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CCNA: EIGRP CHEAT SHEET

Key Characteristics

Type: Advance Distance Vector or Hybrid
Algorithm: Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL)
Standard: Cisco Propriety
Administrative Distance:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal Routes = 90 2. External Routes = 170 3. Summary Routes = 5
Metric: Composite
Transport Protocol/Protocol Number: IP/88
Routed Protocol Support: IP, IPX and AppleTalk
Authentication: Yes (MD5 only)
Supports VLSM and Route Summarization: Yes
Fastest Convergence

Metric Calculation

EIGRP uses a composite metric. Composite metric consists of bandwidth, load, delay, reliability and MTU

By default, only bandwidth and delay are considered

Metric = $256 \times [(10^7 / \text{minimum-bandwidth}) + \text{cumulative delay}]$

Bandwidth is in kbps and delay is in micro-seconds

Minimum bandwidth represents least bandwidth along the entire route

Cumulative Delay represents the sum of all delay values for all links in the route

Neighbor Discovery

EIGRP sends hellos on multicast address 224.0.0.10 to discover potential neighbors. Hellos are always use un-reliable delivery

To become neighbors EIGRP routers must be agree on the following parameters:

1. Autonomous System (AS) number
2. Same primary subnet
3. Authentication (if used)
4. K-values must match

Packet Types

Hello: used in neighbor discovery/recovery process and are always multicast and use unreliable delivery

Acknowledgment: are hello packets without any data and are always unicast & use unreliable delivery

Update: Convey route information. Updates are non-periodic, partial, bounded, can be unicast or multicast and use reliable delivery

Query and Reply: used by DUAL finite state machine. Queries can be unicast or multicast and replies are always unicast. Both queries & replies use reliable delivery

Topology Exchange

EIGRP also exchanges topology updates on multicast address 224.0.0.10. Updates always use reliable delivery.

The reliable delivery is ensured using Reliable Transport Protocol (RTP)

If an acknowledgment is not received for the multicast update, the update is then re-transmitted as unicast to the un-responsive neighbor.

After 16 unicast re-transmission, the neighbor is declared dead

EIGRP updates are:

1. Non-Periodic: updates are sent only when some topological or metric change has occurred
2. Partial: only relevant changes are advertised
3. Bounded: updates are sent to affecting neighbors

Router ID (RID)

RID should be a valid IP address, not a 32-bit dotted decimal number

Cisco Routers uses the following criteria to select a router ID:

1. RID configured with "router-id" command
2. If manual RID not configured, select the highest number IP address on any loopback interface in "up/up" state
3. If loopback interfaces not configured, select the highest number IP address on any non-loopback interface in "up/up" state

Route Types and Preference

Internal Routes: routes advertised within the same AS

External Routes: routes imported from another routing domain or AS

Internal Routes are denoted with "D"

External Routes are denoted with "EX"

Routes Preference:

1. Internal Routes (90) > External Routes (170)

EIGRP Table Types

EIGRP maintain three types of tables:

1. Neighbor Table: keeps state information regarding neighbors, and is displayed using the "show ip eigrp neighbors" command
2. Topology Table: EIGRP Update messages fill the routers' EIGRP topology tables. Topology table can be displayed with "show ip eigrp topology" command
3. (IP) Routing Table: Based on the contents of the topology table, each router chooses its best routes and installs these routes in its respective IP routing table. The IP routing table is displayed with "show ip route" command

Timers

Hello Time: 5 seconds for link faster than T1 and 60 seconds for T1 and slower links

Hold Time: 3 times the hello. 15 seconds for links faster than T1 and 180 seconds for T1 and slower links

Smooth Round Trip Time (SRTT): the average time elapsed (in milliseconds) between the transmission of packet to neighbor and the receipt of acknowledge

Retransmission Timeout (RTO): time between subsequent unicast messages. It is the time that router will wait for an acknowledgement after sending unicast packet sent after a multicast has failed

DUAL Terms and Route Selection

Adjacency: logical session between two neighbors over which route information is exchanged

Reported Distance (RD): is the distance (metric) towards a destination as advertised by an upstream neighbor.

Feasible Distance (FD): Lowest calculated distance (metric) to the destination from local router's perspective.

Some books/texts use Advertised Distance instead of Reported Distance.

Successor: A particular route with the best metric is a successor. It may also refer to a router that is being used as the next-hop for that particular route. With two or more successors (routes) if FDs are the same, load balancing happens automatically

Feasible Successor (FS): Backup router with loop-free path for a particular route. FS is a neighbor who's Reported or Advertised Distance (AD/RD) is less than the current Feasible Distance (FD) for that particular route. Feasible Successor is one who meets the feasible condition

Feasible Condition (FC): RD of a particular route from a neighbor which is not the current successor for that route must be less than the FD for that particular route. The logic is simple: if a neighbors metric for a route is less than mine, then I know the neighbor doesn't have a loop going through me

Equal and Unequal Cost Load Balancing

EIGRP support equal and unequal cost load balancing

Equal cost load balancing is enabled by default. Routes with equal feasible distance are installed by default in the routing table

Variance is used to achieve unequal cost load balancing. Default value for variance is: 1, which will cause the EIGRP to select the best/lowest cost path only

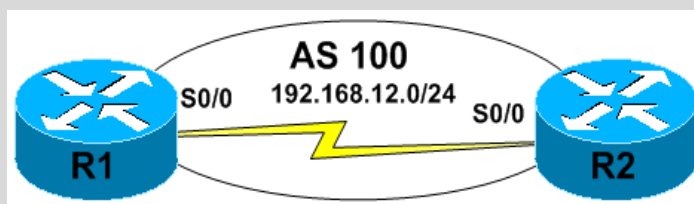
Variance defines the multiplier by which a metric may differ from the lowest cost route. By default 4-paths are allowed but can be extended to 16-paths with "maximum-paths <path>" command

Variance is given by: higher cost metric / lower cost metric

Rule for Variance:

1. Load balance path should lead to successor or feasible successor (that is it met the Feasibility Condition)

Configuration Example: network statement and authentication



Configuration Example: network statement and authentication

```

Router R1:
key chain EIGRP_KC
key 1
  key-string cisco
!
interface loopback 0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface serial 0/0
ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.252
ip authentication eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRP_KC
!
router eigrp 100
no auto-
summary
network 192.168.12.0
network 10.1.1.0

```

```

Router R2:
key chain EIGRP_KC
key 1
  key-string cisco
!
interface loopback 0
ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface serial 0/0
ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.252
ip authentication eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 EIGRP_KC
!
router eigrp 100
no auto-
summary
network 192.168.12.0
network 10.2.2.0

```

```
R1#sh ip route | be Gateway
```

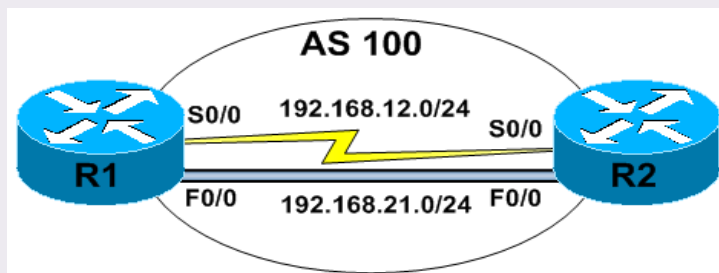
```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```

C    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
    10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 2 subnets
D    10.2.2.2 [90/2297856] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:13, Serial0/0
C    10.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0

```

Configuration Example: variance and unequal cost load balancing



```

Router R1:
interface loopback 0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface serial 0/0
ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface fastethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.21.1 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 100
variance 15
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.12.1 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.21.1 0.0.0.0
no auto-summary

```

```

Router R2:
interface loopback 0
ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface serial 0/0
ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface fastethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.21.2 255.255.255.0
!
router eigrp 100
variance 15
network 10.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.12.2 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.21.2 0.0.0.0
no auto-summary

```

```
R1#sh ip route eigrp
  10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 2 subnets
D   10.2.2.2 [90/156160] via 192.168.21.2, 00:03:21, FastEthernet0/0
    [90/2297856] via 192.168.12.2, 00:03:21, Serial0/0
```

```
R2#sh ip route eigrp
  10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 2 subnets
D   10.1.1.1 [90/156160] via 192.168.21.1, 00:03:06, FastEthernet0/0
    [90/2297856] via 192.168.12.1, 00:03:06, Serial0/0
```

Troubleshooting Command

1. show ip protocols
2. show ip eigrp neighbors
3. show ip eigrp interfaces
4. show ip eigrp topology
5. debug eigrp packets [hello | ack | query | reply | update]
6. debug eigrp fsm