Conditional Debug and Radioactive Tracing

- Introduction to Conditional Debugging, on page 1
- Introduction to Radioactive Tracing, on page 1
- Conditional Debugging and Radioactive Tracing, on page 2
- Location of Tracefiles, on page 2
- Configuring Conditional Debugging (GUI), on page 3
- Configuring Conditional Debugging, on page 3
- Recommended Workflow for Trace files, on page 4
- Copying Tracefiles Off the Box, on page 5
- Configuration Examples for Conditional Debugging, on page 6
- Verifying Conditional Debugging, on page 6
- Example: Verifying Radioactive Tracing Log for SISF, on page 7

Introduction to Conditional Debugging

The Conditional Debugging feature allows you to selectively enable debugging and logging for specific features based on the set of conditions you define. This feature is useful in systems where a large number of features are supported.

The Conditional debug allows granular debugging in a network that is operating at a large scale with a large number of features. It allows you to observe detailed debugs for granular instances within the system. This is very useful when we need to debug only a particular session among thousands of sessions. It is also possible to specify multiple conditions.

A condition refers to a feature or identity, where identity could be an interface, IP Address, or a MAC address and so on.

This is in contrast to the general debug command, that produces its output without discriminating on the feature objects that are being processed. General debug command consumes a lot of system resources and impacts the system performance.

Introduction to Radioactive Tracing

Radioactive tracing (RA) provides the ability to stitch together a chain of execution for operations of interest across the system, at an increased verbosity level. This provides a way to conditionally print debug information (up to DEBUG Level or a specified level) across threads, processes and function calls.

Note

- The radioactive tracing supports First-Hop Security (FHS).
- The radioactive tracing filter does not work, if the certificate is not valid.
- For effective debugging of issues on mesh features, ensure that you add both Ethernet and Radio MAC address as conditional MAC for RA tracing, while collecting logs.
- To enable debug for wireless IPs, use the **debug platform condition feature wireless ip** *ip-address* command.

Conditional Debugging and Radioactive Tracing

Radioactive Tracing when coupled with Conditional Debugging, enable us to have a single debug CLI to debug all execution contexts related to the condition. This can be done without being aware of the various control flow processes of the feature within the box and without having to issue debugs at these processes individually.

Note Use the **clear platform condition all** command to remove the debug conditions applied to the platform.

Location of Tracefiles

By default the tracefile logs will be generated for each process and saved into either the **/tmp/rp/trace** or **/tmp/fp/trace** directory. In this temp directory, the trace logs are written to files, which are of 1 MB size each. You can verify these logs (per-process) using the **show platform software trace message** *process_name* **chassis active R0** command. The directory can hold up to a maximum of 25 such files for a given process. When a tracefile in the **/tmp** directory reaches its 1MB limit or whatever size was configured for it during the boot time, it is rotated out to an archive location in the **/crashinfo** partition under **tracelogs** directory.

The **/tmp** directory holds only a single tracefile for a given process. Once the file reaches its file size limit it is rotated out to **/crashinfo/tracelogs**. In the archive directory, up to 25 files are accumulated, after which the oldest one is replaced by the newly rotated file from **/tmp**. File size is process dependent and some processes uses larger file sizes (upto 10MB). Similarly, the number of files in the **tracelogs** directory is also decided by the process. For example, WNCD process uses a limit of 400 files per instance, depending on the platform.

The tracefiles in the crashinfo directory are located in the following formats:

1. Process-name_Process-ID_running-counter.timestamp.gz

   Example: IOSRP_R0-0.bin_0.14239.20151101234827.gz

2. Process-name_pmanlog_Process-ID_running-counter.timestamp.bin.gz

   Example: wncmgrd_R0-0.27958_1.20180902081532.bin.gz

Configuring Conditional Debugging (GUI)

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Troubleshooting** > **Radioactive Trace**.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

Step 3 Enter the **MAC/IP Address**.

Step 4 Click **Apply to Device**.

Step 5 Click **Start** to start or **Stop** to stop the conditional debug.

Step 6 Click **Generate** to create a radioactive trace log.

Step 7 Click the radio button to set the time interval.

Step 8 Click the **Download Logs** icon that is displayed next to the trace file name, to download the logs to your local folder.

Step 9 Click the **View Logs** icon that is displayed next to the trace file name, to view the log files on the GUI page. Click **Load More** to view more lines of the log file.

Step 10 Click **Apply to Device**.

Configuring Conditional Debugging

Follow the procedure given below to configure conditional debugging:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**debug platform condition feature wireless mac** {*mac-address*} **Example:** `Device# debug platform condition feature wireless mac b838.61a1.5433`	Configures conditional debugging for a feature using the specified MAC address. **Note** This is supported with AP or client MAC/IP and also on CMX IP address and mobility peer IP.
Step 2	**debug platform condition start** **Example:** `Device# debug platform condition start`	Starts conditional debugging (this will start radioactive tracing if there is a match on one of the conditions above). **Note** This is supported with AP or client MAC/IP and also on CMX IP address and mobility peer IP.
Step 3	**show platform condition** OR **show debug** **Example:**	Displays the current conditions set.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Device# show platform condition` `Device# show debug`	
Step 4	**debug platform condition stop** **Example:** `Device# debug platform condition stop`	Stops conditional debugging (this will stop radioactive tracing). **Note** This is supported with AP or client MAC/IP and also on CMX IP address and mobility peer IP.
Step 5	**show logging profile wireless** [**counter** | **[last]**{*x days/hours*} | **filter mac**{<*mac address*>} **[to-file]**{<*destination*>} **Example:** `Device# show logging profile wireless start last 20 minutes to-file bootflash:logs.txt`	Displays the logs from the latest wireless profile. **Note** You can use either the *show logging profile wireless* command or *show logging process* command to collect the logs.
Step 6	**show logging process** <*process name*> **Example:** `Device# show logging process wncd to-file flash:wncd.txt`	Displays the logs collection specific to the process.
Step 7	**clear platform condition all** **Example:** `Device# clear platform condition all`	Clears all conditions.

What to do next

Note The command **request platform software trace filter-binary wireless** {*mac-address*} generates 3 flash files:

- *collated_log_<.date..>*
- *mac_log <..date..>*
- *mac_database .. file*

Of these, *mac_log <..date..>* is the most important file, as it gives the messages for the MAC address we are debugging. The command **show platform software trace filter-binary** also generates the same flash files, and also prints the mac_log on the screen.

Recommended Workflow for Trace files

1. To request the tracelogs for a specific time period.

EXAMPLE 1 day.

Use the command:

Device#**show logging process wncd to-file flash:wncd.txt**

2. The system generates a text file of the tracelogs in the location /flash:
3. Copy the file off the device. By copying the file, the tracelogs can be used to work offline. For more details on copying files, see section below.
4. Delete the tracelog file (.txt) file from /flash: location. This will ensure enough space on the device for other operations.

Copying Tracefiles Off the Box

An example of the tracefile is shown below:

```
Device# dir flash:/tracelogs
Directory of crashinfo:/tracelogs/

50664 -rwx 760 Sep 22 2015 11:12:21 +00:00 plogd_F0-0.bin_0.gz
50603 -rwx 991 Sep 22 2015 11:12:08 +00:00 fed_pmanlog_F0-0.bin_0.9558.20150922111208.gz
50610 -rw- 11 Nov 2 2015 00:15:59 +00:00 timestamp
50611 -rwx 1443 Sep 22 2015 11:11:31 +00:00
auto_upgrade_client_sh_pmanlog_R0-.bin_0.3817.20150922111130.gz
50669 -rwx 589 Sep 30 2015 03:59:04 +00:00 cfgwr-8021_R0-0.bin_0.gz
50612 -rwx 1136 Sep 22 2015 11:11:46 +00:00 reflector_803_R0-0.bin_0.1312.20150922111116.gz
50794 -rwx 4239 Nov 2 2015 00:04:32 +00:00 IOSRP_R0-0.bin_0.14239.20151101234827.gz
50615 -rwx 131072 Nov 2 2015 00:19:59 +00:00 linux_iosd_image_pmanlog_R0-0.bin_0
```

The trace files can be copied using one of the various options shown below:

```
Device# copy flash:/tracelogs ?
  crashinfo: Copy to crashinfo: file system
  flash: Copy to flash: file system
  ftp: Copy to ftp: file system
  http: Copy to http: file system
  https: Copy to https: file system
  null: Copy to null: file system
  nvram: Copy to nvram: file system
  rcp: Copy to rcp: file system
  running-config Update (merge with) current system configuration
  scp: Copy to scp: file system
  startup-config Copy to startup configuration
  syslog: Copy to syslog: file system
  system: Copy to system: file system
  tftp: Copy to tftp: file system
  tmpsys: Copy to tmpsys: file system
```

The general syntax for copying onto a TFTP server is as follows:

```
Device# copy source: tftp:
Device# copy crashinfo:/tracelogs/IOSRP_R0-0.bin_0.14239.20151101234827.gz tftp:
Address or name of remote host []? 2.2.2.2
```

```
Destination filename [IOSRP_R0-0.bin_0.14239.20151101234827.gz]?
```

Note It is important to clear the generated report or archive files off the switch in order to have flash space available for tracelog and other purposes.

Configuration Examples for Conditional Debugging

The following is an output example of the *show platform condition* command.

```
Device# show platform condition
Conditional Debug Global State: Stop
Conditions Direction
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------
MAC Address 0024.D7C7.0054 N/A
Feature Condition Type Value
----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------
Device#
```

The following is an output example of the *show debug* command.

```
Device# show debug
IOSXE Conditional Debug Configs:
Conditional Debug Global State: Start
Conditions Direction
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------
MAC Address 0024.D7C7.0054 N/A
Feature Condition Type Value
----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------
Packet Infra debugs:
Ip Address Port
------------------------------------------------------|----------
Device#
```

Verifying Conditional Debugging

The table shown below lists the various commands that can be used to verify conditional debugging:

Command	Purpose
show platform condition	Displays the current conditions set.
show debug	Displays the current debug conditions set.
show platform software trace filter-binary	Displays logs merged from the latest tracefile.
request platform software trace filter-binary	Displays historical logs of merged tracefiles on the system.

Example: Verifying Radioactive Tracing Log for SISF

The following is an output example of the *show platform software trace message ios chassis active R0 | inc sisf* command.

```
Device# show platform software trace message ios chassis active R0 | inc sisf

2017/10/26 13:46:22.104 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [parser]: [5437]:  UUID: 0, ra: 0 (note):  CMD:
'show platform software trace message ios switch active R0 | inc sisf' 13:46:22 UTC Thu Oct
 26 2017
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
   FF8E802918 semaphore system unlocked
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Unlocking, count is now 0
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
   FF8E802918 semaphore system unlocked
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Unlocking, count is now 1
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc Setting State to 2
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc Start timer 0
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc  Timer value/granularity for 0 :299998/1000
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc Updated Mac Timer : 299998
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc Before Timer :  350000
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc Timer 0, default value is 350000
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
   Allocating timer wheel for 0
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc No timer running
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Granularity for timer MAC_T1  is 1000
2017/10/26 13:46:10.667 {IOSRP_R0-0}{1}: [sisf]: [5437]:  UUID: 4800000000060, ra: 7 (debug):
  Gi1/0/5 vlan 10 aaaa.bbbb.cccc Current State :MAC-STALE, Req Timer : MAC_T1  Current Timer
 MAC_T1
```