LAB GUIDE

# **OSPF Troubleshooting**



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IMPORTANT! THIS GUIDE ASSUMES THAT THE AOS-CX OVA HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND WORKS IN GNS3 OR EVE-NG. PLEASE REFER TO GNS3/EVE-NG INITIAL SETUP LABS IF REQUIRED. https://www.eve-ng.net/index.php/documentation/howtos/howto-add-aruba-cx-switch/

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## Lab Objective

This lab will enable the reader to gain hands on experience with OSPF troubleshooting. This lab as shown in Figure 1 is preconfigured with 2 problems, you will use the troubleshooting flowchart to perform verification steps to identify and fix the problems.

## Lab Overview

This lab as shown in Figure 1 will allow you to route between Loopbacks on each switch via OSPF after the 2 problems are identified and fixed.

/31 subnets are used between the switches.

Note: Importing EVE-NG lab will not import the configs, you will need to copy and paste the configs from the appendix into your switches before attempting this lab.



Figure 1. Lab topology and addresses

## Lab Tasks

Task 1 – Lab setup

For this lab refer to Figure 1 for topology and IP address details.

- Start all the devices, including VPCS hosts
- Open each switch console and log in with user "admin" and hit enter, so that no password is applied
- Configs are not transferred in the .unl/.zip files, copy and paste in configs for all devices from the appendix section



Task 2 – Check routing table if expected OSPF routes exist

• Start with Switch1 (in the middle), this way, you can check if routes exist from both neighbors at the same time.

```
Switch1# sh ip ro
Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding
Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local
            R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF
            E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN
Type Codes:
            IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1 ....
            E2 - OSPF external type 2
VRF: default
Prefix
                 Nexthop
                                 Interface
                                             VRF(egress)
                                                             Origin/ Distance/
                                                                                  Age
                                                     . . . . . Type . . . Metric . . .
_____
                                                     _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
                                                          •••c•••••
192.168.1.0/31
                                 1/1/2
                                                                      [0/0]
                                             _
192.168.1.1/32
                                                                      [0/0]
                                1/1/2
                                                           L
                 _
                                             _
192.168.1.2/31
                 _
                                1/1/3
                                             _
                                                             • C • • • • •
                                                                      [0/0]
192.168.1.2/32
                 _
                                 1/1/3
                                                             L
                                                                       [0/0]
192.168.100.1/32
                 _
                                 loopback0
                                                             L
                                                                       [0/0]
```

Total Route Count : 5

• Since only connected (C) and local (L) routes are seen, this means none of the expected OSPF routes exist

Task 3 – Check OSPF neighbors

Check if OSPF neighbors are up

Switch1# sh ip os nei

No OSPF neighbor found on VRF default.

Since both neighbors are down, move onto next step

Task 4 – Check IP connectivity

```
• Check that IP connectivity to both neighbors work as expected
Switchl# ping 192.168.1.0
PING 192.168.1.0 (192.168.1.0) 100(128) bytes of data.
From 192.168.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.1.1 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.1.1 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
^c
--- 192.168.1.0 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 0 received, +3 errors, 100% packet loss, time 3073ms
Switchl# ping 192.168.1.3
PING 192.168.1.3 (192.168.1.3) 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 192.168.1.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64
time=21.0 ms
108 bytes from 192.168.1.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64
time=1.78 ms
```

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		g
108 bytes from 192.168.1.3: icmp_seq=4	ttl=64 time=2.10 ms	
108 bytes from 192.168.1.3: icmp seg=5	ttl=64 time=1.76 ms	
100 %/000 110m 19111001110 10mF_004 0		
192.168.1.3 ping statistics	<b>7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</b>	
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% p	packet loss, time 4004ms	
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = $1.764/5.699/20.9$	951/7.626 ms	
200 mill, avg, mail, maor 20, 01, 01000, 200		b
<ul> <li>Since only 1 neighbor responded, next step work</li> </ul>	Id be to check debugs and fix issues on neighbors	
······································	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
		3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Task 4 – Check OSPE debugs		
radia i chical con i accago	\ 0	
<b>.</b>		
<ul> <li>Check that no debugs are currently enabled</li> </ul>		
Switchiff sh debug		
Not configured		
<ul> <li>Enable desired OSPE debugs</li> </ul>		)
Switch1# debug ospfv2 all		
		,
<b>—</b> 1		* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
<ul> <li>Take note that debug destination uses buffer by</li> </ul>	default, check debug buffer	
Switch1# chow debug buffer		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
SWICCHIH SHOW GEDUG DUILEI		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
!snip		

The 1<sup>st</sup> error you should see is regarding received source IP – the 192.168.10.0 IP configured on the neighbor is wrong

2021-07-20:21:00:56.322288|hpe-routing|LOG\_ERR|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET|OSPF 268698624 Received packet's source IP address was incorrect. 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322307 | hpe-routing | LOG\_ERR | AMM | - | OSPFV2 | OSPFv2\_PACKET | Source IP address = 192.168.10.0 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322317 hpe-routing LOG\_ERR AMM - OSPFV2 OSPFV2\_PACKET Receiving interface's address = 192.168.1.1 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322326|hpe-routing|LOG\_ERR|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET|Diagnostic information for support: 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322336|hpe-routing|LOG\_ERR|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET|Packet data = 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322346 hpe-routing LOG\_ERR AMM - OSPFV2 OSPFV2\_PACKET 45C00040 C7D60000 01594621 COA80A00 E0000005 0201002C COA86402 00000000 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322356 hpe-routing LOG\_ERR AMM - OSPFV2 OSPFV2\_PACKET D6F50000 0000000 0000000 FFFFFFE 000A0201 00000028 0000000 00000000 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322366|hpe-routing|LOG\_ERR|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET| 2021-07-20:21:00:56.322379 hpe-routing LOG\_ERR AMM - OSPFV2 OSPFV2\_PACKET (End of Packet, OSPFV2 process Id = 1, VRF Name = default)

#### The 2<sup>nd</sup> error you should see is regarding authentication type, this means both sides don't have a matching authentication type set

2021-07-20:21:35:13.756479|hpe-routing|LOG\_WARN|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET|OSPF 268698624 Packet received with unexpected authentication type 2. 2021-07-20:21:35:13.756499|hpe-routing|LOG\_WARN|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET|Expected authentication type = 0. 2021-07-20:21:35:13.756517 | hpe-routing | LOG\_WARN | AMM | - | OSPFV2 | OSPFV2\_PACKET | Packet data = 2021-07-20:21:35:13.756529 | hpe-routing | LOG\_WARN | AMM | - | OSPFV2 | OSPFV2\_PACKET | 45C00050 38BF0000 0159DE25 COA80103 E0000005 0201002C COA86403 00000000 2021-07-20:21:35:13.756539 | hpe-routing | LOG\_WARN | AMM | - | OSPFV2 | OSPFV2\_PACKET | 00000002 00000110 0000080E FFFFFFE 000A0201 00000028 C0A80103 0000000 2021-07-20:21:35:13.756548 | hpe-routing | LOG\_WARN | AMM | - | OSPFV2 | OSPFV2\_PACKET | 5A2A5208 EB0265FD 467C98AE 911E3A1F 2021-07-20:21:35:13.756557|hpe-routing|LOG\_WARN|AMM|-|OSPFV2|OSPFv2\_PACKET|(End of Packet, OSPFv2 process Id = 1, VRF Name = default)

#### After getting the required info, disable all debugs

Switch1# no debug all

Lab Guide **OSPF** Troubleshooting Task 5 – Fix issues With the debug info found, you should be able to modify Switch2 (change 1/1/2 IP) and Switch3 (disable OSPF authentication) configs so that Switch1 neighbors come up as expected Switch1# sh ip os nei VRF : default Process : 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Total Number of Neighbors : 2 Priority State Nbr Address Neighbor ID Interface \_\_\_\_\_ 1/1/2 192.168.100.2 1 FULL/BDR 192.168.1.0 192.168.100.3 1 FULL/DR 192.168.1.3 1/1/3 Routes to remote loopbacks should now appear in Switch1 Switch1# sh ip ro Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding Origin Codes: C - connected, S - static, L - local R - RIP, B - BGP, O - OSPF E - External BGP, I - Internal BGP, V - VPN, EV - EVPN Type Codes: IA - OSPF internal area, E1 - OSPF external type 1

```
E2 - OSPF external type 2
```

#### VRF: default

Prefix	Nexthop	Interface	VRF(egress)	Origin/ Type	Distance/ Metric	Age
192.168.1.0/31	-	1/1/2	-	С	[0/0]	-
192.168.1.1/32	_	1/1/2	-	L	[0/0]	-
192.168.1.2/31	_	1/1/3	-	С	[0/0]	-
192.168.1.2/32	_	1/1/3	-	L	[0/0]	-
192.168.100.1/32	_	loopback0	-	L	[0/0]	-
192.168.100.2/32	192.168.1.0	1/1/2	-	O/E2	[110/25]	00h:00m:12s
192.168.100.3/32	192.168.1.3	1/1/3	-	O/E2	[110/25]	00h:00m:02s

Total Route Count : 7

## Appendix – Complete Configurations

#### Configs with problems are provided below

#### Switch1

```
!Version ArubaOS-CX Virtual.10.07.0010
!export-password: default
hostname Switch1
led locator on
ntp server pool.ntp.org minpoll 4 maxpoll 4 iburst
ntp enable
!
!
!
```

	$b \circ a \circ $
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	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	
:	
ssh server vri mgmt	
vlan 1	
interface mgmt	
no shutdown	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ip dhcp	
$\frac{1}{1}$	
no chutdown	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
interface 1/1/2	
no shutdown	, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ip address 192.168.1.1/31	
ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0	
interface 1/1/3	
no shutdown	
in address 192 168 1 2/31	
ip address $152.100.1.2751$	
ip ospi i area 0.0.0.0	
interface 1/1/4	
no shutdown	
interface 1/1/5	
no shutdown	
interface 1/1/6	
no shutdown	
interface leephack 0	
incertace toopback 0	
1p address 192.168.100.1/32	
!	
!	
!	~ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
!	

. ! router ospf 1 router-id 192.168.100.1 redistribute local loopback area 0.0.0.0 https-server vrf mgmt

#### Switch2

```
!Version ArubaOS-CX Virtual.10.07.0010
!export-password: default
hostname Switch2
led locator on
ntp server pool.ntp.org minpoll 4 maxpoll 4 iburst
ntp enable
!
```

```
1
!
!
1
!
ssh server vrf mgmt
vlan 1
interface mgmt
    no shutdown
    ip dhcp
interface 1/1/1
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/2
    no shutdown
    ip address 192.168.10.0/31
    ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
interface 1/1/3
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/4
```

```
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    no shutdown
interface 1/1/5
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/6
    no shutdown
interface loopback 0
    ip address 192.168.100.2/32
!
!
!
!
1
router ospf 1
    router-id 192.168.100.2
    redistribute local loopback
    area 0.0.0.0
https-server vrf mgmt
Switch3
!Version ArubaOS-CX Virtual.10.07.0010
!export-password: default
hostname Switch3
user admin group administrators password ciphertext
AQBapaVRhtk+fqsxLQg0k8z8ZE5BdgQpSK8t/DfQNVwm0EyRYgAAANWyltl1PdvkBHhg/PwmtTE0P9yKPU/f0xk7Z3KXaB2
Lf0c5l70PRxHJR0zAHXCZTHVGTNZ0lCT/kFme1A0Dv2X
dqBvXMr7bSesFxHYJklZTSCa/hEzmuF7fHqgewdIdE4Ht
led locator on
ntp server pool.ntp.org minpoll 4 maxpoll 4 iburst
ntp enable
!
I.
I.
1
L
!
ssh server vrf mgmt
vlan 1
interface mgmt
    no shutdown
    ip dhcp
interface 1/1/1
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/2
    no shutdown
    ip address 192.168.1.3/31
    ip ospf 1 area 0.0.0.0
    ip ospf authentication message-digest
    ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 ciphertext
AQBapVuqYeTJuT8/BoIlC2z4MxuT3VVmiduKtDwIP1jbCCxZCAAAAEe+Xod/lZX8
interface 1/1/3
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/4
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/5
    no shutdown
interface 1/1/6
    no shutdown
interface loopback 0
    ip address 192.168.100.3/32
I.
!
1
1
```

!
router ospf 1
router-id 192.168.100.3
redistribute local loopback
area 0.0.0.0
https-server vrf mgmt





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