



Flexible NetFlow—IPv4 Unicast Flows

The Flexible Netflow—IPv4 Unicast Flows feature enables Flexible NetFlow to monitor IPv4 traffic.

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and 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 module.

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.

Information About Flexible NetFlow IPv4 Unicast Flows

Flexible NetFlow—IPv4 Unicast Flows Overview

This feature enables Flexible NetFlow to monitor IPv4 traffic.

How to Configure Flexible NetFlow IPv4 Unicast Flows

Creating a Flow Record

Perform this task to configure a customized flow record.

Customized flow records are used to analyze traffic data for a specific purpose. A customized flow record must have at least one **match** criterion for use as the key field and typically has at least one **collect** criterion for use as a nonkey field.

There are hundreds of possible permutations of customized flow records. This task shows the steps that are used to create one of the possible permutations. Modify the steps in this task as appropriate to create a customized flow record for your requirements.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow record** *record-name*
4. **description** *description*
5. **match** {ip | ipv6} {destination | source} **address**
6. Repeat Step 5 as required to configure additional key fields for the record.
7. **match flow cts** {source | destination} **group-tag**
- 8.
9. Repeat the above step as required to configure additional nonkey fields for the record.
10. **end**
11. **show flow record** *record-name*
12. **show running-config flow record** *record-name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow record <i>record-name</i> Example: Device(config)# flow record FLOW-RECORD-1	Creates a flow record and enters Flexible NetFlow flow record configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing flow record.
Step 4	description <i>description</i> Example: Device(config-flow-record)# description Used for basic traffic analysis	(Optional) Creates a description for the flow record.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	<p>match {ip ipv6} {destination source} address</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 destination address</pre>	<p>Note This example configures the IPv4 destination address as a key field for the record. For information about the other key fields available for the match ipv4 command, and the other match commands that are available to configure key fields.</p>
Step 6	Repeat Step 5 as required to configure additional key fields for the record.	—
Step 7	<p>match flow cts {source destination} group-tag</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match flow cts source group-tag</pre> <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match flow cts destination group-tag</pre>	<p>Note This example configures the CTS source group tag and destination group tag as a key field for the record. For information about the other key fields available for the match ipv4/ipv6 command, and the other match commands that are available to configure key fields.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an incoming packet, if a header is present, SGT will reflect the same value as the header. If no value is present, it will show zero. • The DGT value will not depend on the ingress port SGACL configuration. • Egress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If either propagate SGT or CTS is disabled on the egress interface, then SGT will be zero. • In an outgoing packet, if SGACL configuration that corresponds to the (SGT, DGT) exists, DGT will be non-zero. • If SGACL is disabled on the egress port/VLAN or if global SGACL enforcement is disabled, then DGT will be zero
Step 8	Example:	<p>Configures the input interface as a nonkey field for the record.</p> <p>Note This example configures the input interface as a nonkey field for the record.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	Repeat the above step as required to configure additional nonkey fields for the record.	—
Step 10	end Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# end</pre>	Exits Flexible NetFlow flow record configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 11	show flow record <i>record-name</i> Example: <pre>Device# show flow record FLOW_RECORD-1</pre>	(Optional) Displays the current status of the specified flow record.
Step 12	show running-config flow record <i>record-name</i> Example: <pre>Device# show running-config flow record FLOW_RECORD-1</pre>	(Optional) Displays the configuration of the specified flow record.

Configuring the Flow Exporter

Perform this required task to configure the flow exporter.



Note Each flow exporter supports only one destination.
You can export to a destination using either an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow exporter** *exporter-name*
4. **description** *description*
5. **destination** {*ip-address* | *hostname*} [**vrf** *vrf-name*]
6. **dscp** *dscp*
7. **source** *interface-type* *interface-number*
8. **output-features**
9. **template data timeout** *seconds*
10. **transport udp** *udp-port*
11. **ttl** *seconds*
12. **end**
13. **show flow exporter** *exporter-name*
14. **show running-config flow exporter** *exporter-name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow exporter <i>exporter-name</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# flow exporter EXPORTER-1</pre>	Creates the flow exporter and enters Flexible NetFlow flow exporter configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This command also allows you to modify an existing flow exporter.
Step 4	description <i>description</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-exporter)# description Exports to the datacenter</pre>	(Optional) Configures a description to the exporter that will appear in the configuration and the display of the show flow exporter command.
Step 5	destination { <i>ip-address</i> <i>hostname</i> } [vrf <i>vrf-name</i>] Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-exporter)# destination 172.16.10.2</pre>	Specifies the IP address or hostname of the destination system for the exporter. <p>Note You can export to a destination using either an IPv4 or IPv6 address.</p>
Step 6	dscp <i>dscp</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-exporter)# dscp 63</pre>	(Optional) Configures differentiated services code point (DSCP) parameters for datagrams sent by the exporter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The range for the <i>dscp</i> argument is from 0 to 63. Default: 0.
Step 7	source <i>interface-type interface-number</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-exporter)# source ethernet 0/0</pre>	(Optional) Specifies the local interface from which the exporter will use the IP address as the source IP address for exported datagrams.
Step 8	output-features Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-exporter)# output-features</pre>	(Optional) Enables sending export packets using quality of service (QoS) and encryption.
Step 9	template data timeout <i>seconds</i> Example:	(Optional) Configures resending of templates based on a timeout.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-flow-exporter)# template data timeout 120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range for the <i>seconds</i> argument is 1 to 86400 (86400 seconds = 24 hours).
Step 10	transport udp <i>udp-port</i> Example: Device(config-flow-exporter)# transport udp 650	Specifies the UDP port on which the destination system is listening for exported datagrams. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range for the <i>udp-port</i> argument is from 1 to 65536.
Step 11	ttl <i>seconds</i> Example: Device(config-flow-exporter)# ttl 15	(Optional) Configures the time-to-live (TTL) value for datagrams sent by the exporter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range for the <i>seconds</i> argument is from 1 to 255.
Step 12	end Example: Device(config-flow-exporter)# end	Exits flow exporter configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 13	show flow exporter <i>exporter-name</i> Example: Device# show flow exporter FLOW_EXPORTER-1	(Optional) Displays the current status of the specified flow exporter.
Step 14	show running-config flow exporter <i>exporter-name</i> Example: Device# show running-config flow exporter FLOW_EXPORTER-1	(Optional) Displays the configuration of the specified flow exporter.

Creating a Customized Flow Monitor

Perform this required task to create a customized flow monitor.

Each flow monitor has a separate cache assigned to it. Each flow monitor requires a record to define the contents and layout of its cache entries. These record formats can be one of the predefined formats or a user-defined format. An advanced user can create a customized format using the **flow record** command.

Before you begin

If you want to use a customized record instead of using one of the Flexible NetFlow predefined records, you must create the customized record before you can perform this task. If you want to add a flow exporter to the flow monitor for data export, you must create the exporter before you can complete this task.



Note You must use the **no ip flow monitor** command to remove a flow monitor from all of the interfaces to which you have applied it before you can modify the parameters for the **record** command on the flow monitor.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow monitor** *monitor-name*
4. **description** *description*
5. **record** {*record-name*}
6. **cache** {**timeout** {**active**} *seconds* | {**normal**}}
7. Repeat Step 6 as required to finish modifying the cache parameters for this flow monitor.
8. **exporter** *exporter-name*
9. **end**
10. **show flow monitor** [[**name**] *monitor-name* [**cache** [**format** {**csv** | **record** | **table**}]]]
11. **show running-config flow monitor** *monitor-name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow monitor <i>monitor-name</i> Example: Device(config)# flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1	Creates a flow monitor and enters Flexible NetFlow flow monitor configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing flow monitor.
Step 4	description <i>description</i> Example: Device(config-flow-monitor)# description Used for basic ipv4 traffic analysis	(Optional) Creates a description for the flow monitor.
Step 5	record { <i>record-name</i> } Example:	Specifies the record for the flow monitor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<code>Device(config-flow-monitor)# record FLOW-RECORD-1</code>	
Step 6	cache {timeout {active} seconds { normal } Example:	
Step 7	Repeat Step 6 as required to finish modifying the cache parameters for this flow monitor.	—
Step 8	exporter <i>exporter-name</i> Example: <code>Device(config-flow-monitor)# exporter EXPORTER-1</code>	(Optional) Specifies the name of an exporter that was created previously.
Step 9	end Example: <code>Device(config-flow-monitor)# end</code>	Exits Flexible NetFlow flow monitor configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 10	show flow monitor [[name] <i>monitor-name</i> [cache [format {csv record table}]]] Example: <code>Device# show flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2 cache</code>	(Optional) Displays the status for a Flexible NetFlow flow monitor.
Step 11	show running-config flow monitor <i>monitor-name</i> Example: <code>Device# show running-config flow monitor FLOW_MONITOR-1</code>	(Optional) Displays the configuration of the specified flow monitor.

Applying a Flow Monitor to an Interface

Before it can be activated, a flow monitor must be applied to at least one interface. Perform this required task to activate a flow monitor.

While running the **ip flow monitor** command for the first interface to enable FNF monitor, you may see the following warning message displaying a GLOBAL memory allocation failure. This log is triggered by enabling FNF monitoring with a large cache size.

```
Jul  4 01:45:00.255: %CPPEXMEM-3-NOMEM: F0/0: cpp_cp_svr: QFP: 0, GLOBAL memory allocation
  of 90120448 bytes by FNF failed
Jul  4 01:45:00.258: %CPPEXMEM-3-TOPUSER: F0/0: cpp_cp_svr: QFP: 0, Top User: CPR STILE
EXMEM GRAPH, Allocations: 877, Type: GLOBAL
Jul  4 01:45:00.258: %CPPEXMEM-3-TOPUSER: F0/0: cpp_cp_svr: QFP: 0, Top User: SBC, Bytes
Allocated: 53850112, Type: GLOBAL
```


The warning message does not necessarily indicate a flow monitor application failure. The warning message can indicate internal steps that FNF uses for applying memory from the EXMEM infrastructure.

To ensure that the FNF monitor is enabled successfully, use the **show flow monitor** *monitor-name* command to check **Status** (**allocated** or **not allocated**) of a flow monitor. For more information, see [Displaying the Current Status of a Flow Monitor](#).

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **{ip | ipv6} flow monitor** *monitor-name* **{input | output}**
5. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 to activate a flow monitor on any other interfaces in the device over which you want to monitor traffic.
6. **end**
7. **show flow interface** *type number*
8. **show flow monitor name** *monitor-name* **cache format record**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0	Specifies an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	{ip ipv6} flow monitor <i>monitor-name</i> {input output} Example: Device(config-if)# ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input	Activates a flow monitor that was created previously by assigning it to the interface to analyze traffic.
Step 5	Repeat Steps 3 and 4 to activate a flow monitor on any other interfaces in the device over which you want to monitor traffic.	—
Step 6	end Example:	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-if)# end	
Step 7	show flow interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device# show flow interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0	Displays the status of Flexible NetFlow (enabled or disabled) on the specified interface.
Step 8	show flow monitor name <i>monitor-name</i> cache format record Example: Device# show flow monitor name FLOW_MONITOR-1 cache format record	Displays the status, statistics, and flow data in the cache for the specified flow monitor.

Configuring and Enabling Flexible NetFlow with Data Export

You must create a flow monitor to configure the types of traffic for which you want to export the cache data. You must enable the flow monitor by applying it to at least one interface to start exporting data. To configure and enable Flexible NetFlow with data export, perform this required task.

Each flow monitor has a separate cache assigned to it. Each flow monitor requires a record to define the contents and layout of its cache entries. The record format can be one of the predefined record formats, or an advanced user may create his or her own record format using the **collect** and **match** commands in Flexible NetFlow flow record configuration mode.



Note You must remove a flow monitor from all of the interfaces to which you have applied it before you can modify the **record** format of the flow monitor.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow monitor** *monitor-name*
4. **record** {*record-name* | **netflow-original** | **netflow** {**ipv4** | **ipv6** *record* [**peer**] } }
5. **exporter** *exporter-name*
6. **exit**
7. **interface** *type number*
8. {**ip** | **ipv6**} **flow monitor** *monitor-name* {**input** | **output**}
9. **end**
10. **show flow monitor** [[**name**] *monitor-name* [**cache** [**format** {**csv** | **record** | **table**}]]][**statistics**]]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow monitor <i>monitor-name</i> Example: Device(config)# flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1	Creates a flow monitor and enters Flexible NetFlow flow monitor configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This command also allows you to modify an existing flow monitor.
Step 4	record {<i>record-name</i> netflow-original netflow {ipv4 ipv6 record [<i>peer</i>] }} Example: Device(config-flow-monitor)# record netflow ipv4 original-input	Specifies the record for the flow monitor.
Step 5	exporter <i>exporter-name</i> Example: Device(config-flow-monitor)# exporter EXPORTER-1	Specifies the name of an exporter that you created previously.
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-flow-monitor)# exit	Exits Flexible NetFlow flow monitor configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 7	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0	Specifies an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 8	{ip ipv6} flow monitor <i>monitor-name</i> {input output} Example: Device(config-if)# ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input	Activates the flow monitor that you created previously by assigning it to the interface to analyze traffic.
Step 9	end Example:	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-if)# end	
Step 10	show flow monitor [[name] <i>monitor-name</i> [cache [format {csv record table}]]][statistics]] Example: Device# show flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2 cache	(Optional) Displays the status and statistics for a Flexible NetFlow flow monitor. This will verify data export is enabled for the flow monitor cache.

Configuration Examples for Flexible NetFlow IPv4 Unicast Flows

Example: Configuring Multiple Export Destinations

The following example shows how to configure multiple export destinations for Flexible NetFlow for IPv4 or IPv6 traffic.

This sample starts in global configuration mode:

```

!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
 destination 172.16.10.2
 transport udp 90
 exit
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-2
 destination 172.16.10.3
 transport udp 90
 exit
!
flow record v4_r1
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 collect counter bytes long
 collect counter packets long
!
flow record v6_r1
 match ipv6 traffic-class
 match ipv6 protocol
 match ipv6 source address
 match ipv6 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 collect counter bytes long
 collect counter packets long
!

flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 record v4_r1
 exporter EXPORTER-2
 exporter EXPORTER-1

```

```

!
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2
 record v6_r1
  exporter EXPORTER-2
  exporter EXPORTER-1
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2:ABCD::2/48
 ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 input
 ipv6 flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2 input
!

```

The following display output shows that the flow monitor is exporting data to the two exporters:

```

Device# show flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
Flow Monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1:
  Description:      User defined
  Flow Record:     v4_r1
  Flow Exporter:   EXPORTER-1
                  EXPORTER-2

Cache:
  Type:            normal (Platform cache)
  Status:         allocated
  Size:           4096 entries / 311316 bytes
  Inactive Timeout: 15 secs
  Active Timeout:  1800 secs
  Update Timeout:  1800 secs

```

Example: Configuring Flexible NetFlow Egress Accounting for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

The following example shows how to configure Flexible NetFlow egress accounting for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.

This example starts in global configuration mode.

```

!
flow record v4_r1
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 collect counter bytes long
 collect counter packets long
!
flow record v6_r1
 match ipv6 traffic-class
 match ipv6 protocol
 match ipv6 source address
 match ipv6 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 collect counter bytes long
 collect counter packets long
!

```

Example: Configuring Flexible NetFlow Egress Accounting for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 record v4_r1
 exit
!
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2
 record v6_r1
 exit
!
ip cef
ipv6 cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2:ABCD::2/48
 ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 output
 ipv6 flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2 output
!
```