source address.

Sample ISO CLNS Display Using the IP Domain Name System (DNS)

If you have both ISO CLNS and IP enabled, you can use the Domain Name System (DNS) to query ISO CLNS addresses through use of the “NSAP” type.

For example, suppose your DNS entries look something like the following:

ping (privileged)

```
finance.cisco.comINA 1.2.3.4
marketing.cisco.comINNSAP
47.0005.80.FE00.0000.0001.0001.1b2a.0000.0c1a.1bff.00
baz.cisco.comINA 1.2.3.5
IN NSAP
47.0005.80.FE00.0000.0001.0001.1b2a.0000.0c1a.1b2c.00
```

Based on the above entries, the following examples will produce the results as indicated:

```
router# ping finance.cisco.com
! this will do an IP style ping

router# ping marketing.cisco.com
! this will do a CLNS style ping (since only a NSAP entry appears)

Router# ping baz.cisco.com
! this will do an IP style ping (prefers IP if it can get it)

Router# ping
Protocol [ip]: clns
Target CLNS address: baz.cisco.com
! this will do a CLNS ping the NSAP for baz.cisco.com
```

Related Command

ping (user)

ping (user)

Use the ISO CLNS **ping** user EXEC command to send ISO CLNS echo packets to test the reachability of a remote host over a connectionless OSI network.

```
ping clns {host | address}
```

Syntax Description

clns	CLNS protocol
<i>host</i>	Host name of system to ping.
<i>address</i>	Address of system to ping.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

The OSI Connectionless Network Protocol (ISO 8473) does not specify a network-level echo protocol. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) has specified and proposed such a protocol in RFC 1139. Cisco has implemented this specification using the proposed new PDU types Echo Request (1E) and Echo Reply (1F). Non-Cisco routers may or may not forward these packets, depending on whether they are specific about the packet types they will forward. End Systems may not recognize these packets, but will typically generate an error packet (ERPDU) as a response. This ERPDU is useful, as it confirms the reachability of the end system.

The user ping feature provides a basic ping facility for CLNS users who do not have system privileges. This feature allows the router to perform the simple default ping functionality for the CLNS protocol. Only the nonverbose form of the **ping** command is supported for user pings.

If the system cannot map an address for a host name, it will return an “%Unrecognized host or address” error message.

To abort a ping session, type the escape sequence (by default, Ctrl-^ X, which is done by simultaneously pressing the Ctrl, Shift, and 6 keys, letting go, then pressing the X key).

Table 19-4 describes the test characters that the ping facility sends.

Table 19-4 Ping Test Characters

Character	Description
!	Each exclamation point indicates receipt of a reply.
.	Each period indicates the network server timed out while waiting for a reply.
U	A destination unreachable error PDU was received.
C	A congestion experienced packet was received.
I	User interrupted test.
?	Unknown packet type.
&	Packet lifetime exceeded.

Sample ISO CLNS Display Using a NET Address

The following display shows sample ping output when you ping the CLNS address 47.0004.0050.0002.0000.0c00.243b.00:

```
router> ping clns 47.0004.0050.0002.0000.0c00.243b.00
Sending 5, 100-byte CLNS Echos to 47.0004.0050.0002.0000.0C00.243B.00,
timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent, round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/8 ms
```

Related Command

ping (privileged)

redistribute

Use the **redistribute** router configuration command to redistribute routing information from one domain into another routing domain. The **no** form of this command disables redistribution, or disables any of the specified keywords.

```
redistribute protocol [tag] [route-map map-tag]  
no redistribute protocol [tag] [route-map map-tag]  
redistribute {static [clns | ip]}
```

Syntax Description

<i>protocol</i>	Type of other routing protocol that is to be redistributed as a source of routes into the current routing protocol being configured. The keywords supported are iso-igrp , isis , and static [clns].
<i>tag</i>	(Optional) Meaningful name for a routing process.
route-map <i>map-tag</i>	(Optional) A route map should be interrogated to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to the current routing protocol. If not specified, all routes are redistributed. If this keyword is specified, but no route map tags are listed, no routes will be imported. The argument <i>map-tag</i> is the identifier of a configured route map.
static	The keyword static is used to redistribute static routes. When used without the optional keywords, this causes the router to inject any OSI static routes into an OSI domain.
clns	(Optional) The clns keyword is used when redistributing OSI static routes into an IS-IS domain.
ip	(Optional) The ip keyword is used when redistributing IP into an IS-IS domain.

Default

Disabled, except for static routes, which by default are redistributed into IS-IS routing domains but are not redistributed into ISO-IGRP domains. The keyword **clns** is the default with the keyword **static**.

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

When used with IS-IS, the **redistribute** command causes the routes learned by the routing process tag to be advertised in the IS-IS routing process. Static routes are always redistributed into IS-IS unless a **no redistribute static** is performed. Redistribution only occurs for Level 2 routing.

You can specify only one IS-IS process per router. Creating a name for a routing process means that you use names when configuring routing. If the *tag* argument is not specified, a null tag is assumed. It must be unique among all CLNS router processes for a given router.

When used with ISO-IGRP, if you have a router that is in two routing domains, you might want to redistribute routing information between the two domains. The **redistribute** router configuration command configures which routes are redistributed into the ISO-IGRP domain. It is not necessary to use redistribution between areas.

The *tag* argument must be unique among all CLNS router processes for a given router. This tag should be the same as defined for the routing process in the **router iso-igrp** global configuration command.

Static routes are only redistributed into ISO-IGRP when a **redistribute static** command is entered. The default is to not redistribute static routes into ISO-IGRP. Only the router that injects the static route needs to have a **redistribute static** command defined. This command is needed only when you run ISO-IGRP.

Examples

The following example illustrates redistribution of ISO-IGRP routes of Michigan and ISO-IGRP routes of Ohio into the IS-IS area tagged USA:

```
router isis USA
 redistribute iso-igrp Michigan
 redistribute iso-igrp Ohio
```

The following example illustrates redistribution of IS-IS routes of France and ISO-IGRP routes of Germany into the ISO-IGRP area tagged Backbone:

```
router iso-igrp Backbone
 redistribute isis France
 redistribute iso-igrp Germany
```

In the following example, the router advertises any static routes it knows about in the Chicago domain:

```
router iso-igrp Chicago
 redistribute static
```

Related Command

route-map

route-map

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. The **no** form of this command deletes the route map.

```
route-map map-tag {permit | deny} sequence-number  
no route-map map-tag {permit | deny} sequence-number
```

Syntax Description

<i>map-tag</i>	Meaningful name for the route map. The redistribute command uses this name to reference this route map. Multiple route-maps can share the same map tag name. Can either be an expression or a filter set.
permit	If the match criteria are met for this route map, and permit is specified, the route is redistributed as controlled by the set actions. If the match criteria are not met, and permit is specified, the next route map with the same map-tag is tested. If a route passes none of the match criteria for the set of route maps sharing the same name, it is not redistributed by that set.
deny	If the match criteria are met for the route map, and deny is specified, the route is not redistributed, and no further route maps sharing the same map tag name will be examined.
<i>sequence-number</i>	Number that indicates the position a new route map is to have in the list of route maps already configured with the same name. If given with the no form of this command, it specifies the position of the route map that should be deleted.

router isis

Use the **router isis** global configuration command to enable the IS-IS routing protocol on your router and to configure the IS-IS routing process. This command identifies the area the router will work in and lets the router know that it will be routing dynamically rather than statically. The **no** form of this command with the appropriate tag disables IS-IS routing for the system.

router isis [*tag*]
no router isis [*tag*]

Syntax Description

tag (Optional) Meaningful name for a routing process. If it is not specified, a null tag is assumed. The argument *tag* must be unique among all CLNS router processes for a given router. The *tag* argument is used later as a reference to this process.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

Creating a name for a routing process means that you use names when configuring routing. You can specify only one IS-IS process per router. Only one IS-IS process is allowed, whether you run it in integrated mode, ISO CLNS, or IP only.

Example

The following example starts IS-IS routing with the optional *tag* argument:

```
router isis Pieinthesky
```

Related Commands

clns router isis
net

router iso-igrp

Use the **router iso-igrp** global configuration command to identify the area the router will work in and let it know that it will be routing dynamically using the ISO-IGRP protocol. The **no** form of this command with the appropriate tag disables ISO-IGRP routing for the system.

```
router iso-igrp [tag]  
no router iso-igrp [tag]
```

Syntax Description

tag (Optional) Meaningful name for a routing process. For example, you could define a routing process named *Finance* for the Finance department, and another routing process named *Marketing* for the Marketing department. If not specified, a null tag is assumed. The *tag* argument must be unique among all CLNS router processes for a given router.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

Creating a name for a routing process means that you use names when configuring routing. You can specify up to ten ISO-IGRP processes.

Example

In the following example, a router is specified in *Manufacturing*. The command must be typed on one line.

```
router iso-igrp Manufacturing
```

Related Commands

```
clns router iso-igrp  
net
```

set level

Use the **set level** route-map configuration command to specify the routing level of routes to be advertised into a specified area of the routing domain. Use the **no** form of this command to disable advertising the specified routing level into a specified area.

```
set level {level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2}
no set level {level-1 | level-2 | level-1-2}
```

Syntax Description

level	Redistributed routes are advertised into this specified area of the routing domain. For IS-IS destinations, the default value is level-2 .
level-1	Inserted in IS-IS Level 1 LSPs.
level-2	Inserted in IS-IS Level 2 LSPs.
level-1-2	Inserted into both Level 1 and Level 2 IS-IS LSPs.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the redistribution *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

Example

Given the following configuration, a RIP learned route for network 160.89.0.0 and an ISO-IGRP learned route with prefix 49.0001.0002 will be redistributed into an IS-IS Level 2 LSP with metric 5:

```
router isis
 redistribute rip route-map ourmap
 redistribute iso-igrp remote route-map ourmap

route-map ourmap permit
 match ip address 1
 match clns address ourprefix
 set metric 5
 set level level-2
```

```
access-list 1 permit 160.89.0.0 0.0.255.255  
clns filter-set ourprefix permit 49.0001.0002...
```

Related Commands

match clns address

redistribute

route-map

set metric

Use the **set metric** route-map configuration command to set the metric value to give the redistributed routes. Use the **no** form of this command to disable redistributing routes of a specific metric.

```
set metric metric-value  
no set metric metric-value
```

Syntax Description

metric	Metric value to give the redistributed routes. There is no default value.
<i>metric-value</i>	Route metric. This can be an IGRP five-part metric.

Default
Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the redistribution *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

Example

Given the following configuration, a RIP learned route for network 160.89.0.0 and an ISO-IGRP learned route with prefix 49.0001.0002 will be redistributed into an IS-IS Level 2 LSP with metric 5:

```
router isis  
  redistribute rip route-map ourmap  
  redistribute iso-igrp remote route-map ourmap  
  
route-map ourmap permit  
  match ip address 1  
  match clns address ourprefix  
  set metric 5  
  set level level-2  
  
access-list 1 permit 160.89.0.0 0.0.255.255  
clns filter-set ourprefix permit 49.0001.0002...
```


Related Commands

match clns address

redistribute

route-map

set metric-type

Use the **set metric-type** route-map configuration command to set the metric type to give redistributed routes. Use the **no** form of this command to disable redistributing routes of a specific metric type.

```
set metric-type {internal | external}  
no set metric-type {internal | external}
```

Syntax Description

metric-type	Metric type to give redistributed routes. There is no default value.
internal	IS-IS internal metric.
external	IS-IS external metric.

Default

Disabled

Command Mode

Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the redistribution *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

Related Commands

```
match clns address  
redistribute  
route-map
```

set tag

Use the **set tag** route-map configuration command to set a tag value to associate with the redistributed routes. Use the **no** form of this command to disable redistributing routes with the specific tag.

```
set tag tag-value
no set tag tag-value
```

Syntax Description

tag	Tag value to associate with the redistributed route. If not specified, the default action is to <i>forward</i> the tag in the source routing protocol onto the new destination protocol.
<i>tag-value</i>	Name for the tag.

Default
Disabled

Command Mode
Route-map configuration

Usage Guidelines

Use the **route-map** global configuration command, and the route-map configuration commands **match** and **set**, to define the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another. Each **route-map** command has a list of **match** and **set** commands associated with it. The **match** commands specify the *match criteria*—the conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current **route-map**. The **set** commands specify the redistribution *set actions*—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the **match** commands are met. When all match criteria are met, all set actions are performed. The **no route-map** command deletes the route map.

Related Command
match clns address
redistribute
route-map

show clns

Use the **show clns** EXEC command to display information about the CLNS network.

show clns

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns** command:

```
router# show clns

Global CLNS Information:
 2 Interfaces Enabled for CLNS
NET: 39.0004.0030.0000.0C00.224D.00
NET: 39.0003.0020.0000.0C00.224D.00
Configuration Timer: 60, Default Holding Timer: 300, Packet Lifetime 64
ERPDU's requested on locally generated packets
Intermediate system operation enabled (forwarding allowed)
ISO-IGRP level-1 Router: remote
  Routing for Domain: 39.0003, Area: 0020
ISO-IGRP level-2 Router: DOMAIN_remote
  Routing for Domain: 39.0003
IS-IS level-1-2 Router:
  Routing for Area: 39.0004.0030
```

Table 19-5 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-5 Show CLNS Field Descriptions

Field	Description
2 Interfaces Enabled for CLNS	Indicates how many interfaces have the CLNS routing protocol enabled.
NET: 39.0004.0030.0000.0C00.224D.00	First of two NETs for this router.
Configuration Timer: 60	Displays the interval (in seconds) after which the router will send out IS hello packets.
Default Holding Timer: 300	Length of time (in seconds) the router's hello packets will be remembered.
Packet Lifetime 64	Default value used in packets sourced by this router.
ERPDU's requested on locally generated packets	Indicates whether error PDUs (ERPDU's) will be requested for packets sourced by the router.
Intermediate system operation enabled (forwarding allowed)	Indicates whether or not this router is configured to be an End System or an Intermediate System. Because the purpose of a router is to route messages, it is not generally useful to configure a router to be an End System.

Field	Description
ISO-IGRP level-1 Router: remote	Specifies what CLNS routing type (ISO-IGRP or IS-IS) and what routing level (Level 1, Level 2, or both) is enabled on the router.
Routing for Domain: 39.0003, Area: 0020	Specifies the domain (39.0003) and area (0020) for which this CLNS routing type and routing level is enabled.
IS-IS level-1-2 Router:	Specifies that IS-IS is running in this router. Its tag is null. It is running Level 1 and Level 2.
Routing for Area: 39.0004.0030	Specifies the IS-IS area this router is in.

show clns cache

Use the **show clns cache** EXEC command to display the CLNS routing cache. The cache contains an entry for each destination that has packet switching enabled. The output of this command includes entries showing each destination for which the router has switched a packet in the recent past. This includes the router.

show clns cache

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns cache** command:

```
router# show clns cache

CLNS routing cache version 433
Destination -> Next hop @ Interface : SNPA Address
[42] *39.0004.0040.0000.0C00.2D55.00 ISOLATOR
-> 0000.0C00.2D55 @ Serial2 : 0000.0c00.6fa5
```

Table 19-6 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-6 Show CLNS Cache Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CLNS routing cache version 433	Number identifying this particular CLNS routing cache.
Destination ->	Destination NSAP for the packet.
Next hop	Next hop system ID used to reach the destination.
@ Interface :	Interface through which the router transmitted the packet.
[42]	Cache location for this entry.
39.0004.0040.0000.0C00.2D55.00	NSAP address.
ISOLATOR	NSAP host name.

Note A leading asterisk (*) indicates that the entry is valid.

Related Command

clear clns cache

show clns es-neighbors

Use the **show clns es-neighbors** EXEC command to list the ES neighbors (end-system adjacencies) that this router knows about.

```
show clns es-neighbors [type number] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface unit number.
detail	(Optional) When specified, the areas associated with the End Systems are displayed. Otherwise, a summary display is provided.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display Using Specific Interface

The following is sample output from the **show clns es-neighbors** command when the Ethernet0 interface is specified:

```
router# show clns es-neighbors
System Id      Interface    State  Type  Format
0800.2B14.060E Ethernet0    Up     ES    Phase V
0800.2B14.0528 Ethernet0    Up     ES    Phase V
```

Table 19-7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-7 Show CLNS ES-Neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
System Id	Identification value of the system.
Interface	Interface on which the router was discovered.
State	Adjacency state. Up and Init are the states. See the show clns neighbors description.
Type	Type of neighbor. Only valid value for the show clns es-neighbors EXEC command is ES (end-system).
Format	Indicates if the neighbor is either a Phase V (OSI) adjacency or Phase IV (DECnet) adjacency.

Sample Display Using the Detail Option

The following is sample output from the **show clns es-neighbors detail** command:

```
router# show clns es-neighbors detail
System Id      Interface    State  Type  Format
0800.2B14.060E Ethernet0    Up     ES    Phase V
Area Address(es): 49.0040
0800.2B14.0528 Ethernet0    Up     ES    Phase V
```

show clns es-neighbors

Area Address(es): 49.0040

Notice that the information displayed in **show clns es-neighbors detail** output includes everything shown in **show clns es-neighbors** output, but it also includes the area addresses associated with the ES neighbors (end-system adjacencies).

Related Command

clear clns es-neighbors

show clns filter-expr

Use the **show clns filter-expr** EXEC command to display one or all currently defined CLNS filter expressions.

```
show clns filter-expr [name] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the filter expression to display. If none is specified, all are displayed.
detail	(Optional) When specified, expressions are evaluated down to their most primitive filter set terms before being displayed.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Displays

The following displays assume filter expressions have been defined with the following commands. FRED, BARNEY, WILMA and BETTY are all filter sets.

```
clns filter-expr MEN FRED or BARNEY
clns filter-expr WOMEN WILMA or BETTY
clns filter-expr ADULTS MEN or WOMEN
```

The **show clns filter-expr** command would yield the following output:

```
router# show clns filter-expr
MEN = FRED or BARNEY
WOMEN = WILMA or BETTY
ADULTS = MEN or WOMEN
```

The **show clns filter-expr detail** command would yield the following output:

```
router# show clns filter-expr detail
MEN = FRED or BARNEY
WOMEN = WILMA or BETTY
ADULTS = (FRED or BARNEY) or (WILMA or BETTY)
```

Related Command

clns filter-expr

show clns filter-set

Use the **show clns filter-set** EXEC command to display one or all currently defined CLNS filter sets.

show clns filter-set [*name*]

Syntax Description

name (Optional) Name of the filter set to display. If none is specified, all are displayed.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following display assumes filter sets have been defined with the following commands:

```
clns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET 47.0005...
clns filter-set US-OR-NORDUNET 47.0023...
clns filter-set LOCAL 49.0003...
```

The following is a sample output from the **show clns filter-set** command:

```
router# show clns filter-set
CLNS filter set US-OR-NORDUNET
permit 47.0005...
permit 47.0023...
CLNS filter set LOCAL
permit 49.0003...
```

Related Command

clns filter-set

show clns interface

Use the **show clns interface EXEC** command to list the CLNS-specific information about each interface.

```
show clns interface [type number]
```

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface unit number.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns interface** command that includes information for Token Ring and Serial interfaces:

```
router# show clns interface
TokenRing 0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  CLNS protocol processing disabled
  --More--
TokenRing 1 is up, line protocol is up
  Checksums enabled, MTU 4461, Encapsulation SNAP
  ERPDUs enabled, min. interval 10 msec.
  RDPDUs enabled, min. interval 100 msec., Addr Mask enabled
  Congestion Experienced bit set at 4 packets
  CLNS fast switching disabled
  DEC compatibility mode OFF for this interface
  Next ESH/ISH in 18 seconds
  Routing Protocol: ISO-IGRP
    Routing Domain/Area: <39.0003> <0020>
  --More--
Serial 2 is up, line protocol is up
  Checksums enabled, MTU 1497, Encapsulation HDLC
  ERPDUs enabled, min. interval 10 msec.
  RDPDUs enabled, min. interval 100 msec., Addr Mask enabled
  Congestion Experienced bit set at 4 packets
  CLNS fast switching enabled
  DEC compatibility mode OFF for this interface
  CLNS cluster alias enabled on this interface
  Next ESH/ISH in 48 seconds
  Routing Protocol: IS-IS
    Circuit Type: level-1-2
    Level-1 Metric: 10, Priority: 64, Circuit ID: 0000.0C00.2D55.0A
    Number of active level-1 adjacencies: 0
    Level-2 Metric: 10, Priority: 64, Circuit ID: 0000.0000.0000.00
    Number of active level-2 adjacencies: 0
    Next IS-IS LAN Level-1 hello in 3 seconds
    Next IS-IS LAN Level-2 hello in 3 seconds
```

Table 19-8 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-8 Show CLNS Interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TokenRing 0 is administratively down, line protocol is down	(First interface). Shown to be administratively down with CLNS disabled.
TokenRing 1 is up, line protocol is up/ Serial 2 is up, line protocol is up	(Second, third interfaces). Shown to be up, and CLNS is up.
Checksums enabled	Can be enabled or disabled.
MTU	The number following <code>MTU</code> is the maximum transmission size for a packet on this interface.
Encapsulation	Describes the encapsulation used by CLNP packets on this interface.
ERPDUs	Displays information about the generation of error PDUs (ERPDUs). They can be either enabled or disabled. If they are enabled, they will be sent out no more frequently than the specified interval.
RDPDUs	Provides information about the generation of redirect PDUs (RDPDUs). They can be either enabled or disabled. If they are enabled, they will be sent out no more frequently than the specified interval. If the address mask is enabled, redirects will be sent out with an address mask.
Congestion Experienced	Tells when CLNS will turn on the congestion experienced bit. The default is to turn this bit on when there are more than four packets in a queue.
CLNS fast switching	Displays whether or not fast switching is supported for CLNS on this interface.
DEC compatibility mode	Indicates whether DEC compatibility has been enabled.
CLNS cluster alias enabled on this interface	Indicates that CLNS cluster aliasing has been enabled on this interface.
Next ESH/ISH	Displays when the next ESH or ISH will be sent on this interface.
Routing Protocol	Lists the areas that this interface is in. In most cases, an interface will be in only one area.
Circuit type	Indicates whether the interface has been configured for local routing (Level 1), area routing (Level 2), or local and area routing (Level 1-2).
Remaining fields	Last series of fields displays information pertaining to the ISO CLNS routing protocols enabled on the interface. For ISO-IGRP, the routing domain and area addresses are specified. For IS-IS, the Level 1 and Level 2 metrics, priorities, Circuit IDs, and number of active Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies are specified.

show clns is-neighbors

Use the **show clns is-neighbors** EXEC command to display IS-IS related information for IS-IS router adjacencies. Neighbor entries are sorted according to the area in which they are located.

show clns is-neighbors [*type number*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface unit number.
detail	(Optional) When specified, the areas associated with the Intermediate Systems are displayed. Otherwise, a summary display is provided.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns is-neighbors** command:

```
router# show clns is-neighbors
System Id      Interface  State  Type  Priority  Circuit Id      Format
0000.0C00.0C35 Ethernet1  Up     L1    64        0000.0C00.62E6.03 Phase V
0800.2B16.24EA Ethernet0  Up     L1L2  64/64    0800.2B16.24EA.01 Phase V
0000.0C00.3E51 Serial1    Up     L2    0        04          Phase V
0000.0C00.62E6 Ethernet1  Up     L1    64        0000.0C00.62E6.03 Phase V
```

Table 19-9 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-9 Show CLNS IS-Neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
System Id	Identification value of the system.
Interface	Interface on which the router was discovered.
State	Adjacency state. Up and Init are the states. See the show clns neighbors description.
Type	L1, L2, and L1L2 type adjacencies. See the show clns neighbors description.
Priority	IS-IS priority that the respective neighbor is advertising. The highest priority neighbor is elected the designated IS-IS router for the interface.
Circuit Id	Neighbor's idea of what the designated IS-IS router is for the interface.
Format	Indicates if the neighbor is either a Phase V (OSI) adjacency or Phase IV (DECnet) adjacency.

Sample Display Using the Detail Option

The following is sample output from the **show clns is-neighbors detail** command:

```
router# show clns is-neighbors detail
System Id      Interface  State  Type  Priority  Circuit Id      Format
0000.0C00.0C35 Ethernet1  Up     L1    64        0000.0C00.62E6.03 Phase V
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001 39.0001
  Uptime: 0:03:35
0800.2B16.24EA Ethernet0  Up     L1L2  64/64    0800.2B16.24EA.01 Phase V
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001
  Uptime: 0:03:35
0000.0C00.3E51 Serial1    Up     L2     0         04           Phase V
  Area Address(es): 39.0004
  Uptime: 0:03:35
000.0C00.62E6 Ethernet1  Up     L1     64        0000.0C00.62E6.03 Phase V
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001
  Uptime: 0:03:35
```

Notice that the information displayed in **show clns is-neighbors detail** output includes everything shown in **show clns is-neighbors** output, but it also includes the area addresses associated with the IS neighbors (intermediate-system adjacencies) and how long (uptime) the adjacency has existed.

Related Command

clear clns is-neighbors

show clns neighbors

The **show clns neighbors** EXEC command displays both ES and IS neighbors.

show clns neighbors [*type number*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface unit number.
detail	(Optional) When specified, the area addresses advertised by the neighbor in the hello messages is displayed. Otherwise, a summary display is provided.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns neighbors** command. This display is a composite of the **show clns es-neighbor** and **show clns is-neighbor** commands.

```
router# show clns neighbors
System Id      SNPA          Interface    State  Holdtime  Type Protocol
0000.0000.0007 aa00.0400.6408 Ethernet0    Init   277       IS   ES-IS
0000.0C00.0C35 0000.0c00.0c36 Ethernet1    Up     91        L1   IS-IS
0800.2B16.24EA aa00.0400.2d05 Ethernet0    Up     29        L1L2 IS-IS
0800.2B14.060E aa00.0400.9205 Ethernet0    Up    1698      ES   ES-IS
0000.0C00.3E51 *HDLC*       Serial1     Up     28        L2   IS-IS
0000.0C00.62E6 0000.0c00.62e7 Ethernet1    Up     22        L1   IS-IS
0A00.0400.2D05 aa00.0400.2d05 Ethernet0    Init   24        IS   ES-IS
```

Table 19-10 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 19-10 Show CLNS Neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System Id	Six-byte value that identifies a system in an area.
SNPA	Subnetwork Point of Attachment. This is the data link address.
Interface	Interface in which the system was learned from.
State	State of the ES or IS.
Init	System is an IS and is waiting for an IS-IS hello message. IS-IS regards the neighbor as not adjacent.
Up	Believes the ES or IS is reachable.
Holdtime	Number of seconds before this adjacency entry times out.
Type	The adjacency type. Possible values are:
ES	End-system adjacency either discovered via the ES-IS protocol or statically configured.

Field	Description
IS	Router adjacency either discovered via the ES-IS protocol or statically configured.
L1	Router adjacency for Level 1 routing only.
L1L2	Router adjacency for Level 1 and Level 2 routing.
L2	Router adjacency for Level 2 only.
Protocol	Protocol through which the adjacency was learned. Valid protocol sources are ES-IS, IS-IS, ISO-IGRP, Static, and DECnet.

Sample Display Using the Detail Option

The following is sample output from the **show clns neighbors detail** command:

```

router# show clns neighbors detail
System Id      SNPA          Interface  State  Holdtime  Type  Protocol
000.0000.0007 aa00.0400.6408 Ethernet0  Init   291      IS    ES-IS
  Area Address(es): 47.0005.80FF.F500.0000.0003.0020
0000.0C00.0C35 0000.0c00.0c36 Ethernet1  Up     94      L1    IS-IS
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001 39.0001
0800.2B16.24EA aa00.0400.2d05 Ethernet0  Up     9       L1L2  IS-IS
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001
0800.2B14.060E aa00.0400.9205 Ethernet0  Up    1651    ES    ES-IS
  Area Address(es): 49.0040
0000.0C00.3E51 *HDLC*      Serial1    Up     27      L2    IS-IS
  Area Address(es): 39.0004
0000.0C00.62E6 0000.0c00.62e7 Ethernet1  Up     26      L1    IS-IS
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001
oA00.0400.2D05 aa00.0400.2d05 Ethernet0  Init   29      IS    ES-IS
  Area Address(es): 47.0004.004D.0001

```

Notice that the information displayed in **show clns neighbors detail** output includes everything shown in **show clns neighbors** output, but it also includes the area addresses associated with the ES and IS neighbors (intermediate-system and end-system adjacencies).

Related Command

clear clns neighbors

show clns protocol

Use the **show clns protocol** EXEC command to list the protocol-specific information for each ISO-IGRP routing process in the router. There will always be at least two routing processes, a Level 1 and a Level 2, and there can be more.

```
show clns protocol [domain | area-tag]
```

Syntax Description

domain (Optional) A particular ISO-IGRP routing domain.

area-tag (Optional) A particular IS-IS area.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns protocol** command:

```
router# show clns protocol
ISO-IGRP Level 1 Router: remote
  Routing for domain: 39.0003 area: 0020
  Sending Updates every 45 seconds. Next due in 11 seconds
  Invalid after 135 seconds,
  Hold down for 145 seconds
  Sending Router Hellos every 17 seconds. Next due in 9 seconds
  Invalid after 51 seconds,
  IGRP metric weight K1=1, K2=0, K3=1, K4=0, K5=0
  Interfaces in domain/area:
    TokenRing1
--More--
ISO-IGRP Level 2 Router: DOMAIN_remote
  Routing for domain: 39.0003
  Redistribute:
    isis (Null Tag)
  Sending Updates every 45 seconds. Next due in 2 seconds
  Invalid after 135 seconds,
  Hold down for 145 seconds
  Sending Router Hellos every 17 seconds. Next due in 0 seconds
  Invalid after 51 seconds,
  ISO-IGRP metric weight K1=1, K2=0, K3=1, K4=0, K5=0
  Interfaces in domain/area:
    TokenRing1
--More--
IS-IS Router: <Null Tag>
  System Id: 0000.0C00.224D.00 IS-Type: level-1-2
  Manual area address(es):
    39.0004.0030
  Routing for area address(es):
    39.0004.0030
  Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
    Serial2
  Next global update in 530 seconds
  Redistributing:
    static
    iso-igrp (remote)
  Distance: 110
```

Table 19-11 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-11 Show CLNS Protocol Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ISO-IGRP Level 1 Router:	Indicates what CLNS routing type is enabled on the router. (Always ISO-IGRP when the fields in this section are displayed.) Also indicates what routing level (Level 1, Level 2 or both) is enabled on the router.
remote	Process tag that has been configured for the router using the router iso-igrp global configuration command.
Routing for domain: 39.0003 area: 0020	Domain address and area number for Level 1 routing processes. For Level 2 routing processes, this command lists the domain address.
Sending Updates every 45 seconds.	Displays when the next routing updates will be sent.
Next due in 11 seconds	Indicates when the next update will be sent.
Invalid after 135 seconds	Indicates how long routing updates are to be believed.
Hold down for 145 seconds	Indicates how long a route will be held down before new information is to be believed.
Sending Router hellos every 17 seconds. Next due in 9 seconds	Indicates how often the routers will send hello packets to each other and when the next is due.
Invalid after 51 seconds	Indicates how long a neighbor entry will be remembered.
IGRP metric weight K1=1, K2=0, K3=1, K4=0, K5=0	Displays lists the weights applied to the various components of the metric. These fields are followed by the list of interfaces in this area.
Interfaces in domain/area:	List of interface names for which the router process is configured.

Table 19-12 describes significant fields shown in the IS-IS portion of the display.

Table 19-12 Show CLNS Protocol with IS-IS Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IS-IS Router: <Null Tag>	Indicates what CLNS routing type is enabled on the router. (Always IS-IS when the fields in this section are displayed.)
System Id: 0000.0C00.224D.00	Identification value of the system.
IS-Type: level-1-2	Indicates what routing level (Level 1, Level 2 or both) is enabled on the router.
Manual area address(es): 39.0004.0030	Area address(es) that have been configured for the router.
Routing for area address(es): 39.0004.0030	List of manually configured and learned area addresses for the router.
Interfaces supported by IS-IS:	List of interfaces on the router supporting IS-IS.
Next global update in 530 seconds	Next expected IS-IS update (in seconds).
Redistributing:	Configuration of route redistribution.
Distance:	Configured distance.

show clns route

Use the **show clns route** EXEC command to display all of the destinations to which this router knows how to route packets.

The **show clns route** command shows the IS-IS Level 2 routing table as well as static and ISO-IGRP learned prefix routes. This table stores IS-IS area addresses and prefix routes. Destinations are sorted by category.

show clns route [*nsap*]

Syntax Description

nsap (Optional) CLNS Network Service Access Point address.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns route** command:

```
router# show clns route
ISO-IGRP Routing Table for Domain 39.0003, Area 0020
System Id      Next-Hop      SNPA          Interface    Metric    State
0000.0C00.224D 0000.0000.0000 --            --          0         Up

ISO-IGRP Routing Table for Domain 39.0003
Area Id        Next-Hop      SNPA          Interface    Metric    State
0020           0000.0000.0000 --            --          0         Up

CLNS Prefix Routing Table
39.0003 [100/0]
  via 39.0004.0030.0000.0C00.224D.00, ISO-IGRP, Up
39.0004.0040 [110/10]
  via 0000.0C00.2D55, IS-IS, Up, Serial2
39.0004.0030 [110/0]
  via 0000.0C00.224D, IS-IS, Up
39.0004.0030.0000.0C00.224D.00, Local NET Entry
39.0003.0020.0000.0C00.224D.00, Local NET Entry
39.0001, DECnet discard Entry, Up
```

As the display shows, neighbors are not included in the **show clns route** output.

Table 19-13 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-13 Show CLNS Route Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
The following are for dynamically learned routes:	
Domain 39.0003	The routing domain for which we are displaying the routes.
Area 0020	The area this portion of the routing table describes.
System Id	Identification value of the system listed in Level 1 forwarding table.
Area Id	The identification value of the area listed in the area forwarding table.

show clns route

Field	Descriptions
Next-Hop	System ID of best cost next-hop to listed address.
SNPA	SNPA of next hop system.
Interface	Interface through which next-hop system is known by router.
Metric	ISO-IGRP metric for the route.
State	Up (active) or Down (nonoperational).
The following are for prefix routes:	
39.0003	Destination prefix.
[100/0]	Administrative distance/metric.
Next-hop address	Either an NET (if a static route) or System ID, if route obtained via IS-IS or ISO-IGRP.
ISO-IGRP	Indicates whether the route was learned using ISO-IGRP or IS-IS.
Up	Link status—Up (active) or Down (nonoperational).
Serial 2 Local NET Entry	Interface type—Only appears if the specific interface through which the destination is reachable is unambiguously known to router; Local NET Entry indicates destination is on a directly connected network.
DECnet Discard Entry	Static route entry for DECnet.

Output for the **show clns route nsap** command is the same as that for **show clns route**, but only lists a single entry.

Related Command

clear clns route

show clns traffic

Use the **show clns traffic EXEC** command to list the CLNS packets this router has seen.

show clns traffic

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show clns traffic** command:

```
router# show clns traffic
CLNS & ISIS Output: 139885, Input: 90406
CLNS Local: 0, Forward: 0
CLNS Discards:
  Hdr Syntax: 150, Checksum: 0, Lifetime: 0, Output cngstn: 0
  No Route: 0, Dst Unreachable 0, Encaps. Failed: 0
  NLP Unknown: 0, Not an IS: 0
CLNS Options: Packets 19, total 19, bad 0, GQOS 0, cngstn exprncd 0
CLNS Segments: Segmented: 0, Failed: 0
CLNS Broadcasts: sent: 0, rcvd: 0
Echos: Rcvd 0 requests, 69679 replies
  Sent 69701 requests, 0 replies
ISIS(sent/rcvd): ESHs: 0/34, ISHs: 483/1839, RDs: 0/0, QCF: 0/0
ISO-IGRP: Querys (sent/rcvd): 0/0 Updates (sent/rcvd): 1279/1402
ISO-IGRP: Router Hellos: (sent/rcvd): 1673/1848
ISO-IGRP Syntax Errors: 0
IS-IS:Level-1 Hellos(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-2 Hellos(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:PTP Hellos(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-1 LSPs(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-2 LSPs(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-1 CSNPs(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-2 CSNPs(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-1 PSNPs(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-2 PSNPs(sent/rcvd):0/0
IS-IS:Level-1 DR Elections:0
IS-IS:Level-2 DR Elections:0
IS-IS:Level-1 SPF Calculations:0
IS-IS:Level-2 SPF Calculations:0
```

Table 19-14 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-14 Show CLNS Traffic Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CLNS & ISIS Output	Total number of packets that this router has sent.
Input	Total number of packets that this router has received.
CLNS Local	Lists the number of packets that were generated by this router.
Forward	Lists the number of packets that this router has forwarded.

Field	Description
CLNS Discards	Lists the packets that CLNS has discarded, along with the reason for the discard.
CLNS Options	Lists the options that have been seen in CLNS packets.
CLNS Segments	Lists the number of packets that have been segmented and the number of failures that occurred because a packet could not be segmented.
CLNS Broadcasts	Lists the number of CLNS broadcasts that have been sent and received.
Echos	Lists the number of echo request packets and echo reply packets that have been received. The line following this field lists the number of echo request packets and echo reply packets that have been sent.
ESIS (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of ESH, ISH, and Redirects sent and received.
ISO-IGRP	Lists the number of IGRP queries and updates sent and received.
Router hellos	Lists the number of IGRP router hello packets that have been sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-1 hellos (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 1 IS-IS hello packets sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-2 hellos (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 2 IS-IS hello packets sent and received.
IS-IS: PTP hellos (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of point-to-point IS-IS hello packets sent and received over serial links.
IS-IS: Level-1 LSPs (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 1 link state PDUs sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-2 LSPs (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 2 link state PDUs sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-1 CSNPs (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 1 complete sequence number PDUs sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-2 CSNPs (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 2 complete sequence number PDUs sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-1 PSNPs (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 1 partial sequence number PDUs sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-2 PSNPs (sent/rcvd)	Lists the number of Level 2 partial sequence number PDUs sent and received.
IS-IS: Level-1 DR Elections	Lists the number of times Level 1 designated router election occurred.
IS-IS: Level-2 DR Elections	Lists the number of times Level 2 designated router election occurred.
IS-IS: Level-1 SPF Calculations	Lists the number of times Level 1 shortest-path-first tree was computed.
IS-IS: Level-2 SPF Calculations	Lists the number of times Level 2 shortest path first tree was computed.

show isis database

Use the **show isis database** EXEC command to display the IS-IS link state database. A summary display is provided if no options are specified.

```
show isis database [level-1] [level-2] [l1] [l2] [detail] [lspid]
```

Syntax Description

level-1	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS link state database for Level 1.
level-2	(Optional) Displays the IS-IS link state database for Level 2.
l1	(Optional) Abbreviation for the option level-1 .
l2	(Optional) Abbreviation for the option level-2 .
detail	(Optional) When specified, the contents of each LSP is displayed. Otherwise, a summary display is provided.
<i>lspid</i>	(Optional) Link-state protocol ID (LSPID). Displays the contents of the specified link state packet. The LSPID must be of the form xxx.xxxx.xxxx.yy-zz or name.yy-zz. For a description of these values, see the table in the “Usage Guidelines” section on this page.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

Each of the options shown in brackets for this command can be entered in a arbitrary string within the same command entry. For example, the following are both valid command specifications and provided the same display: **show isis database detail l2** and **show isis database l2 detail**.

The values for the argument *lspid* are described in Table 19-15:

Table 19-15 LSPID Values

Value	Description
xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.yy-zz	xxxx.xxxx.xxxx—System ID. yy—Pseudo ID. zz—LSP number.
name.yy-zz	name—CLNS host name. yy—Pseudo ID. zz—LSP number.

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command when specified with no options or as **show isis data l1 l2**:

```
router# show isis database
```

```

IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num    LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
0000.0C00.0C35.00-00  0x0000000C    0x5696       792           0/0/0
0000.0C00.40AF.00-00* 0x00000009    0x8452       1077          1/0/0
0000.0C00.62E6.00-00  0x0000000A    0x38E7       383           0/0/0
0000.0C00.62E6.03-00  0x00000006    0x82BC       384           0/0/0
0800.2B16.24EA.00-00  0x00001D9F    0x8864       1188          1/0/0
0800.2B16.24EA.01-00  0x00001E36    0x0935       1198          1/0/0

IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num    LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
0000.0C00.0C35.03-00  0x00000005    0x04C8       792           0/0/0
0000.0C00.3E51.00-00  0x00000007    0xAF96       758           0/0/0
0000.0C00.40AF.00-00* 0x0000000A    0x3AA9       1077          0/0/0
    
```

Table 19-16 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-16 Show IS-IS Database Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LSPID	The link state PDU ID. The first six octets form the System ID. The next octet is the pseudo ID. When this value is zero, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a pseudo-node LSP. The designated router for an interface is the only system that originates pseudonode LSPs. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, additional LSPs are sent with increasing LSP numbers. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the local system.
LSP Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
LSP Checksum	Checksum of the entire LSP packet.
LSP Holdtime	Amount of time the LSP remains valid, in seconds.
ATT	The attach bit. This indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas.
P	The P bit. Detects if the IS is area partition repair capable.
OL	The Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested.

Sample Display Using the Detail Option

The following is sample output from the **show isis database detail** command:

```

router# show isis database detail

IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
LSPID          LSP Seq Num    LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
0000.0C00.0C35.00-00  0x0000000C    0x5696       325           0/0/0
  Area Address: 47.0004.004D.0001
  Area Address: 39.0001
  Metric: 10  IS 0000.0C00.62E6.03
  Metric: 0   ES 0000.0C00.0C35
--More--
0000.0C00.40AF.00-00* 0x00000009    0x8452       608           1/0/0
  Area Address: 47.0004.004D.0001
  Metric: 10  IS 0800.2B16.24EA.01
  Metric: 10  IS 0000.0C00.62E6.03
  Metric: 0   ES 0000.0C00.40AF
    
```



```

IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID                LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime  ATT/P/OL
0000.0C00.0C35.03-00  0x00000005  0x04C8        317            0/0/0
  Metric: 0    IS 0000.0C00.0C35.00
  --More--
0000.0C00.3E51.00-00  0x00000009  0xAB98        1182           0/0/0
  Area Address: 39.0004
  Metric: 10   IS 0000.0C00.40AF.00
  Metric: 10   IS 0000.0C00.3E51.05

```

As the display shows, in addition to the information displayed in **show isis database**, the **show isis database detail** command displays the contents of each LSP.

Table 19-17 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-17 Show IS-IS Database Detail Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LSPID	The link state PDU ID. The first six octets form the System ID. The next octet is the pseudo ID. When this value is zero, the LSP describes links from the system. When it is nonzero, the LSP is a pseudo-node LSP. The designated router for an interface is the only system that originates pseudonode LSPs. The last octet is the LSP number. If there is more data than can fit in a single LSP, additional LSPs are sent with increasing LSP numbers. An asterisk (*) indicates that the LSP was originated by the local system.
LSP Seq Num	Sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
LSP Checksum	Checksum of the entire LSP packet.
LSP Holdtime	Amount of time the LSP remains valid, in seconds.
ATT	The attach bit. This indicates that the router is also a Level 2 router, and it can reach other areas.
P	The P bit. Detects if the IS is area partition repair capable.
OL	The Overload bit. Determines if the IS is congested.
Area Address:	Reachable area addresses from the router.
Metric:	IS-IS metric for the route.

show isis routes

Use the **show isis routes** EXEC command to display the IS-IS Level 1 forwarding table for IS-IS learned routes.

show isis routes

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show isis routes** command:

```
router# show isis routes

IS-IS Level-1 Routing Table - Version 34
System Id      Next-Hop      SNPA          Interface    Metric    State
0000.0C00.0C35 0000.0C00.0C35 0000.0c00.0c36 Ethernet1    20        Up
0800.2B16.24EA 0800.2B16.24EA aa00.0400.2d05 Ethernet0    10        Up
0800.2B14.060E 0800.2B14.060E aa00.0400.9205 Ethernet0    10        Up
0800.2B14.0528 0800.2B14.0528 aa00.0400.9105 Ethernet0    10        Up
0000.0C00.40AF 0000.0000.0000 --            --          0          Up
0000.0C00.62E6 0000.0C00.62E6 0000.0c00.62e7 Ethernet1    10        Up
AA00.0400.2D05 0800.2B16.24EA aa00.0400.2d05 Ethernet0    10        Up
```

Table 19-18 describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 19-18 Show ISIS Route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Version 34	Indicates version number of the Level 1 routing table. All Level 1 routes with a version number that does not match this number are flushed from the routing table. The router's version number increments when the router configuration changes from Level 1 or Level 1-2 to Level 2 only.
System Id	Identification value of the system listed in Level 1 forwarding table.
Next-Hop	System ID of best cost next-hop to listed address.
SNPA	SNPA of next-hop system.
Interface	Interface through which next-hop system is known by router.
Metric	IS-IS metric for the route.
State	Up (active) or Down (non-operational).

show isis spf-log

Use the **show isis spf-log** EXEC command to display a history of the shortest path first (SPF) calculations for IS-IS.

show isis spf-log

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show isis spf-log** command:

```
router> show isis spf-log

      Level 1 SPF log
  When   Duration  Nodes  Count  Triggers
0:30:59   1028    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:27:09   1016    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:26:30   1136    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:23:11   1244    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:22:39    924    84     2  TLVCONTENT
0:22:08   1036    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:20:02   1096    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:19:31   1140    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:17:25    964    84     2  PERIODIC TLVCONTENT
0:16:54    996    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:16:23    984    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:15:52   1052    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:14:34   1112    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:13:37    992    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:13:06   1036    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:12:35   1008    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:02:52   1032    84     1  TLVCONTENT
0:02:16   1032    84     1  PERIODIC
0:01:44   1000    84     3  TLVCONTENT

      Level 2 SPF log
  When   Duration  Nodes  Count  Triggers
3:18:31    712    84     1  PERIODIC
3:03:24    708    84     1  PERIODIC
2:48:17    660    84     1  PERIODIC
2:33:12    784    84     1  PERIODIC
2:32:00    644    84     1  TLVCONTENT
2:31:29    544    84     63  TLVCONTENT
2:30:58    544    84     36  TLVCONTENT
2:30:27    528    84     39  TLVCONTENT
2:29:57    628    84     57  TLVCONTENT
2:18:07    652    84     1  PERIODIC
2:02:59    772    84     1  PERIODIC
1:47:55    740    84     1  PERIODIC
1:32:47    816    84     1  PERIODIC
1:17:43    744    84     1  PERIODIC
1:02:37    712    84     1  PERIODIC
0:47:29    664    84     1  PERIODIC
```

```

0:32:27      732      84      1 PERIODIC
0:17:22      788      84      1 PERIODIC
0:02:16      660      84      1 PERIODIC
    
```

Table 19-19 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 19-19 Show ISIS SPF Log Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
When	Amount of time since the SPF calculation took place.
Duration	Amount of time (in milliseconds) that the calculation required.
Nodes	Number of link state packets (LSPs) encountered during the calculation.
Count	Number of times that the SPF calculation was triggered before it actually took place. An SPF calculation is normally delayed for a short time after the event that triggers it.
Triggers	List of the types of triggers that were recorded before the SPF calculation occurred (more than one type may be displayed): PERIODIC—periodic SPF calculation (every 15 minutes) NEWSYSID—new system ID was assigned NEWAREA—new area address was configured NEWLEVEL—level of the IS-IS process was changed RTCLEARED—CLNS routing table was manually cleared NEWMETRIC—link metric of an interface was reconfigured IPBACKUP—IP backup route is needed (because a route from a protocol with a worse administrative distance has been lost) IPQUERY—IP routing table was manually cleared ATTACHFLAG—level 2 router has become attached or unattached from the rest of the level 2 topology LSPEXPIRED—LSP has expired NEWLSP—new LSP has been received LSPHEADER—LSP with changed header fields was received TLVCODE—LSP with a changed TLV code field was received TLVCONTENT—LSP with changed TLV contents was received ADMINDIST—administrative distance of the IS-IS process was reconfigured AREASET—calculated area address set has changed BACKUPOVFL—all known IP backup routes have been lost NEWADJ—new neighbor adjacency came up DBCHANGED—IS-IS link state database was manually cleared

show route-map

Use the **show route-map** EXEC command to display all route-maps configured or only the one specified.

```
show route-map [map-name]
```

Syntax Description

map-name (Optional) Name of a specific route-map.

Command Mode

EXEC

Sample Display

The following is sample output from the **show route-map** command:

```
router# show route-map
route-map foo, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    tag 1 2
  Set clauses:
    metric 5
route-map foo, permit, sequence 20
  Match clauses:
    tag 3 4
  Set clauses:
    metric 6
```

Table 19-20 describes the fields shown in the display:

Table 19-20 Show Route-map Field Descriptions

Field	Description
route-map	Name of the route-map.
permit	Indicates that the route is redistributed as controlled by the set actions.
sequence	Number that indicates the position a new route map is to have in the list of route maps already configured with the same name.
Match clauses: tag	Match criteria—conditions under which redistribution is allowed for the current route-map.
Set clauses: metric	Set actions—the particular redistribution actions to perform if the criteria enforced by the match commands are met.

Related Commands

redistribute
route-map

timers basic

Use the **timers basic** router configuration command to configure ISO-IGRP timers. The **no** form of this command restores the default values.

timers basic *update-interval holddown-interval invalid-interval*
no timers basic *update-interval holddown-interval invalid-interval*

Syntax Description

<i>update-interval</i>	Time, in seconds, between the sending of routing updates. The default value is 90 seconds.
<i>holddown-interval</i>	Time, in seconds, a system or area router is kept in holddown state, during which routing information regarding better paths is suppressed. (A router enters into a holddown state when an update packet is received that indicates the route is unreachable. The route is marked inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route is still used for forwarding packets.) When the holddown interval expires, routes advertised by other sources are accepted and the route is no longer inaccessible. The default value is 145 seconds.
<i>invalid-interval</i>	Time, in seconds, that a route remains in the routing table after it has been determined that it is not reachable. After that length of time, the route is removed from the routing table. The default value is 135 seconds.

Default

update-interval = 90 seconds
holddown-interval = 145 seconds
invalid-interval = 135 seconds

Command Mode

Router configuration

Usage Guidelines

Because the ISO-IGRP routing protocol executes a distributed, asynchronous routing algorithm, it is important that these timers be the same for all routers in the network.

Example

In the following example, updates are broadcast every 60 seconds. When an update packet is received that indicates the router is unreachable, the router will be in holddown state for 100 seconds before once more becoming accessible. If a router is not heard from in 130 seconds, the route is removed from the routing table.

```
router iso-igrp
timers basic 60 100 130
```

trace (privileged)

You can use the **trace** privileged EXEC command to trace routes on a router configured with the ISO CLNS protocol.

trace

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Usage Guidelines

The **trace** command terminates when the destination responds, when the maximum time to live (TTL) is exceeded, or when the user interrupts the trace with the escape sequence. The information is encoded as follows:

hop-count name_(nsap) result-of-probe

Sample Display

The following display shows an example of ISO CLNS **trace** output:

```

Protocol [ip]: clns
Target CLNS address: thoth
Timeout in seconds [3]:
Probe count [3]:
Minimum Time to Live [1]:
Maximum Time to Live [30]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to THOTH (55.0006.0100.0000.0000.0001.8888.1112.1314.1516)
 1 HORUS(55.0006.0100.0000.0000.0001.6666.3132.3334.3536) 32 msec ! 28 msec
28 msec !
 2 ISIS(55.0006.0100.0000.0000.0001.7777.2122.2324.2526) 56 msec ! 80 msec
56 msec !
 3 THOTH(55.0006.0100.0000.0000.0001.8888.1112.1314.1516) 80 msec ! 80 msec ! 8

```

Table 19-21 describes the parameters that can be specified when using the **trace** dialog for CLNS.

Table 19-21 ISO CLNS Trace Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Protocol [ip]	The default protocol for trace is IP. You must specify CLNS to begin tracing a router on a CLNS router.
Target CLNS address	You can specify either an NSAP or host name.
Timeout in seconds	You can specify the length of time to wait after sending each probe before giving up on getting a response.
Probe count	You can specify the number of probes to be sent at each TTL level. The default is 3.
Minimum Time to Live [1]	You can set the TTL value for the first probes. The default is 1. Set to a higher value to suppress the display of known hops.

trace (privileged)

Field	Description
Maximum Time to Live [30]	You can set the largest TTL value that can be used. The default is 30. The trace command terminates when the destination is reached or when this value is reached.

Table 19-22 describes characters that can appear in ISO CLNS output.

Table 19-22 ISO CLNS Trace Characters

Character	Description
&	A time-to-live-exceeded error PDU was received.
U	A destination unreachable error PDU was received.
I	The user interrupted the test.
*	The probe timed out.
C	A congestion experienced packet was received.

Related Command

trace (user)

trace (user)

Use the **trace** user EXEC command to discover the CLNS routes the router's packets will actually take when traveling to their destination.

trace clns destination

Syntax Description

destination Destination address or host name on the command line. The default parameters for the appropriate protocol are assumed and the tracing action begins.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

The **trace** command works by taking advantage of the error messages generated by routers when a datagram exceeds its time-to-live (TTL) value.

The **trace** command starts by sending probe datagrams with a TTL value of one. This causes the first router to discard the probe datagram and send back an error message. The **trace** command sends several probes at each TTL level and displays the round-trip time for each.

The **trace** command sends out one probe at a time. Each outgoing packet can result in one or two error messages. A *time exceeded* error message indicates that an intermediate router has seen and discarded the probe. A *destination unreachable* error message indicates that the destination node has received the probe and discarded it because it could not deliver the packet. If the timer goes off before a response comes in, **trace** prints an asterisk (*).

The **trace** command terminates when the destination responds, when the maximum TTL is exceeded, or when the user interrupts the trace with the escape sequence. By default, to invoke the escape sequence, press Ctrl-^, X—which is done by simultaneously pressing the Ctrl, Shift, and 6 keys, letting go, then pressing the X key.

Sample Display Showing Trace CLNS Routes

The following display shows sample CLNS **trace** output when a destination host name has been specified:

```
router# trace clns ABA.NYC.mil
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to ABA.NYC.mil (26.0.0.73)
 1 DEBRIS.CISCO.COM (131.108.1.6) 1000 msec 8 msec 4 msec
 2 BARRNET-GW.CISCO.COM (131.108.16.2) 8 msec 8 msec 8 msec
 3 EXTERNAL-A-GATEWAY.STANFORD.EDU (192.42.110.225) 8 msec 4 msec 4 msec
 4 BB2.SU.BARRNET.NET (131.119.254.6) 8 msec 8 msec 8 msec
 5 SU.ARC.BARRNET.NET (131.119.3.8) 12 msec 12 msec 8 msec
 6 MOFFETT-FLD-MB.in.MIL (192.52.195.1) 216 msec 120 msec 132 msec
 7 ABA.NYC.mil (26.0.0.73) 412 msec 628 msec 664 msec
```

Table 19-23 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 19-23 ISO CLNS Trace Field Descriptions

Field	Description
1	Indicates the sequence number of the router in the path to the host.
DEBRIS.CISCO.COM	Host name of this router.
131.108.1.6	Internet address of this router.
1000 msec 8 msec 4 msec	Round-trip time for each of the three probes that are sent.

Table 19-24 describes the characters that can appear in **trace** output.

Table 19-24 ISO CLNS Trace Text Characters

Character	Description
<i>nn</i> msec	For each node, the round-trip time in milliseconds for the specified number of probes.
*	The probe timed out.
?	Unknown packet type.
Q	Source quench.
P	Protocol unreachable.
N	Network unreachable.
U	Port unreachable.
H	Host unreachable.

Related Command

trace (privileged)

which-route

Use the **which-route** EXEC command if you want to know which next-hop router will be used or if you have multiple processes running and want to troubleshoot your configuration. This command displays the routing table in which the specified CLNS destination is found.

```
which-route {nsap-address | clns-name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>nsap-address</i>	CLNS destination network address.
<i>clns-name</i>	Destination host name.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

Route information can reside in the following tables:

- IS-IS level-1 routing table
- ISO-IGRP system-id or area routing table
- Prefix routing table (IS-IS level-2 routes, ISO-IGRP domain routes, and static routes)
- Adjacency database

Examples

The following example shows that destination information for router “gray” is found in the IS-IS level-1 routing table. The destination is on the local system.

```
gray# which-route gray
Route look-up for destination 39.0001.0000.0c00.bda8.00, GRAY
  Found route in IS-IS level-1 routing table - destination is local
```

The following example shows that destination information for NSAP address 49.0001.0000.0c00.bda8.00 is found in the ISO-IGRP level-1 routing table. The destination is on the local system.

```
gray# which-route 49.0001.0000.0c00.bda8.00
Route look-up for destination 49.0001.0000.0c00.bda8.00
  Found route in ISO-IGRP routing table - destination is local
```

The following example shows that destination information for router “green” is found in the IS-IS level-1 routing table. The destination is not on the local system. Table 19-25 describes the display fields in the adjacency entry used to reach system “green.”

```
gray# which-route green
Route look-up for destination 39.0001.0000.0c00.7f06.00, GREEN
  Found route in IS-IS level-1 routing table

Adjacency entry used:
System Id      SNPA          Interface    State  Holdtime  Type  Protocol
GREEN         0000.0c00.2d55 Ethernet0    Up     91        L1L2  IS-IS
Area Address(es): 39.0001
```

Table 19-25 Which-Route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
System ID	Six-byte value that identifies a system in an area. A name is displayed in this field if one has been assigned with the clns host global configuration command.
SNPA	SNPA data link address.
Interface	Interface from which system information was learned.
State	State of the ES or IS. Possible values are as follows: Init—The system is an IS and is waiting for an IS-IS hello message. The neighbor to the IS-IS is not adjacent. Up—The ES or IS is reachable.
Holdtime	Number of seconds for which the information is valid.
Type	Adjacency type. Possible values are as follows: ES—An end-system adjacency that is either discovered by the ES-IS protocol or statically configured. IS—A router adjacency that is either discovered by the IS-IS protocol or is statically configured. L1—A router adjacency for Level 1 routing only. L1L2—A router adjacency for Level 1 and Level 2 routing. L2—A router adjacency for Level 2 only.
Protocol	Protocol through which the adjacency was learned. Valid protocol sources are ES-IS, IS-IS, ISO-IGRP, and Static.

The following example shows that destination information for NSAP address 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00 is found in the ISO-IGRP routing table. Table 19-25 describes the display fields in the adjacency entry used to reach NSAP address 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00.

```
gray# which-route 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00
Route look-up for destination 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00
  Found route in ISO-IGRP routing table

Adjacency entry used:
System Id      SNPA          Interface  State  Holdtime  Type  Protocol
1111.1111.1111 0000.0c01.151d Ethernet1  Up     38        L1L2  ISO-IGRP
  Area Address(es): 49.0001
```

The following example indicates that the specified address is not found in a routing table:

```
gray# which-route 47.0003.0000.0000.0000.00
Route look-up for destination 47.0003.0000.0000.0000.00
  Route not found
```

The following example indicates that the specified NSAP address was found in the CLNS prefix routing table. This information is followed by the route entry used to reach NSAP address 49.0003.0000.0000.0000.00.

```
gray# which-route 49.0003.0000.0000.0000.00
Route look-up for destination 49.0003.0000.0000.0000.00
  Found route in CLNS prefix routing table

Route entry used:
49 [10/0]
  via 1111.1111.1111, Ethernet1, Static
```

Related Command
cls host

