Determining How Information Is Exchanged with EIGRP



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EIGRP Route States, Split Horizon, and Poison Reverse





EIGRP Route States, Split Horizon, and Poison Reverse

EIGRP Message/Packet Types





EIGRP Route States, Split Horizon, and Poison Reverse

EIGRP Message/Packet Types

Common EIGRP TLVs



Let's move deeper into EIGRP communications



EIGRP Route States





Passive Active



Passive State

Successor exists



Passive State

Loop free path is available



Passive State

Indication of a stable network





Active State





Active State

Previous successor path lost without feasible successor





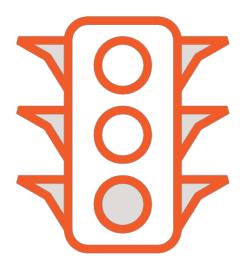
Active State

Previous successor path lost without feasible successor

Indicates active search for replacement



Split Horizon & Poison Reverse





Split Horizon & Poison Reverse

Rules used for all situation types





Split Horizon & Poison Reverse

Rules used for all situation types Let's go into more detail





Split Horizon

Implemented in DV protocols



Split Horizon

"Never advertise a route out of the interface through which it was learned"



Split Horizon

"If you have a successor route to a destination, never advertise the route out the interface on which it was learned"



Poison Reverse

Often implemented with split horizon



Poison Reverse

"Poisons" routes
out learned
interface



Poison Reverse

EIGRP uses infinite delay metric



Also used when device wants to advertise route unreachability







Let's tie back to the previous EIGRP packet section





Let's tie back to the previous EIGRP packet section

Opcode used to indicate message type inside packet





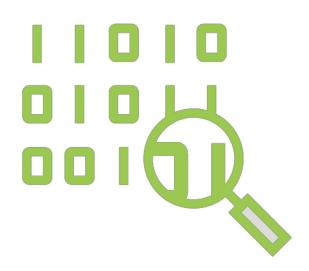
Let's tie back to the previous EIGRP packet section

Opcode used to indicate message type inside packet

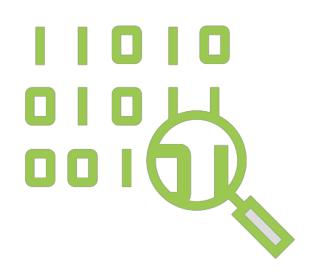
Message type usually used for packet type





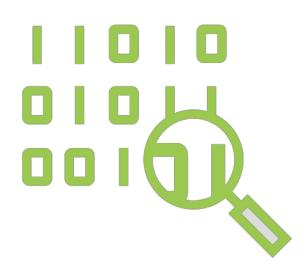






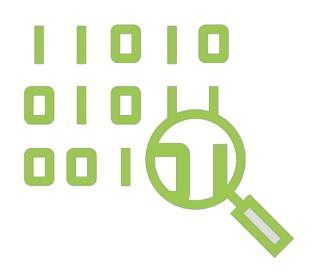
- Update (1)





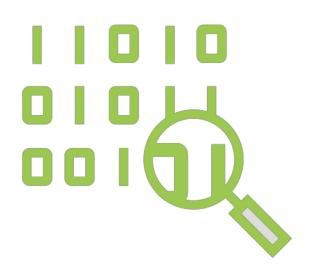
- Update (1)
- Request (2)





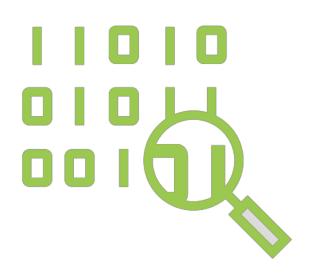
- Update (1)
- Request (2)
- Query (3)





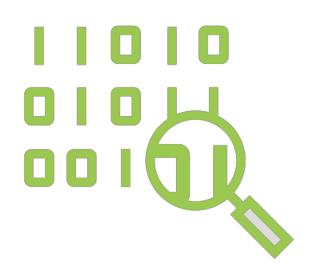
- Update (1)
- Request (2)
- Query (3)
- Reply (4)





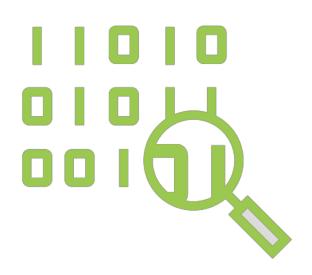
- Update (1)
- Request (2)
- Query (3)
- Reply (4)
- Hello (5)





- Update (1)
- Request (2)
- Query (3)
- Reply (4)
- Hello (5)
- SIA-query (10)





- Update (1)
- Request (2)
- Query (3)
- Reply (4)
- Hello (5)
- SIA-query (10)
- SIA-reply (11)



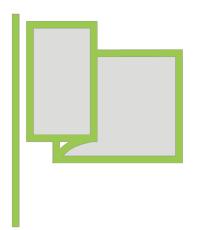
Hello Packet



Opcodes will be covered in common order





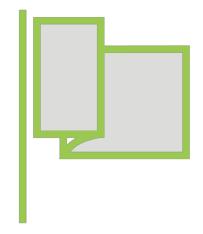


Opcodes will be covered in common order

Used primarily for neighbor discovery and keepalive









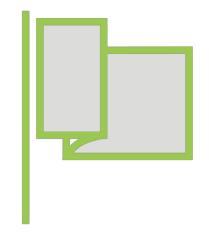
Opcodes will be covered in common order

Used primarily for neighbor discovery and keepalive

Usually sent out every 5 seconds











Opcodes will be covered in common order

Used primarily for neighbor discovery and keepalive

Usually sent out every 5 seconds

Includes k-values and hold timer



Often sent using multicast

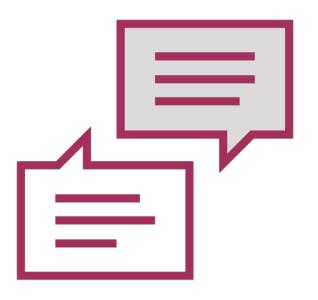


Unicast also supported



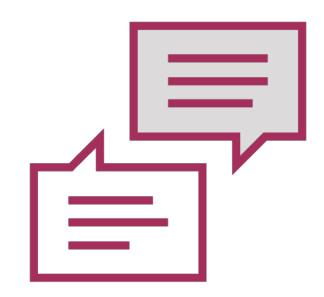
Don't require acknowledgment







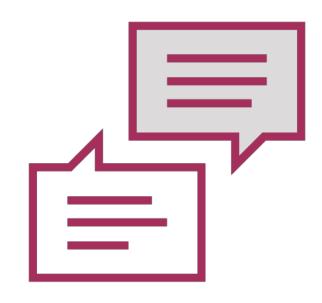
Also used for acknowledgment





Also used for acknowledgment

Acknowledgment packet is empty with matching acknowledgment number











Relays new or updated information





Relays new or updated information

Use unicast and multicast





Relays new or updated information

Use unicast and multicast

Require acknowledgment



Update Packet - Flag Use

Conditionally received (CR) INIT Restart (RS) End of table (EOT)



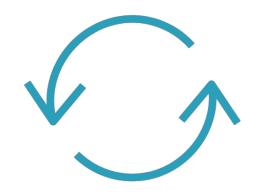
INIT Flag

Used in initial neighbor communications



INIT Flag

Used in initial neighbor communications



Ensure bidirectional communication



INIT Flag

Used in initial neighbor communications

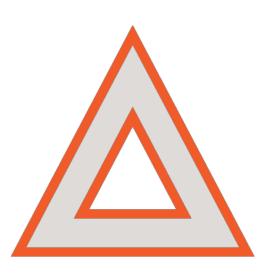


Ensure bidirectional communication



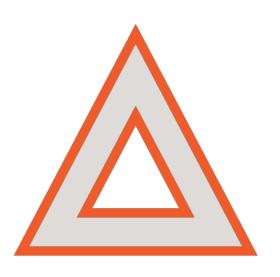
Instruct neighbor to advertise known routes







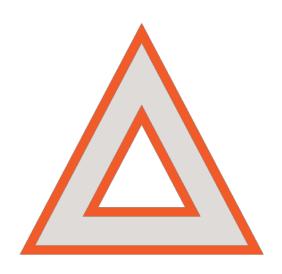
Used when packet acknowledgment problems exist





Used when packet acknowledgment problems exist

Commonly used when slow or congested links exist

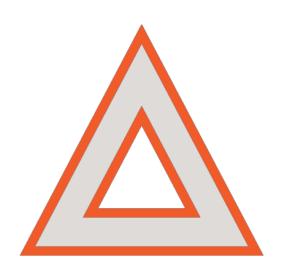




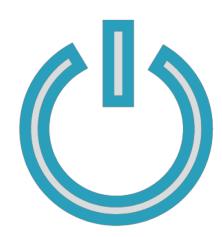
Used when packet acknowledgment problems exist

Commonly used when slow or congested links exist

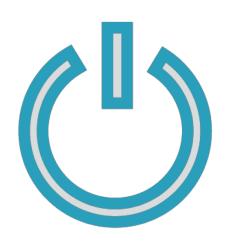
Often results in EIGRP recovery using unicast







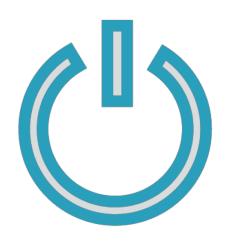




Often used in two scenarios:

- Soft resets





Often used in two scenarios:

- Soft resets
- Graceful restarts



Adjacency remains in both scenarios



Typically sent along with INIT flag



Reduces packet exchange



End of Table (EOT) Flag

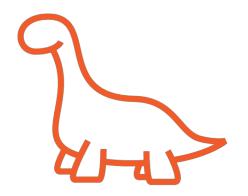


Indicates all routes have been sent



End of Table (EOT) Flag





Indicates all routes have been sent

If used with RS flag, old entries are removed









Used when a route goes active





Used when a route goes active

Sent to all available other neighbors





Used when a route goes active

Sent to all available other neighbors

Two functions:

- Requests alternate path





Used when a route goes active

Sent to all available other neighbors

Two functions:

- Requests alternate path
- Poisons former path



The use of multiple query packets is possible for a single event







Query Packets

Require acknowledgment





Query Packets

Require acknowledgment

Common acknowledgment using empty hello





Query packets can use unicast or multicast



Reply Packet

Used with query packet



Reply Packet

Always sent as response to query



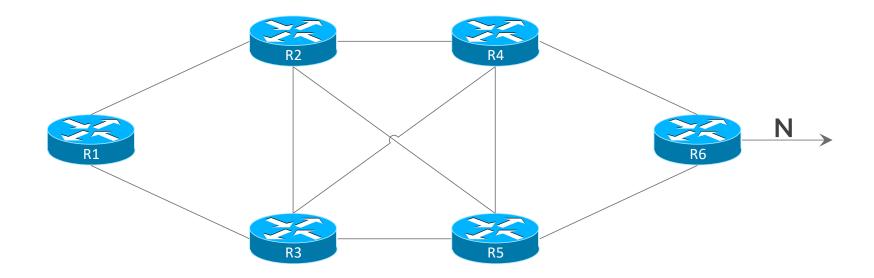
Reply Packet

Unknown routes are returned with infinite delay metric

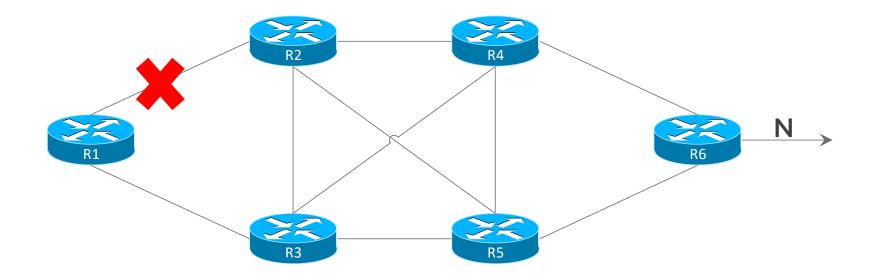


TLVs are common to update, query and reply packets

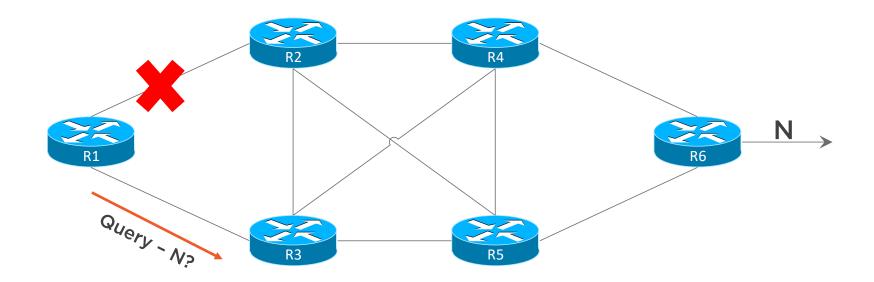




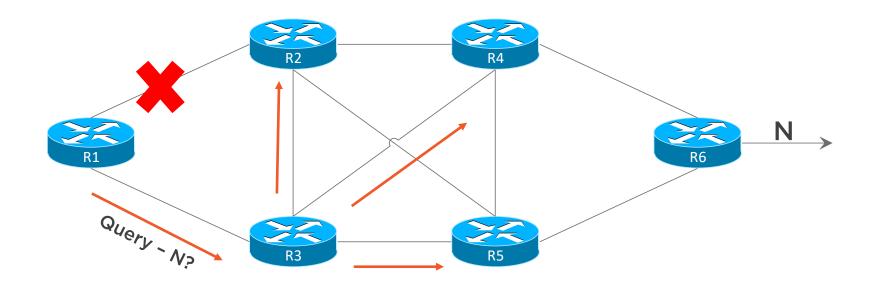




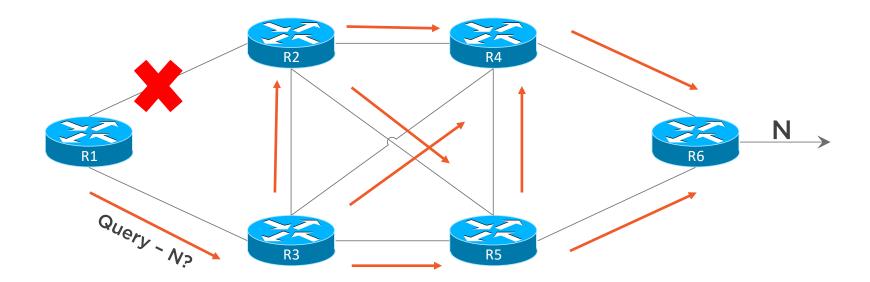














Problematic on large networks



Multiple options exist to limit scope

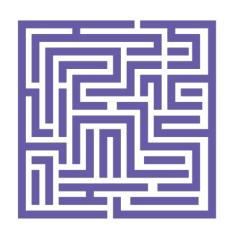


Route summarization

Stub routing

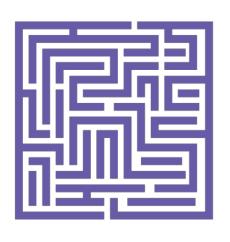
Route filtering





Sometimes replies are delayed or lost



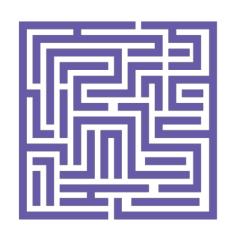


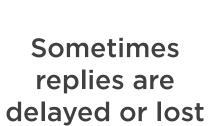


Sometimes replies are delayed or lost

Can cause stuck in active condition







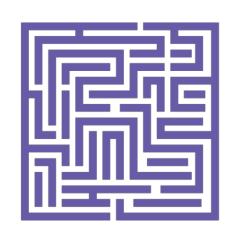


Can cause stuck in active condition



Caused by lack of reply packet











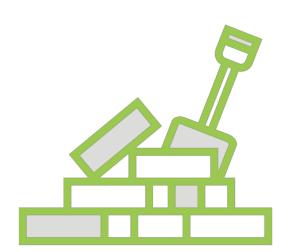
Sometimes replies are delayed or lost

Can cause stuck in active condition

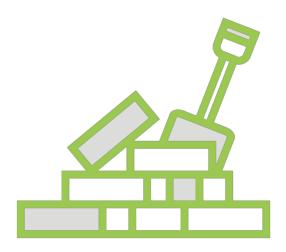
Caused by lack of reply packet

Can result in neighborship reset



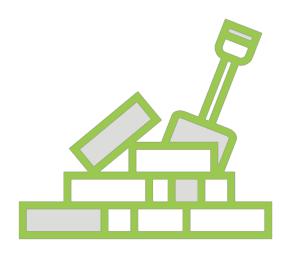






Latest Cisco versions implement modified behavior





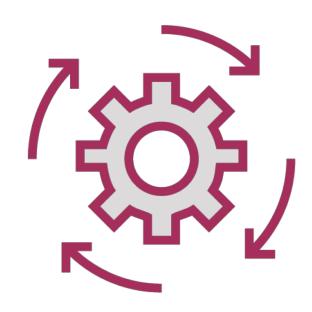
Latest Cisco versions implement modified behavior

Two additional messages added:

- SIA-query
- SIA-reply

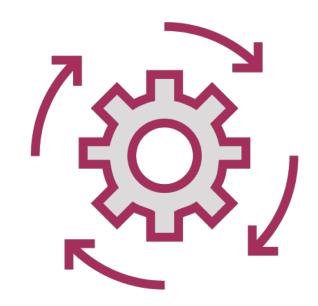


SIA-query sent at $\frac{1}{2}$ query timer



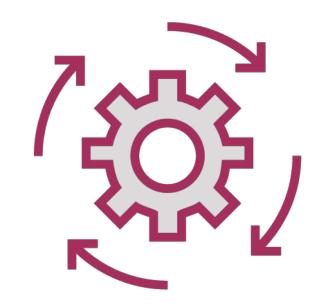


SIA-query sent at $\frac{1}{2}$ query timer SIA-reply sent if neighbor still waiting





SIA-query sent at $\frac{1}{2}$ query timer SIA-reply sent if neighbor still waiting Neighbor will send SIA-reply or reply when complete











Three SIA-queries can be sent





Three SIA-queries can be sent

Route considered stuck afterwards





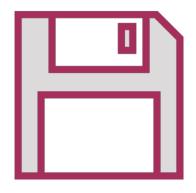
Three SIA-queries can be sent

Route considered stuck afterwards

Will typically result in adjacency reset



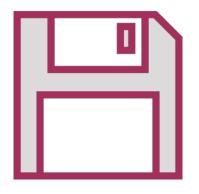
Request Packet



Rarely used



Request Packet





Rarely used

Used to obtain addition information



Finishing Touches

Process is completed per route



Finishing Touches

Single packet can relay multiple route entries



Finishing Touches

Update, query, reply, SIA-query, SIA-reply are reliable



Now let's cover common TLVs





Hello Packet





Hello Packet

Two TLVs used typically





Hello Packet

Two TLVs used typically

Including:

- Parameter (0x0001)





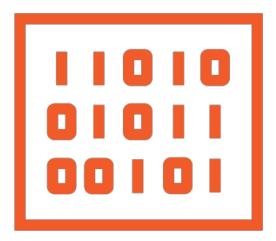
Hello Packet

Two TLVs used typically

Including:

- Parameter (0x0001)
- Software version (0x0004)

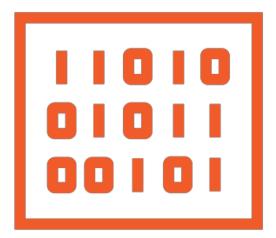






Includes:

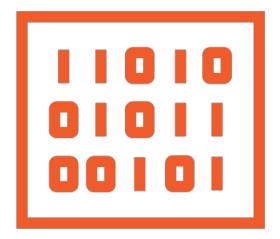
Local K-values





Includes: Local K-values

Hold timer value

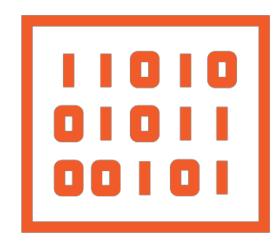




Includes:

Local K-values Hold timer value

Used to determine compatibility





Software Version TLV

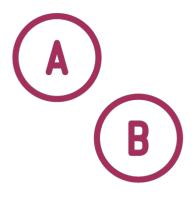


Used to ensure supportable EIGRP version



Software Version TLV





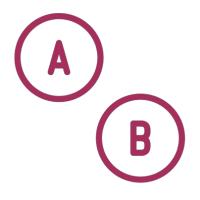
Used to ensure supportable EIGRP version

TLV formats are different between versions



Software Version TLV







Used to ensure supportable EIGRP version

TLV formats are different between versions

Version 2.0 devices are backwards compatible



EIGRP supports:

MD5

SHA-256







Type 0x0002





Type 0x0002

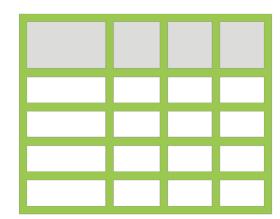
Used to relay authentication information





When configured, used in all packet types except acknowledgment

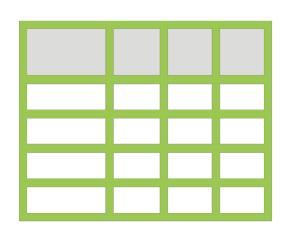






IPv4 & IPv6 TLVs





IPv4 & IPv6 TLVs

Included in:

- Update
- Query
- Reply
- SIA-query
- SIA-reply



IPv4 TLVs

Multiple TLVs can be used



IPv4 TLVs

Originally IPv4 advertised in two types



IPv4 TLVs

Ox0102 (Internal)

Ox0103 (External)



IPv6 TLVs



Same is true with IPv6



IPv6 TLVs

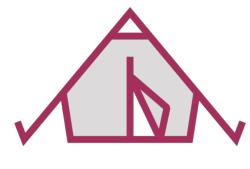


Same is true with IPv6



0x0402

(Internal)



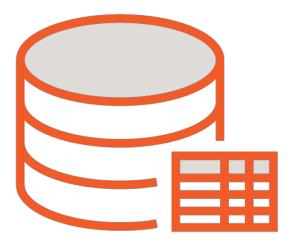
0x0403

External



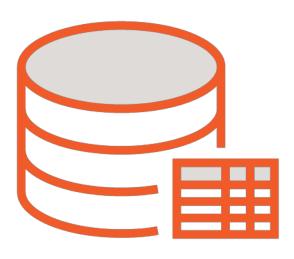
Cisco used these TLVs in older software versions







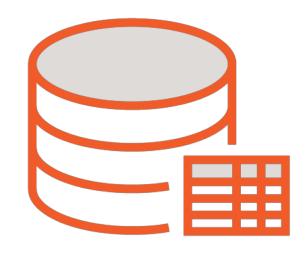
Older TLVs deprecated in favor of multi-protocol TLVs





Older TLVs deprecated in favor of multi-protocol TLVs

Ox0602 - Used for IPv4 & IPv6 internal routes

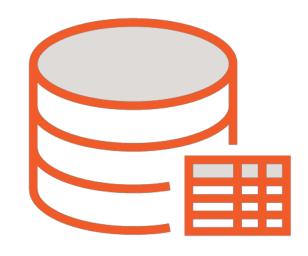




Older TLVs deprecated in favor of multi-protocol TLVs

Ox0602 - Used for IPv4 & IPv6 internal routes

Ox0603 - Used for IPv4 & IPv6 external routes





Let's now move into the lab









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EIGRP Message/Packet Types





EIGRP Route States, Split Horizon and Poison Reverse

EIGRP Message/Packet Types

Common EIGRP TLVs

