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You can use Routing Information Protocol (RIP), OSPF, IS-IS, and BGP to propagate IPv6 routes; redistribution route-maps for these protocols may contain IPv6-specific commands. The match ip and set ip commands are specific for redistribution of IPv4 prefixes. The match ipv6 and set ipv6 commands are specific for redistribution of IPv6 prefixes.

Cisco CCNA - Routing Redistribution Figure -1 The example shown above may be encountered when two company's merge such as Company A and Company B with different networks and routing domains upon the merger also merge the IT

infrastructure. Each routing protocols has its own metric.

In addition to running multiple routing protocols simultaneously, Cisco software can be configured to redistribute information from one routing protocol to another. For example, you can configure a device to readvertise Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)-derived routes using the Routing Information Protocol (RIP), or to ...

Redistributing into IGRP IGRP is a Cisco-proprietary Distance-Vector routing protocol that, by default, uses a composite of bandwidth and delays as its distance metric. IGRP can additionally consider Reliability, Load, and MTU for its metric. Still using the above example, to redis-

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~~IP Routing: Protocol Independent Configuration ...~~
Cisco

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~~Routing loop in redistribution - learningnetwork.cisco.com~~

Network administrators typically use redistribution between routing protocols—for example, redistributing routes from the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)...

~~dynamic routing protocols redistribution - Cisco Community~~

In addition to propagating routing information between two different routing instances for connectivity purposes, Route Redistribution is having another objective, which

is route back up. If there is a link failure between R1 and R3, routing instances should provide alternate forwarding paths to each other, in our case, R3 should be still able to reach R1 through R4-R7-R5-R2 path.

~~Types of Routing Protocols (3.1.4) > Cisco Networking ...~~

Redistribution is when a routing protocol is used to advertise routes that are learned by some other means, such as static routes, directly connected routes, or by another routing protocol. While it is desirable to run a single routing protocol throughout your entire IP internet-work, multi-protocol routing is common for a number of reasons, including company mergers, multiple departments managed by multiple network administrators, and multi-vendor environments.

The routing protocols' packets do not get routed and therefore never loop. These are packets destined to 224.0.0.5, 224.0.0.6, 224.0.0.9 and a few to the unicast address of the neighbor. The logic created by the two routing protocols together is what is looping. That also causes transit packets to loop.

Route Redistribution

~~Route Maps for IP Routing Protocol Redistribution ... Cisco
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How to redistribute routing protocols—Cisco

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Cisco administration 101: Routing redistribution...

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This document explains two common problems with redistributing routes between RIP and OSPF or IGRP and EIGRP. RIP and IGRP will not advertise routes out an interface if those routes are on the same major network, but have a different mask than that particular interface. For more information on RIP and IGRP updates, refer to Behavior of RIP and IGRP When Sending and Receiving Updates.

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IP Routing: Protocol-Independent

Configuration...—Cisco

The classful routing protocols, RIPv1 and IGRP, are legacy protocols and are only used in older networks. These routing protocols have evolved

into the classless routing protocols, RIPv2 and EIGRP, respectively. Link-state routing protocols are classless by nature. Figure 3-9 displays a hierarchical view of dynamic routing protocol classification.

~~Types of Routing Protocols (3.1.4) > Cisco Networking ...~~

You can configure the Cisco IOS software to redistribute information from one routing protocol to another. For example, you can configure a device to readvertise EIGRP-derived routes using RIP or to readvertise static routes using EIGRP. Redistribution from one routing protocol to another can be configured in all IP-based routing protocols.

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~~Route-Maps for IP Routing Protocol Redistribution ... Cisco~~

When doing redistribution into dynamic routing protocols, you generally specify how these routes are to be considered against other routes already contained/known to the dynamic routing protocol. As routes, again from different sources, are "redistributed" into the device's route table, again they can be "ranked" to which is considered more important (via AD, administrative distance).

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This means the network must be an IGRP- or EIGRP-derived network in the routing table, or the static route used to generate the route to the network must be redistributed into IGRP or EIGRP, or advertised into these protocols using the network command. So if you want this to work I would suggest that you do something like this:

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A Few important points that you should remember about route redistribution are: The

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~~4-6 Route Redistribution—Free CCNA Study Guide~~

Static routes are not considered a routing protocol so in your case the "redistribute static route-map redistrib" command redistributed them into EIGRP. Your BGP config will not redistribute without the default metric set in EIGRP....that is considered redistributing between routing protocols. HTH.

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