```
$ # namespace `ns1` is allowed to claim for dos.example.test
$ oc expose service mysecondservice --hostname=dos.example.test

$ # Delete route for host `eldest.example.test`, the next oldest route is
$ # the one claiming `senior.example.test`, so route claims are
unaffacted.
$ oc delete route myservice

$ # Delete route for host `senior.example.test`, the next oldest route is
$ # the one claiming `junior.example.test` in another namespace, so claims
$ # for a wildcard route would be affected. The route for the host
$ # `dos.example.test` would be unaffected as there are no other wildcard
$ # claimants blocking it.
$ oc delete route seniorservice
```
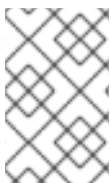
4.2.17. Using the Container Network Stack

The OpenShift Container Platform router runs inside a container and the default behavior is to use the network stack of the host (i.e., the node where the router container runs). This default behavior benefits performance because network traffic from remote clients does not need to take multiple hops through user space to reach the target service and container.

Additionally, this default behavior enables the router to get the actual source IP address of the remote connection rather than getting the node's IP address. This is useful for defining ingress rules based on the originating IP, supporting sticky sessions, and monitoring traffic, among other uses.

This host network behavior is controlled by the `--host-network` router command line option, and the default behaviour is the equivalent of using `--host-network=true`. If you wish to run the router with the container network stack, use the `--host-network=false` option when creating the router. For example:

```
$ oadm router --service-account=router --host-network=false
```

Internally, this means the router container must publish the 80 and 443 ports in order for the external network to communicate with the router.

> **NOTE**
>
> Running with the container network stack means that the router sees the source IP address of a connection to be the NATed IP address of the node, rather than the actual remote IP address.

> **NOTE**
>
> On OpenShift Container Platform clusters using multi-tenant network isolation, routers on a non-default namespace with the `--host-network=false` option will load all routes in the cluster, but routes across the namespaces will not be reachable due to network isolation. With the `--host-network=true` option, routes bypass the container network and it can access any pod in the cluster. If isolation is needed in this case, then do not add routes across the namespaces.

4.2.18. Exposing Router Metrics