Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network

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This module describes the tasks to configure and monitor a basic Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) network. The IS-IS process and adjacency formation is also explained. IS-IS is link-state protocol that allows the network designer to organize the network into a group of flooding domains. Often deployed as the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) for an ISP network backbone, IS-IS is capable of handling large topologies and large numbers of routing changes.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information Table at the end of this document.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Prerequisites for Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network

- Before performing the tasks in this module, you should be familiar with the concepts described in the "Integrated IS-IS Routing Protocol Overview" module.
- You should know your network design and how you want traffic to flow through it before configuring IS-IS. Define areas, prepare an addressing plan for the routers (including defining the NETs), and determine the interfaces that will run Integrated IS-IS. To facilitate verification, a matrix of adjacencies should be prepared before you configure your routers, showing what neighbors should be expected in the adjacencies table. For more information on verifying IS-IS configuration and formed adjacencies, see "Monitoring IS-IS".

Information About the IS-IS Routing Protocol

IS-IS Process and Adjacencies

IS-IS requires some configuration on both the router and the interface. An IS-IS process is created when you enable IS-IS on a router and define a specific tag to identify that routing process. Interfaces configured with a specific tag will be part of the corresponding router process. More than one IS-IS process can run on a router for Connectionless Network Service (CLNS), but only one IS-IS process can run for IP.

Small IS-IS networks are built as a single area that includes all the routers in the network. As the network grows larger, it is usually reorganized into a backbone area made up of the connected set of all Level 2 routers from all areas. The areas are connected to local areas. Within a local area, routers know how to reach all system IDs. Between areas, routers know how to reach the backbone, and the backbone routers know how to reach other areas.

Routers establish Level 1 adjacencies to perform routing within a local area (intra-area routing). Routers establish Level 2 adjacencies to perform routing between Level 1 areas (inter-area routing).

If the network administrator does not specify Level 1 or Level 2 routing for the routing process being configured, the default routing behavior for the routing process will be Level 1-2.

If Level 2 routing is configured on any process, additional processes are automatically configured as Level 1, with the exception of previously configured Level 2 process, which will remain Level 2. You can have only one Level-2 process. You can configure the Level-2 process to perform Level-1 routing at the same time. If Level-2 routing is not desired for a router instance, use the **is-type** command in router configuration mode to remove the Level-2 capability. You can also use the **is-type** command to configure a different router instance as a Level-2 router.

Some networks use legacy equipment that supports only Level 1 routing. These devices are typically organized into many small areas that cannot be aggregated due to performance limitations. Cisco routers are used to interconnect each area to the Level 2 backbone.

Network entity titles (NETs) define the area addresses and the system ID of the router. See the "Configuring ISO CLNS" module in the *Cisco IOS ISO CLNS Configuration Guide* for a more detailed discussion of NETs.

PDU Packet Types in IS-IS Routing

The OSI stack defines a unit of data as a protocol data unit (PDU). A frame therefore is regarded by OSI as a data-link PDU, and a packet is regarded as a network PDU. There are four types of PDU packets, and each type can be Level 1 or Level 2:

- LSP--Link-state PDU. Used to distribute link-state information.
- IIH PDU--For IS-IS this is called the IS-IS Hello PDU. Used to establish and maintain adjacencies.

Note   On point-to-point links, IIH PDUs will be the same for Level 1 and Level 2. Both Level-1 and Level-2 IIH use the same type of PDU, but they carry different circuit types.

- PSNP--partial sequence numbers protocol data unit (PDU). Used to acknowledge and request link-state information.
- CSNP--complete sequence number protocol data unit (PDU). Used to distribute the complete link-state database of a router.

IS-IS LSPs include specific information about the router's attachments. The following information is included in multiple TLV fields in the main body of the LSP:

- The links to neighbor router intermediate systems (ISs), including the metrics of those interfaces
- The links to the neighbor end systems (ESs)

How to Create Monitor and Make Changes to a Basic IS-IS Network

Enabling IS-IS as an IP Routing Protocol on the Router

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router isis** [*area-tag*]
4. **net** *network-entity-title*
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. - Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**router isis** [*area-tag*] **Example:** Router(config)# router isis	Assigns a tag to an IS-IS process. Enters router configuration mode. • Configure tags to identify multiple IS-IS processes by giving a meaningful name for each routing process. If the tag is not specified, a null tag (0) is assumed and the process is referenced with a null tag. The tag name must be unique among all IP router processes for the router.
Step 4	**net** *network-entity-title* **Example:** Router(config-router)# net 49.0001.0000.0000.000b.00	Configures the NET on the router. • The NET identifies the router for IS-IS.
Step 5	**end** **Example:** Router(config-router)# end	Exits router configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling IS-IS as an IP Routing Protocol on the Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ip address** *ip-address mask* [*secondary*]
5. **ip router isis** [*area* **-** *tag*]
6. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**interface** *type number* **Example:** Router(config)# interface ethernet 4/0	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**ip address** *ip-address mask* [*secondary*] **Example:** Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.27 255.255.255.0	Sets the primary IP address on the interface.
Step 5	**ip router isis** [*area* - *tag*] **Example:** Router(config-if)# ip router isis company1	Enables IS-IS on the interfaces that are to use IS-IS to distribute their IP information (and additionally that might be used to establish IS-IS adjacencies). • Use the *area-tag* argument to specify to which IS-IS process the router belongs. • If there is more than one IS-IS process on the router, repeat the **ip router isis** command for each interface, specifying an area tag for each interface to associate each interface with the specific process to which it belongs.
Step 6	**end** **Example:** Router(config-if)# end	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Monitoring IS-IS

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **isis display delimiter** [**return** *count* | **character** *count*]
4. **exit**
5. **show ip protocols**
6. **show clns is** *area-tag* **neighbors** [*type number*] [**detail**]
7. **show clns interface** [*type number*]
8. **show clns** *area-tag* **neighbors** [*type number*] [**area**] [**detail**]
9. **show clns** *area-tag* **traffic**
10. **show ip route** [*ip-address* [*mask*]] [[**longer-prefixes**] | *protocol* [*process-id*] | **list** [*access-list-number* | *access-list-name*] | **static download**]]
11. **show isis** [*process-tag*] **database** [**level-1**] [**level-2**] [**l1**] [**l2**] [**detail**] [**lspid**]
12. **show isis database verbose**
13. **show isis lsp-log**
14. **show isis** [*area-tag*] [**ipv6** | *****] **spf-log**
15. **show isis** [*process-tag*] [**ipv6** | *****] **topology**
16. **show isis** [*area-tag*] **neighbors**[**detail**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3	**isis display delimiter** [**return** *count* | **character** *count*]
	
	Example:
	
	`Router(config)# isis display`
	`delimiter return 15`
		Makes output from multiarea displays easier to read by specifying the delimiter to use to separate displays of information.

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 4	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config)# exit`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**show ip protocols** **Example:** `Router# show ip protocols`	Displays the parameters and current state of the active routing protocol process. • You can use this command to learn what protocols are active, what interfaces they are active on, what networks they are routing for, and other parameters that relate to the routing protocols.
Step 6	**show clns is** *area-tag* **neighbors** [*type number*] [**detail**] **Example:** `Router# show clns is tag3 neighbors detail`	Displays IS-IS information for IS-IS router adjacencies.
Step 7	**show clns interface** [*type number*] **Example:** `Router# show clns interface`	List the CLNS-specific information about each interface.
Step 8	**show clns** *area-tag* **neighbors** [*type number*] [**area**] [**detail**] **Example:** `Router# show clns area3 neighbors`	Displays both ES and IS neighbors. • The **show clns neighbor** command output verifies that the right adjacencies have established. A matrix of adjacencies should be prepared before you configure your routers, showing what neighbors should be expected in the adjacencies table, to facilitate verification.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	**show clns** *area-tag* **traffic** **Example:** Router# show clns area3 traffic	Displays traffic statistics. To monitor IS-IS for stability once it has been deployed across your network, enter the **show clns traffic** command to check the following important statistics: high numbers of SPFs, checksum errors, and retransmissions. To troubleshoot IS-IS behavior, you can use the output from the **show clns traffic** command to check for the following indicators: • The number of link-state PDUs (LSPs) can help you determine the stability of the IS-IS network. The number of LSPs should never be zero. However, an LSP count that keeps increasing over a short time period indicates a network issue. • LSP retransmissions should stay low. A later execution of the **show clns traffic** command that shows an increase in LSP retransmissions, as compared to an earlier execution of the command, can indicate instability or traffic problems. • To check for partial route calculations (PRCs), enter the **show clns traffic** command. PRCs are flooded when a change that does not affect topology is reported through an LSP; typical examples include the addition or removal of a prefix or metric changes for external or passive interfaces. A PRC update queue that remains full or increases to the maximum value for long periods of time indicates network instability. • LSP checksum errors indicate a problem. • The update queue should not stay full and should not drop much.
Step 10	**show ip route** [*ip-address* [*mask*]] [[**longer-prefixes**] | *protocol* [*process-id*] | **list** [*access-list-number* | *access-list-name*] | **static download**]] **Example:** Router# show ip route 172.16.0.21	Displays the current state of the routing table.
Step 11	**show isis** [*process-tag*] **database** [**level-1**] [**level-2**] [**l1**] [**l2**] [**detail**] [**lspid**] **Example:** Router# show isis database detail	Displays additional information about the IS-IS database. • Displays the link-state database for Level-1 and Level-2, the contents for each LSP, and the link-state protocol PDU identifier.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 12	**show isis database verbose** **Example:** `Router# show isis database verbose`	Displays additional information about the IS-IS database such as the sequence number, checksum, and holdtime for LSPs.
Step 13	**show isis lsp-log** **Example:** `Router# show isis lsp-log`	Displays a log of LSPs including time of occurrence, count, interface, and the event that triggered the LSP.
Step 14	**show isis** [*area-tag*] [**ipv6** | *****] **spf-log** **Example:** `Router# show isis spf-log`	Displays how often and why the router has run a full shortest path first (SPF) calculation. • If the router continues to run SPF without ceasing, there might be an issue regarding a change in the network (intra-area). The cause for the continued SPF calculations could be an interconnecting link that is transitioning up/down/up/down or a metric change. It is normal for the SPF calculation to run a few times when a network change occurs, but then it should cease.
Step 15	**show isis** [*process-tag*] [**ipv6** | *****] **topology** **Example:** `Router# show isis topology`	Displays a list of all connected routers in all areas.
Step 16	**show isis** [*area-tag*] **neighbors**[**detail**] **Example:** `Router# show isis neighbors detail`	Displays IS-IS adjacency information. • The **show isis neighbor detail**command output verifies that the right adjacencies have established. A matrix of adjacencies should be prepared before you configure your routers, showing what neighbors should be expected in the adjacencies table, to facilitate verification.

Example

When the **show isis neighbors** command is entered with the **detail** keyword, the output provides information on the IS-IS adjacencies that have formed.

```
Router1# show isis neighbors detail
System Id       Type Interface IP Address      State Holdtime Circuit Id
Router2         L2   Et1/0     10.1.1.0        UP    255      Circuit3.01
  Area Address(es): 32
  SNPA: aabb.cc00.2001
  State Changed: 00:00:14
  LAN Priority: 64
  Format: Phase V
```

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Troubleshooting Tips

You can use the following two system debugging commands to check your IS-IS IPv4 implementation.

- If adjacencies are not coming up properly, use the **debug isis adj-packets** command.
- To display a log of significant events during an IS-IS SPF calculation, use the **debug isis spf-events** command.

Shutting Down IS-IS to Make Changes to Your IS-IS Network

You can shut down IS-IS (placing it in an administrative down state) to make changes to the IS-IS protocol configuration, without losing your configuration parameters. You can shut down IS-IS at the interface level or at the global IS-IS process level. If the router was rebooted when the protocol was turned off, the protocol would be expected to come back up in the disabled state. When the protocol is set to the administrative down state, network administrators are allowed to administratively turn off the operation of the IS-IS protocol without losing the protocol configuration, to make a series of changes to the protocol configuration without having the operation of the protocol transition through intermediate--and perhaps undesirable--states, and to then reenable the protocol at a suitable time.

Before the introduction of the Integrated IS-IS Protocol Shutdown Support Maintaining Configuration Parameters feature, there was no nondestructive way to disable IS-IS operation. The only way to disable IS-IS at the router level was to issue the **no router isis** command, which removes the IS-IS configuration. At the interface level there are two ways to disable IS-IS operation. You can enter the **no ip router isis** command to remove IS-IS from the specified interface, or you can put the interface into passive mode such that the IP address of the specified interface will still be advertised. In either case, the current IS-IS configuration will be removed.

Shutting Down IS-IS in Interface Mode

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **isis protocol shutdown**
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1 **enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. - Enter your password if prompted.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2 **configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3 **interface** *type number* **Example:** `Router(config)# interface Ethernet 0`	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4 **isis protocol shutdown** **Example:** `Router(config-if)# isis protocol shutdown`	Disables the IS-IS protocol so that it cannot form adjacencies on a specified interface and places the IP address of the interface into the LSP that is generated by the router.
Step 5 **end** **Example:** `Router(config-if)# end`	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Shutting Down IS-IS in Router Mode

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router isis** *area-tag*
4. **protocol shutdown**
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1 **enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2 **configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3 **router isis** *area-tag* **Example:** `Router(config)# router isis 1`	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process. • Enters router configuration mode.
Step 4 **protocol shutdown** **Example:** `Router(config-router)# protocol shutdown`	Prevents IS-IS from forming any adjacency on any interface and clears the IS-IS LSP database, without actually removing the IS-IS configuration.
Step 5 **end** **Example:** `Router(config-router)# end`	Exits router configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for a Basic IS-IS Network

Example Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network

The following example shows how to configure three routers to run IS-IS as an IP routing protocol. The figure below illustrates the sample configuration.

Router A Configuration

```
router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.000a.00
interface ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
interface serial 2/0
 ip router isis
 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

Router B Configuration

```
router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.000b.00
interface ethernet0/0
 ip router isis
 ip address 172.17.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface serial2/0
 ip router isis
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface serial5/0
 ip router isis
 ip address 172.21.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

Router C Configuration

```
router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.000c.00
interface ethernet2/0
 ip router isis
 ip address 172.21.1.2 255.255.255.0
interface serial5/0
 ip router isis
 ip address 172.22.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

The **show isis topology** command displays the following information about how the routers are connected within the IS-IS network:

```
RouterB# show isis topology
IS-IS paths to level-1 routers
System Id          Metric     Next-Hop             Interface     SNPA
RouterA            10         RouterA              Se2/0         *HDLC*
RouterB            --
RouterC            10         RouterC              Se5/0         *HDLC*
IS-IS paths to level-2 routers
System Id          Metric     Next-Hop             Interface     SNPA
RouterA            10         RouterA              Se2/0         *HDLC*
RouterB            --
RouterC            10         RouterC              Se5/0         *HDLC*
```

The **show isis database** command displays following information for the Level 1 and Level 2 LSPs for each router in the IS-IS network.

```
RouterB# show isis database
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database:
LSPID                LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime       ATT/P/OL
RouterA.00-00        0x00000005   0x1A1D        1063               0/0/0
RouterB.00-00      * 0x00000006   0xD15B        1118               0/0/0
RouterC.00-00        0x00000004   0x3196        1133               1/0/0
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database:
LSPID                LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime       ATT/P/OL
RouterA.00-00        0x00000008   0x0BF4        1136               0/0/0
RouterB.00-00      * 0x00000008   0x1701        1137               0/0/0
RouterC.00-00        0x00000004   0x3624        1133               0/0/0
```

The **show ip route** command displays information about the interfaces of each router, including their IP addresses and how they are connected to Router B:

```
RouterB# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     172.17.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
C        172.17.1.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C        172.16.1.0 is directly connected, Serial4/0
     172.21.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C        172.21.1.0 is directly connected, Serial5/0
     172.22.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1     172.22.1.0 [115/20] via 172.21.1.2, Serial5/0
     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1     10.1.1.0 [115/20] via 192.168.1.2, Serial2/0
C     192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C     192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial3/0
```

The **show isis spf-log** command displays logs of Level 1 and Level 2 LSPs including time of occurrence, duration, count, and the event that triggered the LSP.

```
RouterB## show isis spf-log
  level 1 SPF log
  When    Duration  Nodes  Count    First trigger LSP   Triggers
00:01:30      0       3      7         RouterB.00-00   PERIODIC NEWADJ NEWLSP TLVT
  level 2 SPF log
  When    Duration  Nodes  Count    First trigger LSP   Triggers
00:01:31      0       3      7         RouterB.00-00   PERIODIC NEWADJ NEWLSP TLVT
```

Figure 1
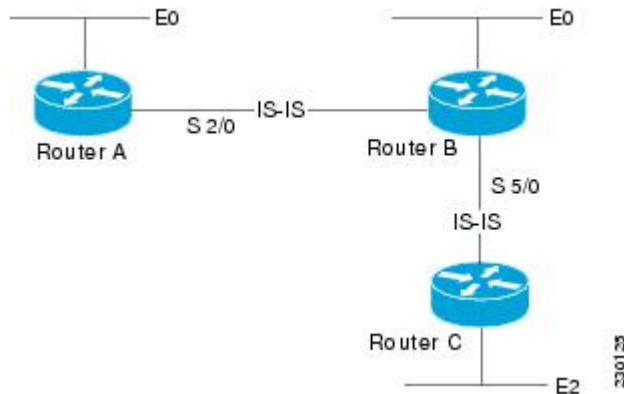
Example Shutting Down IS-IS in Interface Mode

The following router output shows that the router has two IS-IS adjacencies:

```
Router# show clns neighbors
System Id  Interface  SNPA            State  Holdtime  Type     Protocol
first      Et3/1      0002.7dd6.1c21  Up     25        L1L2     IS-IS
second     Et3/2      0004.6d25.c056  Up     29        L1L2     IS-IS
```

When the **isis protocol shutdown** command is entered for Ethernet interface 3/1, the IS-IS protocol will be disabled for the specified interface:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# interface ethernet3/1
Router(config-if)# isis protocol shutdown
Router(config-if)# end
```

The following router output shows that the adjacency for Ethernet interface 3/1 has not formed:

```
Router# show clns neighbors
System Id  Interface  SNPA            State  Holdtime  Type     Protocol
second     Et3/2      0004.6d25.c056  Up     27        L1L2     IS-IS
```

Example Shutting Down IS-IS in Router Mode

The following router output shows that the router has two IS-IS adjacencies:

```
Router# show clns neighbors
System Id  Interface  SNPA            State  Holdtime  Type      Protocol
south      Et3/1      0002.7dd6.1c21  Up     29        L1L2      IS-IS
north      Et3/2      0004.6d25.c056  Up     28        L1L2      IS-IS
```

The **protocol shutdown** command is entered so that IS-IS is disabled and no adjacencies will be formed on any interface:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# router isis area1
Router(config-router)# protocol shutdown
Router(config-router)# end
```

The following router output now shows that both adjacencies are gone.

```
Router# show clns neighbors
System Id  Interface  SNPA            State  Holdtime  Type      Protocol
```

When the **no protocol shutdown** command is entered, the adjacencies will again be formed on both interfaces:

```
Router(config)# router isis area1
Router(config-router)# no protocol shutdown
Router(config-router)# end
Router# show clns neighbors
System Id  Interface  SNPA            State  Holdtime  Type      Protocol
south      Et3/1      0002.7dd6.1c21  Up     24        L1L2      IS-IS
north      Et3/2      0004.6d25.c056  Up     24        L1L2      IS-IS
```

Where to Go Next

- To customize IS-IS for your network design, see the "Customizing IS-IS for Your Network Design" module.
- To customize IS-IS for achieving fast convergence and scalability, see the following modules:
  - "Overview of IS-IS Fast Convergence"
  - "Setting Best Practice Parameters for IS-IS Fast Convergence"
  - "Reducing Failure Detection Times in IS-IS Networks"
  - "Reducing Link Failure and Topology Change Notification Times in IS-IS Networks"
  - "Reducing Alternate-Path Calculation Times in IS-IS Networks"
- To enhance IS-IS network security, see the "Enhancing Security in an IS-IS Network" module.

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
IS-IS commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, command history, usage guidelines, and examples	*Cisco IOS IP Routing: ISIS Command Reference*
Overview of IS-IS concepts	"Integrated IS-IS Routing Protocol Overview" module
Customizing IS-IS for achieving fast convergence and scalability	"Overview of IS-IS Fast Convergence" module

Standards

Standard	Title
No new or modified standards are supported, and support for existing standards has not been modified.	--

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
• CISCO-IETF-IP-FORWARD-MIB • CISCO-IETF-IP-MIB	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 1195	http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1195.txt Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1   *Feature Information for Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network*

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Integrated IS-IS Protocol Shutdown Support Maintaining Configuration Parameters	12.0(27)S 12.2(25)S 12.3(4)T	The Integrated IS-IS Protocol Shutdown Support Maintaining Configuration Parameters feature allows you to disable the Integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol at the interface level or at the global IS-IS process level without removing the IS-IS configuration parameters.