

Troubleshooting IS-IS

SmartEdge OS Software

FAULT TRACING DIRECT

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1 Verifying IS-IS

1.1 Sample IS-IS Topology

Use the following simple Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) topology and configuration as a guide to troubleshooting general IS-IS issues on the SmartEdge® router. The sample output in this section matches the topology. For specific issues, see Section 2 on page 41.

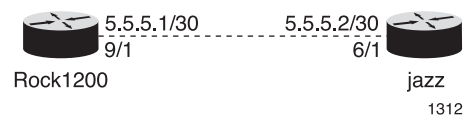


Figure 1 IS-IS Topology



1.2 Sample Configuration for Router jazz

The following is sample IS-IS configuration for router `jazz`.

```
[local]jazz#show configuration isis
Building configuration...

Current configuration:

context local
!
  router isis jazz
    net 49.0001.0100.1001.0001.00
    address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
    interface to_rock1200
      ! bind to ethernet 6/1
      address-family ipv4 unicast
    !
    interface loop100
      passive-interface
      address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
! ** End Context **
!
end
```

1.3 Sample Configuration for Router rock1200

The following is the IS-IS configuration for router `rock1200`.

```
[local]rock1200#show configuration isis
Building configuration...

Current configuration:

context local
!
  router isis jazz
    address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
  router isis rock1200
    net 49.0001.0100.1001.1002.00
    address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
    interface to_jazz
      ! bind to ethernet 9/1
      address-family ipv4 unicast
    !
    interface second-isis-intf
      ! not bound to any circuit
      address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
! ** End Context **
!
end
```



1.4 Tasks to Troubleshooting IS-IS

Use the following table as a guide to troubleshooting IS-IS. More information about each step is provided in subsequent sections.

Table 1 Tasks to Troubleshoot IS-IS

Task	Command	Notes	Checked?
Step 1: Check Logs	<code>show log grep ADJ</code> <code>show log grep "Adj UP"</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check logs for adjacency messages. Check logs up adjacency messages. 	
Step 2: Verify IS-IS Configuration	<code>show configuration isis</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure both endpoint types match (point-to point or broadcast) ; otherwise you will not be able to establish an adjacency. Make sure "net" is configured. IS-IS will not be enabled if no system ID is configured. Make sure it is in the same area. 	
Step 3: Verify Port Status	<code>show port</code> <code>show port counters</code>	Make sure your ports are enabled and circuit configuration matches.	
Step 4: Verify Interfaces	<code>show ip interface brief</code> <code>show isis interfaces</code> <code>show isis interfaces detail</code>	Make sure your interfaces are up.	
Step 5: Verify Which Routers are Adjacent to the System	<code>show isis adjacency</code> <code>ping</code> <code>traceroute</code>	<p>If you find an issue, run the <code>show isis adj log</code> command. Run the following commands if you cannot isolate the fault.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>debug isis adjacency interface if-name</code> <code>debug isis hello-packets</code> <p>Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.</p> <p>Note: The configuration on both end points (interface type: point-to-point or broadcast) must match each other; otherwise, you will not be able to form an adjacency. This is a common issue. For information about interface types, see Section 2 on page 41.</p> <p>For more information about how to troubleshoot IS-IS adjacency issues, see Section 2 on page 41.</p>	
Step 6: Log Adjacency Changes	<code>show isis adj-log is system-id</code> <code>show isis adj-log interface if-name</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View adjacency log for a specific IS-IS neighbor View adjacency log for a specific IS-IS interface 	
Step 7: Verify Routing Instance	<code>show isis protocol-summary</code>	Provides a good overview of the IS-IS router.	
Step 8: Verify IS-IS routers in the IS-IS Network	<code>show isis topology</code>	Displays which routers are participating in the IS-IS network beyond the connected neighbors.	



Table 1 Tasks to Troubleshoot IS-IS

Task	Command	Notes	Checked?
Step 9: Verify IP Routes	<code>show ip route</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verify the active (best routes) in the RIB table.	
	<code>show ip route all</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• View all routes stored in the RIB table.	
Step 10: Verify IS-IS Routes	<code>show ip route isis</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• View IS-IS route entries in the RIB table.	
	<code>show isis routes</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• View IS-IS route entries in the IS-IS route table.	
	<code>show isis route address</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• View a specific route and hops taken in the IS-IS route table.	
Step 11: Verify LSPs in IS-IS Database	<code>show isis database</code>	<p>This database includes information about the network topology for this area. All the routers in this area should have the same database.</p> <p>Does SPF have the needed LSPs?</p> <p>You also use this command along with the <code>show isis topology</code> command to verify that you are receiving the expected LSPs. For information about this command, see Section 1.12 on page 20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the neighbor has <code>LSP-00</code> in (shown in the output), the neighbor is not reachable.• To view the routes, use the <code>detail</code> keyword.	
Step 12: Check IS-IS Statistics	<code>show isis statistics</code>	Verify the IS-IS traffic information.	
Step 13: Verify IS-IS SPF Log	<code>show isis spf-log</code>	Display a history of the IS-IS SPF calculation results.	
Step 14: Monitor IS-IS Events	<code>monitor isis adjacency</code> <code>monitor isis interfaces</code> <code>montior isis statistics</code>		
Step 15: Debug IS-IS	<code>debug isis adjacency</code> <code>interface if-name</code> <code>debug isis bfd</code> <code>debug isis graceful-restart</code> <code>debug isis spf-events</code>	For information about the <code>debug isis adjacency</code> command, see Section 2 on page 41.	



1.5 Step 1: Check Logs

Run the following commands and check the logs for IS-IS adjacency issues:

- **show log | grep ADJ**
- **show log | grep "Adj UP"**

The following example shows you how to check your log for adjacency messages with a state that is *Up*.

```
[local]rock1200#show log | grep "Adj UP"
Jul 27 11:00:59: [0011]: %ISIS-6-ADJ: L1 Adj UP with ID (0100.1001.1002) on
intf to_jazz nsap 49.0001.0100
```

The following example shows you how to check your log for adjacency messages.

```
[local]rock1200#show log | grep ADJ
Dec 8 01:04:00: [0001]: %ISIS-6-ADJ: P2P Adj UP with ID (1720.2200.5217) on
intf to_jazz nsap 49.0001.0100
```



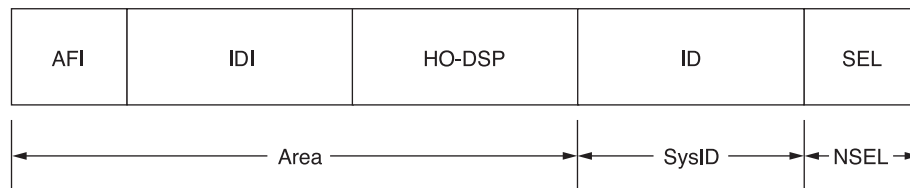
1.6 Step 2: Verify IS-IS Configuration

Run the `show configuration isis` command to verify the IS-IS configuration.

The following section describes the NSAP address syntax.

NSAP Address Syntax

- The NSAP address can be simplified when used for IP



- Area ID – identifies which area IS belongs to. Consist of 2 parts:
 - First byte is AFI – usually 49 meaning private network
 - Following bytes represent area number
 - Example: 49.0001
- System ID – identifies IS system itself. 6 bytes long, usually IP loopback used for it.
 - Example: 1921.6810.1001
- NSel – NSAP selector. Similar to TCP/UDP port number. 00 indicates network device.
- The full NSAP is: 49.0001.1921.6810.1001.00

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Figure 2 NSAP Address Syntax



Make sure both end points must have the same interface type: point-to-point or broadcast. Make sure the net is configured. IS-IS will not be enabled if no system ID is configured. For information about interface types, see Section 2 on page 41.

```
[local]rock1200#show configuration isis
Building configuration...
```

Current configuration:

```
context local
!
router isis jazz
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
router isis rock1200
net 49.0001.0100.1001.0001.00
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
interface to_jazz
! bind to ethernet 9/1
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
interface second-isis-intf
! not bound to any circuit
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
! ** End Context **
!
end
```



1.7 Step 3: Verify Port Status

Run the **show port** command to verify that the ports are up.

Before you check the status of a port, you first need to understand the differences between the Admin state and the Line state:

- Admin state—Refers whether the port has been brought up (by using the **no shutdown** command) or is down (by using the **shutdown** command). If the Admin state is *shut down*, the port is down.

Recommended Action: Issue the **no shutdown** command on the port to bring up the port.

- Line state—Refers to the physical state of the port.

Recommended Action: When the Line state is *down*, use the checklist in Table 2.

Table 2 Line State Troubleshooting Checklist

#	Line State Troubleshooting Checklist	Checked?
1	Is the cable correctly connecting the two ports or two nodes?	
2	Is there a fault in the cable?	
3	Are you using the right type of cable; for example, with Ethernet, are you using a cross-over cable instead of a straight cable?	
4	When the cable is connected to two nodes, is there a fault in one of the nodes?	
5	Is the card with a fiber port receiving light? Is the LOS LED in the port on?	
6	If you are using fiber optics, are you using the appropriate fiber type (for example, multimode or single mode) ?	
7	Is the other end port shut down?	
8	Is there an auto-negotiation mismatch?	
9	Is the SmartEdge router Gigabit Ethernet traffic GE port connected to an FE port? The SmartEdge router Gigabit Ethernet traffic cards do not support FE speeds).	
10	Are the fibers correctly connected?	
11	Does the circuit configuration match?	



If the Admin state is *down*, the Line state is always *down*. For the port to be *up*, the Admin state and Line state must both be *up*. To check the status of a port, issue the `show port detail` command. You must use the keyword `detail` or `live` to receive results in real time. For detailed information about each field displayed, see the *Command List*.

Use the following table to determine whether a port is up or down.

Table 3 Port States

Admin State (Configuration)	Line State (Physical)	Result
Up	Down	Down
Up	Up	Up
Down	Up	Down
Down	Down	Down

In the following example, the status of the Ethernet ports are *up*.

```
[local]rock1200(config-ctx)#show port
Slot/Port:Ch:SubCh  Type      State
8/1                  ethernet Up
9/1                  ethernet Up
```

In the following example, the status of the Ethernet port is *down*. Although the Ethernet port is in a *no shutdown* state and the Admin state is *up*, the cable has been unplugged from the Ethernet port 8/1 and as a result, the Line state (the physical state) is *down*:

```
[local]rock1200#show port 8/1 detail
ethernet 8/1 state is Up
Description          :
Line state           : Down
Admin state          : Up
Encapsulation        : ethernet
MTU size             : 1500 Bytes
MAC address          : 00:30:88:04:17:29
Media type           : 10/100/1000Base-Tx
Speed                : 100 Mbps
Duplex mode          : half
```



Each traffic card collects Layer 1, 2, and 3 statistics. To check port counters, generate traffic on the port, run the **show port counters** command, and then see if traffic is increasing on the port. For detailed information about each field displayed, see the *Command List*.

```
[local]rock1200#show port counters
Port      Type
8/1       ethernet
packets sent      : 165488      bytes sent      : 14105189
packets recvd     : 18802       bytes recvd     : 1790955

9/1       ethernet
packets sent      : 603463      bytes sent      : 50526096
packets recvd     : 791523      bytes recvd     : 62009966
send packet rate  : 0.42        send bit rate   : 298.07
recv packet rate  : 0.18        recv bit rate   : 114.38
rate refresh interval : 60 seconds
```



1.8 Step 4: Verify Interfaces

This section includes the following sections

- Verify All Interfaces
- Verify IS-IS Interfaces

1.8.1 Verify All Interfaces

Use the `show ip interface brief` command to check if the interfaces are up. This command displays information about all interfaces, associated addresses, states, and bindings, including the interface bound to the Ethernet management port on the controller card.

An interface can be in any of the following states:

- **Unbound**—The interface is not currently bound to any port or circuit. The binding is not valid.

Note: In some cases, an interface can have an Unbound state and still be valid; for example, multibind interfaces where no active PPPoE or CLIPS sessions are active.
- **Bound**—The interface is bound to at least one port or circuit; however, none of the bound circuits are up. Therefore, the interface is not up. The binding is valid. The state *Bound* is expected behavior for multibind interfaces where there are no active subscribers.
- **Up**—At least one of the bound circuits is in the up state; therefore, the interface is also up and traffic can be sent over the interface. The binding is valid.

For detailed information about each field displayed, see the *Command List*.

```
[local]rock1200#show ip interface brief
Tue May 11 06:04:07 2010
Name           Address           MTU    State    Bindings
show isis mgmt  10.18.17.103/24   1500   Up       ethernet 8/1
second-isis-intf 5.5.5.5/24        0      UnBound
to_jazz         192.168.1.1/24    1500   Up       ethernet 9/1
```



1.8.2 Verify IS-IS Interfaces

Run the `show isis interface` command to verify that the IS-IS interfaces are *Up*, and also check that the metric for each link is correct. If the IS-IS is down, make sure the interface is enabled.

<i>if-name</i>	Optional. Interface name. Displays information only for the specified interface.
<i>intercontext</i>	Optional. Displays IS-IS intercontext interfaces.
<i>all</i>	Optional. Displays IS-IS interface information for all contexts.
<i>detail</i>	Optional. Displays detailed IS-IS interface information.
<i>extensive</i>	Optional. Displays information about Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)-Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) synchronization states.

The `show isis interface` output shows the `to_jazz` interface, which is *Up* state with a level 3 area performing unicast topology based-routing.

Use the *if-nam* option to specify the IS-IS interface.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis interface
IS-IS interface(s) for tag rock1200:
Interface      L   MT   Stat Level-1-DR      Level-2-DR      Metric
to_jazz        3   U    Up   rock1200.01        rock1200.01      10

Total IS-IS Interface(s):    1
```

```
[local]rock1200#show isis interfaces to_jazz
IS-IS interface(s) for tag rock1200:
Interface      L   MT   Stat Level-1-DR      Level-2-DR      Metric
to_jazz        3   U    Up   rock1200.01        rock1200.01      10
```




1.9 Step 5: Verify Which Routers are Adjacent to the System

Before IS-IS routers can exchange routing information, they must establish an adjacency by using IS-IS Hello PDUs. Adjacencies are formed by exchanging PDUs called Hello. Once routers become adjacent, they exchange topology information using link state PDUs (LSPs). Routers can establish adjacency only on the same level. A router can be of type level-1-2, and such a router can form an adjacency with a level-1 router or a level-2-only router. Furthermore, a level-1-2 router can have level-1 adjacencies or level-2-only adjacencies. The topology databases for L1 and L2 remain separate, and the L2 and L1 routing remains separate when the router is an L1-L2 IS-IS router.

Run the `show isis adjacency` command to verify that every router builds an adjacency with its neighbors.

The output of the `show isis adjacency` command displays the following:

- System ID of the neighbor
- Interface of the neighbor that is connected on
- State of the adjacency (up, down, init)

If the expected adjacencies do not appear in the output, the problem is most likely with the IS-IS configuration on one of the devices. Correcting configuration mismatches between nodes usually solves adjacency problems. When examining adjacencies, check for the following common configuration issues.

Table 4 Common IS-IS Configuration Issues

Issue	Checked
1. Mismatched Level 1 and Level 2 interfaces. Are the routers configured for a common routing area? When both sides do not agree that they are members of a common area, there will be no IS-IS adjacency. See Section 2.2.1 on page 44.	
2. Misconfigured NSAPs . See Section 2.2.2 on page 48.	
3. Duplicate System IDs. Are you logging duplicate address errors? Use the <code>show log</code> command to detect this problem. See Section 2.2.3 on page 53.	
4. Misconfigured IP addresses and Subnets. Are the corresponding interfaces in the same IP subnet? See Section 2.2.4 on page 56.	
5. Mismatch Authentication. The adjacency will be stuck in the INIT state when only one side is enabled for authentication, or the authentication type is not the same: (simple or HMAC-MD5). When authentication is enabled, make sure the authentication configuration matches both endpoints. See Section 2.2.5 on page 58.	
6. Is the interface added to the router IS-IS configuration on each node?	

**Table 4** *Common IS-IS Configuration Issues*

Issue	Checked
7. Are the corresponding interfaces configured for the same routing level: L1, L2 or both?	
8. Is the basic configuration correct? Make sure the MTU setting matches both endpoints.	

For more detailed information about how to troubleshoot IS-IS adjacency issues, see *Check for IS-IS Adjacency Formation Problems* in Section 2 on page 41.



This section contains the following sections:

- Verify IS-IS Adjacency
- Display Detailed Information About IS-IS Adjacency
- Verify Connectivity

1.9.1 Verify IS-IS Adjacency

Run the `show isis adjacency` command to verify that you have established adjacency with your neighbors. The configuration on both end points (interface type is point-to-point or broadcast) must match each other; otherwise, you will not be able to form an adjacency. This is a common issue. For information about interface types, see Section 2 on page 41.

The following output for the `show isis adjacency` command shows an adjacency that is *Up* from `rock1200` to `jazz`. You can also use the following syntax to display IS-IS adjacency information for a specific interface: `show isis adjacency interface if-name`.

```
[local]rock1200# show isis adjacency
IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag rock1200:
SystemId      Interface      L  MT  Stat  Hold  SNPA              Uptime
jazz           to_jazz        2  U   Up    23    0030.8803.a7f8    01:15:25
jazz           to_jazz        1  U   Up    22    0030.8803.a7f8    01:15:25
```

The outputs of the `show isis adjacency` command from router `rock1200` indicates it has formed only 1 and 2 adjacencies with the router `to_jazz` as expected. If no adjacency is formed, the CLI will display no output.

If you find an issue, run the following debug commands to isolate the fault.

Before you issue these commands, make sure you first check you logs. We highly recommend that you issue these commands during a maintenance window.

- `debug isis adjacency interface if-name`
- `debug isis hello-packets`

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.



1.9.2 Display Detailed IS-IS Adjacency Information

Run the `show isis adjacency detail` command to display detailed IS-IS adjacency information. In the following output the `to_jazz` interface is *Up* and is working correctly.

The most common issues to look for in the output of this command are mismatched IP Subnets. It sometimes has to be; for example, `/30` on all routers. It cannot be `/24` and `/30`.

For more information about this topic, see Misconfigured IP addresses and Subnets in Section 2.2.4 on page 56.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis adjacency detail

IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag rock1200:
SystemId      Interface      L  MT  Stat Hold  SNPA              Uptime
jazz          to_jazz        2  U
Up 28         0030.8803.a7f8 01:15:58
  Area Address(es): 49.0001
  IP Address(es): 192.168.1.2
  BFD state N/A
  neighbor IIH current seq 459, total iih pkt miss 0
  adj nh-id 8
  GR enabled state fresh
jazz          to_jazz        1  U   Up 22         0030.8803.a7f8 01:15:58
  Area Address(es): 49.0001
  IP Address(es): 192.168.1.2
  BFD state N/A
  neighbor IIH current seq 460, total iih pkt miss 0
  adj nh-id 7
  GR enabled state fresh

Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 2
```

1.9.3 Verify Connectivity

Run the `ping` and `traceroute` commands to verify interface connectivity to the adjacent router.

The following example pings and traceroutes the `jazz` router.

```
[local]rock1200#ping 10.18.17.102
PING 10.18.17.102 (10.18.17.102): source 10.18.17.103, 36 data bytes,
timeout is 1 second
!!!!!! <<-- Indicates a successful ping.

----10.18.17.102 PING Statistics----
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.427/0.746/1.895/0.643 ms

[local]rock1200#traceroute 10.18.17.102
se_traceroute to 10.18.17.102 (10.18.17.102), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
1 10.18.17.102 (10.18.17.102) 2.635 ms 1.303 ms 1.204 ms
```



1.10 Step 6: Log Adjacency Changes

Run the **show isis adj-log** command to view adjacency logs. For more information about how to troubleshoot IS-IS adjacency issues, see *Check for IS-IS Adjacency Formation Problems* in Section 2 on page 41.

This section contains the following sections

- Display Adjacency Logs
- Display Adjacency Logs on the Interface

1.10.1 Display Adjacency Logs

The following example shows you how to display IS-IS adjacency logs.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis adj-log
```

IS-IS tag rock1200 Adjacency log on last event of each interface:

Interface	Type	State	Adjs	NeighborID	L Time	MT	Last-Action
to_jazz	lan	Up	3	jazz	2 01:19:16	U	adj is up

1.10.2 Display Adjacency Log on the Interface

The following example shows you how to display an IS-IS adjacency log for a specific interface: rock1200.

```
[local]jazz#show isis adj-log is rock1200
```

IS-IS tag jazz Adjacency log on interfaces of neighbor rock1200:

Interface	Type	State	Adjs	NeighborID	L Time	MT	Action
to_rock1200	lan	Up	3	rock1200	2 02:49:46	U	adj is up
		Up	2	rock1200	1 02:49:46	U	adj is up



1.11 Step 7: Verify Routing Instance

Run the `show isis protocol-summary [11 | 12 | level-1 | level-2]` command to display IS-IS protocol summary information. Verify that the IS-IS topology is correctly reflecting your network. If it does not, check your IS-IS configuration and use the commands after this section to investigate IS-IS.

The output of this command displays the following:

- Adj
- Area
- Counts
- SPF
- Graceful restart. When enabled, look at the output and see if the IS-IS instance is ready for a graceful restart.
- Fast convergence
- Interface
- The SPF delay interval and maximum SPF counts. Compare this information with the configuration by running the `show configuration isis` command.

Note: Make sure you there is no configuration mismatch at the router isis and interface level. The default value for these levels is L1-L2. The follow example shows the correct level match.

```
context Rb-1
!
router isis 1
 net 49.0001.0000.1111.1111.00
 net 47.0001.0000.1111.1111.00
 net 43.0002.0000.1111.1111.00
 net 43.0001.0000.1111.1111.00
 is type level-1-2
.
.
.
!
interface Rb-1
 circuit type level-1-2
```



The following example shows that the router `rock1200` runs level 1 and level 2 with a wide metric style.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis protocol-summary

--- ISIS Instance: jazz / systemID: 0000.0000.0000 ---

Area  , level-1-2,
  metric wide-only, distance 115, topo ucast
Lsp Route isis total 0. level-1 0, level-2 0, interface route 0
SPF   L1 holddown 5, interval 10
      L2 holddown 5, interval 10
      fast-convergence: enabled spf-delay-interval: 100ms max-spf-count: 3
Adj   total 0, L1-LAN 0, L2-LAN 0, p2p 0
Intf  total 0, LAN 0, p2p 0
GR    Enabled
Time  router uptime 02w05d01, instance uptime 01:19:06

--- ISIS Instance: rock1200 / systemID: cafe.3088.0417(rock1200) ---

Area 49.0001, level-1-2, metric wide-only, distance 115, topo ucast
Lsp   L1 total 3, pnode 1. local lsp total 2, pnode 1
      L2 total 3, pnode 1. local lsp total 2, pnode 1
Route isis total 2. level-1 2, level-2 0, interface route 1
SPF   L1 holddown 5, interval 10
      last time 00:03:32.327(periodic), duration 1, nodes 3, routes 2
      L2 holddown 5, interval 10
      last time 00:01:26.432(periodic), duration 0, nodes 3, routes 0
      fast-convergence: enabled spf-delay-interval: 100ms max-spf-count: 3
Adj   total 2, L1-LAN 1, L2-LAN 1, p2p 0
      last uptime 01:21:48, on intf to_jazz,
      neighbor cafe.3088.0015(jazz)
Intf  total 1, LAN 1, p2p 0
GR    Enabled
Time  instance uptime 04d03h09
```



1.12 Step 8: Verify IS-IS Routers in the IS-IS Network

Run the **show isis topology** command to display which routers are participating in the IS-IS network. Verify that the expected topology appears in the output. This command is very useful for troubleshooting routing problems. This command displays the following information:

Field	Description
System	The distance metric to reach the system.
Distance	The number of IP prefixes advertised by the system.
Route	The number of IP prefixes advertised by the system.
IS	The neighbors advertised by system.
Next-Hop	Next-hop router to reach the system.
Interface	The interface used to reach the system.
IP Gateway	The next hop IP address to reach the system.

The **show isis topology** command has the following options:

Keyword	Description
l1	Optional. Displays only IS-IS level 1 protocol summary information.
l2	Optional. Displays only IS-IS level 2 protocol summary information.
level-1	Optional. Displays only IS-IS level 1 protocol summary information.
level-2	Optional. Displays only IS-IS level 2 protocol summary information.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis topology
IS-IS ipv4 unicast topology for tag rock1200:
System      Distance Route   IS   Next-Hop      Interface IP-Gateway
jazz        10         2       0    jazz          to_jazz   192.168.1.2
rock1200    0         2       1
Total level-1 IS-IS systems:    2

IS-IS ipv4 unicast topology for tag rock1200:
System      Distance Route   IS   Next-Hop      Interface IP-Gateway
jazz        10         2       0    jazz          to_jazz   192.168.1.2
rock1200    0         2       1
Total level-2 IS-IS systems:    2
```




1.13 Step 9: Verify IP Routes

This section describes the various commands to verify the route tables and IS-IS route information in them. These commands are context-specific.

This section contains the following sections:

- Step A: Verify the Active Routes in the RIB Table
- Step B: View All Routes Stored in the RIB Table

1.13.1 Step A: Verify the Active Routes in the RIB Table

Run the **show ip route** command to view the active (best) routes in the RIB table. To view a specific address, specify the network prefix by using the *ip-addr/prefix-length* construct.

The following output shows an IS-IS entry identified by the type value "i". The network 5.5.5.2/30, level 1 (L1), is reachable by the next hop 192.168.1.2, using the to_jazz interface.

```
[local]rock1200#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, S dv - dvsr, R - RIP, e B - EGBP, i B - IBGP
O - OSPF, O3 - OSPFv3, IA - OSPF(v3) inter-area,
N1 - OSPF(v3) NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF(v3) NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF(v3) external type 1, E2 - OSPF(v3) external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, N - NAT
IPH - IP Host, SUB A - Subscriber address, SUB S - Subscriber static
SUB N - Subscriber ND, SUB D - Subscriber DHCP-PD
M F - Mobile Sub Foreign Agent, M H - Mobile Sub Home Agent
M G - Mobile Sub GTP
A - Derived Default, MeH - Media Nexthop
> - Active Route, * - LSP
```

Type	Network	Next Hop	Dist	Metric	UpTime	Interface
> i L1	5.5.5.2/30	192.168.1.2	115	11	01:21:24	to_jazz
> C	10.18.17.0/24		0	0	2w5d	mgmt
> S	155.53.0.0/16	10.18.17.254	1	0	3d23h	mgmt
> C	192.168.1.0/24					



1.13.2 Step B: Verify All Routes Stored in the RIB Table

Run the `show ip route all` command to view all the routes stored in the RIB table from all the routing protocols.

The following example displays the routes stored in the RIB on router rock1200.

```
local]rock1200#show ip route all
Codes: C - connected, S - static, S dv - dvsr, R - RIP, e B - EBGp, i B - IBGP
A,H - derived hidden
O - OSPF, O3 - OSPFv3, IA - OSPF(v3) inter-area,
N1 - OSPF(v3) NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF(v3) NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF(v3) external type 1, E2 - OSPF(v3) external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, N - NAT
IPH - IP Host, SUB A - Subscriber address, SUB S - Subscriber static
SUB N - Subscriber ND, SUB D - Subscriber DHCP-PD
M F - Mobile Sub Foreign Agent, M H - Mobile Sub Home Agent
M G - Mobile Sub GTP
A - Derived Default, MeH - Media Nexthop
> - Active Route, * - LSP
```

Type	Network	Next Hop	Dist	Metric	UpTime	Interface
> i L1	5.5.5.2/30	192.168.1.2	115	11	01:23:53	to_jazz
> C	10.18.17.0/24		0	0	2w5d	mgmt
> C H	10.18.17.0/32		0	0	2w5d	mgmt
> C H	10.18.17.103/32		0	0	2w5d	mgmt
> A H	10.18.17.254/32	10.18.17.254	254	0	3d23h	mgmt
> C H	10.18.17.255/32		0	0	2w5d	mgmt
> S	155.53.0.0/16	10.18.17.254	1	0	3d23h	mgmt
> C	192.168.1.0/24		0	0	01:26:47	to_jazz
> C H	192.168.1.0/32		0	0	01:26:47	to_jazz
> C H	192.168.1.1/32		0	0	01:26:47	to_jazz
> A H	192.168.1.2/32	192.168.1.2	254	0	01:26:44	to_jazz
> C H	192.168.1.255/32		0	0	01:26:47	to_jazz



1.14 Step 10: Check IS-IS Routes

This section contains the following sections:

- Step A: View IS-IS Routes
- Step B: View a Specific IS-IS Route Entry
- Step C: View IS-IS Route Entries In the RIB

1.14.1 Step A: Verify IS-IS Routes

Run the `show isis routes` command to verify active IS-IS routes.

Table 5 describes the output fields for the `show isis routes` command by using the `ip-addr/prefix-length` construct.

Table 5 Field Descriptions for the show isis routes Command

Field	Description
Prefix	IP prefix.
L	IS-IS level.
Metric	Cost to reach this prefix.
Interface	Interface used to reach this prefix.
Nexthop	IP nexthop used to reach this prefix.
Context	Name of context



Table 6 describes the output fields for the **show isis routes summary** command.

Table 6 Field Descriptions for the show isis routes summary Command

Field	Description
Route Type	Route type. The route type can be <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IS-IS• Redistributed• Interarea• Summary
Level-1	Number of routes, per route type, in level 1 area.
Level-2	Number of routes, per route type, in level 2 domain.
Summarize (L1/L2)	Number of routes, per route type, that are summarized in each level. The <i>x/y</i> output (for example, 0/1) indicates number of routes summarized in Level 1/ number of routes summarized in Level 2.
L2-to-L1 Leak	Number of IS-IS routes distributed from level 2 to level 1. These routes are not leaked on this system, but are leaked from level 2 into level 1 from other systems.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis routes
```

```
IS-IS IP route(s) for tag rock1200
Prefix          Nexthop      L  Metric   Interface   Context
5.5.5.2/30      192.168.1.2  1  11       to_jazz
192.168.1.0/24  0.0.0.0      1  10       to_jazz
```

```
Total IS-IS Route(s) for tag rock1200:      2
```

```
[local]rock1200#show isis routes summary
```

```
IS-IS route(s) summary for tag jazz:
Route Type      Level-1  Level-2  Summarize (L1/L2)  L2-to-L1 Leak
IS-IS Route     0        0        -                  0
Redistribute    0        0        0/0
Inter-area      0        0        0/0
Summary Address 0        0        0/0
```

```
IS-IS route(s) summary for tag rock1200:
Route Type      Level-1  Level-2  Summarize (L1/L2)  L2-to-L1 Leak
IS-IS Route     2        0        -                  0
Redistribute    0        0        0/0
Inter-area      0        2        0/0
Summary Address 0        0        0/0
```

```
IS-IS interface routes: 1
```



1.14.2 Step B: Verify IS-IS Route Entries In the RIB

Run the **show ip route isis** command to view all IS-IS route entries in the RIB table (both active and standby paths).

```
[local]rock1200#show ip route isis
Codes: C - connected, S - static, S dv - dvsrc, R - RIP, e B - EBGp, i B - IBGP
A,H - derived hidden
O - OSPF, O3 - OSPFv3, IA - OSPF(v3) inter-area,
N1 - OSPF(v3) NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF(v3) NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF(v3) external type 1, E2 - OSPF(v3) external type 2
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, N - NAT
IPH - IP Host, SUB A - Subscriber address, SUB S - Subscriber static
SUB N - Subscriber ND, SUB D - Subscriber DHCP-PD
M F - Mobile Sub Foreign Agent, M H - Mobile Sub Home Agent
M G - Mobile Sub GTP
A - Derived Default, MeH - Media Nexthop
> - Active Route, * - LSP
```

Type	Network	Next Hop	Dist	Metric	UpTime	Interface
> i L1	5.5.5.2/30	192.168.1.2	115	11	00:21:18	to_jazz

1.14.3 Step C: View a Specific IS-IS Route Entry

Run the **show isis route address** command to view a specific IS-IS route path and hops taken in the IS-IS route table.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis route 192.168.1.2
IS-IS prefix for tag rock1200:
Prefix      Nexthop      Level  Metric   Interface
192.168.1.0/24  0.0.0.0      1      10
```

Is sourced from LSP(s):

LSP ID	Seq #	System Name	Arrive(ago)	Interface(from)
cafe.3088.0417.00-00	0x1ad	rock1200		



1.15 Step 11: Verify LSPs in IS-IS Database

Each IS-IS router builds and maintains a network topology database called a link state database. Each IS-IS router in the LAN calculates optimum routes to all destinations by using its link state database combined with the Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm. SmartEdge® routers running the IS-IS protocol learn network topology by using the IS-IS database.

Since IS-IS is a link state protocol, the link state database must be the same for any router in the same area. Exactly the same database content is critical for the routing decision process. Incomplete database results in an incomplete network view and as a result, routing problems.

If you have routing problems, make sure your interfaces are correctly configured and make sure the SPF have the required LSPs.

Link State PDUs (LSPs) provide the following information:

- Knowledge of other routers present in the area
- Knowledge of networks connected to the above routers

IS-IS uses a designated router (DIS), a “virtual router called a pseudonode representing a LAN network, which sends LSPs on behalf of the LAN. All LAN routers (including DIS) report connectivity to only the pseudonode instead of each node in an a LAN (instead of an area).

An asterisk (*) in the `show isis database` output following the LSP ID indicates that the LSP is originated by the router on which the database is being observed.

In the `AT/OL` (Attached /Overload bit) column, verify that the value of each LSP is correct. `AT` means that the router has at least one interface to an L2 area. `OL` means the router is overloaded and has requested to be removed from the routes from other routers; for example, restarting.

- **Attached Bit**—Routers in an IS-IS L1 area exchange information within the L1 area. For IP destinations not found in the prefixes in the L1 database, the L1 router must forward packets to the nearest router that is in both IS-IS L1 and L2 with the attached bit set in its L1 LSP. A zero value (0) indicates the attachment is not set. 1 indicates the attachment is set (that router is attached to the backbone).
- **Overload bit**—The overload bit is used to exclude Level 1-2 router from transit Level 2 routing. The Level 1-2 router will only route traffic from or into a Level 1 area. Other Level 2 routers will exclude its from shortest path calculations – Temporarily exclude router from Level 2 routing when it boots up while waiting for BGP to synchronize (when IS-IS is used as IGP for iBGP network). A zero value (0) indicates the overload bit is not set. 1 indicates the overload bit is set.

A sequence number that is significantly higher than the sequence numbers of other LSPs might indicate instability either within the area or on the level 2 backbone. Another indication of instability is an LSP hold timer that never becomes too small.

The LSP ID identifies the originating router. It contains the following components:

- System ID—Represents the originating router NSAP address.
- Pseudonode ID—A zero (0) ID indicates a router LSP, non-zero ID indicates a pseudonode, representing a LAN.
- LSP number—LSP fragment number. If the LSPs are greater than 1492 bytes (if the default is used), the IS-IS protocol fragments them to the configured MTU sizes.

Table 7 Field Descriptions for the `show isis database` Command

Field	Description
LSP ID	Link state protocol data unit (LSP) ID that advertised this prefix.
Seq #	Sequence number of the LSP.
System Name	Router that advertised the LSP and prefix.
Arrive	Last time the system received this LSP.
Interface	Interface from which the last LSP arrived.

If the neighbor has `LSP-00` in the output), the neighbor is not reachable. To view routes, run the `show isis database detail` command.

The following example does not match the sample IS-IS topology.

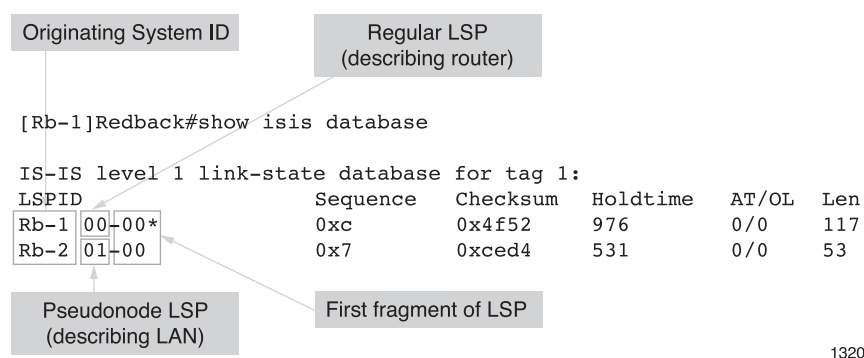


Figure 3 LSP ID



Run the **show isis database** command to display a summary of the link-state database and verify that the pseduonodes are present (knowledge of other routers present in the area). Inspecting the LSP contents can help you diagnose routing advertising problems. To view detailed information, use the **detailed** keyword. For information about how to troubleshoot route advertisement problems, see Section 2.3.1 on page 63.

<i>instance-name</i>	Optional. IS-IS instance name. Displays database information only for the specified instance.
<i>detail</i>	Optional. Displays the content of each link-state protocol data unit (LSP).
<i>extensive</i>	Optional. Displays the context of each LSP and traffic engineering (TE) sub type-length-value (TLV) object for extended IS reachability TLVs.
<i>level-1</i>	Optional. Displays the link-state database for level 1 only.
<i>level-2</i>	Optional. Displays the link-state database for level 2 only.
<i>lsp-id</i>	LSP ID in the format <i>nnnn.nnnn.nnnn.xx-yy</i> . Displays only information pertaining to the specified LSP. Use this keyword to the LSPs of the border routers to verify external reachability information reaches the LSPs correctly.
<i>sys-id</i>	IS-IS system ID in the format <i>nnnn.nnnn.nnnn</i> . Displays only information pertaining to all LSP IDs for the specified IS-IS system.

For more information about verifying LSPs in the IS-IS database, see *Check for Route Flaps or Unstable IS-IS Routes* in Section 2.3.3 on page 68.



The **show isis database** command output in the following example shows that router **rock1200** has both a level 1 and level 2 link-state database, indicating that the router is an L1 and L2 router. To determine if you have the latest version of the LSPs, check the sequence number associated with the LSP in the **show isis database** output. On each node, verify that each node IS-IS database has synchronized this information to ensure that each router has the same view of your network.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis database detail
```

```
IS-IS level 1 link-state database for tag rock1200:
LSPID      Sequence  Checksum  Holdtime  AT/OL  Len
jazz.00-00  0x1c1    0xb1f     438       0/0    92
  Area Address: 49.0001
  NLPID: IP
  Hostname: jazz
  IP Address: 5.5.5.2
  M-Topology:
  Metric: 10          IS-Extended rock1200.01

<-- Make sure the metric has the expected value.

  Metric: 10          IP 192.168.1.0/24
  Metric: 1           IP 5.5.5.2/30

<-- Make sure the router (in this example, the jazz router) is correctly
advertising its route. If not, validate your configuration (by using the
show configuration isis command) and check if there is network outage.

rock1200.00-00*  0x1ad    0xb730    807       0/0    85
  Area Address: 49.0001
  NLPID: IP
  Hostname: rock1200
  IP Address: 192.168.1.1
  M-Topology:
  Metric: 10          IS-Extended rock1200.01
  Metric: 10          IP 192.168.1.0/24
rock1200.01-00*  0x62     0x6222    807       0/0    53
  Metric: 0           IS-Extended rock1200.00
  Metric: 0           IS-Extended jazz.00

Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag rock1200 in Level-1:  3

IS-IS level 2 link-state database for tag rock1200:
LSPID      Sequence  Checksum  Holdtime  AT/OL  Len
jazz.00-00  0x1c0    0xd1e     749       0/0    92
  Area Address: 49.0001
  NLPID: IP
  Hostname: jazz
  IP Address: 5.5.5.2
  M-Topology:
  Metric: 10          IS-Extended rock1200.01
  Metric: 10          IP 192.168.1.0/24
  Metric: 1           IP 5.5.5.2/30
rock1200.00-00*  0x1ae    0x318     949       0/0    96
  Area Address: 49.00de
  NLPID: IP
  Hostname: rock1200
  IP Address: 192.168.1.1
  M-Topology:
  Metric: 10          IS-Extended rock1200.01
  Metric: 10          IP 192.168.1.0/24
  Metric: 11          IP 5.5.5.2/30
rock1200.01-00*  0x63     0x6023    949       0/0    53
  Metric: 0           IS-Extended rock1200.00
  Metric: 0           IS-Extended jazz.00

Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag rock1200 in Level-2:  3
```



1.16 Step 12: Check IS-IS Statistics

Run the **show isis [instance-name] statistics [detail]** command to verify IS-IS traffic.

When the number of processed PDUs is less than the number of received PDUs, the result might indicate that the router has a problem processing PDUs. Run the **show process** command to verify this and try to isolate the process that is using the CPU. In the **Drop** column, check for drop packets.

Run the **show port counters detail** command to check the interface counters. For more information about this command, see the *General Troubleshooting Guide*.

The following example displays output from the **show isis statistics** command:

```
[local]rock1200#show isis statistics

IS-IS Router tag rock1200:
System Id: rock1200
Type: L1    SPF runs: 426
PDU Type    Received    Processed    Drops    Sent
LSP         104          104          0        201
IIH         35305         8452         26853    36022
CSNP        0             0            0        8838
PSNP        0             0            0         0
Type: L2    SPF runs: 430
PDU Type    Received    Processed    Drops    Sent
LSP         105          105          0        204
IIH         34437         8445         25992    35995
CSNP        0             0            0        8838
PSNP        0             0            0         0
Total       69951        17106        52845    90098

Total Received: 69951; Total Sent: 90098
```



1.17 Step 13: Examine the IS-IS SPF Log

Run the `show isis spf-log` command to verify that the SPF ran and investigate network instabilities. The SPF log includes a description of what triggered SPF recalculations. For example, when a new LSP has arrived and a new area has come up. This command provides an information on which LSPs are changing the most frequently and what is triggering the SPF calculations.

Note: If the SPF log is not running as expected, check the following SPF scheduling configuration parameters:

- `fast-convergence`
- `holddown`
- `interval`

To further investigate the SPF recalculation, run the following commands:

- `debug isis spf-triggers`—Displays events that trigger an SPF calculation
- `debug isis spf-event`—Displays detailed information of SPF calculations caused by the triggering event.

Before you issue the `debug` commands, make sure you first check your logs. We highly recommend that you issue these commands during a maintenance window.

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.



Table 8 describes the output fields for the `show isis spf-log` command.

Table 8 Field Descriptions for the show isis spf-log Command

Field	Description
When	Time elapsed since the last SPF calculation took place.
Duration	Duration, in milliseconds, of an SPF calculation.
Nodes	Number of nodes involved in an SPF calculation.
Count	Number of times an SPF calculation was initiated.
Routes	Number of routes involved in an SPF calculation.
Last Trigger LSP	LSP ID that initiated the last SPF calculation.
Reasons	Reason for the last SPF calculation; see Table 9 for a list of explanations.



Table 9 describes the reasons and explanations for the `show isis spf-log` SPF recalculation. Use this table with the results of the output to isolate the fault.

Table 9 SPF Recalculation Reasons and Explanations

Reason ID	Explanation
ADMINDIST	The administrative distance was reconfigured.
AREASET	A set of areas was changed.
ATTACHFLAG	A Level 2 attachment has changed.
DISELECT	Designated IS (DIS) election was rerun.
IPRTLEAK	Routes were leaked between levels.
LOSTADJ	Adjacency has been lost. For information about how to troubleshooting adjacencies, see Section 1.9 on page 13 and Section 2.2 on page 43.
LSPHEADER	An LSP header has changed.
NEWADJ	A new neighbor has come up.
NEWAREA	A new area has come up.
NEWLSP	A new LSP has arrived.
NEWMETRIC	A metric has changed.
OVLD	Overload.
PERIODIC REDIST	An internal LSP has been regenerated.
PREFIX	An SPF prefix has changed.
PURGELSP	An LSP was purged.
REDIST	A route was redistributed.
RTCLEARED	Routes were manually cleared.
TLVCONTENT	The content of an LSP changed.
TLVROUTES	An LSP route changed.
ADJNEXTHOP	A new next hop was added.
USERTRIG	The SPD recalculation was triggered by the user.
TOPOCHG	The network topology changed.
SYSCHG	The system ID changed.



The following example shows the results of the `show isis spf-log` command.

```
[local]rock1200#show isis spf-log
```

```
IS-IS tag rock1200 level 1 SPF ipv4(unicast)log:
When      Duration  Nodes  Count  Routes  Last Trigger LSP  Reasons
00:13:33.237 0          3      2      2      rock1200.01-00  PERIODIC (12)
02:58:14.016 0          3      1      2      jazz.00-00     TLVROUTES
02:58:24.021 1          3      1      1      jazz.00-00     TLVROUTES
02:59:15.132 1          3      2      1      jazz.00-00     TLVCONTENT
02:59:25.144 0          2      2      1      jazz.00-00     NEWLSP
02:59:35.074 1          2      2      1      rock1200.00-00 DISELECT
                                LOSTADJ
                                NEWADJ
                                PREFIX
                                REDIST
03:01:07.412 1          1      1      1      rock1200.00-00 PREFIX
03:09:37.461 0          1      1      1      rock1200.00-00 PERIODIC
                                (298)
03d03h47      1          1      1      1      jazz.00-00     PURGELSP
03d03h51      0          1      1      1      rock1200.00-00 PERIODIC
03d03h53      1          1      2      1      rock1200.01-00 LOSTADJ
                                NEWLSP
03d03h54      1          3      1      1      rock1200.00-00 PREFIX
03d04h05      0          3      2      1      rock1200.01-00 PERIODIC (88)
04d01h27      0          3      2      1      jazz.00-00     TLVCONTENT
04d01h27      1          2      2      1      jazz.00-00     NEWLSP
04d01h27      0          2      2      1      rock1200.00-00 DISELECT
                                LOSTADJ
                                NEWADJ
                                PREFIX
                                REDIST
04d01h37      1          1      1      1      rock1200.00-00 PERIODIC (12)
04d04h25      1          1      1      1      jazz.00-00     PURGELSP
04d04h31      0          1      1      1      rock1200.00-00 PERIODIC
04d04h40      0          1      2      1      rock1200.01-00 LOSTADJ
                                NEWLSP
```

Note: When you see "lost adjacency messages" **LOSTADJ** in the SPF log, see Section 1.9 on page 13 and Section 2.2 on page 43.



IS-IS tag rock1200 level 2 SPF ipv4(unicast)log:

When	Duration	Nodes	Count	Routes	Last Trigger LSP	Reasons
00:11:41.420	0	3	2	0	rock1200.01-00	PERIODIC (12)
02:58:06.953	0	3	1	0	rock1200.00-00	REDIST
02:58:14.053	0	3	1	0	jazz.00-00	TLVROUTES
02:58:24.059	0	3	1	0	jazz.00-00	TLVROUTES
02:59:15.170	0	3	2	0	jazz.00-00	TLVCONTENT
02:59:25.181	0	2	2	0	jazz.00-00	NEWLSP
02:59:29.252	1	2	1	0	rock1200.01-00	DISELECT LOSTADJ
02:59:35.112	0	1	1	0	rock1200.00-00	NEWADJ NEWADJ PREFIX REDIST
03:01:07.449	0	1	1	0	rock1200.00-00	PREFIX
03:06:42.632	0	1	1	0	rock1200.00-00	PERIODIC (298)
03d03h34	1	1	1	0	jazz.00-00	PURGELSP
03d03h42	0	1	1	0	rock1200.00-00	PERIODIC
03d03h53	0	1	3	0	rock1200.01-00	LOSTADJ NEWLSP PURGELSP
03d03h54	0	3	1	0	rock1200.00-00	AREASET PREFIX
03d03h57	0	3	2	0	rock1200.01-00	PERIODIC (89)
04d01h27	1	3	2	0	jazz.00-00	TLVCONTENT
04d01h27	0	2	2	0	jazz.00-00	NEWLSP
04d01h27	0	2	1	0	rock1200.01-00	DISELECT LOSTADJ
04d01h27	0	1	1	0	rock1200.00-00	NEWADJ NEWADJ PREFIX

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1.18 Step 14: Monitor IS-IS Events

Run the `monitor isis` commands to monitor IS-IS events in real-time. These commands are useful for troubleshooting intermittent issues.

Table 10 Tasks to Troubleshoot IS-IS

Command	Description
<code>monitor isis adjacency [detail]</code>	Displays continuously updated information about IS-IS neighbors.
<code>monitor isis interfaces [if-name] [detail]</code>	Displays continuously updated information about IS-IS interfaces.
<code>monitor isis statistics [detail]</code>	Displays continuously updated information about IS-IS traffic statistics.

1.18.1 Monitor IS-IS Adjacency

Run the `monitor isis adjacency` to display continuously updated information about IS-IS neighbors.

Table 11 describes the output fields for the `monitor isis adjacency` command.

Table 11 Field Descriptions for the `monitor isis adjacency` command

Field	Description
SystemId	ID of an IS-IS in an area.
Interface	Interface advertising the IS-IS.
L	Level 1 routing only (1), level 2 routing only (2), or levels 1 and 2 (3) routing.
MT	Multi-topology. Indicates whether each IS-IS instance performs unicast (U), multicast (M), or unicast and multicast (UM) topology-based routing. Displays no value when the default routing topology, unicast, is used.
State	IS-IS adjacency state.
Holdtime	Amount of time, in seconds, before an adjacency timeout occurs.
SNPA	Subnetwork Point of Attachment (SNPA) or the data-link address of the remote system.
Uptime	Amount of time that the adjacency has been up.

```
[local]rock1200#monitor isis adjacency
IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag rock1200:
SystemId      Interface      L  MT  Stat Hold  SNPA              Uptime
jazz          to_jazz        2  U   Up   29    0030.8803.a7f8    01:45:26
jazz          to_jazz        1  U   Up   29    0030.8803.a7f8    01:45:26

Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies):    2
```




1.18.2 Monitor IS-IS Interfaces

Run the `monitor isis interface` command to display continuously updated information about IS-IS interfaces.

Table 12 describes the output fields for the `monitor isis interface` command.

Table 12 Field Descriptions for the monitor isis interface Command

Field	Description
Interface	Interface advertising the IS-IS.
L	Level 1 routing only (1), level 2 routing only (2), or levels 1 and 2 (3) routing.
MT	Multi-topology. Indicates whether each IS-IS instance performs unicast (U), multicast (M), or unicast and multicast (UM) topology-based routing. Displays no value when the default routing topology, unicast, is used.
State	IS-IS adjacency state.
Level-1-DR	IS-IS level 1 designated router (DR) for the interface.
Level-2-DR	IS-IS level 1 designated router (DR) for the interface.
Metric	Routing metric. A value inside the brackets is a multicast metric, and a value without brackets, or outside the brackets, is a unicast metric.

```
[local]rock1200#monitor isis interfaces
monitor isis interfaces:
IS-IS interface(s) for tag rock1200:
Interface      L   MT   Stat Level-1-DR      Level-2-DR      Metric
to_jazz        3   U    Up   rock1200.01      rock1200.01      10

Total IS-IS Interface(s): 1
% enter ctrl-C to exit monitor mode, monitor duration(sec): 600 (00:00:21)
```



1.18.3 Monitor IS-IS Statistics

Run the `monitor isis statistics` to display continuously updated information about IS-IS traffic statistics.

Make sure the Sent and Received columns are incrementing. In the Drop column, check for drop packets.

```
[local]rock1200#monitor isis statistics
monitor isis statistics:

IS-IS Router tag rock1200:
System Id: rock1200          Type: L1    SPF runs: 427
PDU Type      Received      Processed  Drops      Sent
LSP           104           104        0           203
IIH           35346          8493       26853       36065
CSNP          0             0           0           8883
PSNP          0             0           0           0

                                Type: L2    SPF runs: 430
PDU Type      Received      Processed  Drops      Sent
LSP           106           106        0           204
IIH           34480          8488       25992       36038
CSNP          0             0           0           8882
PSNP          0             0           0           0
Total         70036          17191      52845       90275

Total Received: 70036; Total Sent: 90275
% enter ctrl-C to exit monitor mode, monitor duration(sec): 600    (00:00:05)
```



1.19 Step 15: Debug IS-IS

1.19.1 Debug IS-IS Adjacency

Use the following commands to debug IS-IS.

Before you issue these commands, make sure you first check your logs. We highly recommend that you issue these commands during a maintenance window.

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.

Table 13 Tasks to Troubleshoot IS-IS

Command	Notes
<code>debug isis adjacency detail</code>	Debug IS-IS adjacency. Check for MTU mismatches, checksum, authentication errors.
<code>debug isis adjacency interface if-name</code>	
<code>debug isis hello-packets</code>	Debug IS-IS Hello packets.
<code>debug isis lsp packets [send receive]</code>	Debug IS-IS LSP packets. Make sure the system is sending to the correct interface or circuit. If the packet is received and then rejected, verify that the packet was rejected for a legitimate reason. Was it a valid packet?
<code>debug isis bfd</code>	Debug IS-IS Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD).
<code>debug isis graceful-restart</code>	Debug IS-IS graceful restart event messages.
<code>debug isis spf-events</code>	Debug to see the course of SPF calculation.



1.19.1.1 Example: Debug IS-IS Adjacency

```
[local]rock1200#terminal monitor
[local]rock1200#debug isis adjacency detail
[local]rock1200#May 11 06:41:42: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf to_jazz
May 11 06:41:42: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ_DET: send IIH pkt len 61, seq 27064, w/o auth
May 11 06:41:46: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8803.a7f8 seq 676 on intf to_jazz
May 11 06:41:46: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ_DET: find my mac in this LAN IIH, state is UP now

May 11 06:41:48: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf to_jazz
<<--Interface to the jazz router

May 11 06:41:48: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ_DET: send IIH pkt len 61, seq 27052, w th
May 11 06:41:48: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8803.a7f8 seq 679 on intf to_jazz
May 11 06:41:48: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ_DET: find my mac in this LAN IIH, state is UP now
May 11 06:41:50: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf to_jazz
May 11 06:41:50: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ_DET: send IIH pkt len 61, seq 27065, w/o auth
May 11 06:41:54: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8803.a7f8 seq 677 on intf to_jazz
May 11 06:41:54: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ_DET: find my mac in this LAN IIH, state is UP now
```

1.19.1.2 Debug IS-IS Hello Packets

Check whether hello packets (IIH) are exchanged among your neighbors.

```
[local]rock1200#terminal monitor
[local]rock1200#debug isis hello-packets
[local]rock1200#May 11 06:46:27: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_SD: send L2 IIH Len: 61 HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0417
May 11 06:46:31: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_RV: rcv L1 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0015

<<--IIH indicates IS-IS hello packet.

May 11 06:46:32: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_SD: send L1 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0417
May 11 06:46:32: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_RV: rcv L2 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0015
May 11 06:46:37: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_SD: send L2 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0417
May 11 06:46:40: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_SD: send L1 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0417
May 11 06:46:41: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_RV: rcv L1 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0015
May 11 06:46:44: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_RV: rcv L2 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0015
May 11 06:46:45: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_SD: send L2 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0417
May 11 06:46:48: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_SD: send L1 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0417
May 11 06:46:49: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJPKT_RV: rcv L1 IIH Len: 61, HT: 30,
IF:to_jazz IS:cafe.3088.0015
```

1.19.1.3 Debug IS-IS LSP Packets

```
[local]rock1200#debug isis lsp-packets send
May 12 09:25:30: [0001]: %ISIS-7-LSPPKT_SD: send L1 LSP Len: 85,
LSPID cafe.3088.0417.0000, LT: 1199, Seq 0x21c
May 12 09:25:30: [0001]: %ISIS-7-LSPPKT_SD: send L1 LSP cafe.3088.0417.0100 on
lan intf to_jazz
May 12 09:25:30: [0001]: %ISIS-7-LSPPKT_SD: send L1 LSP Len: 53, LSPID cafe.3088.
0417.0100, LT: 1199,
Seq 0xd1

[local]rock1200#debug isis lsp-packets receive

May 12 09:23:18: [0001]: %ISIS-7-LSPPKT_RV: rcvd L1 LSP on
intf to_jazz len 92
May 12 09:23:18: [0001]: %ISIS-7-LSPPKT_RV: rcv L1 LSP Len: 92,
LSPID cafe.3088.0015.0000, LT: 1199, Seq 0x230
```



2 Troubleshooting Specific Routing IS-IS Issues

This section describes how to troubleshoot common IS-IS routing problems in the following areas:

- Adjacency Formation
- Route Updates

In the IS-IS protocol, there are two types of networks:

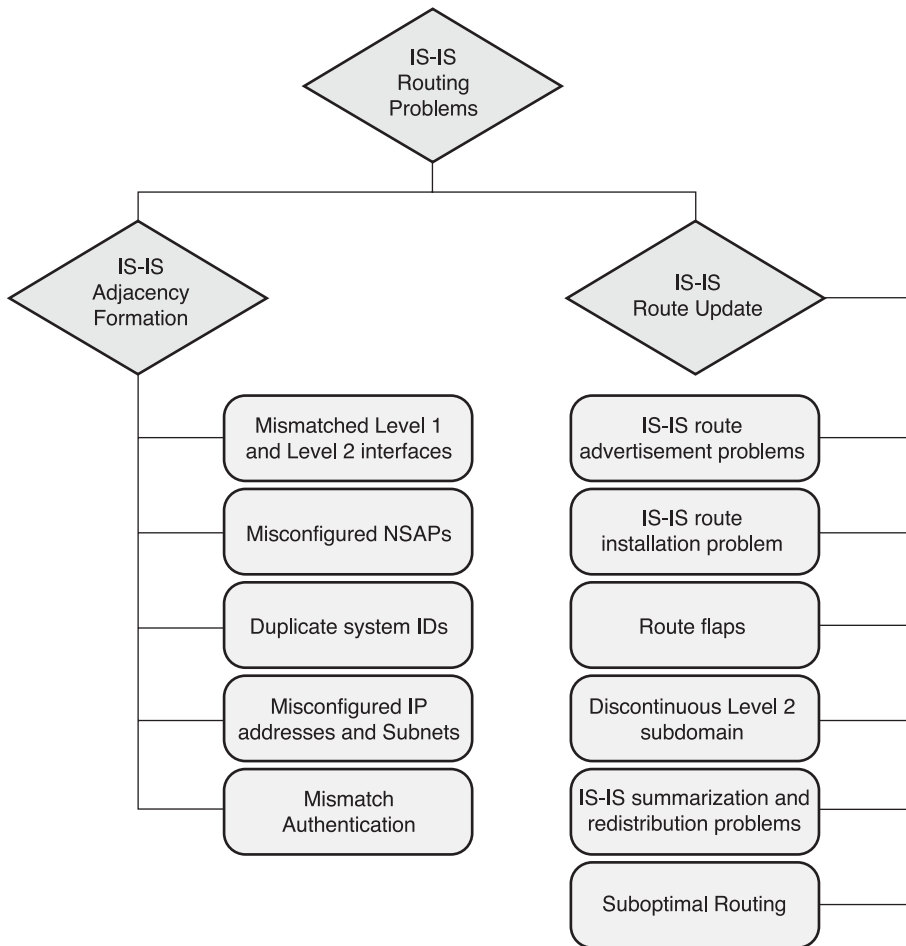
- point-to-point
- broadcast

Unlike Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Protocol, the IS-IS protocol does not have other network types such as non-broadcast and point-to-multipoint. For each type of network, a different type of IS-IS Hello (IIH) packet is exchanged to establish adjacency. On point-to-point networks, point-to-point IIHs are exchanged; and on broadcast networks (such as LAN), Level 1 or Level 2 LAN IIHs are exchanged.

During normal operation, IS-IS routers form and maintain adjacencies with each other by using hello packets. Routing information is then exchanged by flooding LSPs, which are stored in appropriate link-state databases (Level 1 or Level 2). Sequence numbers describe the contents of the database (CSNP) and to request and acknowledge receipt of specific LSPs from your neighbors. Sequence number packets (CSNPs and PSNPs) provide control for the flooding process and ensure database synchronization. All these processes need to occur successfully to ensure accurate dissemination of routing information in the IS-IS domain. Any failures result in inconsistencies, which cause routing problems.



Use the following IS-IS flowchart as a guide to troubleshooting IS-IS problems.



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Figure 4 IS-IS Troubleshooting Flowchart

Note: IS-IS summarization and redistribution and suboptimal routing problems are beyond the scope of this document.



2.1 IS-IS Topology

Use the following IS-IS topology as a guide to troubleshooting specific IS-IS issues that follow in subsequent sections.

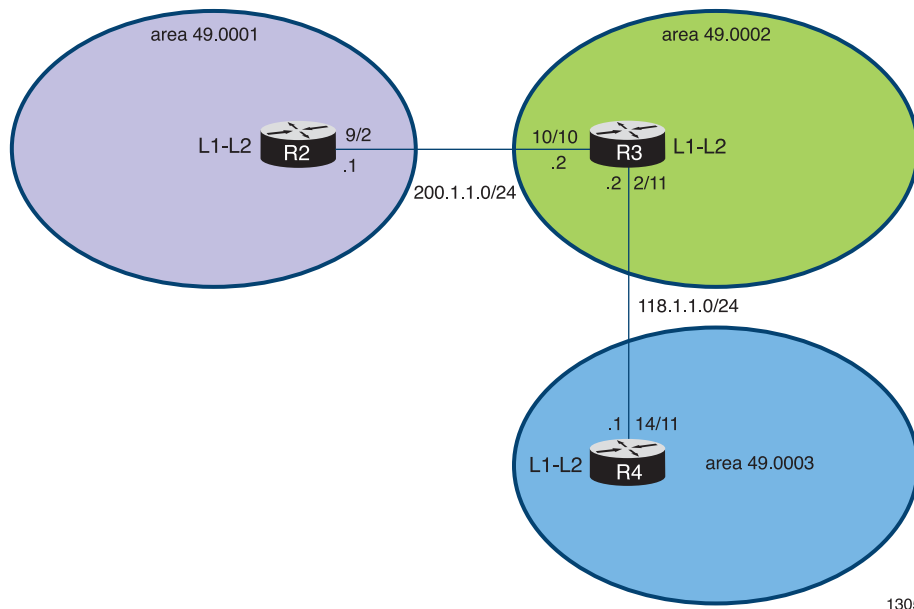


Figure 5 IS-IS Topology

2.2 Check for IS-IS Adjacency Formation Problems

Adjacency formation problems are common IS-IS failures. They mainly occur as a result of router misconfiguration, hardware and software failures, and interoperability problems between routers from different vendors.

This section describes how to troubleshoot the following adjacency problems:

- Mismatched Level 1 and Level 2 interfaces
- Misconfigured NSAPs
- Duplicate System IDs
- Misconfigured IP addresses and Subnets
- Mismatch Authentication

For more information about troubleshooting adjacencies, see Section 1.9 on page 13.



2.2.1 Check for Mismatched Level 1 and Level 2 Interfaces

By default, SmartEdge routers run IS-IS Level 1-2. In this mode, a router can form both Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies with neighbors in the same area and form only Level 2 adjacencies with neighbors in different areas.

To check for mismatched level 1 and level 2 interfaces, run the `show configuration isis` command or `show isis interfaces detail` command.

The following topology shows that R2 forms only a L2 adjacency with R3, which is in area 49.0002. The default Level 1-2 mode can be modified for all interfaces on the router by using the `router isis` command `IS-type` or for a specific interface with the interface-level configuration command `circuit-type level [level-1 | level-2]`.

If R2 is misconfigured as a Level 1 only on 9/2, R2 will not form an adjacency with R3. As a result, the domain is partitioned and there is no communication between area 49.0001 and area 49.0002.

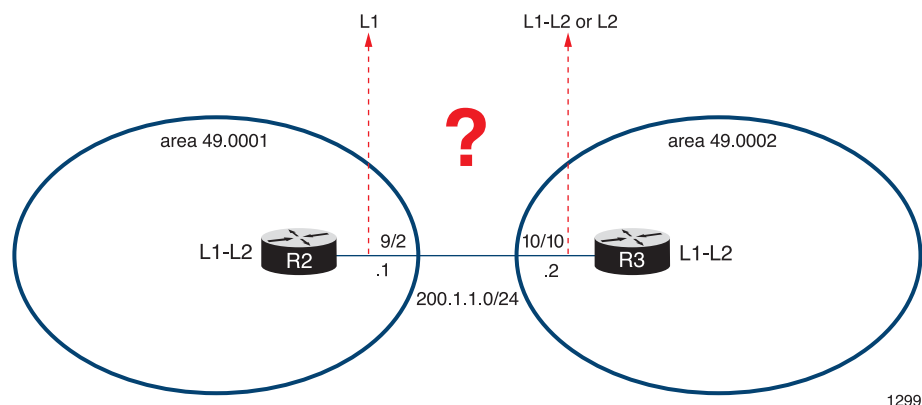


Figure 6 Mismatched Level 1 and Level 2 Interface



2.2.1.1 Step 1: Check for IS-IS Configuration Issues

The following example shows where to check for mismatch interface levels.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show configuration isis
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
context local
!
router isis csc
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00    <--by default, the SmartEdge router uses L1-L2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
 interface 9/2
  ! bind to ethernet 9/2
  circuit type level-1 <--Non default value.
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!

[local]R3.16.121#show configuration isis
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
context local
!
router isis csc
 net 49.0002.0000.0000.0002.00<-- by default,the SmartEdge router uses L1-L2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
 interface 10/10
  ! bind to ethernet 10/10 <-- by default, the SmartEdge router uses L1-L2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
 interface loBB
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
end
```

2.2.1.2 Step 2: Check Adjacency

To verify adjacency formation, run the `show isis adjacency` command.

The following output indicates an adjacency has formed.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis adjacency

IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc:
SystemId   Interface  L  MT   Stat Hold   SNPA                Uptime
R3.16.121  9/2        2  U    Init 20    0030.8802.1f44      00:00:00
```

The following output indicates no adjacency has formed. No output is displayed when there is no adjacency.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis adjacency
```

<--No output indicates that an adjacency has not been formed.



2.2.1.3 Step 3: Correct Mismatch Level Configuration

When two routers are within different areas, they must establish an L2 adjacency. Either both routers use L2, or one router uses L2 while the other router uses L1-L2.

When the two routers are within the same area, the routers can establish an L1-L2 or an L1/L2 adjacency, depending on the configured circuit type of the two connected interfaces. They could be one of the following area settings:

- L1 to L1
- L2 to L2
- L1 to L1/L2
- L2 to L1/L2
- L1/L2 to L1/L2

In the following example, the configuration has a mismatch circuit type. To resolve this issue, change router R2 interface 9/2 circuit type configuration to Level 2. The IS-IS L2 adjacency shows up when you run the **show isis adjacency** command.

```
[local]R2.17.145(config)#context local
[local]R2.17.145(config-ctx)#router isis csc
[local]R2.17.145(config-isis)#interface 9/2
[local]R2.17.145(config-isis-if)#circuit type level-2-only
[local]R2.17.145(config-isis-if)#end

[local]R2.17.145#show isis adjacency

IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc:
SystemId      Interface      L  MT  Stat Hold  SNPA              Uptime
R3.16.121     9/2           2  U   Init  20      0030.8802.1f44    00:00:00

Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 1
[local]R2.17.145#show isis adjacency

IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc:
SystemId      Interface      L  MT  Stat Hold  SNPA              Uptime
R3.16.121     9/2           2  U   Up    26      0030.8802.1f44    00:00:03

Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 1
[local]R2.17.145#show isis adjacency detail

IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc:
SystemId      Interface      L  MT  Stat Hold  SNPA              Uptime
R3.16.121     9/2           2  U   Up    20      0030.8802.1f44    00:00:06
  Area Address(es): 49.0002
  IP Address(es): 200.1.1.2
  BFD state N/A
  neighbor IIH current seq 69, total iih pkt miss 0
  adj nh-id 9, neighbor sent re-start tlv

Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 1
[local]R2.17.145#
```



2.2.1.4 Example: Debug Adjacency

When you run the `debug isis adjacency interface if-name` command, `area mismatch` messages indicate that the area configured on your local host and remote node does not match.

To resolve this issue, check the configuration on both systems and make the appropriate configuration changes. See Section 2.2.1.3 on page 46 for an example about how to fix the configuration.

Before you issue these commands, make sure you first check you logs. We highly recommend that you issue these commands during a maintenance window.

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.

```
[local]R2.17.145#terminal monitor
[local]R2.17.145#debug isis adjacency interface 9/2
[local]R2.17.145#
Jan 29 16:28:25: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 201 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:25: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8802.1f44 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:27: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 38 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:29: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:34: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 202 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:34: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8802.1f44 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:37: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 39 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:40: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:44: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 203 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:44: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8802.1f44 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:47: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 40 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:50: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:52: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 204 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:52: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8802.1f44 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:55: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 41 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:28:59: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:29:00: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 205 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:29:00: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8802.1f44 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:29:07: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 42 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:29:09: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 206 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:29:09: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8802.1f44 on intf 9/2
Jan 29 16:29:11: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
```

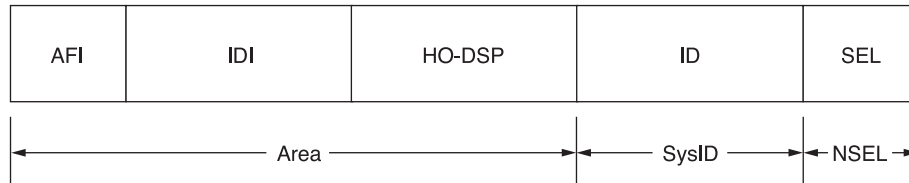


2.2.2 Check for Misconfigured NSAPs (NETs)

Each IS-IS node must have at least one NSAP address (NET) to identify it as a network node. This NET consists of the area as show in the following figure:

NSAP Address Syntax

- The NSAP address can be simplified when used for IP



- Area ID – identifies which area IS belongs to. Consist of 2 parts:
 - First byte is AFI – usually 49 meaning private network
 - Following bytes represent area number
 - Example: 49.0001
- System ID – identifies IS system itself. 6 bytes long, usually IP loopback used for it.
 - Example: 1921.6810.1001
- NSel – NSAP selector. Similar to TCP/UDP port number. 00 indicates network device.
- The full NSAP is: 49.0001.1921.6810.1001.00

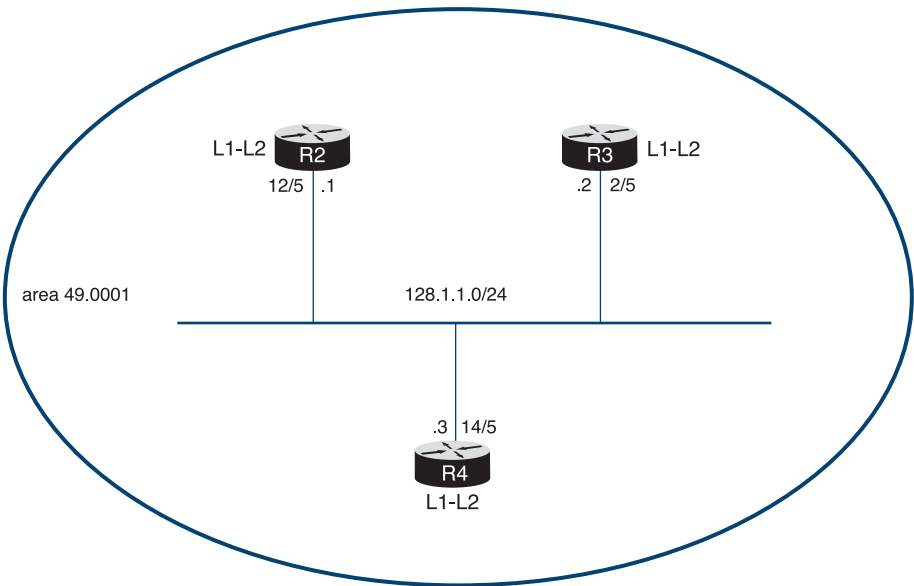
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Figure 7 NSAP Address Syntax

For nodes with multiple NETs, the system ID must be the same in all of the nodes, and at least one of the area prefixes must be shared with another node in the same area.

The result of misconfiguring a NET is shown In this example, R2, R3, and R4 are suppose to be together in area 49.0001 and form both Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies. R4 is misconfigured. The configurations for R2, R3, and R4 are not show in this section.

Note: Before you begin check for the misconfigured NSAPs, make sure you ping your neighbors by using the `ping` command.



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Figure 8 Misconfigured NSAPs (NETs)



The outputs of the `show isis adjacency` command from R2, R3, and R4 indicate R4 formed only Level 2 adjacencies with R2 and R3. However, R2 and R3 formed Level 1-2 adjacencies with each other as expected. This indicates that you need to verify the configuration and operation of R4.

```
[local2]R2.17.145#show isis adjacency <<-- Check the adjacency on R2.
```

```
IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc2:
SystemId      Interface      L MT   Stat Hold   SNPA              Uptime
R3.16.121     12/5             2 U    Up    18    0030.8800.2b40    00:24:54
R3.16.121     12/5             1 U    Up    28    0030.8800.2b40    00:24:54
R4            12/5             2 U    Up    24    0030.8800.3345    00:10:08
```

```
<<--Router R4 did not formed level 1 adjacency. Investigate router R4.
```

```
Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 3
[local2]R2.17.145#
```

```
[local2]R3.16.121#show isis adjacency <<-- Check the adjacency on R3.
```

```
IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc2:
SystemId      Interface      L MT   Stat Hold   SNPA              Uptime
R2.17.145     2/5             2 U    Up    25    0030.8810.49a0    00:25:09
R2.17.145     2/5             1 U    Up    21    0030.8810.49a0    00:25:09
R4            2/5             2 U    Up    25    0030.8800.3345    00:10:19
```

```
<<--Router R4 did not formed level 1 adjacency. Investigate router R4.
```

```
Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 3
```

```
[local2]R3.16.121#
```

```
[local2]R4#show isis adjacency <<-- Check adjacency on R4.
```

```
IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc2:
SystemId      Interface      L MT   Stat Hold   SNPA              Uptime
R2.17.145     14/5            2 U    Up    25    0030.8810.49a0    00:10:33
R3.16.121     14/5            2 U    Up    28    0030.8800.2b40    00:10:30
```

```
<<-- Verify the configuration and operation of R4.
```

```
Total IS-IS Adjacenc(ies): 2
[local2]R4#
```



R3 points correctly to R2 as the Level 2 DIS but incorrectly points to itself as the Level 1 DIS. This indicates that there is a problem with Level 1 communication. Because this is a new setup and all the defaults have not been changed, the only cause that might indicate the type of adjacency formed is the area prefix.

Further inspection of the NET configured on R4 shows that it was misconfigured with 47.0001.0000.0000.0003.00 rather than 49.0001.0000.0000.0003.00. This area ID mismatch resulted in R2 and R3 forming only Level 2 adjacencies with R4.

```
[local2]R2.17.145#show port 12/5 detail
ethernet 12/5 state is Up
```

```
Description      :
Line state       : Up
Admin state      : Up
Link Dampening   : disabled
Undampened line state : Up
Dampening Count  : 0
Encapsulation    : ethernet
MTU size         : 1500 Bytes
NAS Port Type    :
MAC address      : 00:30:88:10:49:a0
Media type       : 100Base-TX
Speed            : 100 Mbps
Duplex mode      : full
Loopback         : off
Active Alarms    : NONE
```

```
[local2]R2.17.145#
```

```
[local2]R2.17.145#show isis interfaces
```

```
IS-IS interface(s) for tag csc2:
Interface      L  MT  Stat  Level-1-DR      Level-2-DR      Metric
12/5           3  U   Up    R2.17.145.01    R2.17.145.01    10
```

```
Total IS-IS Interface(s): 1
```

```
[local2]R2.17.145#
```

```
[local2]R3.16.121#show port 2/5 detail
```

```
ethernet 2/5 state is Up
Description      :
Line state       : Up
Admin state      : Up
Link Dampening   : disabled
Undampened line state : Up
Dampening Count  : 0
Encapsulation    : ethernet
MTU size         : 1500 Bytes
NAS Port Type    :
MAC address      : 00:30:88:00:2b:40
Media type       : 100Base-TX
Speed            : 100 Mbps
Duplex mode      : full
Loopback         : off
Active Alarms    : NONE
```

```
[local2]R3.16.121#show isis interfaces
```

```
IS-IS interface(s) for tag csc2:
Interface      L  MT  Stat  Level-1-DR      Level-2-DR      Metric
2/5           3  U   Up    R2.17.145.01    R2.17.145.01    10
```

```
Total IS-IS Interface(s): 1
```

```
[local2]R3.16.121#
```

```
[local2]R4#show port 14/5 detail
```

```
ethernet 14/5 state is Up
Description      :
Line state       : Up
Admin state      : Up
Link Dampening   : disabled
Undampened line state : Up
```



```
Dampening Count      : 0
Encapsulation        : ethernet
MTU size             : 1500 Bytes
NAS Port Type        :
MAC address          : 00:30:88:00:33:45
Media type           : 100Base-TX
Speed                : 100 Mbps
Duplex mode          : full
Loopback             : off
Active Alarms        : NONE

[local2]R3#show isis interfaces
IS-IS interface(s) for tag csc2:
Interface      L  MT  Stat  Level-1-DR  Level-2-DR  Metric
14/5           3  U    Up    ser-1.01    R2.17.145.01  10

<<--R3 points correctly to
R2 as the Level 2 DIS but incorrectly points to itself as the Level 1 DIS.
<<--This indicates that there is a problem with Level 1 communication.

Total IS-IS Interface(s): 1
[local2]ser-1#
```

```
[local2]R2.17.145#terminal monitor
[local2]R2.17.145#debug isis adjacency interface 12/5
[local2]R2.17.145#Feb 3 16:03:22: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:26: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 321 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:27: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 316 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:27: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 213 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:30: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:31: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:31: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 211 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:31: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8800.3345 on intf 12/5

<<--When you have a area mismatch message, check the configuration.

Feb 3 16:03:35: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 322 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:35: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 214 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:37: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 317 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:39: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 212 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:39: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with
area mismatch from 0030.8800.3345 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:41: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:03:42: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
```

Before you issue a **debug** command, make sure you first check you logs. We highly recommend that you issue **debug** commands during a maintenance window.

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.



2.2.3 Check for Duplicate System IDs

All IS-IS nodes in an area must have the same area prefix and a unique system ID. If a node has multiple NETs configured, each address must have the same system ID. This is a critical protocol requirement, especially because the system ID is part of the LSPID, and its uniqueness is used to identify the owners of LSPs flooded within the area.

The adjacency between the remote and local nodes does not form when the neighbor has a duplicate system ID with the local router.

When different nodes in the area are incorrectly configured with the same system ID, the routers detect this and each node logs duplicate ID error messages: `duplicate system ID`.

To check for duplicate system ID error messages, run the `show log` command. If they are found, run the `debug isis adjacency` command to determine the source of the conflict in the output, which points to the interface where the hello messages with the duplicate ID are coming from.

If the nodes are directly connected, each router immediately detects the problem as it exchanges hellos to establish adjacency and as a result, the adjacency fails. If they are not directly connected, however, they overwrite each other's LSP for some time until the IS-IS process determines, based on the frequency of occurrence, that the problem is because of duplicate system IDs and logs appropriate error messages.

In the following example, the `debug isis adjacency` command shows a duplicate system ID between directly connected neighbors within same broadcast domain that was incorrectly configured as a duplicate system IDs in same area.



```
[local2]R2.17.145#terminal monitor
[local2]R2.17.145#debug isis adjacency
[local2]R2.17.145#Feb 3 16:10:06: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345
seq 23 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:06: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L2 IIH duplicate system ID
<<--Duplicate ID error messages
from 0030.8800.3345 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:07: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:07: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 355 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:07: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:09: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 23 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:09: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L1 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8800.3345 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:11: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 362 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:15: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 24 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:15: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L2 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8800.3345 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:17: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:17: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:17: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.3345 seq 24 on intf 12/5
Feb 3 16:10:17: [0004]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L1 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8800.3345 on intf 12/5

[local2]R4 terminal monitor
[local2]R4 debug isis adjacency
#Feb 3 16:01:53: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.49a0 seq 356 on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:01:53: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L1 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8810.49a0 on intf 14/5

Feb 3 16:01:55: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:01:55: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.49a0 seq 351 on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:01:55: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L2 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8810.49a0 on intf 14/5

Feb 3 16:02:00: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 354 on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:02:01: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8800.2b40 seq 348 on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:02:01: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:02:03: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.49a0 seq 352 on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:02:03: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L2 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8810.49a0 on intf 14/5

Feb 3 16:02:03: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.49a0 seq 357 on intf 14/5
Feb 3 16:02:03: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd LAN L1 IIH
duplicate system ID from 0030.8810.49a0 on intf 14/5

Feb 3 16:02:05: [0008]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 14/5
```

Before you issue **debug** commands, make sure you first check you logs. We highly recommend that you issue these commands during a maintenance window.

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.

To solve this issue:

1. Check the local and remote nodes configuration by using the **show configuration isis** command.



2. Make the appropriate configuration changes so that the system IDs are unique.

2.2.4

Check for Misconfigured IP Addresses and Subnets

Incorrectly configured IP addresses prevent adjacency formation. The result of a misconfigured IP address is shown in the following **debug** and **show** command output. In this example, the IP address of R3 interface 10/10 is changed to 201.1.1.2/24. This erroneous entry causes the adjacency to be invalid with R3.

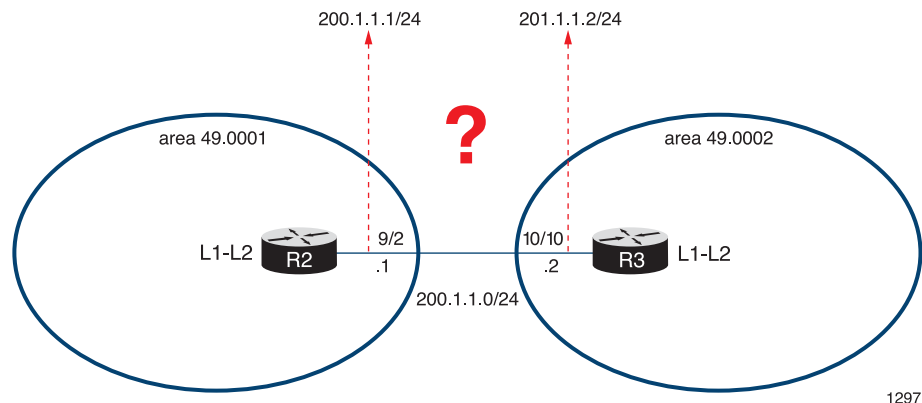


Figure 9 Misconfigured IP Addresses and Subnets

```
[local]R3.16.121#configuration
Enter configuration commands, one per line, 'end' to exit
[local]R3.16.121(config)#context local
[local]R3.16.121(config-ctx)#int 10/10
[local]R3.16.121(config-if)#no ip address
[local]R3.16.121(config-if)# ip address 201.1.1.2/24
[local]R3.16.121(config-if)#commit
Transaction committed.
```

To determine if you have a misconfigured IP address, check your logs for messages similar to the following: "... no common IP subnets from ...".

The following example shows you the result of the misconfigured IP address when you run the **debug isis adjacency interface if-name** command. The "no common IP subnets" messages indicates that interface 10/10 has a misconfigured IP address. When this message appears, validate your configuration by running the **show configuration isis** command and make the appropriate configuration changes.



```
[local]R3.16.121#terminal monitor

[local]R3.16.121#debug isis adjacency interface 10/10
[local]R3.16.121#Jan 30 11:53:39.062: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 10/1 0
Jan 30 11:53:41.069: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.10fd seq 21 on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:41.071: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH with no common IP subnets
    from 0030.8810.10fd on intf 10/10

<<--The message "no common IP subnets" indicates misconfigured incorrect IP address.
<<-- Check your configuration.

Jan 30 11:53:45.389: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.10fd seq 22 on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:45.390: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with no common IP subnets
    from 0030.8810.10fd on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:45.472: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:49.962: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:50.679: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.10fd seq 22 on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:50.680: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH with no common IP subnets
    from 0030.8810.10fd on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:53.169: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.10fd seq 23 on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:53.171: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with no common IP subnets
    from 0030.8810.10fd on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:53:53.872: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:54:00.980: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.10fd seq 24 on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:54:00.981: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH with no common IP subnets
    from 0030.8810.10fd on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:54:01.182: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:54:02.194: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8810.10fd seq 23 on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:54:02.195: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH with no common IP subnets
    from 0030.8810.10fd on intf 10/10
Jan 30 11:54:04.463: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 10/10
```

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.



2.2.5 Check for Authentication Issues

Adjacencies will not form (become stuck in the `INIT` state):

- When only one side is correctly enabled for authentication
- Is receiving corrupt hello messages
- Has a mismatch MTU setting

Interface level authentication information is used only for IIH packets. Instance level authentication information is used for LSPs, PSNPs, and CSNPs.

The following can cause authentication failures:

- Authentication is not enabled on both endpoints.
- The authentication passwords on both endpoints do not match.

A password mismatch between the source of the packet and the recipient creates both adjacency and routing update problems, depending on the type of authentication enabled.

- Even though authentication is enabled, the authentication type (`simple` or `HMAC-MD5`) can be mismatched.

Use the `authentication` configuration command to configure IS-IS routing packet authentication by using the `simple` or `HMAC-MD5` authentication option for an IS-IS instance. To use a different key for a specific interface, use the `authentication` command in IS-IS interface configuration mode.

This section shows that an adjacency cannot be established between `R2` and `R3`. `R2` is configured with IS-IS authentication and `R3` without authentication. It also shows you the result when you run the `debug isis adjacency` and have an authentication problem.

- Step 1: Check Local IS-IS Configuration
- Step 2: Check IS-IS Adjacency Formation
- Step 3: Check IS-IS Peer Configuration
- Example: Authentication Errors



2.2.6 Step 1: Check Local IS-IS Configuration

Check your local IS-IS configuration. Note your configuration and compare it with your peer IS-IS configuration to make sure they are correct.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show configuration isis
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
context local
!
router isis csc
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00
 authentication key-chain jyu type simple <-- Authentication enabled
                                <--The authentication type must match at both endpoints (simple/HMAC-MD5)

 address-family ipv4 unicast
!
 interface 9/2
  ! bind to ethernet 9/2
  hello padding never
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
 interface loBB
  passive-interface
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
End
```

2.2.7 Step 2: Check IS-IS Adjacency Formation

Run the `show isis adjacency` command on your local system to gather more information about the state of the IS-IS adjacency. R3 keeps an *Init* state indefinitely because R2 fails to authenticate.

```
[local]R3.16.121#show isis adjacency

IS-IS Adjacenc(ies) for tag csc:
SystemId      Interface      L MT Stat Hold SNPA      Uptime
R2.17.145     10/10          2 U  Init 23  0030.8810.10fd 00:00:00

<--R3 keeps an "Init" state indefinitely because R2 fails to authenticate.
.
ser-1         2/11          2 U  Up   28  0030.8800.334b 02d19h05
```



2.2.8 Step 3: Check IS-IS Peer Configuration

Check the IS-IS peer for a configuration mismatch with your local system. This configuration shows that authentication has not been enabled and the authentication type is not set on the remote node. To solve this issue, enable authentication on router R3 and make sure the authentication passwords and authentication type match at both endpoints.

```
[local]R3.16.121#show configuration isis
Building configuration...
Current configuration:
context local
!

router isis csc
  net 49.0002.0000.0000.0002.00    <<--Authentication is not enabled.
  address-family ipv4 unicast      <<--Authentication type not set.
  redistribute connected
!
  interface 10/10
    ! bind to ethernet 10/10
    hello padding never
    address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
  interface loBB
    address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
  interface 2/11
    ! bind to ethernet 2/11
    circuit mtu 500
    address-family ipv4 unicast
!
end
[local]R3.16.121#
```




2.2.9 Example: Authentication Errors

The following example shows you the result when you run the `debug isis adjacency` and have a authentication problem.

Before you issue a `debug` command, make sure you first check you logs. We highly recommend that you issue `debug` commands during a maintenance window.

Caution!

Risk of performance loss. Enabling the generation of debug messages can severely affect system performance. To reduce the risk, exercise caution when enabling the generation of debug messages on a production system.

```
[local]R2.17.145#terminal monitor
[local]R2.17.145#debug isis adjacency
[local]R2.17.145#Feb 2 12:23:10: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:11: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 25878 on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:11: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: authentication failed on rcvd L2 LAN IIH
from 0030.8802.1f44 on interface 9/2

<<--The output shows a link authentication failure. Check the configuration on both endpoints.

Feb 2 12:23:15: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 25877 on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:15: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: authentication failed on rcvd L1 LAN IIH
from 0030.8802.1f44 on interface 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:16: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:19: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L2 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:22: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L2 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 25879 on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:22: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: authentication failed on rcvd L2 LAN IIH
from 0030.8802.1f44 on interface 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:23: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: rcvd L1 LAN IIH from 0030.8802.1f44 seq 25878 on intf 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:23: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: authentication failed on rcvd -L1 LAN IIH
from 0030.8802.1f44 on interface 9/2
Feb 2 12:23:24: [0001]: %ISIS-7-ADJ: send L1 LAN IIH on intf 9/2
```



2.3 Check for Route Update Problems

Most IS-IS problems are caused by adjacency (reachability) problems . When no adjacency issues exist, check for route update problems. Route update problems are challenging to isolate because the routing table can be populated with routing information from multiple sources.

The following are the most common causes of routing update problems for IS-IS:

- IS-IS route advertisement
- IS-IS route updates
- Route flaps
- Discontinuous Level 2 subdomain

If a route is not being learned in the rest of the area or domain, verify that the route in the IS-IS process has been correctly configured.



2.3.1 Check Route Advertisements

Most route advertisement problems are configuration issues or LSP propagation issues. To enable IS-IS formation, use IP subnet information, and LSP flooding by applying the `ip router isis` configuration command on the appropriate interface. IS-IS does not use a network statement for advertising an IP route as is commonly done for other protocols. Enabling IS-IS on an interface triggers the formation of adjacencies on that interface and also advertises the attached IP subnet in an LSP to all neighbors.

If the interface is correctly configured, check the IP reachability information fields of the router's LSP by running the `show isis database level detail LSPID` command. The output of database detail information of any LSP could be useful for debugging. This command provides information about the LSP that is advertised to other neighbors. We assumed that there are no adjacency problems with any of the neighbors in the direction of the network where the route is missing. For more information about this command, see Section 1.15 on page 26.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis interfaces detail
IS-IS interface(s) for tag csc:
9/2
  Up, level: 3, Ckt Id: 1, lan, Ucast IP address: 200.1.1.1/24
  mtu: 9000, speed 1000000, Grid: 0x10000000, nh-id: 2, ckt 9/2
  metrics[L1/L2]: v4 ucast[10/10]
  Level  Adjs  Priority  Hello  Hold  Auth      Blocked  Metric
  1       1      64       0     30   Auth      Blocked  10
  2       1      64       5     30   Auth      Blocked  10
loBB
  Up, level: 3, Ckt Id: 2, p2p, Ucast IP address: 110.1.1.1/32
  mtu: 1500, speed 0, Grid: 0x10000001, nh-id: 3, ckt Loopback
  metrics[L1/L2]: v4 ucast[10/10]
  Level  Adjs  Priority  Hello  Hold  Auth      Blocked  Metric
  3       0      64       7     30   Auth      Blocked  10

Total IS-IS Interface(s):  2
[local]R2.17.145#
```

Use the `level-1` keyword when the route is missing in only the local area. Use the `level-2` keyword when the route is not present in other areas within the same domain.

If no adjacency problems exist, IS-IS routing is enabled correctly on the interface where the route should be taken from, and the prefix is seen in the LSP of the local router, run the `show isis database level detail LSPID` command on the remote routers to check the presence of the LSP that you are investigating. To obtain information about the topology of your network, run the `show isis topology` command. For information about this command, see Section 1.12 on page 20.



The following examples shows the results for level 1 and level 2 IS-IS database.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis database l1
```

```
IS-IS level 1 link-state database for tag csc:
LSPID      Sequence    Checksum    Holdtime    AT/OL    Len
R2.17.145.00-00*  0x3db    0x511a    521        0/0      97
R2.17.145.01-00*  0x6e     0x95b1    521        0/0      53
R3.16.121.00-00   0x1dc    0x7539    1126       0/0      124
ser-1.00-00       0xf      0xee4f    599        0/0      82
ser-1.01-00       0x4      0x6c41    599        0/0      53
e
Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag csc in Level-1: 5
```

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis database l2
```

```
IS-IS level 2 link-state database for tag csc:
LSPID      Sequence    Checksum    Holdtime    AT/OL    Len
R2.17.145.00-00*  0x3e4     0xfdf0    453        0/0     133
R2.17.145.01-00*  0x397     0x3ae0    377        0/0      53
R3.16.121.00-00   0x3df     0xd56a    1181       0/0     160
ser-1.00-00       0x10      0xf5bf    612        0/0     118
ser-1.01-00       0x4       0x6c41    612        0/0      53

Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag csc in Level-2: 5
[local]R2.17.145#
```

At this level, the most common problem is having the wrong version of an LSP, indicated by a lower sequence number than a neighboring router.

You can diagnose the problem by running the **show isis database** command with the **detail** and **extensive** keywords. To determine if you have the latest version of the LSPs, check the sequence number associated with the LSP in the **show isis database** output. On each node, verify that each node IS-IS database has synchronized this information to ensure that each router has the same view of your network.



The **passive-interface** command is typically used when the subnet on an interface must be advertised without forming adjacency or sending redundant hello messages over that interface. For example, a loopback interface is normally defined as a passive interface so that its address is advertised without wasting CPU cycles to generate unnecessary hellos to nonexistent neighbors. If a loopback address is not advertised, check the configuration to make sure it is specified as a passive interface.

The following **show configuration isis** example shows that a passive interface has been enabled on interface LoBB. The **show isis interface** command indicates that interface LoBB is *Up*.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show configuration isis
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
context local
!
router isis csc
  net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
  interface 9/2
    ! bind to ethernet 9/2
    hello padding never
    address-family ipv4 unicast
!
  interface loBB
    passive-interface          <!--Passive interface is enabled
    address-family ipv4 unicast
!
end
[local]R2.17.145#show isis interfaces
IS-IS interface(s) for tag csc:
Interface      L  MT  Stat Level-1-DR      Level-2-DR      Metric
9/2             3   U   Up   R2.17.145.01     R2.17.145.01     10
loBB            3   U   Up
Total IS-IS Interface(s):    2

[local]R2.17.145#show isis interfaces detail
IS-IS interface(s) for tag csc:
9/2
  Up, level: 3, Ckt Id: 1, lan, Ucast IP address: 200.1.1.1/24
  mtu: 9000, speed 1000000, Grid: 0x10000000, nh-id: 2, ckt 9/2
  metrics[L1/L2]: v4 ucast[10/10]
  Level  Adjs Priority Hello Hold Auth Blocked Metric
  1       1     64      4    30      30      10
  2       1     64      3    30      30      10
loBB
  Up, level: 3, Ckt Id: 2, p2p(Passive), Ucast IP address: 110.1.1.1/32
  mtu: 1500, speed 0, Grid: 0x10000001, nh-id: 3, ckt Loopback
  metrics[L1/L2]: v4 ucast[1/1]
  Level  Adjs Priority Hello Hold Auth Blocked Metric
  3       0     64      7    30      30      1

Total IS-IS Interface(s):    2
[local]R2.17.145#
```



2.3.2 Check for IS-IS Route Updates

Route update problems involve situations where an LSP from a remote router is correctly received, but a route in the LSP is not installed in the routing table as expected. The most likely reason for this is because there is a similar route from another routing source with a better administrative distance than IS-IS. Route update problems are rare in IS-IS, and when they do occur, the reason is likely a software failure or an interoperability issue.

Run the following commands to isolate route update problems:

- `show ip route isis`
- `show isis database level detail LSPID`

If a route is not in the routing table as expected, run the `show isis database` command specifying the routing level, the LSPID of the source LSP. Use the `detail` keyword to further investigate the LSP.



The following example shows the link-state database for level 2 only. Verify that all expected pseudonodes are present. On each node, verify that each node has synchronized this information to ensure that each router has the same view of your network. The **detail** keyword lists reachable addresses and their cost.

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis database level-2
```

```
IS-IS level 2 link-state database for tag csc:
LSPID      Sequence    Checksum    Holdtime    AT/OL    Len
R2.17.145.00-00*  0x4fd      0xb97f      953         0/0      116
R2.17.145.01-00*  0x4ab      0xff6       953         0/0      53
R3.16.121.00-00   0x4fb      0xf1fb      1119        0/0      197
ser-1.00-00       0x129      0x34c4      447         0/0      92
ser-1.01-00       0x118      0x4157      447         0/0      53
```

```
Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag csc in Level-2: 5
```

```
[local]R2.17.145#
```

```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis database level-2 detail
```

```
IS-IS level 2 link-state database for tag csc:
LSPID      Sequence    Checksum    Holdtime    AT/OL    Len
R2.17.145.00-00*  0x4fc      0xbb7e      421         0/0      116
Area Address: 49.0001
NLPID: IP
Hostname: R2.17.145
IP Address: 110.1.1.1
M-Topology:
Metric: 10      IS-Extended R2.17.145.01
Metric: 10      IP 200.1.1.0/24
Metric: 1       IP 110.1.1.1/32
Metric: 10      IP 200.1.1.0/24
Metric: 1       IP 110.1.1.1/32
R2.17.145.01-00*  0x4aa      0x11f5      421         0/0      53
Metric: 0       IS-Extended R2.17.145.00
Metric: 0       IS-Extended R3.16.121.00
R3.16.121.00-00  0x4fa      0xf3fa      566         0/0      197
Area Address: 49.0002
NLPID: IP
Hostname: R3.16.121
IP Address: 100.1.1.2
M-Topology:
Metric: 10      IS-Extended R2.17.145.01
Metric: 10      IS-Extended ser-1.01 <--Lists reachable addresses and their cost
Metric: 10      IP 200.1.1.0/24 <--Make sure expected addresses are reachable
Metric: 10      IP 100.1.1.2/32 <--in your network.
Metric: 10      IP 118.1.1.0/24
Metric: 0       IP 10.16.50.4/32
Metric: 0       IP 10.16.50.20/30
Metric: 0       IP 10.16.50.52/30
Metric: 0       IP 10.16.83.34/32
Metric: 0       IP 10.192.16.0/23
Metric: 10      IP 100.1.1.2/32
Metric: 10      IP 200.1.1.0/24
Metric: 10      IP 118.1.1.0/24
ser-1.00-00      0x129      0x34c4      788         0/0      92
Area Address: 49.0001
NLPID: IP
Hostname: ser-1
IP Address: 118.1.1.1
M-Topology:
Metric: 10      IS-Extended ser-1.01
Metric: 10      IP 118.1.1.0/24
Metric: 10      IP 118.1.1.0/24
ser-1.01-00      0x118      0x4157      788         0/0      53
Metric: 0       IS-Extended ser-1.00
Metric: 0       IS-Extended R3.16.121.00

Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag csc in Level-2: 5
[local]R2.17.145#
```



2.3.3 Check for Route Flaps or Unstable IS-IS Routes

Route flaps are caused by

- An unstable link
- A complex condition, such as an intermittent routing loop

Typically, at the point where the flap is seen, the LSP that contains the route is periodically advertised and withdrawn, or newer versions are continuously being received. Route flaps can also have a negative impact on the routing environment when a large number of LSPs and routers are affected. This might cause the SPF process to run for long periods, resulting in potentially high levels of CPU utilization on the affected routers.

The most common causes of route flaps are unstable links. Run the **show ip route isis detail** command to determine the LSP associated with the unstable route. You can then focus on isolating the problem on a specific LSP.

Table 14 Route Flap Checklist

Issue	Checked
1.Are there any links in the path flapping? Recommended action: Check your IS-IS adjacency logs and check for a physical layer issue. Check for LSP corruption.	
2. Is the CPU high? Route flaps could cause high CPU utilization? Recommended action: A. Check CPU utilization by running the show process command. B. Verify that the SPF ran and investigate network instabilities by running the show isis spf-log command. For information about this command, see Section 1.17 on page 31.	
3. Is the LSP being continuously updated? Recommended Action: Inspect SPF logs by using the show isis spf-log command.	
4. Fix physical layer issues.	

The **show interface** or **show isis interface** command can provide link status information, and some information about the issue might be available in the logs. At the source of the LSP, the **debug isis spf-events** command provides information regarding events affecting the locally sourced LSP and, therefore, some clues to the problem.

In most cases, you can check for route flaps by looking at the sequence numbers of LSPs in the link state database. The **show isis database** output displays a far higher sequence number for the LSP with ID R2 than for the other known LSPs, indicates a route flap. A large discrepancy indicates either problems at the source or somewhere in between the source and the point of observation. If the source and the router at which the problem is being observed are directly connected, you can use standard procedures to troubleshoot the physical and data link layers. For information about how to check these layers, see the *General Troubleshooting Guide*.



```
[local]R2.17.145#show isis database level-2
```

```
IS-IS level 2 link-state database for tag csc:
```

LSPID	Sequence	Checksum	Holdtime	AT/OL	Len
R2.17.145.00-00*	0x4fd	0xb97f	953	0/0	116
R2.17.145.01-00*	0x4ab	0xff6	953	0/0	53
R3.16.121.00-00	0x4fb	0xf1fb	1119	0/0	197
R4.00-00	0x129	0x34c4	447	0/0	92
R4.01-00	0x118	0x4157	447	0/0	53

```
Total IS-IS LSP(s) for tag csc in Level-2: 5
```

```
[local]R2.17.145#
```



2.3.4 Check for Discontinuous Level 2 Subdomains

Routers in different areas exchange routing information through Level 2 routing and are referred as Level 2 or back bone routers. Level 2 allows routers to exchange information to different areas. IS-IS requires the Level 2 backbone that interconnects the various areas to be contiguous. This condition can easily be violated by bad network design or router misconfiguration, as shown in below.

SmartEdge routers function as Level 1-2 by default and you exercise caution when turning off Level 2 routing until the impact is well understood.

In the following example, Level 1-only router in area 49.0002 disrupts the continuity of the Level 2 path, preventing areas 49.0001 and 49.0003 from reaching each other.

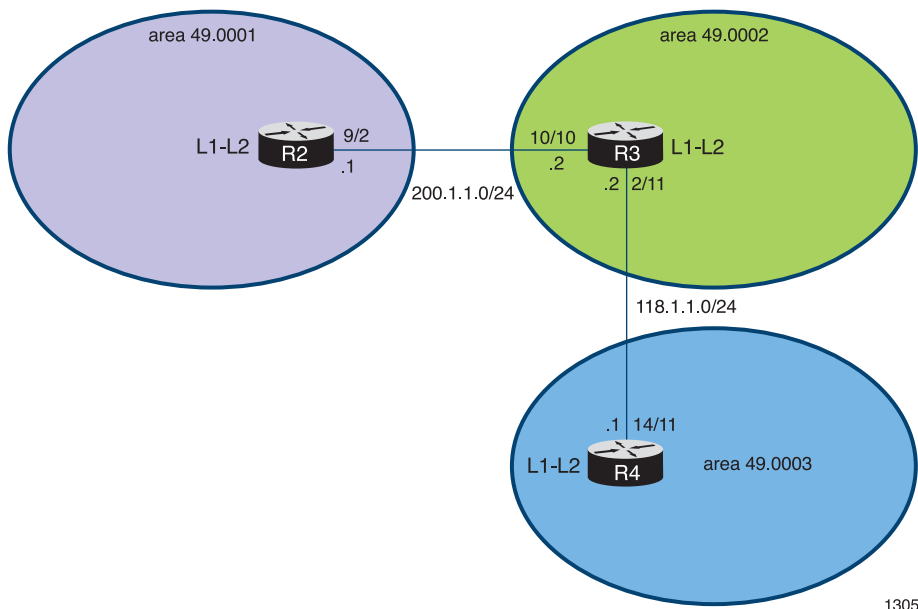


Figure 10 Discontinuous Level 2 Subdomains

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Reference List

- [1] *Configuring IS-IS*
- [2] *General Troubleshooting Guide*
- [3] *Data Collection Guideline for the SmartEdge Router*