



System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers, IOS XR Release 7.5.x

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Preface

This guide describes the System Management configuration details for Cisco IOS XR software. This chapter contains details on the changes made to this document.

- [Changes to this Document, on page ix](#)

Changes to this Document

Table 1: Changes to this Document

Date	Summary
September 2022	Republished for Release 7.5.3
April 2022	Republished for Release 7.5.2
May 2021	Republished for Release 7.3.15
February 2021	Initial release of this document.



CHAPTER 1

New and Changed System Management Features

This chapter lists all the features that have been added or modified in this guide. The table also contains references to these feature documentation sections.

- [System Management Features Added or Modified in IOS XR Release 7.5.x, on page 1](#)

System Management Features Added or Modified in IOS XR Release 7.5.x

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
Custom MIB Support Using SNMP Operation Script	This feature was introduced.	Release 7.5.3	Custom MIB Support Using SNMP Operation Script



CHAPTER 2

Configuring Physical and Virtual Terminals

Line templates define standard attribute settings for incoming and outgoing transport over physical and virtual terminal lines (vty). Vty pools are used to apply template settings to ranges of vtys.

This module describes the tasks you need to implement physical and virtual terminals on your Cisco IOS XR network.

- [Prerequisites for Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals, on page 3](#)
- [Information About Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals, on page 3](#)
- [How to Implement Physical and Virtual Terminals on Cisco IOS XR Software, on page 6](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals, on page 10](#)

Prerequisites for Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Information About Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals

To implement physical and virtual terminals, you need to understand the concepts in this section.



Tip You can programmatically manage the physical and virtual terminals using `openconfig-system-terminal.yang` OpenConfig data model. To get started with using data models, see the *Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers*.

Line Templates

The following line templates are available in the Cisco IOS XR software.

- Default line template—The default line template that applies to a physical and virtual terminal lines.
- Console line template—The line template that applies to the console line.

- User-defined line templates—User-defined line templates that can be applied to a range of virtual terminal lines.

Line Template Configuration Mode

Changes to line template attributes are made in line template configuration mode. To enter line template configuration mode, issue the **line** command from XR Config mode, specifying the template to be modified. These line templates can be configured with the **line** command:

- console—console template
- default—default template
- template—user-defined template

After you specify a template with the **line** command, the router enters line template configuration mode where you can set the terminal attributes for the specified line. This example shows how to specify the attributes for the console:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # line console
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-line) #
```

From line template configuration mode, use the online help feature (?) to view all available options. Some useful options include:

- absolute-timeout—Specifies a timeout value for line disconnection.
- escape-character—Changes the line escape character.
- exec-timeout—Specifies the EXEC timeout.
- length—Sets the number of lines displayed on the screen.
- session-limit—Specifies the allowable number of outgoing connections.
- session-timeout—Specifies an interval for closing the connection if there is no input traffic.
- timestamp—Displays the timestamp before each command.
- width—Specifies the width of the display terminal.



Note The *default* session-limit for line template is applicable to Telnet sessions only. It is not applicable for SSH sessions.

Line Template Guidelines

The following guidelines apply to modifying the console template and to configuring a user-defined template:

- Modify the templates for the physical terminal lines on the router (the console port) from line template configuration mode. Use the **line console** command from XR Config mode to enter line template configuration mode for the console template.

- Modify the template for virtual lines by configuring a user-defined template with the **line** *template-name* command, configuring the terminal attributes for the user-defined template from line template configuration, and applying the template to a range of virtual terminal lines using the **vty pool** command.

Attributes not defined in the console template, or any virtual template, are taken from the default template.

The default settings for the default template are described for all commands in line template configuration mode in the *Terminal Services Commands on* module in *System Management Command Reference for Cisco 8000 Series Routers*.



Note Before creating or modifying the vty pools, enable the telnet server using the **telnet server** command in XR Config mode. See *IP Addresses and Services Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers* and *IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco 8000 Series Routers* for more information.

Terminal Identification

The physical terminal lines for the console port is identified by its location, expressed in the format of *rack/slot/module*, on the active or standby route processor (RP) where the respective console port resides. For virtual terminals, physical location is not applicable; the Cisco IOS XR software assigns a vty identifier to vtys according to the order in which the vty connection has been established.

vty Pools

Each virtual line is a member of a pool of connections using a common line template configuration. Multiple vty pools may exist, each containing a defined number of vtys as configured in the vty pool. The Cisco IOS XR software supports the following vty pools by default:

- Default vty pool—The default vty pool consists of five vtys (vtys 0 through 4) that each reference the default line template.
- Default fault manager pool—The default fault manager pool consists of six vtys (vtys 100 through 105) that each reference the default line template.

In addition to the default vty pool and default fault manager pool, you can also configure a user-defined vty pool that can reference the default template or a user-defined template.

When configuring vty pools, follow these guidelines:

- The vty range for the default vty pool must start at vty 0 and must contain a minimum of five vtys.
- The vty range from 0 through 99 can reference the default vty pool.
- The vty range from 5 through 99 can reference a user-defined vty pool.
- The vty range from 100 is reserved for the fault manager vty pool.
- The vty range for fault manager vty pools must start at vty 100 and must contain a minimum of six vtys.
- A vty can be a member of only one vty pool. A vty pool configuration will fail if the vty pool includes a vty that is already in another pool.
- If you attempt to remove an active vty from the active vty pool when configuring a vty pool, the configuration for that vty pool will fail.

How to Implement Physical and Virtual Terminals on Cisco IOS XR Software

Modifying Templates

This task explains how to modify the terminal attributes for the console and default line templates. The terminal attributes that you set will modify the template settings for the specified template.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **line {console | default}**
3. Configure the terminal attribute settings for the specified template using the commands in line template configuration mode.
4. Use one of the following commands:
 - **end**
 - **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters mode.
Step 2	line {console default} Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line console or RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line default	Enters line template configuration mode for the specified line template. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • console —Enters line template configuration mode for the console template. • default —Enters line template configuration mode for the default line template.
Step 3	Configure the terminal attribute settings for the specified template using the commands in line template configuration mode.	—
Step 4	Use one of the following commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • end • commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# end	Saves configuration changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you issue the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</pre>

	Command or Action	Purpose
	or RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# commit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Creating and Modifying vty Pools

This task explains how to create and modify vty pools.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **telnet {ipv4 | ipv6} server max-servers limit**
3. **line template template-name**
4. Configure the terminal attribute settings for the specified line template using the commands in line template configuration mode.
5. **exit**
6. **vtty-pool {default | pool-name | eem} first-vty last-vty [line-template {default | template-name}]**
7. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters mode.
Step 2	telnet {ipv4 ipv6} server max-servers limit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# telnet ipv4 server max-servers 10	Specifies the number of allowable Telnet servers. Up to 100 Telnet servers are allowed. Note By default no Telnet servers are allowed. You must configure this command in order to enable the use of Telnet servers.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<p>line template <i>template-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# line template 1</pre>	Enters line template configuration mode for a user-defined template.
Step 4	Configure the terminal attribute settings for the specified line template using the commands in line template configuration mode.	—
Step 5	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-line)# exit</pre>	Exits line template configuration mode and returns the router to global configuration mode.
Step 6	<p>vti-pool {default <i>pool-name</i> eem} <i>first-vty last-vty</i> [line-template {default <i>template-name</i>}]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# vty-pool default 0 5 line-template default</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# vty-pool pool1 5 50 line-template template1</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# vty-pool eem 100 105 line-template template1</pre>	<p>Creates or modifies vty pools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you do not specify a line template with the line-template keyword, a vty pool defaults to the default line template. default —Configures the default vty pool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The default vty pool must start at vty 0 and must contain a minimum of five vtys (vtys 0 through 4). You can resize the default vty pool by increasing the range of vtys that compose the default vty pool. <i>pool-name</i> —Creates a user-defined vty pool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A user-defined pool must start at least at vty 5, depending on whether the default vty pool has been resized. If the range of vtys for the default vty pool has been resized, use the first range value free from the default line template. For example, if the range of vtys for the default vty pool has been configured to include 10 vtys (vty 0 through 9), the range value for the user-defined vty pool must start with vty 10. eem —Configures the embedded event manager pool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The default embedded event manager vty pool must start at vty 100 and must contain a minimum of six vtys (vtys 100 through 105).

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • line-template <i>template-name</i> —Configures the vty pool to reference a user-defined template.
Step 7	Use the commit or end command.	<p>commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.</p> <p>end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session. • No —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes. • Cancel —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Monitoring Terminals and Terminal Sessions

This task explains how to monitor terminals and terminal sessions using the **show EXEC** commands available for physical and terminal lines.



Note The commands can be entered in any order.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **show line** [**aux location** *node-id* | **console location** *node-id* | **vtty number**]
2. (Optional) **show terminal**
3. (Optional) **show users**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) show line [aux location <i>node-id</i> console location <i>node-id</i> vtty number] Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show line</pre>	Displays the terminal parameters of terminal lines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifying the show line aux location <i>node-id</i> EXEC command displays the terminal parameters of the auxiliary line. • Specifying the show line console location <i>node-id</i> EXEC command displays the terminal parameters of the console. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the location <i>node-id</i> keyword and argument, enter the location of the Route Processor (RP) on which the respective auxiliary or console port resides.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the format of <i>rack/slot/module</i>. Specifying the show line vty number EXEC command displays the terminal parameters for the specified vty.
Step 2	(Optional) show terminal Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show terminal</pre>	Displays the terminal attribute settings for the current terminal line.
Step 3	(Optional) show users Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show users</pre>	Displays information about the active lines on the router.

Configuration Examples for Implementing Physical and Virtual Terminals

Modifying the Console Template: Example

This configuration example shows how to modify the terminal attribute settings for the console line template:

```
line console
  exec-timeout 0 0
  escape-character 0x5a
  session-limit 10
  disconnect-character 0x59
  session-timeout 100
  transport input telnet
  transport output telnet
```

In this configuration example, the following terminal attributes are applied to the console line template:

- The EXEC time out for terminal sessions is set to 0 minutes, 0 seconds. Setting the EXEC timeout to 0 minutes and 0 seconds disables the EXEC timeout function; thus, the EXEC session for the terminal session will never time out.
- The escape character is set to the 0x5a hexadecimal value (the 0x5a hexadecimal value translates into the “Z” character).
- The session limit for outgoing terminal sessions is set to 10 connections.
- The disconnect character is set to 0x59 hexadecimal value (the 0x59 hexadecimal character translates into the “Y” character).

- The session time out for outgoing terminal sessions is set to 100 minutes (1 hour and 40 minutes).
- The allowed transport protocol for incoming terminal sessions is Telnet.
- The allowed transport protocol for outgoing terminal sessions is Telnet.

To verify that the terminal attributes for the console line template have been applied to the console, use the **show line** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show line console location 0/0/CPU0

Tty          Speed      Modem  Uses   Noise  Overruns      Acc I/O
* con0/0/CPU0  9600      -      -      -      0/0          -/-

Line con0_0_CPU0, Location "Unknown", Type "Unknown"
Length: 24 lines, Width: 80 columns
Baud rate (TX/RX) is 9600, 1 parity, 2 stopbits, 8 databits
Template: console
Config:
Allowed transports are telnet.
```

Modifying the Default Template: Example

This configuration example shows how to override the terminal settings for the default line template:

```
line default
  exec-timeout 0 0
  width 512
  length 512
```

In this example, the following terminal attributes override the default line template default terminal attribute settings:

- The EXEC timeout for terminal sessions is set to 0 minutes and 0 seconds. Setting the EXEC timeout to 0 minutes and 0 seconds disables the EXEC timeout function; thus, the EXEC session for the terminal session will never time out (the default EXEC timeout for the default line template is 10 minutes).
- The width of the terminal screen for the terminals referencing the default template is set to 512 characters (the default width for the default line template is 80 characters).
- The length, the number of lines that will display at one time on the terminal referencing the default template, is set to 512 lines (the default length for the default line template is 24 lines).

Configuring a User-Defined Template to Reference the Default vty Pool: Example

This configuration example shows how to configure a user-defined line template (named test in this example) for vtys and to configure the line template test to reference the default vty pool:

```
line template test
  exec-timeout 100 0
  width 100
  length 100
```

```
exit
vty-pool default 0 4 line-template test
```

Configuring a User-Defined Template to Reference a User-Defined vty Pool: Example

This configuration example shows how to configure a user-defined line template (named test2 in this example) for vtys and to configure the line template test to reference a user-defined vty pool (named pool1 in this example):

```
line template test2
  exec-timeout 0 0
  session-limit 10
  session-timeout 100
  transport input all
  transport output all
  exit
vty-pool pool1 5 50 line-template test2
```

Configuring a User-Defined Template to Reference the Fault Manager vty Pool: Example

This configuration example shows how to configure a user-defined line template (named test3 in this example) for vtys and to configure the line template test to reference the fault manager vty pool:

```
line template test3
  width 110
  length 100
  session-timeout 100
  exit
vty-pool eem 100 106 line-template test3
```



CHAPTER 3

Configuring Simple Network Management Protocol

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an application-layer protocol that provides a message format for communication between SNMP managers and agents. SNMP provides a standardized framework and a common language used for the monitoring and management of devices in a network.

This module describes the tasks you need to implement SNMP on your Cisco IOS XR network.

- [Prerequisites for Implementing SNMP, on page 13](#)
- [Restrictions for SNMP use on Cisco IOS XR Software, on page 13](#)
- [Information about Implementing SNMP, on page 14](#)
- [Custom MIB Support Using SNMP Operation Script, on page 20](#)
- [Session MIB support on subscriber sessions , on page 22](#)
- [How to Implement SNMP on Cisco IOS XR Software, on page 24](#)

Prerequisites for Implementing SNMP

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Restrictions for SNMP use on Cisco IOS XR Software

SNMP outputs are only 32-bits wide and therefore cannot display any information greater than 2^{32} . 2^{32} is equal to 4.29 Gigabits.



Note A 10 Gigabit interface is greater than 2^{32} , so if you are trying to display speed information regarding the interface, you might see concatenated results.

To display correct speed of an interface greater than 10 Gigabit, ifHighSpeed can be used.

The recommended maximum number of object identifiers (OIDs) that can be accommodated in a single SNMP request is 75. A request with more than 75 OIDs can result in SNMP requests being dropped with SNMP polling timeout.

Information about Implementing SNMP

To implement SNMP, you need to understand the concepts described in this section.

SNMP Functional Overview

The SNMP framework consists of three parts:

- SNMP manager
- SNMP agent
- Management Information Base (MIB)

SNMP Manager

The SNMP manager is the system used to control and monitor the activities of network hosts using SNMP. The most common managing system is called a *network management system* (NMS). The term NMS can be applied to either a dedicated device used for network management, or the applications used on such a device. A variety of network management applications are available for use with SNMP. These features range from simple command-line applications to feature-rich graphical user interfaces (such as the CiscoWorks 2000 line of products).

SNMP Agent

The SNMP agent is the software component within the managed device that maintains the data for the device and reports these data, as needed, to managing systems. The agent and MIB reside on the router. To enable the SNMP agent, you must define the relationship between the manager and the agent.

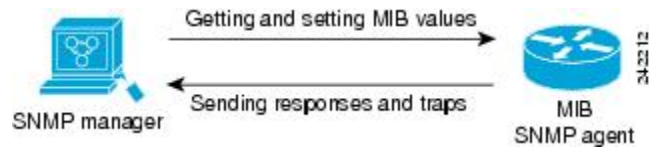
MIB

The *Management Information Base* (MIB) is a virtual information storage area for network management information, which consists of collections of managed objects. Within the MIB there are collections of related objects, defined in MIB modules. MIB modules are written in the SNMP MIB module language, as defined in STD 58, RFC 2578, RFC 2579, and RFC 2580. Note that individual MIB modules are also referred to as MIBs; for example, the Interfaces Group MIB (IF-MIB) is a MIB module within the MIB on your system.

The SNMP agent contains MIB variables whose values the SNMP manager can request or change through Get or Set operations. A manager can get a value from an agent or store a value into that agent. The agent gathers data from the MIB, the repository for information about device parameters and network data. The agent can also respond to manager requests to get or set data.

This figure illustrates the communications relationship between the SNMP manager and agent. A manager can send the agent requests to get and set MIB values. The agent can respond to these requests. Independent of this interaction, the agent can send unsolicited notifications (traps) to the manager to notify the manager of network conditions.

Figure 1: Communication Between an SNMP Agent and Manager



IP-MIB Support

RFC4293 IP-MIB was specifically designed to provide IPv4 and IPv6 statistics individually. The **ipIfStatsTable** defined in RFC 4293, lists the interface specific statistics. IPv6 statistics support in **ipIfStatsTable** was added earlier but, IOS-XR implementation of IP-MIB did not support IPv4 statistics as per RFC4293 in earlier releases.

IOS-XR implementation of IP-MIB supports IPv4 statistics as per RFC4293. This will enable you to collect the IPV4 and IPv6 statistics separately for each interface. The **ipIfStatsTable** is indexed by two **sub-ids address type (IPv4 or IPv6)** and the **interface ifindex[1]**. The implementation of IP-MIB support for IPv4 and IPv6 is separated for better readability and maintainability.

The list of OIDs added to the **ipIfStatsTable** for IPv4 statistics are:

- ipIfStatsInReceives
- ipIfStatsHCInReceives
- ipIfStatsInOctets
- ipIfStatsHCInOctets
- ipIfStatsOutTransmits
- ipIfStatsHCOutTransmits
- ipIfStatsOutOctets
- ipIfStatsHCOutOctets
- ipIfStatsDiscontinuityTime

For more information on the list of new OIDs added for IPv4 statistics, see [SNMP OID Navigator](#).

SNMP Versions

Cisco IOS XR software supports the following versions of SNMP:

- Simple Network Management Protocol Version 1 (SNMPv1)
- Simple Network Management Protocol Version 2c (SNMPv2c)
- Simple Network Management Protocol Version 3 (SNMPv3)

Both SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c use a community-based form of security. The community of managers able to access the agent MIB is defined by an IP address access control list and password.

SNMPv2c support includes a bulk retrieval mechanism and more detailed error message reporting to management stations. The bulk retrieval mechanism supports the retrieval of tables and large quantities of information, minimizing the number of round-trips required. The SNMPv2c improved error handling support

includes expanded error codes that distinguish different kinds of error conditions; these conditions are reported through a single error code in SNMPv1. Error return codes now report the error type. Three kinds of exceptions are also reported: no such object exceptions, no such instance exceptions, and end of MIB view exceptions.

SNMPv3 is a security model. A *security model* is an authentication strategy that is set up for a user and the group in which the user resides. A *security level* is the permitted level of security within a security model. A combination of a security model and a security level will determine which security mechanism is employed when an SNMP packet is handled. See [Security Models and Levels for SNMPv1, v2, v3, on page 17](#) for a list of security levels available in SNMPv3. The SNMPv3 feature supports RFCs 3411 to 3418.

You must configure the SNMP agent to use the version of SNMP supported by the management station. An agent can communicate with multiple managers; for this reason, you can configure the Cisco IOS-XR software to support communications with one management station using the SNMPv1 protocol, one using the SNMPv2c protocol, and another using SMNPv3.

Comparison of SNMPv1, v2c, and v3

SNMP v1, v2c, and v3 all support the following operations:

- **get-request**—Retrieves a value from a specific variable.
- **get-next-request**—Retrieves the value following the named variable; this operation is often used to retrieve variables from within a table. With this operation, an SNMP manager does not need to know the exact variable name. The SNMP manager searches sequentially to find the needed variable from within the MIB.
- **get-response**—Operation that replies to a get-request, get-next-request, and set-request sent by an NMS.
- **set-request**—Operation that stores a value in a specific variable.
- **trap**—Unsolicited message sent by an SNMP agent to an SNMP manager when some event has occurred.

This table identifies other key SNMP features supported by the SNMP v1, v2c, and v3.

Table 2: SNMPv1, v2c, and v3 Feature Support

Feature	SNMP v1	SNMP v2c	SNMP v3
Get-Bulk Operation	No	Yes	Yes
Inform Operation	No	Yes	Yes
64 Bit Counter	No	Yes	Yes
Textual Conventions	No	Yes	Yes
Authentication	No	No	Yes
Privacy (Encryption)	No	No	Yes
Authorization and Access Controls (Views)	No	No	Yes

Security Models and Levels for SNMPv1, v2, v3

The security level determines if an SNMP message needs to be protected from disclosure and if the message needs to be authenticated. The various security levels that exist within a security model are as follows:

- noAuthNoPriv—Security level that does not provide authentication or encryption.
- authNoPriv—Security level that provides authentication but does not provide encryption.
- authPriv—Security level that provides both authentication and encryption.

Three security models are available: SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3. The security model combined with the security level determine the security mechanism applied when the SNMP message is processed.

The below table identifies what the combinations of security models and levels mean.

Table 3: SNMP Security Models and Levels

Model	Level	Authentication	Encryption	What Happens
v1	noAuthNoPriv	Community string	No	Uses a community string match for authentication.
v2c	noAuthNoPriv	Community string	No	Uses a community string match for authentication.
v3	noAuthNoPriv	Username	No	Uses a username match for authentication.
v3	authNoPriv	HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA	No	Provides authentication based on the HMAC ¹ -MD5 ² algorithm or the HMAC-SHA ³ .
v3	authPriv	HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA	DES	Provides authentication based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms. Provides DES ⁴ 56-bit encryption in addition to authentication based on the CBC ⁵ DES (DES-56) standard.
v3	authPriv	HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA	3DES	Provides authentication based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms. Provides 168-bit 3DES ⁶ level of encryption.
v3	authPriv	HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA	AES	Provides authentication based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms. Provides 128-bit AES ⁷ level of encryption.

¹ Hash-Based Message Authentication Code

² Message Digest 5

³ Secure Hash Algorithm

⁴ Data Encryption Standard

⁵ Cipher Block Chaining

⁶ Triple Data Encryption Standard

⁷ Advanced Encryption Standard

Use of 3DES and AES encryption standards requires that the security package be installed. For information on installing software packages, see *Upgrading and Managing Cisco IOS XR Software*.

SNMPv3 Benefits

SNMPv3 provides secure access to devices by providing authentication, encryption and access control. These added security benefits secure SNMP against the following security threats:

- **Masquerade**—The threat that an SNMP user may assume the identity of another SNMP user to perform management operations for which that SNMP user does not have authorization.
- **Message stream modification**—The threat that messages may be maliciously reordered, delayed, or replayed (to an extent that is greater than can occur through the natural operation of a subnetwork service) to cause SNMP to perform unauthorized management operations.
- **Disclosure**—The threat that exchanges between SNMP engines could be eavesdropped. Protecting against this threat may be required as a matter of local policy.

In addition, SNMPv3 provides access control over protocol operations on SNMP managed objects.

SNMPv3 Costs

SNMPv3 authentication and encryption contribute to a slight increase in the response time when SNMP operations on MIB objects are performed. This cost is far outweighed by the security advantages provided by SNMPv3.

This table shows the order of response time (from least to greatest) for the various security model and security level combinations.

Table 4: Order of Response Times from Least to Greatest

Security Model	Security Level
SNMPv2c	noAuthNoPriv
SNMPv3	noAuthNoPriv
SNMPv3	authNoPriv
SNMPv3	authPriv

User-Based Security Model

SNMPv3 User-Based Security Model (USM) refers to SNMP message-level security and offers the following services:

- **Message integrity**—Ensures that messages have not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner and that data sequences have not been altered to an extent greater than can occur nonmaliciously.
- **Message origin authentication**—Ensures that the claimed identity of the user on whose behalf received data was originated is confirmed.
- **Message confidentiality**—Ensures that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes.

SNMPv3 authorizes management operations only by configured users and encrypts SNMP messages.

USM uses two authentication protocols:

- HMAC-MD5-96 authentication protocol
- HMAC-SHA-96 authentication protocol

USM uses Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)-DES (DES-56) as the privacy protocol for message encryption.

View-Based Access Control Model

The View-Based Access Control Model (VACM) enables SNMP users to control access to SNMP managed objects by supplying read, write, or notify access to SNMP objects. It prevents access to objects restricted by views. These access policies can be set when user groups are configured with the **snmp-server group** command.

MIB Views

For security reasons, it is often valuable to be able to restrict the access rights of some groups to only a subset of the management information within the management domain. To provide this capability, access to a management object is controlled through MIB views, which contain the set of managed object types (and, optionally, the specific instances of object types) that can be viewed.

Access Policy

Access policy determines the access rights of a group. The three types of access rights are as follows:

- read-view access—The set of object instances authorized for the group when objects are read.
- write-view access—The set of object instances authorized for the group when objects are written.
- notify-view access—The set of object instances authorized for the group when objects are sent in a notification.

IP Precedence and DSCP Support for SNMP

SNMP IP Precedence and differentiated services code point (DSCP) support delivers QoS specifically for SNMP traffic. You can change the priority setting so that SNMP traffic generated in a router is assigned a specific QoS class. The IP Precedence or IP DSCP code point value is used to determine how packets are handled in weighted random early detection (WRED).

After the IP Precedence or DSCP is set for the SNMP traffic generated in a router, different QoS classes cannot be assigned to different types of SNMP traffic in that router.

The IP Precedence value is the first three bits in the type of service (ToS) byte of an IP header. The IP DSCP code point value is the first six bits of the differentiate services (DiffServ Field) byte. You can configure up to eight different IP Precedence markings or 64 different IP DSCP markings.

Custom MIB Support Using SNMP Operation Script

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Custom MIB Support Using SNMP Operations Script	Release 7.5.3	<p>Now you don't have to upgrade to the latest Cisco IOS XR Software release to access a new Management Information Base (MIB). This feature allows you to add a custom script to get support for custom MIB that is not implemented on Cisco IOS XR Software. Custom MIB fetches the required data from an operational database that is already available on the router and returns it on polling the Object Identifier (OID).</p> <p>This feature introduces the following commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snmp-server script • script snmp <p>This feature also adds the following unified models, you can access these unified models in the Github repository.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-cfg • Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-server-cfg

The MIB is a virtual information storage area for network management information, which consists of collections of managed objects. The OID acts as an identifier to fetch the required data from MIB.

This feature introduces support for custom MIBs that are not implemented in Cisco IOS XR Software. Typically, developing a new MIB is a long and tedious process. Also, you must upgrade to a particular release to get the support of the new MIB.

With this feature, you can define a custom script for a given OID. This custom OID gets the data in the operational database already present on the router and returns it on polling the newly configured OID. SNMP request is sent from Network Management System (NMS) over User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to SNMP daemon. This request spawns customer scripts to fetch data that is related to OID in the request and the output of the script is converted to SNMP protocol data unit and sent to NMS.

Prerequisites

- In the script, the Cython API `snmp_send_response` should be called with data of OID.

Restrictions for Custom MIB

- The length of string data type OIDs must not cross 400 bytes.

Create Custom MIB Using SNMP Script

Configuration Example

In the below example, we create a script which creates OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.999998.10 to read lldp state.

1. Create a script to fetch required data from the operational database on the router.
2. Use the **describe** command, to fetch the process which executes the command.

```
Router#describe show lldp
The command is defined in lldp_cmds.parser
```

User needs ALL of the following taskids:

```
ethernet-services (READ) or optical (READ)
```

It will take the following actions:

```
Spawn the process:
  lldp_command "-s" "-g"
```

The output **lldp_command "-s" "-g"** is used in the following script.

Here is a sample script named **show_lldp_string.py**. This is the command syntax used in the script.

```
import iosxr.snmp
import time
import subprocess as sp
import re
oid = iosxr.snmp.snmp_get_oid()
access_type = iosxr.snmp.snmp_get_access_type()
value = sp.getoutput("lldp_command \"-s\" \"-g\" ")
iosxr.snmp.snmp_send_response("1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.999998.10", str(value), "OctetString")
```

3. Copy the script file to this location: `haddisk:/mirror/script-mgmt/snmp/`.
4. Use the **sha256sum file-name** command to generate the checksum of the script file.

```
Router:/haddisk:/mirror/script-mgmt/snmp]$sha256sum show_lldp_string.py
```

Here is a sample command output.

```
156345c2cbfc1a2725b5f5ecdfb23d30d9a25e894604890d88929d724946e7b3 show_lldp_string.py
```

5. Enter the configuration mode of the router.


```
Router#configure
```
6. Use the **snmp-server community public RW** command to enable read-write community string, where public is the read-write community.


```
Router(config)#snmp-server community public RW
```
7. Use the **snmp-server script script-oid OID-number script-filename file-name** command to map the script file to the custom OID.

```
Router(config)#snmp-server script script-oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.99998.10 script-filename
show_lldp_string.py
```

8. Use the **script snmp file-name checksum sha256 checksum-value** command to configure the checksum of the script file.

```
Router(config)#script snmp show_lldp_string.py checksum sha256
156345c2cbfc1a2725b5f5ecdfeb23d30d9a25e894604890d88929d724946e7b3
```

**Note**

- The root OID number 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.99998 must be used and you can write any Custom OID number after the root OID number.

Yang Data Model for Custom MIB

You can programmatically perform the same configuration using the following unified data models also. To get started with using data models, see the *Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers*.

Operational Data	Unified Data Model	CLI Commands
Maps script file to the custom OID.	Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-server-cfg	snmp-server script script-oid OID-number script-filename file-name
Configures checksum for the newly added file-name in the Custom OID.	Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-cfg	script snmp file-name checksum sha256 checksum-value

Verification

When snmp receives get request for the custom OID, following output is generated:

```
Router # snmpwalk -v2c -c public 5.36.7.100 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.99998.10
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.9.9.99998.10.0 = STRING: Global LLDP information:
  Status: ACTIVE
  LLDP Chassis ID: 0032.176e.a0df
  LLDP Chassis ID Subtype: MAC Address (IEEE 802-2001) Chassis Subtype
  LLDP System Name: POD-TN3
  LLDP advertisements are sent every 30 seconds
  LLDP hold time advertised is 120 seconds
  LLDP interface reinitialisation delay is 2 seconds
```

Session MIB support on subscriber sessions

SNMP monitoring requires information about subscribers of all types. The CISCO-SUBSCRIBER-SESSION-MIB is defined to model per-subscriber data as well as aggregate subscriber (PPPoE) data. It is required to support notifications (traps) for aggregate session counts crossing configured thresholds. Generic MIB Data Collector Manager (DCM) support for CISCO-SUBSCRIBER-SESSION-MIB, helps faster data collection and also better handling of parallel data.

SNMP Notifications

A key feature of SNMP is the ability to generate notifications from an SNMP agent. These notifications do not require that requests be sent from the SNMP manager. On Cisco IOS XR software, unsolicited (asynchronous) notifications can be generated only as *traps*. Traps are messages alerting the SNMP manager to a condition on the network. Notifications can indicate improper user authentication, restarts, the closing of a connection, loss of connection to a neighbor router, or other significant events.



Note Inform requests (inform operations) are supported in Cisco IOS XR software.

Traps are less reliable than informs because the receiver does not send any acknowledgment when it receives a trap. The sender cannot determine if the trap was received. An SNMP manager that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response protocol data unit (PDU). If the manager does not receive an inform request, it does not send a response. If the sender never receives a response, the inform request can be sent again. Thus, informs are more likely to reach their intended destination.

However, traps are often preferred because informs consume more resources in the router and in the network. Unlike a trap, which is discarded as soon as it is sent, an inform request must be held in memory until a response is received or the request times out. Also, traps are sent only once, and an inform may be retried several times. The retries increase traffic and contribute to a higher overhead on the network. Thus, traps and inform requests provide a trade-off between reliability and resources.

Figure 2: Trap Received by the SNMP Manager

In this illustration, the agent router sends a trap to the SNMP manager. Although the manager receives the trap, it does not send any acknowledgment to the agent. The agent has no way of knowing that the trap reached

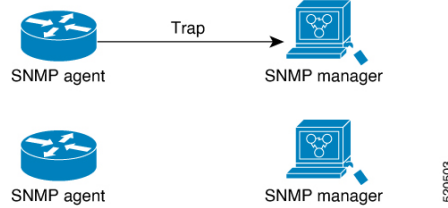
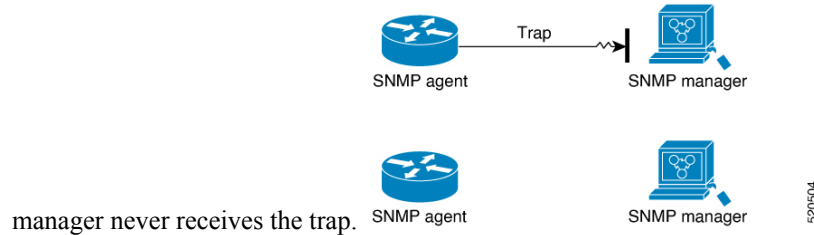


Figure 3: Trap Not Received by the SNMP Manager

In this illustration, the agent sends a trap to the manager, but the trap does not reach the manager. Because the agent has no way of knowing that the trap did not reach its destination, the trap is not sent again. The



Session Types

The supported session types are:

- PPPoE

- IP SUB PKT
- IP SUB DHCP

How to Implement SNMP on Cisco IOS XR Software

This section describes how to implement SNMP.

The **snmp-server** commands enable SNMP on Management Ethernet interfaces by default. For information on how to enable SNMP server support on other inband interfaces, see the *Implementing Management Plane Protection on Cisco IOS XR Software* module in *System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers*.

Configuring SNMPv3

This task explains how to configure SNMPv3 for network management and monitoring.



Note No specific command enables SNMPv3; the first **snmp-server** global configuration command (config), that you issue enables SNMPv3. Therefore, the sequence in which you issue the **snmp-server** commands for this task does not matter.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 (Optional) **snmp-server engineid local engine-id**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server engineID
local 00:00:00:09:00:00:00:a1:61:6c:20:61
```

Specifies the identification number of the local SNMP engine.

Step 3 **snmp-server view view-name oid-tree {included | excluded}**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server view
view_name 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5 included
```

Creates or modifies a view record.

Step 4 **snmp-server group name {v1 | v2c | v3 {auth | noauth | priv}} [read view] [write view] [notify view] [access-list-name]**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server group
group_name v3 noauth read view_name1 write view_name2
```

Configures a new SNMP group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.

Step 5 **snmp-server user** *username* *groupname* {**v1** | **v2c** | **v3** [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} {**clear** | **encrypted**} *auth-password* [**priv** **des56** {**clear** | **encrypted**} *priv-password*]]] [*access-list-name*]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server user
noauthuser group_name v3
```

Configures a new user to an SNMP group.

Step 6 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit—Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end—Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes**—Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No**—Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel**—Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 7 (Optional) **show snmp**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp
```

Displays information about the status of SNMP.

Step 8 (Optional) **show snmp engineid**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp engineid
```

Displays information about the local SNMP engine.

Step 9 (Optional) **show snmp group**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp group
```

Displays information about each SNMP group on the network.

Step 10 (Optional) **show snmp users**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp users
```

Displays information about each SNMP username in the SNMP users table.

Step 11 (Optional) **show snmp view**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp view
```

Displays information about the configured views, including the associated MIB view family name, storage type, and status.

Configure to Drop Error PDUs

Perform this configuration to avoid error PDUs being sent out of router when polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name. If the configuration is not set, it will respond with error PDUs by default. After applying this configuration, when router is polled with unknown SNMPv3 user name, the NMS will get time out instead of getting unknown user name error code.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **snmp-server drop unknown-user**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server drop unknown-user
```

Drop the error PDUs when the router is polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name.

Step 3 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring SNMPv3: Examples

Setting an Engine ID

This example shows how to set the identification of the local SNMP engine:

```
snmp-server engineID local 00:00:00:09:00:00:00:a1:61:6c:20:61
```



Note After the engine ID has been configured, the SNMP agent restarts.

Verifying the Identification of the Local SNMP Engines

This example shows how to verify the identification of the local SNMP engine:

```
config
  show snmp engineid

SNMP engineID 00000009000000a1ffffffff
```

Creating a View

There are two ways to create a view:

- You can include the object identifier (OID) of an ASN.1 subtree of a MIB family from a view by using the **included** keyword of the **snmp-server view** command.
- You can exclude the OID subtree of the ASN.1 subtree of a MIB family from a view by using the **excluded** keyword of the **snmp-server view** command.

This example shows how to create a view that includes the sysName (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5) object:

```
config
  snmp-server view SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5 included
```

This example shows how to create a view that includes all the OIDs of a system group:

```
config
  snmp-server view SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
```

This example shows how to create a view that includes all the OIDs under the system group except the sysName object (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5), which has been excluded:

```
config
  snmp-server view SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
  snmp-server view SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5 excluded
```

Verifying Configured Views

This example shows how to display information about the configured views:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp view

v1default 1.3.6.1 - included nonVolatile active
SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 - included nonVolatile active
```

```
SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5 - excluded nonVolatile active
```

Creating Groups

If you do not explicitly specify a notify, read, or write view, the Cisco IOS XR software uses the v1 default (1.3.6.1). This example shows how to create a group that utilizes the default view:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server group group-name v3 auth
```

The following configuration example shows how to create a group that has read access to all the OIDs in the system except the sysUpTime object (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3), which has been excluded from the view applied to the group, but write access only to the sysName object (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5):

```
!
snmp-server view view_name1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
snmp-server view view_name1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3 excluded
snmp-server view view_name2 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.5 included
snmp-server group group_name1 v3 auth read view_name1 write view_name2
!
```

Verifying Groups

This example shows how to verify the attributes of configured groups:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp group

groupname: group_name1          security model:usm
readview : view_name1          writeview: view_name2
notifyview: v1default
row status: nonVolatile
```

Creating and Verifying Users

Given the following SNMPv3 view and SNMPv3 group configuration:

```
!
snmp-server view view_name 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
snmp-server group group_name v3 noauth read view_name write view-name
!
```

This example shows how to create a noAuthNoPriv user with read and write view access to a system group:

```
config
snmp-server user noauthuser group_name v3
```



Note The user must belong to a noauth group before a noAuthNoPriv user can be created.

This example shows how to verify the attributes that apply to the SNMP user:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp user

User name: noauthuser
Engine ID: localSnmPID
storage-type: nonvolatile active
```

Given the following SNMPv3 view and SNMPv3 group configuration:

```
!
snmp-server view SNMP_VIEW1 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
snmp-server group SNMP_GROUP1 v3 auth notify SNMP_VIEW1 read SNMP_VIEW1 write SNMP_VIEW1
!
```

This example shows how to create a user with authentication (including encryption), read, and write view access to a system group:

```
config
snmp-server user userv3authpriv SNMP_GROUP1 v3 auth md5 password123 priv aes 128 password123
```

Given the following SNMPv3 view and SNMPv3 group configuration:

```
!
snmp-server view view_name 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
snmp group group_name v3 priv read view_name write view_name
!
```

This example shows how to create authNoPriv user with read and write view access to a system group:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server user authuser group_name v3 auth md5 clear auth_passwd
```



Note As the group is configured at a security level of Auth, the user must be configured as “auth” at a minimum to access this group (“priv” users could also access this group). The authNoPriv user configured in this group, authuser, must supply an authentication password to access the view. In the example, auth_passwd is set as the authentication password string. Note that **clear** keyword is specified before the auth_passwd password string. The **clear** keyword indicates that the password string being supplied is unencrypted.

This example shows how to verify the attributes that apply to SNMP user:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp user

User name: authuser
```

```
Engine ID: localSnmID
storage-type: nonvolatile active
```

Given the following SNMPv3 view and SNMPv3 group configuration:

```
!
snmp view view_name 1.3.6.1.2.1.1 included
snmp group group_name v3 priv read view_name write view_name
!
```

This example shows how to create an authPriv user with read and write view access to a system group:

```
config
snmp-server user privuser group_name v3 auth md5 clear auth_passwd priv des56 clear
priv_passwd
```



Note As the group has a security level of Priv, the user must be configured as a “priv” user to access this group. In this example, the user, `privuser`, must supply both an authentication password and privacy password to access the OIDs in the view.

This example shows how to verify the attributes that apply to the SNMP user:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp user

User name: privuser
Engine ID: localSnmID
storage-type: nonvolatile active
```

Configuring SNMP Trap Notifications

The following example shows how to configure the router to send SNMP trap notifications.

Step 1 configure

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters mode.
```

Step 2 snmp-servergroupname {v1v2v3 {auth | noauth | priv}} [readview] writeview [notifyview] [access-list-name]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server group group_name v3 noauth read view_name1 writer view_name2

Configures a new SNMP group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.
```


Step 3 `snmp-server user groupname {v1v2cv3 {auth | md5 | sha} {clear | encrypted} auth-password} [priv des56 {clear | access-list-name}]`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# snmp-server group group_name v3 noauth read view_name1 writer view_name2
```

Configures a new SNMP group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.

Step 4 `snmp-server user username groupname {v1v2cv3 {auth | md5 | sha} {clear | encrypted} auth-password} [priv des56 {clear | access-list-name}]`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:routerconfig# snmp-server user noauthuser group_name v3
```

Configures a new SNMP group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.

Step 5 `[snmp-server host address [traps] [version {1 | 2c | 3 [auth | noauth | priv]}] community-string [udp-port port] [notification-type]`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host 12.26.25.61 traps version 3
noauth userV3noauth
```

Specifies SNMP trap notifications, the version of SNMP to use, the security level of the notifications, and the recipient (host) of the notifications.

Step 6 `snmp-server traps [notification-type]`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps bgp
```

Enables the sending of trap notifications and specifies the type of trap notifications to be sent.

- If a trap is not specified with the *notification-type* argument, all supported trap notifications are enabled on the router. To display which trap notifications are available on your router, enter the `snmp-server traps ?` command.

Step 7 Use the `commit` or `end` command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 8 (Optional) `show snmp host`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp host
```

Displays information about the configured SNMP notification recipient (host), port number, and security model.

Configure to Drop Error PDUs

Perform this configuration to avoid error PDUs being sent out of router when polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name. If the configuration is not set, it will respond with error PDUs by default. After applying this configuration, when router is polled with unknown SNMPv3 user name, the NMS will get time out instead of getting unknown user name error code.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **snmp-server drop unknown-user**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server drop unknown-user
```

Drop the error PDUs when the router is polled with incorrect SNMPv3 user name.

Step 3 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring Trap Notifications: Example

The following example configures an SNMP agent to send out different types of traps. The configuration includes a v2c user, a noAuthNoPriv user, anauthNoPriv user, and an AuthPriv user.



Note The default User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port is 161. If you do not specify a UDP port with the **udp-port** keyword and *port* argument, then the configured SNMP trap notifications are sent to port 161.

```
!
snmp-server host 10.50.32.170 version 2c public udp-port 2345
snmp-server host 10.50.32.170 version 3 auth userV3auth udp-port 2345
snmp-server host 10.50.32.170 version 3 priv userV3priv udp-port 2345
snmp-server host 10.50.32.170 version 3 noauth userV3noauth udp-port 2345
snmp-server user userv2c groupv2c v2c
```

```

snmp-server user userV3auth groupV3auth v3 auth md5 encrypted 140F0A13
snmp-server user userV3priv groupV3priv v3 auth md5 encrypted 021E1C43 priv des56 encrypted
1110001C
snmp-server user userV3noauth groupV3noauth v3 LROwner
snmp-server view view_name 1.3 included
snmp-server community public RW
snmp-server group groupv2c v2c read view_name
snmp-server group groupV3auth v3 auth read view_name
snmp-server group groupV3priv v3 priv read view_name
snmp-server group groupV3noauth v3 noauth read view_name
!
```

This example shows how to verify the configuration SNMP trap notification recipients host, the recipients of SNMP trap notifications. The output displays the following information:

- IP address of the configured notification host
- UDP port where SNMP notification messages are sent
- Type of trap configured
- Security level of the configured user
- Security model configured

```

config
show snmp host

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userV3auth security model: v3 auth

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userV3noauth security model: v3 noauth

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userV3priv security model: v3 priv

Notification host: 10.50.32.170 udp-port: 2345 type: trap
user: userv2c security model: v2c
```

Setting the Contact, Location, and Serial Number of the SNMP Agent

This task explains how to set the system contact string, system location string, and system serial number of the SNMP agent.



Note The sequence in which you issue the **snmp-server** commands for this task does not matter.

Step 1 configure

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 (Optional) **snmp-server contact** *system-contact-string*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server contact
Dial System Operator at beeper # 27345
```

Sets the system contact string.

Step 3 (Optional) **snmp-server location** *system-location*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server location
Building 3/Room 214
```

Sets the system location string.

Step 4 (Optional) **snmp-server chassis-id** *serial-number*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server chassis-id 1234456
```

Sets the system serial number.

Step 5 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Defining the Maximum SNMP Agent Packet Size

This task shows how to configure the largest SNMP packet size permitted when the SNMP server is receiving a request or generating a reply.



Note The sequence in which you issue the **snmp-server** commands for this task does not matter.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 (Optional) **snmp-server packetsize** *byte-count*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server packetsize 1024
```

Sets the maximum packet size.

Step 3 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Changing Notification Operation Values

After SNMP notifications have been enabled, you can specify a value other than the default for the source interface, message queue length, or retransmission interval.

This task explains how to specify a source interface for trap notifications, the message queue length for each host, and the retransmission interval.



Note The sequence in which you issue the **snmp-server** commands for this task does not matter.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 (Optional) **snmp-server trap-source** *type interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server trap-source POS 0/0/1/0
```

Specifies a source interface for trap notifications.

Step 3 (Optional) **snmp-server queue-length** *length*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server queue-length 20
```

Establishes the message queue length for each notification.

Step 4 (Optional) **snmp-server trap-timeout** *seconds*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server trap-timeout 20
```

Defines how often to resend notifications on the retransmission queue.

Step 5 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Setting IP Precedence and DSCP Values

This task describes how to configure IPv4 Precedence or IPv4 DSCP for SNMP traffic.

Before you begin

SNMP must be configured.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 Use one of the following commands:

- **snmp-server ipv4 precedence** *value*
- **snmp-server ipv4 dscp** *value*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server dscp 24
```

Configures an IPv4 precedence or IPv4 DSCP value for SNMP traffic.

Step 3 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Setting IPv6 Precedence and DSCP Values

This task describes how to configure IPv6 Precedence or IPv6 DSCP for SNMP traffic.

Before you begin

SNMP must be configured.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 Use one of the following commands:

- **snmp-server ipv6 precedence** *value*
- **snmp-server ipv6 dscp** *value*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server dscp 24
```

Configures an IPv6 precedence or IPv6 DSCP value for SNMP traffic.

Step 3 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Setting an IP Precedence Value for SNMP Traffic: Example

The following example shows how to set the SNMP IPv4 Precedence value to 7:

```

configure
  snmp-server ipv4 precedence 7
  exit

Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: y

```

The following example shows how to set the SNMP IPv6 Precedence value to 7:

```

configure
  snmp-server ipv6 precedence 7
  exit

Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: y

```

Setting an IP DSCP Value for SNMP Traffic: Example

The following example shows how to set the IPv4 DSCP value of SNMP traffic to 45:

```

configure
  snmp-server ipv4 dscp 45
  exit

Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: y

```

The following example shows how to set the IPv6 DSCP value of SNMP traffic to 45:

```

configure
  snmp-server ipv6 dscp 45
  exit

Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: y

```

Displaying SNMP Context Mapping

The SNMP agent serves queries based on SNMP contexts created by the client features. There is a context mapping table. Each entry in the context mapping table includes a context name, the name of the feature that created the context, and the name of the specific instance of the feature.

show snmp context-mapping

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp context-mapping
```


Displays the SNMP context mapping table.

Monitoring Packet Loss

It is possible to monitor packet loss by configuring the generation of SNMP traps when packet loss exceeds a specified threshold. The configuration described in this task enables the creation of entries in the MIB tables of the EVENT-MIB. This can then be monitored for packet loss using SNMP GET operations.

Before you begin



Note Entries created in the EVENT-MIB MIB tables using the configuration described in this task cannot be altered using an SNMP SET.

Entries to the EVENT-MIB MIB tables created using an SNMP SET cannot be altered using the configuration described in this task.

snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss *type interface-path-id* **falling** *lower-threshold* **interval** *sampling-interval*
rising *upper-threshold*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs eventmib packet-loss falling 1 interval 5 rising 2
```

Generates SNMP EVENT-MIB traps for the interface when the packet loss exceeds the specified thresholds. Up to 100 interfaces can be monitored.

falling *lower-threshold* —Specifies the lower threshold. When packet loss between two intervals falls below this threshold and an `mteTriggerRising` trap was generated previously, a SNMP `mteTriggerFalling` trap is generated. This trap is not generated until the packet loss exceeds the upper threshold and then falls back below the lower threshold.

interval *sampling-interval* —Specifies how often packet loss statistics are polled. This is a value between 5 and 1440 minutes, in multiples of 5.

rising *upper-threshold* —Specifies the upper threshold. When packet loss between two intervals increases above this threshold, a SNMP `mteTriggreRising` trap is generated. This trap is not generated until the packet loss drops below the lower threshold and then rises above the upper threshold.

Configuring MIB Data to be Persistent

Many SNMP MIB definitions define arbitrary 32-bit indices for their object tables. MIB implementations often do a mapping from the MIB indices to some internal data structure that is keyed by some other set of data. In these MIB tables the data contained in the table are often other identifiers of the element being modelled. For example, in the ENTITY-MIB, entries in the `entPhysicalTable` are indexed by the 31-bit value, `entPhysicalIndex`, but the entities could also be identified by the `entPhysicalName` or a combination of the other objects in the table.

Because of the size of some MIB tables, significant processing is required to discover all the mappings from the 32-bit MIB indices to the other data which the network management station identifies the entry. For this reason, it may be necessary for some MIB indices to be persistent across process restarts, switchovers, or device reloads. The ENTITY-MIB entPhysicalTable and CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB are two such MIBs that often require index values to be persistent.

Also, because of query response times and CPU utilization during CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB statistics queries, it is desirable to cache service policy statistics.

Step 1 (Optional) **snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs cbqosmib persist
```

Enables persistent storage of the CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB data.

Step 2 (Optional) **snmp-server cbqosmib cache refresh time *time***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache
refresh time 45
```

Enables QoS MIB caching with a specified cache refresh time.

Step 3 (Optional) **snmp-server cbqosmib cache service-policy count *count***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mibs cbqosmib cache
service-policy count 50
```

Enables QoS MIB caching with a limited number of service policies to cache.

Step 4 **snmp-server ifindex persist**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server ifindex persist
```

Enables if Index persistence globally on all Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interfaces.

Configuring LinkUp and LinkDown Traps for a Subset of Interfaces

By specifying a regular expression to represent the interfaces for which you are interested in setting traps, you can enable or disable linkUp and linkDown traps for a large number of interfaces simultaneously.

Before you begin

SNMP must be configured.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **snmp-server interface subset** *subset-number* **regular-expression** *expression***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server interface subset 10
    regular-expression "^Gig[a-zA-Z]+[0-9/]+\."
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-snmp-if-subset)#
```

Enters snmp-server interface mode for the interfaces identified by the regular expression.

The *subset-number* argument identifies the set of interfaces, and also assigns a priority to the subset in the event that an interface is included in more than one subset. Lower numbers have higher priority and their configuration takes precedent over interface subsets with higher numbers.

The *expression* argument must be entered surrounded by double quotes.

Step 3 **notification linkupdown disable****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-snmp-if-subset)# notification linkupdown disable
```

Disables linkUp and linkDown traps for all interfaces being configured. To enable previously disabled interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

Step 4 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes, and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 5 (Optional) **show snmp interface notification subset** *subset-number***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface notification subset 10
```

Displays the linkUp and linkDown notification status for all interfaces identified by the subset priority.

Step 6 (Optional) **show snmp interface notification regular-expression** *expression***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface notification
    regular-expression "^Gig[a-zA-Z]+[0-9/]+\."
```

Displays the linkUp and linkDown notification status for all interfaces identified by the regular expression.

Step 7 (Optional) **show snmp interface notification type** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp interface notification
tengige 0/4/0/3.10
```

Displays the linkUp and linkDown notification status for the specified interface.

Polling BRIDGE-MIB

BRIDGE-MIB defines the managed objects for MAC-bridges between LAN segments, based on the IEEE802.1d standard. This MIB also supports managing Transparent Bridges, which includes Control-Ethernet and VPLS bridges.

To poll this MIB, do one of the following:

- For SNMPv2: Use a community and map to the context with proper name
- For SNMPv3: Use a group attached to the context

To display the SNMP context mapping table, use the **show snmp context-mapping** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show snmp context-mapping
Context-name          Feature-name          Feature
ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0  ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0  BRIDGEINST
ControlEthernet0_RP1_CPU0_S0  ControlEthernet0_RP1_CPU0_S0  BRIDGEINST
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config snmp-server
snmp-server community cebridge1 RW SystemOwner
snmp-server context ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0
snmp-server community-map cebridge1 context ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0
```

In the above example, the community name is **cebridge1**, and the context name is **ControlEthernet0_RP0_CPU0_S0**.

The format of the context name is as follows:

- Control-Ethernet bridges – **ControlEthernetrack_slot_module_[S0|S1]**
- VPLS bridges – **vpls_bridge_domain_name**

To configure the recipient of an SNMP notification operation, use the **snmp-server host** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server host 223.255.254.249 traps version 2c cebridge1
udp-port 1567
```

To enable BRIDGE-MIB trap notifications, use the **snmp-server traps bridgemib** command:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server traps bridgemib
```



CHAPTER 4

Configuring Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer

This document describes how to periodically transfer selected MIB data from your router to a specified Network Management System (NMS). The periodic MIB data collection and transfer feature is also known as bulk statistics.

- [Prerequisites for Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer, on page 43](#)
- [Information About Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer, on page 43](#)
- [How to Configure Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer, on page 45](#)
- [Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer: Example, on page 50](#)

Prerequisites for Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer

To use periodic MIB data collection and transfer, you should be familiar with the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) model of management information. You should also know what MIB information you want to monitor on your network devices, and the OIDs or object names for the MIB objects to be monitored.

Information About Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer

SNMP Objects and Instances

A type (or class) of SNMP management information is called an object. A specific instance from a type of management information is called an object instance (or SNMP variable). To configure a bulk statistics collection, you must specify the object types to be monitored using a bulk statistics object list and the specific instances of those objects to be collected using a bulk statistics schema.

MIBs, MIB tables, MIB objects, and object indices can all be specified using a series of numbers called an object identifier (OID). OIDs are used in configuring a bulk statistics collection in both the bulk statistics object lists (for general objects) and in the bulk statistics schemas (for specific object instances).

Bulk Statistics Object Lists

To group the MIB objects to be polled, you need to create one or more object lists. A bulk statistics object list is a user-specified set of MIB objects that share the same MIB index. Object lists are identified using a name that you specify. Named bulk statistics object lists allow the same configuration to be reused in different bulk statistics schemas.

All the objects in an object list must share the same MIB index. However, the objects do not need to be in the same MIB and do not need to belong to the same MIB table. For example, it is possible to group ifInOctets and a CISCO-IF-EXTENSION-MIB object in the same schema, because the containing tables for both objects are indexed by the ifIndex.

Bulk Statistics Schemas

Data selection for the Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer Mechanism requires the definition of a schema with the following information:

- Name of an object list.
- Instance (specific instance or series of instances defined using a wild card) that needs to be retrieved for objects in the specified object list.
- How often the specified instances need to be sampled (polling interval). The default polling interval is 5 minutes.

A bulk statistics schema is also identified using a name that you specify. This name is used when configuring the transfer options.

Bulk Statistics Transfer Options

After configuring the data to be collected, a single virtual file (VFile or *bulk statistics file*) with all collected data is created. This file can be transferred to a network management station using FTP or TFTP. You can specify how often this file should be transferred. The default transfer interval is once every 30 minutes. You can also configure a secondary destination for the file to be used if, for whatever reason, the file cannot be transferred to the primary network management station.

The value of the transfer interval is also the collection period (collection interval) for the local bulk statistics file. After the collection period ends, the bulk statistics file is frozen, and a new local bulk statistics file is created for storing data. The frozen bulk statistics file is then transferred to the specified destination.

By default, the local bulk statistics file is deleted after successful transfer to an network management station.

Benefits of Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer

Periodic MIB data collection and transfer (bulk statistics feature) allows many of the same functions as the bulk file MIB (CISCO-BULK-FILE-MIB.my), but offers some key advantages. The main advantage is that this feature can be configured through the CLI and does not require an external monitoring application.

Periodic MIB data collection and transfer is mainly targeted for medium to high-end platforms that have sufficient local storage (volatile or permanent) to store bulk statistics files. Locally storing bulk statistics files helps minimize loss of data during temporary network outages.

This feature also has more powerful data selection features than the bulk file MIB; it allows grouping of MIB objects from different tables into data groups (object lists). It also incorporates a more flexible instance selection mechanism, where the application is not restricted to fetching an entire MIB table.

How to Configure Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer

Configuring a Bulk Statistics Object List

The first step in configuring the Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer Mechanism is to configure one or more object lists.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **snmp-server mib bulkstat object-list list-name**

Example:

```
snmp-server mib bulkstat object-list ifMib
```

Defines an SNMP bulk statistics object list and enters bulk statistics object list configuration mode.

Step 3 **add {oid | object-name}**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-objects)# add 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.11
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-objects)# add ifAdminStatus
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-objects)# add ifDescr
```

Adds a MIB object to the bulk statistics object list. Repeat as desired until all objects to be monitored in this list are added.

Note All the objects in a bulk statistics object list have to be indexed by the same MIB index. However, the objects in the object list do not need to belong to the same MIB or MIB table.

When specifying an object name instead of an OID (using the add command), only object names with mappings shown in the **show snmp mib object** command output can be used.

Step 4 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.

- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring a Bulk Statistics Schema

The second step in configuring periodic MIB data collection and transfer is to configure one or more schemas.

Before you begin

The bulk statistics object list to be used in the schema must be defined.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **snmp-server mib bulkstat schema *schema-name***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mib
bulkstat schema intE0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)#
```

Names the bulk statistics schema and enters bulk statistics schema mode.

Step 3 **object-list *list-name***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)# object-list
ifMib
```

Specifies the bulk statistics object list to be included in this schema. Specify only one object list per schema. If multiple object-list commands are executed, the earlier ones are overwritten by newer commands.

Step 4 Do one of the following:

- **instance exact** {**interface** *interface-id* [**sub-if**] | **oid** *oid*}
- **instance wild** {**interface** *interface-id* [**sub-if**] | **oid** *oid*}
- **instance range** **start** *oid* **end** *oid*
- **instance repetition** *oid* **max** *repeat-number*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)# instance
wild oid 1
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)# instance
exact interface TenGigE 0/1.25
```

or


```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)# instance
range start 1 end 2
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)# instance
repetition 1 max 4
```

Specifies the instance information for objects in this schema:

- The **instance exact** command indicates that the specified instance, when appended to the object list, represents the complete OID.
- The **instance wild** command indicates that all subindices of the specified OID belong to this schema. The wild keyword allows you to specify a partial, “wild carded” instance.
- The **instance range** command indicates a range of instances on which to collect data.
- The **instance repetition** command indicates data collection to repeat for a certain number of instances of a MIB object.

Note Only one **instance** command can be configured per schema. If multiple **instance** commands are executed, the earlier ones are overwritten by new commands.

Step 5 **poll-interval** *minutes*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-sc)# poll-interval 10
```

Sets how often data should be collected from the object instances specified in this schema, in minutes. The default is once every 5 minutes. The valid range is from 1 to 20000.

Step 6 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring Bulk Statistics Transfer Options

The final step in configuring periodic MIB data collection and transfer is to configure the transfer options. The collected MIB data are kept in a local file-like entity called a VFile (virtual file, referred to as a bulk statistics file in this document). This file can be transferred to a remote network management station at intervals you specify.

Before you begin

The bulk statistics object lists and bulk statistics schemas must be defined before configuring the bulk statistics transfer options.

Step 1 **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **snmp-server mib bulkstat transfer-id** *transfer-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# snmp-server mib
bulkstat transfer bulkstat1
```

Identifies the transfer configuration with a name (*transfer-id* argument) and enters bulk statistics transfer configuration mode.

Step 3 **buffer-size** *bytes***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# buffersize 3072
```

(Optional) Specifies the maximum size for the bulk statistics data file, in bytes. The valid range is from 1024 to 2147483647 bytes. The default buffer size is 2048 bytes.

Note If the maximum buffer size for a bulk statistics file is reached before the transfer interval time expires, all additional data received is deleted. To correct this behavior, you can decrease the polling frequency, or increase the size of the bulk statistics buffer.

Step 4 **Example:**

(Optional) Specifies the format of the bulk statistics data file (VFile). The default is schemaASCII.

Note Transfers can only be performed using schemaASCII (cdcSchemaASCII) format. SchemaASCII is a human-readable format that contains parser-friendly hints for parsing data values.

Step 5 **schema** *schema-name***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# schema TenGigE 0/5/0/11/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# schema TenGigE/0-CAR
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# schema TenGigE 0/5/0/11/1
```

Specifies the bulk statistics schema to be transferred. Repeat this command as desired. Multiple schemas can be associated with a single transfer configuration; all collected data are placed in a single bulk data file (VFile).

Step 6 **transfer-interval** *minutes***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# transfer-interval 20
```

(Optional) Specifies how often the bulk statistics file are transferred, in minutes. The default value is once every 30 minutes. The transfer interval is the same as the collection interval.

Step 7 **url** *primary url*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# url primary
ftp://user:password@host/folder/bulkstat1
```

Specifies the network management system (host) that the bulk statistics data file is transferred to, and the protocol to use for transfer. The destination is specified as a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). FTP or TFTP can be used for the bulk statistics file transfer.

Step 8 **url secondary *url*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# url secondary
tftp://10.1.0.1/tftpboot/user/bulkstat1
```

(Optional) Specifies a backup transfer destination and protocol for use in the event that transfer to the primary location fails. FTP or TFTP can be used for the bulk statistics file transfer.

Step 9 **retry *number*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# retry 1
```

(Optional) Specifies the number of transmission retries. The default value is 0 (in other words, no retries). If an attempt to send the bulk statistics file fails, the system can be configured to attempt to send the file again using this command.

One retry includes an attempt first to the primary destination then, if the transmission fails, to the secondary location. For example, if the retry value is 1, an attempt is made first to the primary URL, then to the secondary URL, then to the primary URL again, then to the secondary URL again. The valid range is from 0 to 100.

If all retries fail, the next normal transfer occurs after the configured transfer-interval time.

Step 10 **retain *minutes*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# retain 60
```

(Optional) Specifies how long the bulk statistics file should be kept in system memory, in minutes, after the completion of the collection interval and a transmission attempt is made. The default value is 0. Zero (0) indicates that the file is deleted immediately after the transfer is attempted. The valid range is from 0 to 20000.

Note If the retry command is used, you should configure a retain interval larger than 0. The interval between retries is the retain interval divided by the retry number. For example, if **retain 10** and **retry 2** are configured, two retries are attempted once every 5 minutes. Therefore, if retain 0 is configured, no retries are attempted.

Step 11 **enable****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# enable
```

Begins the bulk statistics data collection and transfer process for this configuration.

- For successful execution of this action, at least one schema with non-zero number of objects must be configured.
- Periodic collection and file transfer begins only if this command is configured. Conversely, the **no enable** command stops the collection process. A subsequent **enable** starts the operations again.
- Each time the collection process is started using the **enable** command, data is collected into a new bulk statistics file. When the **no enable** command is used, the transfer process for any collected data immediately begins (in other words, the existing bulk statistics file is transferred to the specified management station).

Step 12 *commit minutes***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bulk-tr)# retain 60
```

If the maximum buffer size for a bulk statistics file is reached before the transfer interval time expires, the transfer operation is still initiated, but any bulk statistics data received after the file was full, and before it was transferred, are deleted. To correct this behavior, you can decrease the polling frequency, or increase the size of the bulk statistics buffer.

If **retain 0** is configured, no retries are attempted. This is because the interval between retries is the retain value divided by the retry value. For example, if **retain 10** and **retry 2** are configured, retries are attempted once every 5 minutes. Therefore, if you configure the retry command, you should also configure an appropriate value for the retain command.

Periodic MIB Data Collection and Transfer: Example

This example shows how to configure periodic MIB data collection and transfer:

```
snmp-server mib bulkstat object-list cempo
add cempMemPoolName
add cempMemPoolType
!
snmp-server mib bulkstat schema cempWild
object-list cempo
instance wild oid 8695772
poll-interval 1
!
snmp-server mib bulkstat schema cempRepeat
object-list cempo
instance repetition 8695772.1 max 4294967295
poll-interval 1
!
snmp-server mib bulkstat transfer-id cempt1
enable
url primary tftp://223.255.254.254/auto/tftp-sjc-users3/username/dumpdcm
schema cempWild
schema cempRepeat
transfer-interval 2
!
```

This example shows sample bulk statistics file content:

```
Schema-def cempt1.cempWild "%u, %s, %s, %d" Epochtime instanceoid
1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.221.1.1.1.1.3 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.221.1.1.1.1.2
cempt1.cempWild: 1339491515, 8695772.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempWild: 1339491515, 8695772.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempWild: 1339491515, 8695772.3, image, 12
cempt1.cempWild: 1339491575, 8695772.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempWild: 1339491575, 8695772.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempWild: 1339491575, 8695772.3, image, 12
Schema-def cempt1.cempRepeat "%u, %s, %s, %d" Epochtime instanceoid
1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.221.1.1.1.1.3 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.221.1.1.1.1.2
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 8695772.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 8695772.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 8695772.3, image, 12
```

```
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 26932192.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 26932192.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 26932192.3, image, 12
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 35271015.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 35271015.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 35271015.3, image, 12
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 36631989.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 36631989.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 36631989.3, image, 12
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 52690955.1, processor, 2
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 52690955.2, reserved, 11
cempt1.cempRepeat: 1339491515, 52690955.3, image, 12
```




CHAPTER 5

Configuring Cisco Discovery Protocol

Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is a media- and protocol-independent protocol that runs on all Cisco-manufactured equipment including routers, bridges, access and communication servers, and switches. Using CDP, you can view information about all the Cisco devices that are directly attached to the device.

- [Prerequisites for Implementing CDP, on page 53](#)
- [Information About Implementing CDP, on page 53](#)
- [Enabling CDP, on page 55](#)
- [Modifying CDP Default Settings, on page 55](#)
- [Monitoring CDP, on page 56](#)

Prerequisites for Implementing CDP

To enable CDP, you must install the CDP package on your router.

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Information About Implementing CDP

CDP is primarily used to obtain protocol addresses of neighboring devices and discover the platform of those devices. CDP can also be used to display information about the interfaces your router uses. CDP is media- and protocol-independent, and runs on all equipment manufactured by Cisco, including routers, bridges, access servers, and switches.

Use of SNMP with the CDP MIB allows network management applications to learn the device type and the SNMP agent address of neighboring devices and to send SNMP queries to those devices. CDP uses the CISCO-CDP-MIB.

CDP runs on all media that support Subnetwork Access Protocol (SNAP), including LAN, Frame Relay, and ATM physical media. CDP runs over the data link layer only. Therefore, two systems that support different network-layer protocols can learn about each other.

Each device configured for CDP sends periodic messages, known as *advertisements*, to a multicast address. Each device advertises at least one address at which it can receive SNMP messages. The advertisements also contain time-to-live, or hold-time, information, which indicates the length of time a receiving device holds

CDP information before discarding it. Each device also listens to the periodic CDP messages sent by others to learn about neighboring devices and determine when their interfaces to the media go up or down.

CDP Version-2 (CDPv2) is the most recent release of the protocol and provides more intelligent device tracking features. These features include a reporting mechanism that allows for more rapid error tracking, thereby reducing costly downtime. Reported error messages can be sent to the console or to a logging server, and can cover instances of unmatching native VLAN IDs (IEEE 802.1Q) on connecting ports, and unmatching port duplex states between connecting devices.

CDPv2 **show** commands can provide detailed output on VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) management domain and duplex modes of neighbor devices, CDP-related counters, and VLAN IDs of connecting ports.

Type-length-value fields (TLVs) are blocks of information embedded in CDP advertisements. This table summarizes the TLV definitions for CDP advertisements.

Table 6: Type-Length-Value Definitions for CDPv2

TLV	Definition
Device-ID TLV	Identifies the device name in the form of a character string.
Address TLV	Contains a list of network addresses of both receiving and sending devices.
Port-ID TLV	Identifies the port on which the CDP packet is sent.
Capabilities TLV	Describes the functional capability for the device in the form of a device type; for example, a switch.
Version TLV	Contains information about the software release version on which the device is running.
Platform TLV	Describes the hardware platform name of the device, for example, Cisco 4500.
VTP Management Domain TLV	Advertises the system's configured VTP management domain name-string. Used by network operators to verify VTP domain configuration in adjacent network nodes.
Native VLAN TLV	Indicates, per interface, the assumed VLAN for untagged packets on the interface. CDP learns the native VLAN for an interface. This feature is implemented only for interfaces that support the IEEE 802.1Q protocol.
Full/Half Duplex TLV	Indicates status (duplex configuration) of CDP broadcast interface. Used by network operators to diagnose connectivity problems between adjacent network elements.

How to Implement CDP on Cisco IOS XR Software

Enabling CDP

To enable CDP, you must first enable CDP globally on the router and then enable CDP on a per-interface basis. This example explains how to enable CDP globally on the router and then enable CDP on an interface.

```
Router:# configure
Router(config):# cdp
Router(config):# commit

Router:# configure
Router(config):# interface hundredGigE 0/0/0/4
Router(config-if):# cdp
Router(config-if):# commit
```

Modifying CDP Default Settings

This task explains how to modify the default version, hold-time setting, and timer settings.



Note The commands can be entered in any order.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **cdp advertise v1**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# cdp advertise v1
```

Configures CDP to use only version 1 (CDPv1) in communicating with neighboring devices.

- By default, when CDP is enabled, the router sends CDPv2 packets. CDP also sends and receives CDPv1 packets if the device with which CDP is interacting does not process CDPv2 packets.
- In this example, the router is configured to send and receive only CDPv1 packets.

Step 3 **cdp holdtime *seconds***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# cdp holdtime 30
```

Specifies the amount of time that the receiving networking device will hold a CDP packet sent from the router before discarding it.

- By default, when CDP is enabled, the receiving networking device holds a CDP packet for 180 seconds before discarding it.

Note The CDP hold time must be set to a higher number of seconds than the time between CDP transmissions, which is set with the **cdp timer** command.

- In this example, the value of hold-time for the *seconds* argument is set to 30.

Step 4 **cdp timer** *seconds*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# cdp timer 20
```

Specifies the frequency at which CDP update packets are sent.

- By default, when CDP is enabled, CDP update packets are sent at a frequency of once every 60 seconds.

Note A lower timer setting causes CDP updates to be sent more frequently.

- In this example, CDP update packets are configured to be sent at a frequency of once every 20 seconds.

Step 5 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 6 (Optional) **show cdp**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp
```

Displays global CDP information.

The output displays the CDP version running on the router, the hold time setting, and the timer setting.

Monitoring CDP

This task shows how to monitor CDP.



Note The commands can be entered in any order.

Step 1 `show cdp entry` *{* | entry-name}* [**protocol** | **version**]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp entry *
```

Displays information about a specific neighboring device or all neighboring devices discovered using CDP.

Step 2 `show cdp interface` [*type interface-path-id* | **location node-id**]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp interface pos 0/0/0/1
```

Displays information about the interfaces on which CDP is enabled.

Step 3 `show cdp neighbors` [*type interface-path-id* | **location node-id**] [**detail**]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbors
```

Displays detailed information about neighboring devices discovered using CDP.

Step 4 `show cdp traffic` [**location node-id**]

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp traffic
```

Displays information about the traffic gathered between devices using CDP.

Examples

The following is sample output for the `show cdp neighbors` command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater

Device ID      Local Intrfce   Holdtme  Capability  Platform  Port ID
NCS5500        Hu0/0/0/4       15       R           NCS-5500  Hu0/0/0/4
```

The following is sample output for the `show cdp neighbors` command. In this example, the optional *type instance* arguments are used in conjunction with the **detail** optional keyword to display detailed information about a CDP neighbor. The output includes information on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp neighbors hundredGigE 0/0/0/4 detail

-----
Device ID: NCS5500
SysName  : NCS5500
Entry address(es):
```

```

    IPv4 address: 40.0.0.2
    IPv6 address: 10:10:10:10::1
Platform: cisco NCS-5500, Capabilities: Router
Interface: HundredGigE0/0/0/4
Port ID (outgoing port): HundredGigE0/0/0/4
Holdtime : 13 sec

Version :
7.1.1.112I

advertisement version: 2
Duplex: full

```

The following is sample output for the **show cdp entry** command. In this example, the optional *entry* argument is used to display entry information related to a specific CDP neighbor.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp entry NCS5500
-----
Device ID: NCS5500
SysName : NCS5500
Entry address(es):
    IPv4 address: 40.0.0.2
    IPv6 address: 10:10:10:10::1
Platform: cisco NCS-5500, Capabilities: Router
Interface: HundredGigE0/0/0/4
Port ID (outgoing port): HundredGigE0/0/0/4
Holdtime : 11 sec

Version :
7.1.1.112I

advertisement version: 2
Duplex: full

```

The following is sample output for the **show cdp interface** command. In this example, CDP information related to interface 0/0/0/4 is displayed.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp interface hundredGigE 0/0/0/4

HundredGigE0/0/0/4 is Up
Encapsulation ether
Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
Holdtime is 180 seconds

```

The following is sample output for the **show cdp traffic** command:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show cdp traffic

CDP counters :
  Packets output: 10, Input: 39
  Hdr syntax: 0, Chksum error: 0, Encaps failed: 0
  No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0, Truncated: 0
  CDP version 1 advertisements output: 0, Input: 0
  CDP version 2 advertisements output: 10, Input: 39
  Unrecognize Hdr version: 0, File open failed: 0

```



CHAPTER 6

Configuring Smart Licensing

This module describes the configuration related to the Smart Licensing.

Table 7: Feature History for Smart License

Release	Modification
Release 7.0.11	Smart Licensing was introduced

This model contains the following topics:

- [What Is Smart Licensing, on page 59](#)
- [How Does Smart Licensing Works?, on page 60](#)
- [Deployment Options for Smart Licensing, on page 61](#)
- [About Call Home, on page 63](#)
- [Flexible Consumption Model Licenses, on page 63](#)
- [Configure Licenses Using Smart Licensing, on page 70](#)
- [Smart Licensing Workflow, on page 76](#)
- [Licenses, Product Instances, and Registration Tokens, on page 77](#)
- [Virtual Accounts, on page 77](#)
- [Compliance reporting, on page 78](#)

What Is Smart Licensing

Smart Licensing is a cloud-based, software license management solution that enables you to automate time-consuming, manual licensing tasks. The solution allows you to easily track the status of your license and software usage trends.

Smart Licensing helps simplify three core functions:

- **Purchasing**—The software that you have installed in your network can automatically selfregister themselves.
- **Management**—You can automatically track activations against your license entitlements. Also, there is no need to install the license file on every node. You can create license pools (logical grouping of licenses) to reflect your organization structure. Smart Licensing offers you Cisco Smart Software Manager, a centralized portal that enables you to manage all your Cisco software licenses from one centralized website. *Cisco Smart Software Manager* provides details.

- **Reporting**—Through the portal, Smart Licensing offers an integrated view of the licenses you have purchased and what has been deployed in your network. You can use this data to make better purchase decisions, based on your consumption.



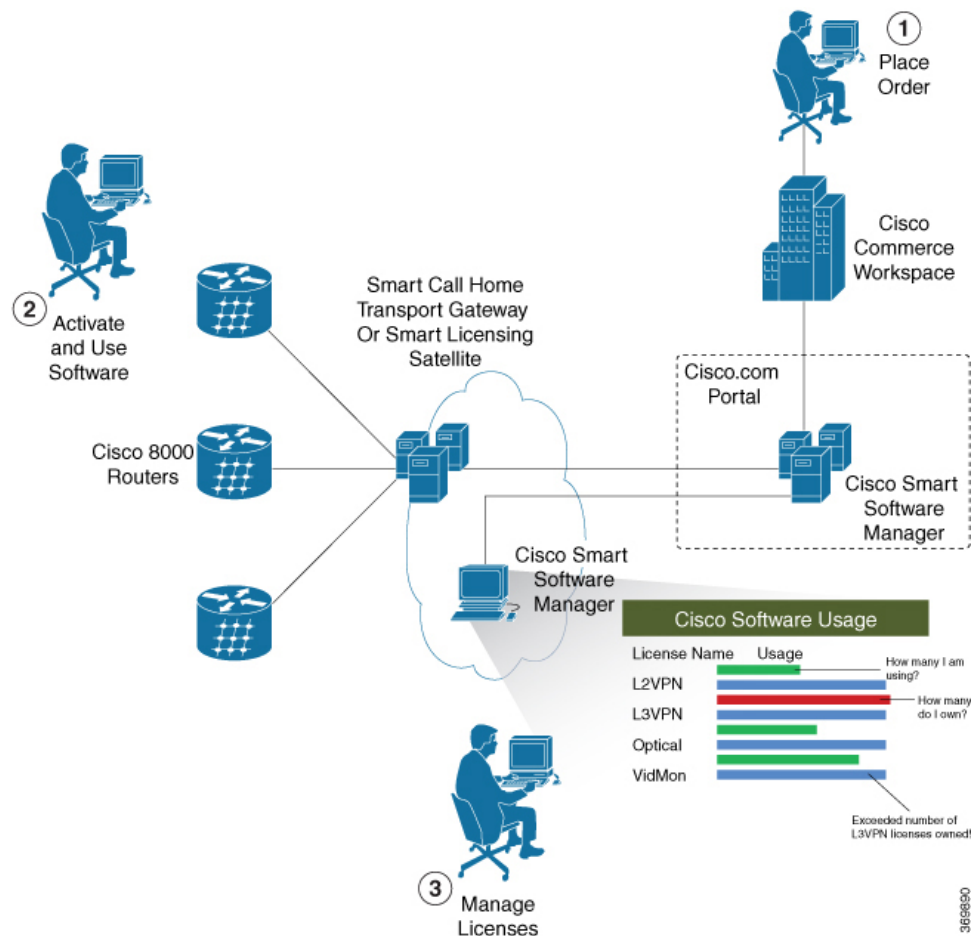
- Note**
- By default Smart Licensing is enabled.
 - Supports only Flexible Consumption model Smart Licensing.

For more information on Smart Licensing and related documentation, see https://www.cisco.com/c/en_in/products/software/smart-accounts/software-licensing.html.

How Does Smart Licensing Works?

Smart Licensing involves the three steps that are shown in the following illustration, that depicts the working model of the Smart Licensing.

Figure 4: Smart Licensing - Example



- **Setting up Smart Licensing**—You can place the order for Smart Licensing, to manage licenses on Cisco.com portal. You agree to the terms and conditions governing the use and access of [Smart Licensing in the Smart Software Manager portal](#).
- **Enabling and Use Smart Licensing**— Follow the steps to enable Smart Licensing. *Smart Licensing Workflow* provides an illustration.

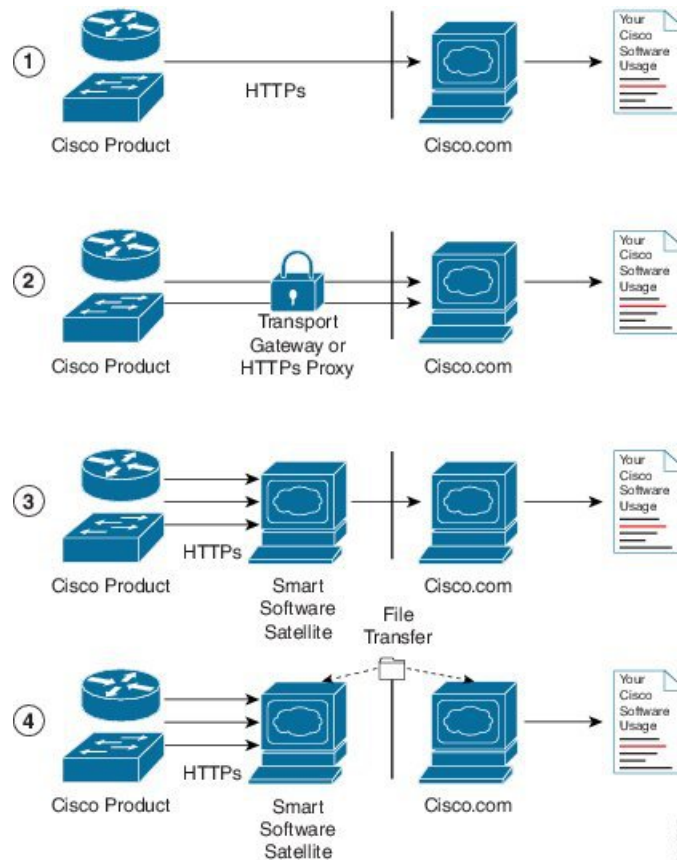
After you enable Smart Licensing, you can use either of the following options to communicate:

- **Smart Call Home**—The Smart Call Home feature is automatically configured after the router starts. Smart Call Home is used by Smart Licensing as a medium for communication with the Cisco license service. Call Home feature allows Cisco products to periodically call-home and perform an audit and reconciliation of your software usage information. This information helps Cisco efficiently track your install base, keep them up and running, and more effectively pursue service and support contract renewals, without much intervention from your end. For more information on Smart Call Home feature, see the [Smart Call Home Deployment Guide](#).
- **Smart Licensing Satellite**—The Smart licensing satellite option provides an on-premises collector that can be used to consolidate and manage Smart license usage, as well facilitate communications back to Cisco License Service at [Cisco.com](#).
- **Manage and Report Licenses**—You can manage and view reports about your overall software usage in the Smart Software Manager portal.

Deployment Options for Smart Licensing

The following illustration shows the various options available for deploying Smart Licensing:

Figure 5: Smart Licensing Deployment Options



1. **Direct cloud access**—In direct cloud access deployment method, Cisco products send usage information directly over the internet to Cisco.com (Cisco license service); no additional components are needed for deployment.
2. **Direct cloud access through an HTTPs proxy**—In direct cloud access through an HTTPs proxy deployment method, Cisco products send usage information over the internet through a proxy server - either a Smart Call Home Transport Gateway or off-the-shelf Proxy (such as Apache) to Cisco License Service on <http://www.cisco.com>.
3. **Mediated access through an on-premises collector-connected**—In mediated access through an on-premises collector-connected deployment method, Cisco products send usage information to a locally-connected collector, which acts as a local license authority. Periodically, the information is exchanged to keep the databases in synchronization.
4. **Mediated access through an on-premises collector-disconnected**—In the mediated access through an on-premises collector-disconnected deployment method, Cisco products send usage information to a local disconnected collector, which acts as a local license authority. Exchange of human-readable information is performed occasionally (maybe once a month) to keep the databases in synchronization.

Options 1 and 2 provide an easy deployment option, and options 3 and 4 provide a secure environment deployment option. Smart Software Satellite provides support for options 3 and 4.

The communication between Cisco products and Cisco license service is facilitated by the Smart Call Home software.

About Call Home

Call Home provides an email and http/https based notification for critical system policies. A range of message formats are available for compatibility with pager services or XML-based automated parsing applications. You can use this feature to page a network support engineer, email a Network Operations Center, or use Cisco Smart Call Home services to generate a case with the Technical Assistance Center. The Call Home feature can deliver alert messages containing information about diagnostics and environmental faults and events.

The Call Home feature can deliver alerts to multiple recipients, referred to as Call Home destination profiles. Each profile includes configurable message formats and content categories. A predefined destination is provided for sending alerts to the Cisco TAC, but you also can define your own destination profiles. When you configure Call Home to send messages, the appropriate CLI show command is executed and the command output is attached to the message. Call Home messages are delivered in the following formats:

- Short text format which provides a one or two line description of the fault that is suitable for pagers or printed reports.
- Full text format which provides fully formatted message with detailed information that is suitable for human reading.
- XML machine readable format that uses Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Adaptive Messaging Language (AML) XML schema definition (XSD). The AML XSD is published on the Cisco.com website at <http://www.cisco.com/>. The XML format enables communication with the Cisco Systems Technical Assistance Center.

Flexible Consumption Model Licenses

Table 8: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Cisco Smart Licensing on QDD-400G-ZR-S and QDD-400G-ZRP-S optics	Release 7.9.1	Support for Smart Licensing is now extended to the hardware having following optics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QDD-400G-ZR-S • QDD-400G-ZRP-S

Smart Licensing uses Flexible Consumption licensing model. This model of licensing is available at low initial investment, provides easy scalability, and allows customers to increase consumption of licenses as they expand. Flexible Consumption model licenses are checked for usage on a daily basis. The daily license usage is reported to the Smart Licensing Manager at Cisco.com.

The Flexible Consumption model licensing for your hardware or software is enabled by default.

There are three types of licenses in this model:

- Essential licenses are the licenses that are required by every active port, for example ESS-CA-400G-RTU-2. These licenses support the pay as you grow model of flexible consumption model of licensing.

- Advantage (earlier known as Advanced) licenses are the licenses that are required for ports that use advanced features like L3VPN. Example of an advantage license is ADV-CA-400G-RTU-2. These licenses support the pay as you grow model of flexible consumption model of licensing.
- Tracking licenses, for example 8201-TRK. These licenses support systems and line cards and help you to understand the number of systems or line cards in use in a network.

The following table provides the supported hardware for different Flexible Consumption model licenses for Cisco 8000:



Note These licenses are platform dependent.

Table 9: FCM Licenses

License Name	Hardware Supported	Consumption Pattern
Essential and Advantage Licenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS-CA-400G-RTU-2 • ESS-CA-100G-RTU-2 • ADV-CA-400G-RTU-2 • ADV-CA-100G-RTU-2 	Fixed port router: Cisco 8201 Router Modular port router: Cisco 8812 Router	The number of essential or advantage licenses consumed depends on the number of active ports and is reported on per chassis basis.
Hardware Tracking Licenses that support chassis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8201-TRK • 8812-TRK • 8808-TRK • 8818-TRK • 8202-TRK • 8800-LC-48H-TRK • 8800-LC-36FH-TRK 	These Tracking licenses are named on the basis of the hardware supported. For example, 8201-TRK licenses support Cisco 8201 Router.	The number of licenses consumed depends on the number of line cards in use.

License Name	Hardware Supported	Consumption Pattern
Optics Tracking License <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100G-DCO-RTU 	Fixed Boxes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8201 • 8202 • 8201-32FH • 8101-32FH • 8101-32FH-O • 8201-32FH-M • 8201-32FH-MO • 8101-32H-O • 8102-64H-O • 8101-32H • 8102-64H • 8111-32EH • 8112-64FH • 8112-64FH-O Line cards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8800-LC-36FH • 88-LC0-36FH-M • 88-LC0-36FH-MO • 88-LC0-36FH • 88-LC0-36FH-O • 88-LC1-36EH • 88-LC1-36EH-O • 88-LC1-36FH-E 	The number of licenses used depends on different coherent modes. For example, 4 licenses will be used to enable 400G transponder and 4x100G Mux-ponder modes. These licenses shall not apply to existing 100G/200G optics.

Software Innovation Access

Table 10: Feature History Table

	Release Information	Feature Description
Software Innovation Access (SIA) Entitlement	Release 7.3.1	SIA license grants you access to the latest software upgrades which contain new features, bug fixes, and security enhancements for devices on your network. Also, it enables the consumption of Advantage and Essential Right-to-Use (RTU) licenses on your device, and allows portability of these RTU licenses from one device to another.

Overview

Software Innovation Access (SIA) subscription, a type of FCM licensing, provides access to the latest software upgrades and features for your network. SIA licenses enable the consumption of Right-to-Use (RTU) licenses for your devices to access software innovation and avail support for your devices throughout the term of subscription.

The benefits of SIA subscription are:

- **Access to software innovation:** SIA subscription provides access to continuous software upgrades which contain latest features, security enhancements, and bug fixes for all your devices at a network level.
- **Pooling of licenses:** SIA subscription enables Right-to-Use (RTU) licenses to be shared across your FCM network from a common license pool through the virtual account.
- **Protects your investment:** SIA subscription enables the portability of perpetual RTU licenses purchased for your current device to a next-generation router when you expand or upgrade your network.

The initial term of a SIA subscription is for a term of three years. You can renew the subscription by contacting your Cisco account representative. An equal number of SIA licenses and corresponding RTU licenses are required to enjoy the benefits, and ensure that your network is in compliance. There are two types of SIA licenses available:

- : To utilize Advantage RTU licenses, you need Advantage SIA licenses.
- : Essential SIA licenses are required to utilize Essential RTU on your device.

If your device is in a state of SIA Out-of-Compliance (OOC) the benefits cease.

SIA Out-of-compliance (OOC) state

When your device is in a SIA Out-of-compliance state, support for major software version upgrades in your network devices are restricted. However, you can continue to perform minor updates, SMU installations, and RPM installations, and continue to utilize the RTU licenses without support for porting.

A device can get into a SIA Out-of-compliance (OOC) state in the following instances:

- The SIA License *EVAL* period of 90 days has expired.

- The number of SIA licenses consumed has exceeded the number of SIA licenses purchased. This can also occur when the RTU licenses consumed is higher than the number of SIA licenses purchased.
- The term of the SIA license has expired and you haven't renewed the subscription.
- The license authorization status is:
 - Not Authorized: The license authorization code installed doesn't contain sufficient counts for the request. This can occur when you attempt to use more licenses than the licenses available in your Virtual Account.
 - Authorization expired: The device hasn't been able to connect to CSSM for an extended period, due to which the authorization status couldn't be verified.



Note The CSSM smart license hierarchy applies to the Right-to-Use (RTU) license only. Therefore, if there is an insufficient RTU 100G license, CSSM can convert the RTU 400G license into four RTU 100G licenses. This is not applicable for SIA license.

In order to bring your device to In-Compliance state, perform one of the following steps:

- Register your device with CSSM if the SIA license EVAL period has expired.
- If the SIA license has expired or the number of SIA licenses consumed is more than the number of SIA licenses purchased, contact your Cisco Account Representative to purchase or renew the required licenses.
- If the authorization code has insufficient counts for the request, generate the code with sufficient counts.
- If the authorization has expired, connect the device with CSSM.



Note Up to Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.1, Cisco 8000 series routers consume one 400G license per one 400G interface.

From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.2 onwards, Cisco 8000 series routers consume four 100G licenses per one 400G interface. If necessary, contact your Cisco Account Representative to convert SIA 400G license into four SIA 100G licenses.

When the device enters an OOC state, a grace period of 90 days (cumulative of all the previous occurrences) begins. During this period, SIA license benefits can still be availed. The system attempts to renew the authorization period by connecting with the CSSM during the grace period, or even after the grace period has expired. If an attempt isn't successful, it remains in an OOC state. If the attempt is successful, a new authorization period begins and the device is In-Compliance.

Verification

To verify the device compliance status, use the **show license platform summary** command:

Examples

Status: In-Compliance

```
Router# show license platform summary
Fri Aug 7 20:28:46.222 UTC
Collection: LAST: Fri Aug 07 2020 20:28:42 UTC
           NEXT: Fri Aug 07 2020 20:29:42 UTC
Reporting:  LAST: Fri Aug 07 2020 20:28:42 UTC
           NEXT: Fri Aug 07 2020 20:29:42 UTC
SIA Status: In Compliance
```

Feature/Area	Entitlement	Count	
		Last	Next
FCM	Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 400G for	1	0
FCM	Core & Aggr Essentials SIA per 400G for Cisco 8000	1	0

Status: Out-of-Compliance (Grace Period Remaining)

```
Router# show license platform summary
Fri Aug 7 21:00:47.525 UTC
Collection: LAST: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:00:42 UTC
           NEXT: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:01:42 UTC
Reporting:  LAST: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:00:42 UTC
           NEXT: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:01:42 UTC
```

```
*****IMPORTANT*****
SIA Status: Out of Compliance(Remaining Grace Period: 90 days, 0 hours)
           SIA license(s) status is Not Authorized.
           SW Upgrade will still be allowed as SIA Grace Period is remaining
*****
```

Feature/Area	Entitlement	Count	
		Last	Next
FCM	Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 400G for	2	0
FCM	Core & Aggr Essentials SIA per 400G for Cisco 8000	2	0

Status: Out-of-Compliance (Grace Period expired and upgrades are blocked)

```
Router# show license platform summary
Fri Aug 7 21:19:58.580 UTC
Collection: LAST: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:19:17 UTC
           NEXT: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:20:17 UTC
Reporting:  LAST: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:19:17 UTC
           NEXT: Fri Aug 07 2020 21:20:17 UTC
```

```
*****IMPORTANT*****
SIA Status: Out of Compliance(Grace Period Expired)
           SW Upgrades are blocked as SIA license(s) are in "Not Authorized" state
*****
```

Feature/Area	Entitlement	Count	
		Last	Next
FCM	Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 400G for	2	0
FCM	Core & Aggr Essentials SIA per 400G for Cisco 8000	2	0

Perpetual without SIA Renewal

The Perpetual without Software Innovation Access (SIA) Renewal (PSR) feature enables continued deployment of FCM products after SIA subscriptions have expired, if you choose not to renew the subscription.

PSR reserves Right to Use (RTU) licenses for each device which ensures you can continue to use the RTU license without having corresponding SIA licenses. Deployment of PSR will avoid Out-of-Compliance (OOC) messages after expiry of SIA subscriptions. Though software updates and usage of production SMUs are permitted, major software upgrades are not permitted once PSR is enabled.

**Note**

- You will lose the following benefits of SIA licensing if PSR is enabled:
 - Pooling of Software licenses
 - Software upgrades
 - Investment protection
- You can deploy PSR only after SIA subscriptions expire.
- PSR is not available on traditional model of licensing.

PSR Deployment Options

There are two methods for deployment of PSR on your device:

- Cisco EZ-Register

Cisco EZ-Register is a simplified, automated mechanism to register or reserve licenses for multiple devices in your network with Cisco Smart Software Manager (CSSM). It utilizes an input file that is configured by the Network Administrator to execute a script. For more details on using this method, contact your Cisco account representative.

- Manual Deployment

For manual deployment of PSR, you must complete the following steps on your device:

- Enable smart licensing using the **license smart enable** command.
- Configure smart reservation on your device using the **license smart reservation** command.
- Generate a *Reservation request code* using the **license smart reservation request local** command.
- Navigate to your virtual account in the Cisco Smart Software manager (CSSM) tool and enter the *Reservation request code*.
- Select the license and quantity for each of them to be reserved on the device.
- Review the selected details and generate an Authorization code in CSSM.
- Copy or download the Authorization code.
- Use the **license smart reservation install file authcode** command to install the Authorization code on the device

Configure Licenses Using Smart Licensing

Register and Activate Your Device

Smart Licensing components are packaged into the 8000-x64-7.0.11.iso image. The https client that is required for configuring the Smart Call Home is packaged into the cisco8k-k9sec RPM. Use the steps described here to register and activate your device, and associate the device with your virtual account.

To register and activate your device, you must:

- Generate registration token from the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal at <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/buy/smart-accounts/software-manager.html>.
- Use the registration token to register your device using CLI.

Generate Product Registration Token from the Portal

You must have purchased the product for which you are adding the license. When you purchase the product, you are provided with a username and password to the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal, from where you can generate the product instance registration tokens.

1. Log in to Cisco Smart Software Manager at [Smart Software Licensing](#).
2. Under **Inventory** menu, click **General** tab.
3. Click **New Token** to generate a product registration token.

Copy the new token value, which is used to register and activate your device, and associate the device to your virtual account.



Note This token is valid for 365 days and can be used to register any number of Cisco routers. There is no need to create token every time for a new device.

Register New Product in CLI

In the CLI, use the registration token to activate the device.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#license smart register idtoken token_ID
```

On successful registration, the device receives an identity certificate. This certificate is saved on your device and automatically used for all future communications with Cisco. Every 290 days, Smart Licensing automatically renews the registration information with Cisco. If registration fails, an error is logged. Also, license usage data is collected and a report is sent to you every month. If necessary, you can configure your Smart Call Home settings such that sensitive information (like hostname, username and password) are filtered out from the usage report.



Note In a Cisco 8000 distributed platform, you might see the following message when one or more line cards are shutdown using the **hw-module** command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#: smartlicserver[324]: %LICENSE-SMART_LIC-2-PLATFORM_ERROR :
Smart Licensing has encountered an internal software error.
Contact TAC: Unable to retrieve current TS path
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#: smartlicserver[324]: %LICENSE-SMART_LIC-2-PLATFORM_ERROR :
Smart Licensing has encountered an internal software error.
Contact TAC: INVALID SysDataList: No storage path for first device
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#: smartlicserver[324]: %LICENSE-SMART_LIC-2-PLATFORM_ERROR :
Smart Licensing has encountered an internal software error.
Contact TAC: Incorrect Data List detected.
```

The messages are logged only once, and they are short-lived. The messages are not service impacting, and can be ignored.

Check License Consumption Status

Use the **show license** commands to display the Smart Licensing status and consumption states.

Step 1 show license status

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router:router#show license status
```

Displays the compliance status of Smart Licensing. Following are the possible status:

- **Waiting**—Indicates the initial state after your device has made a license entitlement request. The device establishes communication with Cisco and successfully registers itself with the Cisco Smart Software Manager.
- **Authorized**—Indicates that your device is able to communicate with the Cisco Smart Software Manager, and is authorised to initiate requests for license entitlements.
- **Out-Of-Compliance**—Indicates that one or more of your licenses are out-of-compliance. You must buy additional licenses.

Note A warning message appears when a license is out-of-compliance. A log message is also saved in the syslog.
- **Eval Period**—Indicates that Smart Licencing is consuming the evaluation period. The eval period is valid until 90 days. You must register the device with the Cisco Smart Software Manager, else your license expires.
- **Disabled**—Indicates that Smart Licensing is disabled.
- **Invalid**—Indicates that Cisco does not recognize the entitlement tag as it is not in the database.

Step 2 show license all

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show license all
Tue Sep 24 02:53:42.729 UTC
```

Check License Consumption Status

Smart Licensing Status
 =====

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:

Status: REGISTERED
 Smart Account: BU Production Test 1
 Virtual Account: NCS550 Testing
 Export-Controlled Functionality: ALLOWED
 Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Sep 24 2019 02:49:34 UTC
 Last Renewal Attempt: None
 Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 22 2020 02:49:34 UTC
 Registration Expires: Sep 23 2020 02:44:45 UTC

License Authorization:

Status: AUTHORIZED on Sep 24 2019 02:49:48 UTC
 Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Sep 24 2019 02:49:48 UTC
 Next Communication Attempt: Oct 24 2019 02:49:47 UTC
 Communication Deadline: Dec 23 2019 02:44:58 UTC

Export Authorization Key:

Features Authorized:
 <none>

Utility:

Status: DISABLED

Data Privacy:

Sending Hostname: yes
 Callhome hostname privacy: DISABLED
 Smart Licensing hostname privacy: DISABLED
 Version privacy: DISABLED

Transport:

Type: Callhome

License Usage
 =====

8201 Base HW Tracking PID (8201-TRK):

Description: 8201 Base HW Tracking PID
 Count: 1
 Version: 1.0
 Status: AUTHORIZED
 Export status: NOT RESTRICTED

8000 Software Tracking PID 7.0 (XR-8K-7.0-TRK):

Description: 8000 Software Tracking PID 7.0
 Count: 1
 Version: 1.0
 Status: AUTHORIZED
 Export status: NOT RESTRICTED

Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 100G for Cisco 8000 series (ESS-CA-100G-RTU-2):

Description: Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 100G for Cisco 8000 series
 Count: 1
 Version: 1.0
 Status: AUTHORIZED
 Export status: NOT RESTRICTED

Core & Aggr Advance SW Right-to-Use per 100G for Cisco 8000 series (ADV-CA-100G-RTU-2):

Description: Core & Aggr Advance SW Right-to-Use per 100G for Cisco 8000

```

                series
Count: 1
Version: 1.0
Status: AUTHORIZED
Export status: NOT RESTRICTED

Product Information
=====
UDI: PID:8201-SYS,SN:FOC2245N7D8

Agent Version
=====
Smart Agent for Licensing: 4.9.6_rel/41

Reservation Info
=====
License reservation: DISABLED

```

Displays all entitlements in use. Additionally, it shows associated licensing certificates, compliance status, UDI, and other details.

Step 3 show license status

Example:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show license status
Tue Sep 24 03:00:49.103 UTC

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Utility:
  Status: DISABLED

Data Privacy:
  Sending Hostname: yes
  Callhome hostname privacy: DISABLED
  Smart Licensing hostname privacy: DISABLED
  Version privacy: DISABLED

Transport:
  Type: Callhome

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Smart Account: BU Production Test 1
  Virtual Account: NCS550 Testing
  Export-Controlled Functionality: ALLOWED
  Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Sep 24 2019 02:49:34 UTC
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 22 2020 02:49:34 UTC
  Registration Expires: Sep 23 2020 02:44:45 UTC

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Sep 24 2019 02:49:48 UTC
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Sep 24 2019 02:49:48 UTC
  Next Communication Attempt: Oct 24 2019 02:49:48 UTC
  Communication Deadline: Dec 23 2019 02:44:59 UTC

Export Authorization Key:
  Features Authorized:
    <none>

```

Displays the status of all entitlements in use.

Step 4 show license summary**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show license summary
Tue Sep 24 02:54:28.659 UTC

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Smart Account: BU Production Test 1
  Virtual Account: NCS550 Testing
  Export-Controlled Functionality: ALLOWED
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Mar 22 2020 02:49:34 UTC

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
  Next Communication Attempt: Oct 24 2019 02:49:47 UTC

License Usage:
  License                Entitlement tag                Count Status
  -----
  8201 Base HW Trackin... (8201-TRK)                1 AUTHORIZED
  8000 Software Tracki... (XR-8K-7.0-TRK)            1 AUTHORIZED
  Core & Aggr Essentia... (ESS-CA-100G-RTU-2)          1 AUTHORIZED
  Core & Aggr Advance ... (ADV-CA-100G-RTU-2)          1 AUTHORIZED
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show license udi
Tue Sep 24 02:54:34.082 UTC
UDI: PID:8201-SYS,SN:FOC2245N7D8
```

Displays a summary of all entitlements in use.

Step 5 show license platform summary**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show license platform summary
Tue Sep 24 02:58:29.102 UTC
Current state: REGISTERED

Collection: LAST: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:57:32 UTC
            NEXT: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:58:32 UTC
Reporting:  LAST: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:57:32 UTC
            NEXT: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:58:32 UTC
```

Feature/Area	Entitlement	Count	
		Last	Next
Flexible Consumption Model	Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 100G	1	0
Flexible Consumption Model	Core & Aggr Advance SW Right-to-Use per 100G fo	1	0
Flexible Consumption Model	Cisco 8201 Base Hardware Tracking PID	1	0
Flexible Consumption Model	8000 Router IOS XR 7.0 SW Version Tracking PID	1	0

Displays the registration status and provides a detailed information regarding the number of essential, advanced and tracking license consumption in generic or Flexible Consumption Model license model.

Step 6 show license platform detail**Example:**

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show license platform detail
Tue Sep 24 02:58:33.730 UTC
Current state:    REGISTERED

Collection: LAST: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:58:32 UTC
              NEXT: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:59:32 UTC
Reporting:  LAST: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:58:32 UTC
              NEXT: Tue Sep 24 2019 02:59:32 UTC

Parameters: Collection interval:    1 minute(s)
              Reporting interval:   1 minute(s)
              Throughput gauge:     1000000 Kbps

=====
Feature/Area 'Flexible Consumption Model'
  Name: Flexible Consumption Model
  Status: ACTIVE
  Flags:

  [ 1] Name: Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 400G for Cisco 8000 series
        Entitlement Tag:
regid.2019-03.com.cisco.ESS-CA-400G-RTU-2,1.0_015f335a-e7cd-4d5c-aec5-b9a0eee2df9b
        Count: Last reported:    0
              Next report:      0
  [ 2] Name: Core & Aggr Essentials SW Right-to-Use per 100G for Cisco 8000 series
        Entitlement Tag:
regid.2019-03.com.cisco.ESS-CA-100G-RTU-2,1.0_48bdd67b-c17a-42fe-908a-9ed16d242b84
        Count: Last reported:    1
              Next report:      0
  [ 3] Name: Core & Aggr Advance SW Right-to-Use per 400G for Cisco 8000 series
        Entitlement Tag:
regid.2019-03.com.cisco.ADV-CA-400G-RTU-2,1.0_5a5661d3-275b-485e-bb57-642a81f35e7a
        Count: Last reported:    0
              Next report:      0
  [ 4] Name: Core & Aggr Advance SW Right-to-Use per 100G for Cisco 8000 series
        Entitlement Tag:
regid.2019-03.com.cisco.ADV-CA-100G-RTU-2,1.0_f7ea7475-09bb-4705-9e21-252dd1e2e5cd
        Count: Last reported:    1
              Next report:      0

```

Displays the detailed licenses that can be consumed in particular platform in both generic and Flexible Consumption Model models. Also displays the current and the next consumption count of a particular license. Displays information of the active model, whether is it generic or Flexible Consumption Model license model.

Step 7 show call-home smart-licensing statistics

Displays the statistics of communication between the Smart Licensing manager and the Cisco back-end using Smart Call Home. In case communication fails or drops, check your call home configuration for any errors.

The following example shows sample output from the **show call-home smart-licensing statistics** command:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show call-home smart-licensing statistics
Tue Sep 24 03:00:56.895 UTC
Success: Successfully sent and response received.
Failed : Failed to send or response indicated error occurred.
Inqueue: In queue waiting to be sent.
Dropped: Dropped due to incorrect call-home configuration.

Msg Subtype      Success Failed Inqueue Dropped Last-sent (GMT+00:00)

```

```

-----
REGISTRATION      3      0      0      0      2019-09-24 02:49:34
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  3      0      0      0      2019-09-24 02:49:40
ENTITLEMENT       3      0      0      0      2019-09-24 02:49:48
DEREGISTRATION    2      0      0      0      2019-09-24 01:48:08

```

Renew Smart Licensing Registration

In general, your registration is automatically renewed every six months. Use this option to make an on-demand manual update of your registration. Thus, instead of waiting six months for the next registration renewal cycle, you can issue this command to instantly find out the status of your license.

Before you begin

You must ensure that the following conditions are met to renew your smart license:

- The device is registered.

license smart renew {auth | id}

Example:

```
RP/0//CPU0:#license smart renew auth
Tue Apr 22 09:12:37.086 PST
```

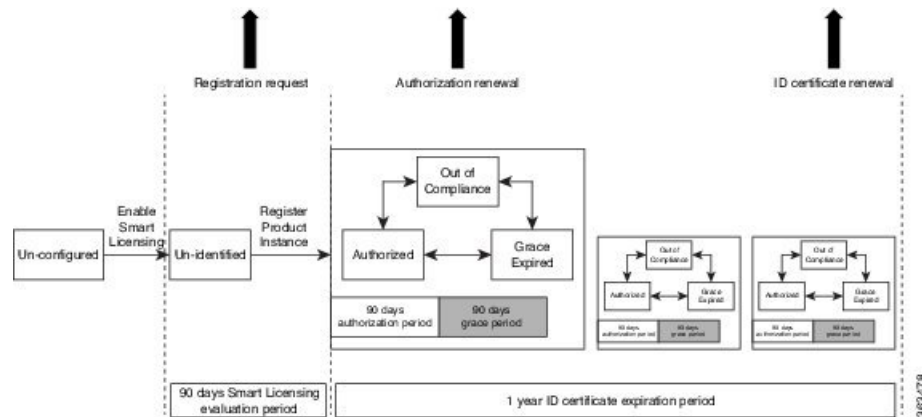
```
license smart renew auth: Authorization process is in progress.
Please check the syslog for the authorization status and result.
```

Renew your ID or authorization with Cisco smart licensing. If ID certification renewal fails, then the product instance goes to an unidentified state and starts consuming the evaluation period.

- Note**
- The warning message that the smart licensing evaluation period has expired is displayed in the console every hour. There is, however, no functionality impact on the device. The issue is seen on routers that do not have the Flexible Consumption licensing model enabled. To stop the repetitive messaging, register the device with the smart licensing server and enable the Flexible Consumption model. Later load a new registration token.
 - Authorization periods are renewed by the Smart Licensing system every 30 days. As long as the license is in an 'Authorized' or 'Out-of-compliance' (OOC), the authorization period is renewed. Grace period starts when an authorization period expires. During the grace period or when the grace period is in the 'Expired' state, the system continues to try renew the authorization period. If a retry is successful, a new authorization period starts.
-

Smart Licensing Workflow

The Smart Licensing workflow is depicted in this flowchart.



Licenses, Product Instances, and Registration Tokens

Licenses

Depending on the product, all Cisco products licenses are any one of the following two types:

- Perpetual licenses—Licenses that do not expire.
- Term licenses—Licenses that automatically expire after a set amount of time: one year, three years, or whatever term was purchased.

All product licenses reside in a virtual account.

Product Instances

A product instance is an individual device with a unique device identifier (UDI) that is registered using a product instance registration token (or registration token). You can register any number of instances of a product with a single registration token. Each product instance can have one or more licenses residing in the same virtual account. Product instances must periodically connect to the Cisco Smart Software Manager servers during a specific renewal period. If a product instance fails to connect, it is marked as having a license shortage, but continues to use the license. If you remove the product instance, its licenses are released and made available within the virtual account.

Product Instance Registration Tokens

A product requires a registration token until you have registered the product. Registration tokens are stored in the Product Instance Registration Token Table associated with your enterprise account. Once the product is registered the registration token is no longer necessary and can be revoked and removed from the table without effect. Registration tokens can be valid from 1 to 365 days.

Virtual Accounts

Smart Licencing allows you to create multiple license pools or virtual accounts within the Smart Software Manager portal. Using the **Virtual Accounts** option you can aggregate licenses into discrete bundles associated with a cost center so that one section of an organization cannot use the licenses of another section of the organization. For example, if you segregate your company into different geographic regions, you can create a virtual account for each region to hold the licenses and product instances for that region.

All new licenses and product instances are placed in the default virtual account in the Smart Software Manager, unless you specify a different one during the order process. Once in the default account, you may choose to transfer them to any other account as desired, provided you have the required access permissions.

Use the Smart Software Manager portal at <https://software.cisco.com/> to create license pools or transfer licenses.

Compliance reporting

On a periodic basis, as described by the terms of the Smart Licensing contract, reports are automatically sent to you containing inventory and license compliance data. These reports will take one of three forms:

- **Periodic Record**—This record is generated on a periodic (configurable) basis with relevant inventory data saved at a given point of time. This report is saved within the Cisco cloud for archival.
- **Manual Record**—You can manually generate this record with relevant inventory data saved at any given point of time. This report will be saved within the Cisco cloud for archival.
- **Compliance Warning Report**—This report is automatically or manually generated when a license compliance event occurs. This report does not contain a full inventory data, but only any shortfalls in entitlements for a given software license.



Note A warning message appears when a license is out-of-compliance. A log message is also saved in the syslog.

You can view these reports from the Smart Software Manager portal at <https://software.cisco.com/>.



CHAPTER 7

Configuring Call Home

This module describes the configuring of the Call Home feature.

Table 11: Feature History for Configuring Call Home

Release	Modification
Release 7.0.11	Call Home was introduced

This model contains the following topics:

- [About Call Home, on page 79](#)
- [Benefits of Using Call Home, on page 80](#)
- [Prerequisites for Call Home, on page 80](#)
- [How to Configure Call Home, on page 81](#)
- [Configuring Contact Information, on page 81](#)
- [Destination Profiles, on page 83](#)
- [Call Home Alert Groups, on page 85](#)
- [Configuring Email, on page 89](#)
- [Configuring a HTTPS Proxy Server , on page 90](#)
- [Sending Call-home Data through an Email, on page 91](#)
- [Sending Call-home Data through HTTPS, on page 93](#)
- [Configuring Call Home to use VRF, on page 94](#)
- [Configuring Call Home Data Privacy, on page 95](#)
- [Sending Smart License Data , on page 96](#)

About Call Home

Call Home provides an email and HTTPS based notification for critical system policies. A range of message formats are available for compatibility with pager services or XML-based automated parsing applications. You can use this feature to page a network support engineer, or email a Network Operations Center. You can also use Cisco Smart Call Home services to generate a case with the Technical Assistance Center. The Call Home feature can deliver alert messages containing information about diagnostics and environmental faults and events.

The Call Home feature can deliver alerts to multiple recipients, referred to as Call Home destination profiles. Each profile includes configurable message formats and content categories. A predefined destination is

provided for sending alerts to the Cisco TAC, however you also can define your own destination profiles. When you configure Call Home to send messages, the appropriate CLI show command is executed and the command output is attached to the message. Call Home messages are delivered in the following formats:

- Short text format which provides a one or two line description of the fault that is suitable for pagers or printed reports.
- Full text format which provides fully formatted message with detailed information that is suitable for human reading.
- XML machine-readable format that uses Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Adaptive Messaging Language (AML) XML schema definition (XSD). The AML XSD is published on the Cisco.com website at <http://www.cisco.com>. The XML format enables communication with the Cisco Systems Technical Assistance Center.

The Call Home feature is enabled by default. The Cisco TAC-1 profile is created after the device starts. The default Call Home settings that includes destination address, transport methods, alert-group subscriptions, and more are saved in the CiscoTAC-1 profile. To check the default settings, use the **show call-home profile CiscoTAC-1** command.

Benefits of Using Call Home

The Call Home feature offers the following benefits:

- Multiple message-format options:
 - Short Text—Suitable for pagers or printed reports.
 - Plain Text—Full formatted message information suitable for human reading.
 - XML—Matching readable format using Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Adaptive Markup Language (AML) document type definitions (DTDs). The XML format enables communication with the Cisco Smart Call Home server.
- Multiple concurrent message destinations.
- Multiple message categories, including configuration, environmental conditions, inventory, syslog, and crash events.
- Filtering of messages by severity and pattern matching.
- Scheduling of periodic message sending.

Prerequisites for Call Home

How you configure Call Home depends on how you intend to use the feature. Consider the following requirements before you configure Call Home:

- Obtain e-mail, phone, and street address information for the Call Home contact to be configured so that the receiver can determine the origin of messages received.
- Identify the name or IPv4 address of a primary Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server and any backup servers, if using e-mail message delivery.

- Verify IP connectivity from the router to the e-mail server(s) or the destination HTTP server.
- If Cisco Smart Call Home is used, an active service contract covering the device is required to provide full SCH service.

How to Configure Call Home

To configure the sending of Call Home messages, do the following:

1. Assign contact information.
2. Configure and enable one or more destination profiles.
3. Associate one or more alert groups to each profile.
4. Configure the email server options, if using e-mail message delivery.
5. Enable Call Home.

The above tasks are described in detail in the below procedures.



Note Before enabling Call-Home, you must configure the source interface for HTTPS over IPv6. However, for HTTPS over IPv4, Call-Home works without the source interface.

In case of a dual-stack call-home configuration on the device, the IPv4 address is preferred over the IPv6 address. This may result in IPv6 resolution failure. Due to this limitation, the IPv6 device registration with the licensing server may only be done with a single mode, that is, IPv6 only configuration.

Use the **http client source-interface ipv6** command to configure the source interface.

Configuring Contact Information

Each router must include a contact e-mail address. You can optionally include other identifying information for your system installation.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)#
```

Enters call home configuration mode.

Step 3 **contact-email-addr** *email-address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # contact-email-addr
user1@cisco.com
```

Configures the customer email address. Enter up to 200 characters in email address format with no spaces.

Step 4 (Optional) **contract-id** *contract-id-string*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # contract-id
Contract-identifier
```

Configures the contract ID. Enter up to 64 characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose the entry in quotes ("").

Step 5 (Optional) **customer-id** *customer-id-string*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # customer-id Customer1
```

Configures the customer ID. Enter up to 64 characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose the entry in quotes ("").

Step 6 (Optional) **phone-number** *phone-number-string*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # phone-number +405-123-4567
```

Configures the customer phone number. The number must begin with a plus (+) prefix, and may contain only dashes (-) and numbers. Enter up to 16 characters.

Step 7 (Optional) **street-address** *street-address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # street-address "300 E. Tasman Dr.
San Jose, CA 95134"
```

Configures the customer street address where RMA equipment can be shipped. Enter up to 200 characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose the entry in quotes ("").

Step 8 (Optional) **site-id** *site-id-string*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # site-id SJ-RouterRoom1
```

Configures the site ID for the system. Enter up to 200 characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose the entry in quotes ("").

Step 9 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 10 **show call-home****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home
```

Displays information about the system contacts.

Destination Profiles

A destination profile includes the following information:

- One or more alert groups—The group of alerts that trigger a specific Call Home message if the alert occurs.
- One or more e-mail or HTTPS destinations—The list of recipients for the Call Home messages generated by alert groups assigned to this destination profile.
- Message format—The format for the Call Home message (short text, full text, or XML).
- Message severity level—The Call Home severity level that the alert must meet before a Call Home message is sent to all e-mail and HTTPS URL addresses in the destination profile. An alert is not generated if the Call Home severity level of the alert is lower than the message severity level set for the destination profile. The inventory and configuration alert groups do not have concept of severity level. They are generated directly.

You can also configure a destination profile to allow periodic inventory update messages by using the inventory alert group that will send out periodic messages daily, weekly, or monthly.

The following predefined destination profiles are supported:

- CiscoTAC-1—Supports the Cisco-TAC alert group in XML message format.

Configuring and Activating Destination Profiles

You must have at least one activated destination profile for Call Home messages to be sent. The CiscoTAC-1 profile exists by default but is not active.

Step 1 **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)#
```

Enters call home configuration mode.

Step 3 **profile** *profile-name***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# profile my_profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)#
```

Enters call home profile configuration mode to configure a new or existing profile.

Step 4 **destination address email** *email-address***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# destination
address email support_me@cisco.com
```

Configures an email address to which Call Home messages are sent for this profile.

Step 5 **destination message-size-limit** *max-size***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# destination
message-size-limit 1000
```

Configures the maximum size of Call Home messages for this profile. Values can be between 50 and 3145728 characters.

Step 6 **destination preferred-msg-format** {*short-text* | *long-text* | *xml*}**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# destination
preferred-msg-format xml
```

Configures the message format for this profile. The default is xml.

Step 7 **destination transport-method** [*email* | *hhttp*]**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# destination
transport-method email
```

Configures the transport method for this profile.

Step 8 **active****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# active
```

Activates the destination profile.

Note At least one destination profile must be active for Call Home messages to be sent.

Step 9 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 10 **show call-home profile** {all | *profile-name*}

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home profile all
```

Displays information about the destination profile.

Call Home Alert Groups

An alert group is a predefined subset of alerts or events that Call Home detects and reports to one or more destinations. Alert groups allow you to select the set of alerts that you want to send to a predefined or custom destination profile. Alerts are sent to e-mail destinations in a destination profile only if that alert belongs to one of the alert groups associated with that destination profile and if the alert has a Call Home message severity at or above the message severity set in the destination profile.

The following table lists supported alert groups and the default CLI command output included in Call Home messages generated for the alert group.

Table 12: Alert Groups and Executed Commands

Alert Group	Description	Executed Commands
Environmental	Events related to power, fan, and environment-sensing elements such as temperature alarms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show environment • show logging • show inventory • show environment trace • show diag
Inventory	Inventory status that is provided whenever a unit is cold booted, or when FRUs are inserted or removed. This alert is considered a noncritical event, and the information is used for status and entitlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show platform • show version • show diag • show inventory oid

Alert Group	Description	Executed Commands
Syslog	Events generated by specific interesting syslog messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show version • show logging • show inventory
Configuration	User-generated request for configuration or configuration change event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show version • show running config all • show inventory • show configuration history last 30 • show configuration commit changes last 1
Snapshot	This alert group can be configured for periodic notifications	By default, this alert group has no commands to be run. You can add the required commands that need to be run.

Call Home maps the syslog severity level to the corresponding Call Home severity level for syslog port group messages.

Call Home Message Levels

Call Home allows you to filter messages based on their level of urgency. You can associate each destination profile (predefined and user-defined) with a Call Home message level threshold. The Call Home message level ranges from 0 (lowest level of urgency) to 9 (highest level of urgency). Call Home messages are generated if they have a severity level equal to or greater than the Call Home message level threshold for the destination profile.

Call Home messages that are sent for syslog alert groups have the syslog severity level mapped to the Call Home message level.



Note Call Home does not change the syslog message level in the message text.

The following table lists each Call Home message level keyword and the corresponding syslog level for the syslog port alert group.

Table 13: Severity and syslog Level Mapping

Call Home Level	Keyword	syslog Level	Description
9	Catastrophic	Not-Applicable	Network-wide catastrophic failure.
8	Disaster	Not-Applicable	Significant network impact.

Call Home Level	Keyword	syslog Level	Description
7	Fatal	Emergency (0)	System is unusable.
6	Critical	Alert (1)	Critical conditions that indicate that immediate attention is needed.
5	Major	Critical (2)	Major conditions.
4	Minor	Error (3)	Minor conditions.
3	Warning	Warning (4)	Warning conditions.
2	Notification	Notice (5)	Basic notification and informational messages. Possibly independently insignificant.
1	Normal	Information (6)	Normal event signifying return to normal state.
	Debugging	Debug (7)	Debugging messages.

Associating an Alert Group with a Destination Profile

An alert is sent only to destination profiles that have subscribed to the Call Home alert group.

Before you begin

Use the **show call-home alert-group** command to view available alert groups.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)#
```

Enters call home configuration mode.

Step 3 **profile profile-name**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# profile my_profile
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)#
```

Enters call home profile configuration mode to configure a new or existing profile.

Step 4 `subscribe-to-alert-group inventory [periodic {daily | monthly day-of-month | weekly day-of-week} hh:mm`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group
inventory periodic monthly 1 10:00
```

Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the inventory alert group. Either alerts are sent periodically, or any non-normal event triggers an alert.

Step 5 `subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity severity-level pattern string`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group
syslog severity major pattern
```

Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the syslog alert group. Alerts with a severity the same or greater than the specified severity level are sent.

- **catastrophic**—Includes network-wide catastrophic events in the alert. This is the highest severity.
- **critical**—Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1).
- **disaster**—Includes events with significant network impact.
- **fatal**—Includes events where the system is unusable (system log level 0).
- **major**—Includes events classified as major conditions (system log level 2).
- **minor**—Includes events classified as minor conditions (system log level 3)
- **normal**—Specifies the normal state and includes events classified as informational (system log level 6). This is the default.
- **notification**—Includes events informational message events (system log level 5).
- **warning**—Includes events classified as warning conditions (system log level 4).

You can specify a pattern to be matched in the syslog message. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes ("").

Step 6 `subscribe-to-alert-group snapshot severity severity-level pattern string`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group
snapshot severity major pattern
```

Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the snapshot alert group. Alerts with a severity the same or greater than the specified severity level are sent.

You can specify a pattern to be matched in the syslog message. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes ("").

Step 7 `subscribe-to-alert-group configuration severity severity-level pattern string`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group configuration severity major
pattern
```

Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the configuration alert group. Alerts with a severity the same or greater than the specified severity level are sent.

You can specify a pattern to be matched in the syslog message. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes ("").

Step 8 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

What to do next

Use the **show call-home profile** command to view the profile configurations.

Configuring Email

If Call Home messages are sent via email, the you must configure your email server before Call Home messages can be sent.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters mode.
```

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# call-home
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)#
Enters call home configuration mode.
```

Step 3 (Optional) **sender from** *email-address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# sender from
my_email@cisco.com
```

Specifies the email message “from” address.

Step 4 (Optional) **sender reply-to** *email-address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# sender reply-to
my_email@cisco.com
```

Specifies the email message “reply-to” address.

Step 5 Required: **mail-server** *address priority priority*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-call-home)# mail-server
198.61.170.16 priority 1
```

Specifies the mail server to use to send Call Home messages. You can specify an IP address or mail server name. You can specify up to five mail servers to use. The server with the lower priority is tried first.

Step 6 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Step 7 **show call-home mail-server status**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show call-home mail-server status
```

Displays the status of the specified mail server.

Configuring a HTTPS Proxy Server

This task enables the user to configure a HTTPS Proxy Server.

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home
```

Enters Call Home configuration mode.

Step 3 **http-proxy** *proxy-server-name* **port** *port-number***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # http-proxy pl port 100
```

Configures the port for the specified HTTPS proxy server. Range is 1 to 65535.

Sending Call-home Data through an Email

This task enables the user to configure sending Call-home data using email as the transport method:

Step 1 **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home
```

Enters Call Home configuration mode.

Step 3 **profile** *name***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # profile user1
```

Enters call home destination profile configuration mode for the specified destination profile name. If the specified destination profile does not exist, it is created.

Step 4 **active****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # active
```

Enables the destination profile. By default, a user-defined profile is enabled when it is created.

Step 5 **destination transport-method** **email****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination transport-method email
```

Configures the message transport method for email. This is the default

Step 6 **destination address** **email** *email-address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination address email xyz@cisco.com
```

Configures the destination e-mail address to which Call Home messages are sent.

Step 7 destination preferred-msg-format {long-text |short-text| xml}**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destinationpreferred-msg-format xml
```

(Optional) Configures a preferred message format. The default is XML.

Step 8 subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity severity-level pattern string**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity normal
pattern COUNT
```

Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the syslog alert group. Alerts with a severity the same or greater than the specified severity level are sent.

- **critical**—Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1).
- **disaster**—Includes events with significant network impact.
- **fatal**—Includes events where the system is unusable (system log level 0).
- **major**—Includes events classified as major conditions (system log level 2).
- **minor**—Includes events classified as minor conditions (system log level 3).
- **normal**—Specifies the normal state and includes events classified as informational (system log level 6).
This is the default.
- **notification**—Includes events informational message events (system log level 5).
- **warning**—Includes events classified as warning conditions (system log level 4).

You can specify a pattern to be matched in the syslog message. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes ("").

Step 9 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Sending Call-home Data through HTTPS

This task enables the user to configure sending Call-home data using HTTPS as the transport method:



Note For the HTTPS function to work you should use the **crypto ca trustpoint** command to declare a CA, followed by the **crl option** command. This ensures that the certificates of other peers are accepted without trying to obtain the appropriate CRL. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#crypto ca trustpoint Trustpool
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-trustp)#crl optional
```

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home
```

Enters Call Home configuration mode.

Step 3 **profile *name***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # profile user1
```

Enters call home destination profile configuration mode for the specified destination profile name. If the specified destination profile does not exist, it is created.

Step 4 **active**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # active
```

Enables the destination profile. By default, a user-defined profile is enabled when it is created.

Step 5 **destination transport-method http**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination transport-method http
```

Configures the message transport method for HTTPS.

Step 6 **destination address http *url***

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination address http https://example.com
```

Configures the destination URL address to which Call Home messages are sent.

Step 7 `destination preferred-msg-format {long-text |short-text| xml}`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destinationpreferred-msg-format xml
```

(Optional) Configures a preferred message format. The default is XML.

Step 8 `subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity severity-level pattern string`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity normal
pattern COUNT
```

Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the syslog alert group. Alerts with a severity the same or greater than the specified severity level are sent.

- **critical**—Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1).
- **disaster**—Includes events with significant network impact.
- **fatal**—Includes events where the system is unusable (system log level 0).
- **major**—Includes events classified as major conditions (system log level 2).
- **minor**—Includes events classified as minor conditions (system log level 3).
- **normal**—Specifies the normal state and includes events classified as informational (system log level 6).
This is the default.
- **notification**—Includes events informational message events (system log level 5).
- **warning**—Includes events classified as warning conditions (system log level 4).

You can specify a pattern to be matched in the syslog message. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes ("").

Step 9 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring Call Home to use VRF

Step 1 `configure`

Example:


```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home
```

Enters Call Home configuration mode.

Step 3 **vrf vrf-name**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # vrf v1
```

Configures call home for the specified VRF. VRF works only for the http transport method. It does not work for the email transport method.

Configuring Call Home Data Privacy

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home
```

Enters the call home configuration submode.

Step 3 **data-privacy { level { normal | high } | hostname }**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # data-privacy level high
```

Scrubs data from call-home message to protect the privacy of the user. The default data-privacy level is normal.

- **normal** - scrubs all normal level commands , such as , password/ username/ ip/ destination.
- **high** - scrubs all normal level commands plus the IP domain name and IP address commands.
- **hostname** - scrubs all high-level or normal-level commands plus the hostname command. It may cause Smart Call Home processing failure.

Note Enabling the data-privacy command can affect CPU utilization when scrubbing a large amount of data.

Sending Smart License Data

This task enables the user to configure sending Smart License data through HTTPS transport method in TAC or user-defined profile:

Step 1 **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters mode.

Step 2 **call-home****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # call-home
```

Enters Call Home configuration mode.

Step 3 **profile *name***

Perform either one of the below actions:

- For sending Smart License data in TAC profile:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # profile CiscoTAC-1
```

- For sending Smart License data in user-defined profile:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home) # profile user1
```

Step 4 **active****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # active
```

Enables the destination profile. By default, a user-defined profile is enabled when it is created.

Step 5 **reporting smart-licensing-data****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # reporting smart-licensing-data
```

Enables sending Smart Licensing data.

Step 6 **destination transport-method http****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination transport-method http
```

Configures the message transport method for HTTPS.

Step 7 **destination address http *url*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destination address http https://example.com
```

Configures the destination HTTPS address to which Smart License data is sent.

Step 8 **destination preferred-msg-format {long-text |short-text| xml}**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-call-home-profile) # destinationpreferred-msg-format xml
```

(Optional) Configures a preferred message format. The default is XML.

Step 9 Use the **commit** or **end** command.

commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
 - **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
 - **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.
-



CHAPTER 8

Managing Router Hardware

This chapter describes the concepts and tasks used to manage and configure the hardware components of a router running the Cisco IOS XR software.

This module contains the following topics:

- [RP Redundancy and Switchover, on page 99](#)
- [NPU Power Optimization, on page 104](#)
- [Dynamic Power Management, on page 109](#)
- [Storage Media Sanitization, on page 116](#)

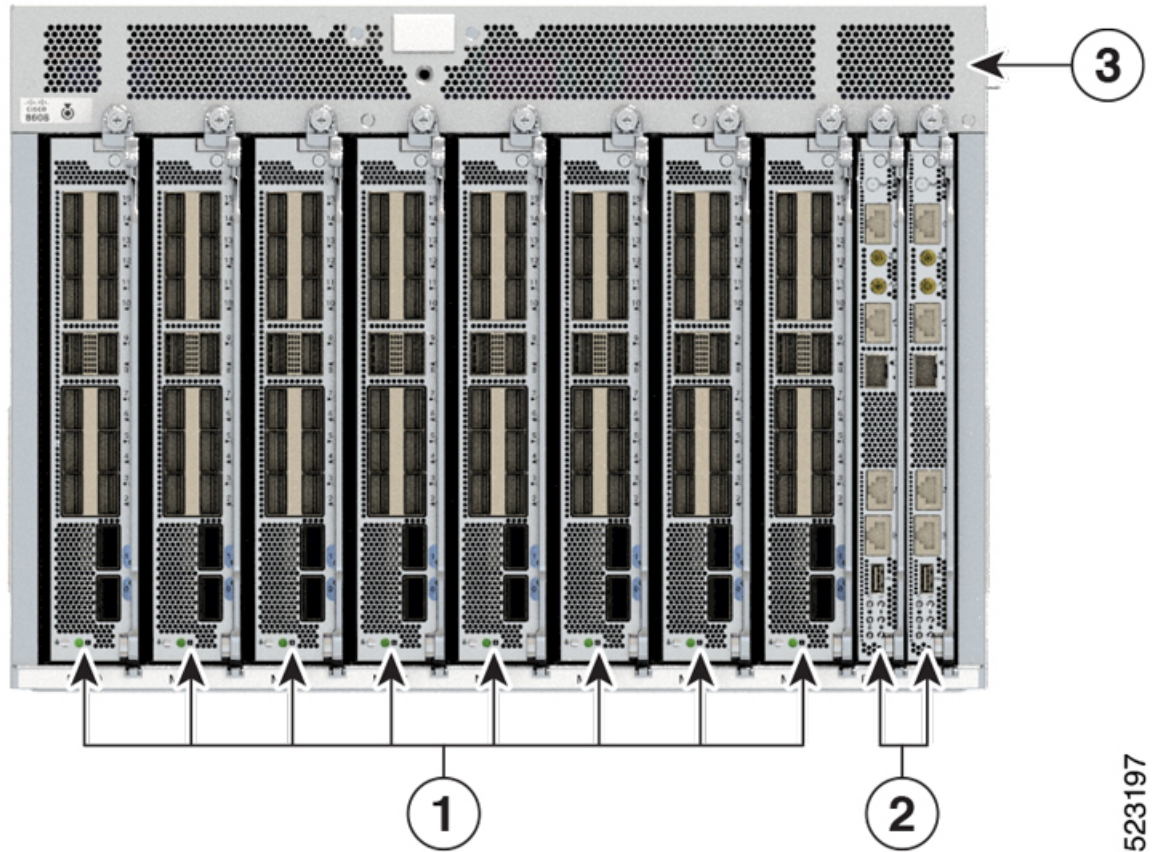
RP Redundancy and Switchover

This section describes RP redundancy and switchover commands and issues.

Establishing RP Redundancy

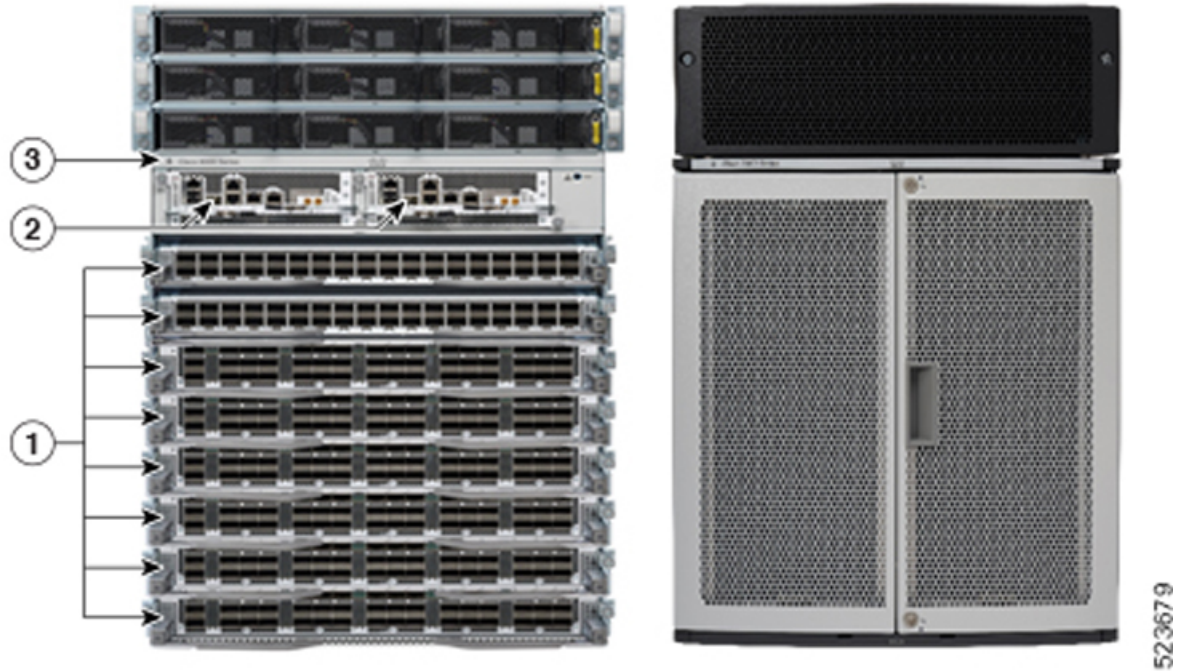
Your router has two slots for RPs: RP0 and RP1 (see [Figure 6: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8608 8-Slot Centralized Chassis, on page 100](#) and [Figure 7: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8808 8-Slot Distributed Chassis, on page 101](#)). RP0 is the slot on the left, facing the front of the chassis, and RP1 is the slot on right. These slots are configured for redundancy by default, and the redundancy cannot be eliminated. To establish RP redundancy, install RP into both slots.

Figure 6: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8608 8-Slot Centralized Chassis



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Figure 7: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8808 8-Slot Distributed Chassis



1	Modular Port Adaptors (MPAs)
2	Route Processors (RPs)
3	Chassis

Determining the Active RP in a Redundant Pair

During system startup, one RP in each redundant pair becomes the active RP. You can tell which RP is the active RP in the following ways:

- The active RP can be identified by the green Active LED on the faceplate of the card. When the Active LED turns on, it indicates that the RP is active and when it turns off, it indicates that the RP is in standby.
- The slot of the active RP is indicated in the CLI prompt. For example:

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:router#
```

In this example, the prompt indicates that you are communicating with the active RP in slot RP1.

- Enter the **show redundancy** command in EXEC mode to display a summary of the active and standby RP status. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

This node (0/RP0/CPU0) is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
```

```

Reload and boot info
-----
RP reloaded Fri Apr  9 03:44:28 2004: 16 hours, 51 minutes ago
This node booted Fri Apr  9 06:19:05 2004: 14 hours, 16 minutes ago
Last switch-over Fri Apr  9 06:53:18 2004: 13 hours, 42 minutes ago
Standby node boot Fri Apr  9 06:54:25 2004: 13 hours, 41 minutes ago
Standby node last not ready Fri Apr  9 20:35:23 2004: 0 minutes ago
Standby node last ready Fri Apr  9 20:35:23 2004: 0 minutes ago
There have been 2 switch-overs since reload

```

Role of the Standby RP

The second RP to boot in a redundant pair automatically becomes the standby RP. While the active RP manages the system and communicates with the user interface, the standby RP maintains a complete backup of the software and configurations for all cards in the system. If the active RP fails or goes off line for any reason, the standby RP immediately takes control of the system.

Summary of Redundancy Commands

RP redundancy is enabled by default in the Cisco IOS XR software, but you can use the commands described in [Table 14: RP Redundancy Commands, on page 102](#) to display the redundancy status of the cards or force a manual switchover.

Table 14: RP Redundancy Commands

Command	Description
show redundancy	Displays the redundancy status of the RP. This command also displays the boot and switch-over history for the RP.
redundancy switchover	Forces a manual switchover to the standby RP. This command works only if the standby RP is installed and in the “ready” state.
show platform	Displays the status for node, including the redundancy status of the RP cards. In EXEC mode, this command displays status for the nodes assigned to the SDR. In administration EXEC mode, this command displays status for all nodes in the system.

Automatic Switchover

Automatic switchover from the active RP to the standby RP occurs only if the active RP encounters a serious system error, such as the loss of a mandatory process or a hardware failure. When an automatic switchover occurs, the RPs respond as follows:

- If a standby RP is installed and “ready” for switchover, the standby RP becomes the active RP. The original active RP attempts to reboot.
- If the standby RP is not in “ready” state, then both RPs reboot. The first RP to boot successfully assumes the role of active RP.

RP Redundancy During RP Reload

The **reload** command causes the active RP to reload the Cisco IOS XR software. When an RP reload occurs, the RPs respond as follows:

- If a standby RP is installed and “ready” for switchover, the standby RP becomes the active RP. The original active RP reboots and becomes the standby RP.
- If the standby RP is not in the “ready” state, then both RPs reboot. The first RP to boot successfully assumes the role of active RP.

Manual Switchover

If a standby RP is installed and ready for switchover, you can force a manual switchover using the **redundancy switchover** command or reloading the active RP using the **reload** command.

Manual Switchover Using the Reload Command

You can force a manual switchover from the active RP to the standby RP by reloading the active RP using the **reload** command. As active RP reboots, the current standby RP becomes active RP, and rebooting RP switches to standby RP.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# reload
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:router#
```

Manual Switchover Using the Redundancy Switchover Command

You can force a manual switchover from the active RP to the standby RP using the **redundancy switchover** command.

If a standby RP is installed and ready for switchover, the standby RP becomes the active RP. The original active RP becomes the standby RP. In the following example, partial output for a successful redundancy switchover operation is shown:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

This node (0/RP0/CPU0) is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# redundancy switchover
Updating Commit Database. Please wait...[OK]
Proceed with switchover 0/RP0/CPU0 -> 0/RP1/CPU0? [confirm]
Initiating switch-over.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#

<Your 'TELNET' connection has terminated>
```

In the preceding example, the Telnet connection is lost when the previously active RP resets. To continue management of the router, you must connect to the newly activated RP as shown in the following example:

```
User Access Verification

Username: xxxxx
```

```

Password: xxxxx
Last switch-over Sat Apr 15 12:26:47 2009: 1 minute ago

RP/0/RP1/CPU0:router#

```

If the standby RP is not in “ready” state, the switchover operation is not allowed. In the following example, partial output for a failed redundancy switchover attempt is shown:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

Redundancy information for node 0/RP1/CPU0:
=====
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in UNKNOWN role

Reload and boot info
-----
RP reloaded Wed Mar 29 17:22:08 2009: 2 weeks, 2 days, 19 hours, 14 minutes ago
Active node booted Sat Apr 15 12:27:58 2009: 8 minutes ago
Last switch-over Sat Apr 15 12:35:42 2009: 1 minute ago
There have been 4 switch-overs since reload

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# redundancy switchover

Switchover disallowed: Standby node is not ready.

```

Communicating with a Standby RP

The active RP automatically synchronizes all system software, settings, and configurations with the standby RP.

If you connect to the standby RP through the console port, you can view the status messages for the standby RP. The standby RP does not display a CLI prompt, so you cannot manage the standby card while it is in standby mode.

If you connect to the standby RP through the management Ethernet port, the prompt that appears is for the active RP, and you can manage the router the same as if you had connected through the management Ethernet port on the active RP.

NPU Power Optimization

Table 15: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
NPU Power Optimization	Release 7.3.15	This feature lets you choose a predefined NPU power mode based on your network's individual requirements, and consequently reducing NPU power consumption. The hw-module npu-power-profile command is introduced for this feature.

Cisco 8000 series routers are powered by Cisco Silicon One Q200 and Q100 series processors. Cisco Silicon One processors offer high performance, flexible, and power-efficient routing silicon in the market.

NPU Power Optimization feature helps to reduce NPU power consumption by running a processor in a predefined mode. There are three NPU power modes—high, medium, and low. Based on your network traffic and power consumption requirements, you can choose to run the processor in any one of the three NPU power modes.

- High: The router will use the maximum amount of power, resulting in the best possible performance.
- Medium: The router power consumption and performance levels are both average.
- Low: The router operates with optimal energy efficiency while providing a modest level of performance.



Note We recommend that you work with your Cisco account representatives before implementing this feature in your network.

On a Q200-based Cisco 8200 series chassis, you can configure an NPU power mode on the entire router.

On a Q200-based Cisco 8800 series chassis, you can configure an NPU power mode only on fabric cards and line cards.

The following table lists the supported hardware, and their default NPU power mode:

Table 16: Supported Hardware and Default Modes

Supported Hardware	Default NPU Power Mode
Cisco 8200 32x400 GE 1RU fixed chassis (8201-32FH)	High
88-LC0-36FH without MACSec, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Medium
88-LC0-36FH-M with MACSec, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Medium
8808-FC0 Fabric Card, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Low
8818-FC0 Fabric Card, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Medium



Caution We recommend that you use the default NPU power mode on your router.

Limitations

The NPU power optimization is not supported on the Q100-based systems.

The NPU Power Profile mode is not supported on the following Q200-based line cards:

Table 17: Limitation on Hardware and Power Profile Modes

Hardware	Power Profile Mode
88-LC0-36FH-M	High
88-LC0-34H14FH	High

Configuring NPU Power Mode

Configuring NPU power mode on a fixed chassis:

The following example shows how to configure an NPU power mode on a fixed chassis:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module npu-power-profile high
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#reload
```



Note Note: Reload the chassis for the configurations changes to take effect.

Verifying NPU power mode configuration on a fixed chassis:

Use the **show controllers npu driver** command to verify the NPU power mode configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers npu driver location 0/RP0/CPU0
Mon Aug 24 23:29:34.302 UTC
=====
NPU Driver Information
=====
Driver Version: 1
SDK Version: 1.32.0.1
Functional role: Active,      Rack: 8203, Type: lcc, Node: 0
Driver ready      : Yes
NPU first started : Mon Aug 24 23:07:41 2020
Fabric Mode:
NPU Power profile: High
Driver Scope: Node
Respawn count    : 1
Availablity masks :
      card: 0x1,   asic: 0x1,   exp asic: 0x1
...

```

Configuring NPU power mode on a modular chassis

The following example shows how to configure an NPU power mode on a fabric card and a line card:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module npu-power-profile card-type FC high
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module npu-power-profile card-type LC low location 0/1/cpu0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit
```



Note For the configurations to take effect, you must:

- Reload a line card if the configuration is applied on the line card.
- Reload a router if the configuration is applied on a fabric card.

Verifying the NPU power mode configuration on a modular chassis

Use the **show controllers npu driver location** command to verify the NPU power mode configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers npu driver location 0/1/CPU0
```

```
Functional role: Active,      Rack: 8808, Type: lcc, Node: 0/RP0/CPU0
Driver ready      : Yes
NPU first started : Mon Apr 12 09:57:27 2021
Fabric Mode: FABRIC/8FC
NPU Power profile: High
Driver Scope: Rack
Respawn count    : 1
Availability masks :
      card: 0xba,     asic: 0xcfcc,      exp asic: 0xcfcc
Weight distribution:
      Unicast: 80,      Multicast: 20
```

Process / Lib	Connection status	Registration status	Connection requests	DLL registration
FSDB	Active	Active	1	n/a
FGID	Active	Active	1	n/a
AEL	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes
SM	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes

```
Asics :
HP - HotPlug event, PON - Power On reset
HR - Hard Reset,      WB - Warm Boot
```

Asic inst. (R/S/A)	fap id	HP Slice state	Asic type	Admin state	Oper state	Asic state	Last init	PON (#)	HR (#)	FW Rev
0/FC1/2	202	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC1/3	203	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC3/6	206	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC3/7	207	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC4/8	208	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC4/9	209	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC5/10	210	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC5/11	211	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC7/14	214	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC7/15	215	1 UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000

```
SI Info :
```

Card	Board	SI Board	SI Param	Retimer SI	Retimer SI	Front Panel
	HW Version	Version	Version	Board Version	Param Version	PHY

```

| FC1 | 0.22 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC3 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC4 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC5 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC7 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|

```

```

-----+
Functional role: Active, Rack: 8808, Type: lcc, Node: 0/1/CPU0
Driver ready : Yes
NPU first started : Mon Apr 12 09:58:10 2021
Fabric Mode: FABRIC/8FC
NPU Power profile: Low
Driver Scope: Node
Respawn count : 1
Availablity masks :
    card: 0x1, asic: 0x7, exp asic: 0x7
Weight distribution:
    Unicast: 80, Multicast: 20
-----+

```

```

-----+
| Process | Connection | Registration | Connection | DLL
| /Lib    | status    | status      | requests   | registration|
-----+
| FSDB    | Active    | Active      | 1          | n/a         |
| FGID    | Inactive  | Inactive    | 0          | n/a         |
| AEL     | n/a      | n/a        | n/a       | Yes        |
| SM      | n/a      | n/a        | n/a       | Yes        |
-----+

```

```

Asics :
HP - HotPlug event, PON - Power On reset
HR - Hard Reset, WB - Warm Boot

```

```

-----+
| Asic inst. | fap|HP|Slice|Asic|Admin|Oper | Asic state | Last |PON|HR | FW |
| (R/S/A)   | id | |state|type|state|state|           | init |(#)|(#)| Rev |
-----+
| 0/2/0     | 8 | 1| UP | npu | UP | UP | NRML      | PON  | 1 | 0|0x0000|
| 0/2/1     | 9 | 1| UP | npu | UP | UP | NRML      | PON  | 1 | 0|0x0000|
| 0/2/2     | 10| 1| UP | npu | UP | UP | NRML      | PON  | 1 | 0|0x0000|
-----+

```

```

SI Info :

```

```

-----+
| Card | Board | SI Board | SI Param | Retimer SI | Retimer SI | Front Panel
|
|      | HW Version | Version | Version | Board Version | Param Version | PHY
|
-----+
| LC2 | 0.41 | 1 | 9 | NA | NA | DEFAULT
|
-----+

```

Dynamic Power Management

Table 18: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.3.15	<p>The Dynamic Power Management feature considers certain dynamic factors before allocating power to the fabric and line cards.</p> <p>This feature has the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces number of PSUs required by accurately representing the maximum power consumption • Improves PSU efficiency by providing more accurate power allocation <p>This feature thus optimizes power allocation and avoids overprovisioning power to a router.</p>
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.3.2	<p>Previously available for fabric and line cards, this feature that helps avoid excess power allocation by considering dynamic factors before allocating power to them is now available for optical modules.</p> <p>To view the power allocation on a per port basis, a new command “show environment power allocated [details]” is introduced.</p>
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.3.3	<p>The Dynamic Power Management feature is now supported on the following Cisco 8100 and 8200 series routers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco 8201 • Cisco 8202 • Cisco 8201-32-FH • Cisco 8101-32-FH
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.5.2	<p>The Cisco 8202-32FH-M router will now consider dynamic factors, such as optical modules, NPU power profile, and MACsec mode to enable improved power allocation and utilization.</p>

Prior to Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.15, when Cisco 8000 series routers were powered on or reloaded, the power management feature reserved power to fabric cards and allocated maximum power to line cards. The

power management feature wouldn't consider dynamic factors, such as the type of fabric or line cards in the chassis, or whether a fabric or line card was present in a slot.

The Dynamic Power Management feature considers such dynamic factors before allocating power to the fabric and line cards.

This feature has the following benefits:

- Reduces number of PSUs required by accurately representing the maximum power consumption
- Improves PSU efficiency by providing more accurate power allocation

This feature thus optimizes power allocation and avoids overprovisioning power to a router.

This feature is supported on the following Cisco 8000 series routers:

- Cisco 8804, 8808, 8812, and 8818 routers
- Cisco 8201, 8202, 8201-32-FH, and 8202-32FH-M routers
- Cisco 8101-32-FH

By default, this feature is enabled on the router.

The Dynamic Power Management feature allocates the total power to a router and its fabric card or line card based on the following parameters:

- Number and type of fabric cards installed on the router
- Fabric cards operating modes (5FC or 8FC)
- Number and type of line cards installed on the router
- Combination of line card and fabric card types installed
- NPU power mode configured on a fabric card
- Number and type of optics installed (supported in Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.2 and later)
- MACSec-enabled ports (supported from Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.3 and later)

For details, see *Dynamic Power Management for MACSec-Enabled Ports* section in the *Configuring MACSec* chapter in the *System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers*.

On 8202-32FH-M router, the Dynamic Power Management feature allocates the total power to a router based on the following parameters:

- Optical modules installed.
- NPU power profile. To identify the mode on which the router is operating, use the `hw-module npu-power-profile` command.
- MACSec mode. By default, MACSec mode is disabled on 8202-32FH-M router.



Note We recommend you work with your Cisco account representatives to calculate power requirements for the Cisco 8000 series router.

Power Allocation to Empty Card Slot

This feature allocates a minimum required power for all empty LC or FC slots. This minimum power is required to boot the CPU and FPGAs immediately when a card is inserted. The feature doesn't control booting up the CPU and FPGAs. Also, the minimum power is required to detect the card type before the feature decides if there's enough power to power up the data path.

For example, the following **show environment power** command output displays various LC or FC card statuses, and also shows allocated and used power.



Note The allocated power capacity shown in the following **show** command output isn't standard capacity. The allocated power capacity varies depending on various other factors.

```
Router# show environment power
Thu Apr 22 12:03:06.754 UTC
=====
CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0
=====
Total output power capacity (N + 1)      : 9600W + 6300W
Total output power required              : 9241W
Total power input                        : 6146W
Total power output                       : 5826W
=====
```

Power Module	Supply Type	-----Input-----		-----Output---		Status
		Volts A/B	Amps A/B	Volts	Amps	
0/PT0-PM0	PSU6.3KW-HV	245.5/245.7	5.1/5.0	54.7	43.1	OK
0/PT0-PM1	PSU6.3KW-HV	0.0/245.2	0.0/7.4	54.3	31.7	OK
0/PT0-PM2	PSU6.3KW-HV	0.0/246.9	0.0/7.5	54.1	32.3	OK
Total of Power Modules:		6146W/25.0A		5826W/107.1A		

Location	Card Type	Power Allocated Watts	Power Used Watts	Status
0/RP0/CPU0	8800-RP	95	69	ON
0/RP1/CPU0	-	95	-	RESERVED
0/0/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	796	430	ON
0/1/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/2/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	796	430	ON
0/3/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/4/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/5/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/6/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/7/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/8/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/9/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	102	-	OFF
0/10/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/11/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/FC0	-	26	-	RESERVED
0/FC1	-	26	-	RESERVED
0/FC2	-	26	-	RESERVED
0/FC3	8812-FC	784	509	ON
0/FC4	8812-FC	784	503	ON
0/FC5	8812-FC	26	-	OFF
0/FC6	8812-FC	26	-	OFF
0/FC7	8812-FC	26	-	OFF

0/FT0	8812-FAN	1072	1000	ON
0/FT1	8812-FAN	1072	1012	ON
0/FT2	8812-FAN	1072	861	ON
0/FT3	8812-FAN	1072	1033	ON

This table describes the card slot statuses:

Table 19: Router Card Slot Status

Status	Description
RESERVED	When a slot is empty
OFF	When a card is inserted in a slot but power isn't allocated to the card
ON	When a card is allocated power and the card is in operational state

Low-Power Condition

When you insert an LC or FC in a card slot at the time when the router doesn't have enough power available to allocate to the new card, the dynamic power management feature doesn't provision power to the card. It raises the `ev_power_budget_not_ok` alarm, and gracefully shuts down the card.

In the following `show` command output, an FC inserted in the card slot location 0/FC6 is gracefully shut down due to lack of power:

```
Router# show shelfmgr history events location 0/FC6
Thu Apr 22 12:03:11.763 UTC
NODE NAME      : 0/FC6
CURRENT STATE  : CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
TIME STAMP     : Apr 20 2021 16:49:52
-----
```

DATE	TIME (UTC)	EVENT	STATE
Apr 20 2021	16:49:52	ev_powered_off	CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
Apr 20 2021	16:49:52	ev_device_offline	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Apr 20 2021	16:49:52	ev_unmapped_event	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Apr 20 2021	16:49:48	transient_condition	CARD_SHUTDOWN
Apr 20 2021	16:49:48	ev_check_card_down_reaso	CHECKING_DOWN_REASON
Apr 20 2021	16:49:48	ev_timer_expiry	CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Apr 20 2021	16:48:46	ev_power_budget_not_ok	CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Apr 20 2021	16:48:45	transient_condition	POWER_BUDGET_CHECK
Apr 20 2021	16:48:45	ev_fpd_upgrade_not_reqd	CARD_STATUS_CHECK_COMPLETE
Apr 20 2021	16:47:45	ev_card_status_check	CARD_STATUS_CHECK
Apr 20 2021	16:47:45	ev_card_info_rcvd	CARD_INFO_RCVD
Apr 20 2021	16:47:44	ev_device_online	DEVICE_ONLINE
Apr 20 2021	16:47:43	ev_timer_expiry	CARD_POWERED_ON
Apr 20 2021	16:47:33	ev_powered_on	CARD_POWERED_ON
Apr 20 2021	16:47:33	init	CARD_DISCOVERED

However, after an LC, FC, or chassis reload, the dynamic power management feature can't ensure that the same LCs, FCs, optics, or interfaces, which were operational earlier (before the reload), would become active again.



Note During a low-power condition, this feature doesn't borrow power from a redundant power supply.

Power Allocation to Optics

From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.2 onwards, power requirement for optics is also considered before allocating power to them.

To identify the power allocated for a particular interface, use the **show environment power allocated [details] location location** command.

When the optical modules are inserted, power is automatically allocated for that interface. If power has been allocated to the interface, then use the “**no shut**” command to enable the interface.

```
Router# show environment power allocated location 0/3/CPU0
Thu Oct 7 22:27:35.732 UTC
```

Location	Components	Power Allocated Watts
0/3/CPU0	Data-path	772
	OPTICS	138
	Total	910

```
Router# show environment power allocated details location 0/3/CPU0
Thu Oct 7 22:27:42.221 UTC
```

Location	Components	Power Allocated Watts
0/3/CPU0	Data-path	772
	0/3/0/0	3
	0/3/0/1	3
	0/3/0/2	3
	0/3/0/3	3
	0/3/0/4	3
	0/3/0/5	3
	0/3/0/6	3
	0/3/0/7	3
	0/3/0/8	3
	0/3/0/9	3
	0/3/0/10	3
	0/3/0/11	3
	0/3/0/12	3
	0/3/0/13	3
	0/3/0/14	3
	0/3/0/15	3
	0/3/0/16	3
	0/3/0/17	3
	0/3/0/18	3
	0/3/0/19	3
	0/3/0/20	3
	0/3/0/21	3
	0/3/0/22	3
	0/3/0/23	3
	0/3/0/24	3

```

0/3/0/25          3
0/3/0/26          3
0/3/0/27          3
0/3/0/28          3
0/3/0/29          3
0/3/0/30          3
0/3/0/31          3
0/3/0/32          3
0/3/0/33          3
0/3/0/34          3
0/3/0/35          3
0/3/0/36          3
0/3/0/37          3
0/3/0/38          3
0/3/0/39          3
0/3/0/40          3
0/3/0/41          3
0/3/0/42          3
0/3/0/43          3
0/3/0/44          3
0/3/0/46          3

```

```

=====
Total                910

```

When the power is not allocated to the interface, the following syslog error and alarms are displayed

```

!<--Syslog Error-->!
#LC/0/3/CPU0:Oct  7 22:46:48.114 UTC: optics_driver[165]: %PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR :
ALARM_MAJOR :POWER ALLOCATION FAIL :DECLARE :0/3/CPU0: Optics0/3/0/44
LC/0/3/CPU0:Oct  7 22:46:48.114 UTC: optics_driver[165]:
%L2-OPTICS-2-QSFP_POWER_ALLOCATION_FAILURE : Not enough power available to enable Optics
0/3/0/44

```

```

!<--Alarm-->!
Router#show alarms brief system active
Thu Oct  7 22:47:19.569 UTC

```

```

-----
Active Alarms
-----

```

Location	Severity	Group	Set Time	Description
----------	----------	-------	----------	-------------

0/3/CPU0	Major	Software	10/07/2021 22:46:48 UTC	Optics0/3/0/44 - hw_optics: Lack of available power to enable the optical module
----------	-------	----------	-------------------------	--

0/3/CPU0	Major	Software	10/07/2021 22:47:06 UTC	Optics0/3/0/46 - hw_optics: Lack of available power to enable the optical module
----------	-------	----------	-------------------------	--

If power is not allocated to an interface and you attempt to enable that interface using the “**no shut**” command, the following syslog error is displayed:

```

LC/0/2/CPU0:Aug 30 18:01:14.930 UTC: eth_intf_ea[262]: %PLATFORM-VEEA-1-PORT_NOT_ENABLED :
Power not allocated to enable the interface HundredGigE0_2_0_6.

```

Power Allocation to Fixed-Port Routers

The following **show environment power** command output displays power information for fixed-port routers and components.

```

Router# show environment power
Wed Feb 16 21:05:10.001 UTC
=====
CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0
=====
Total output power capacity (Group 0 + Group 1) : 1400W + 1400W
Total output power required : 1033W
Total power input : 390W
Total power output : 255W

Power Group 0:
=====
Power      Supply      -----Input-----  -----Output---  Status
Module     Type          Volts      Amps      Volts      Amps
=====
0/PM0      PSU1.4KW-ACPE 244.5      0.8      12.0      11.1      OK

Total of Group 0:          195W/0.8A          133W/11.1A

Power Group 1:
=====
Power      Supply      -----Input-----  -----Output---  Status
Module     Type          Volts      Amps      Volts      Amps
=====
0/PM1      PSU1.4KW-ACPE 244.2      0.8      12.0      10.2      OK

Total of Group 1:          195W/0.8A          122W/10.2A

=====
Location    Card Type          Power      Power      Status
              Allocated    Used
              Watts      Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0  8201              893        -          ON
0/FT0       FAN-1RU-PE       28         -          ON
0/FT1       FAN-1RU-PE       28         -          ON
0/FT2       FAN-1RU-PE       28         -          ON
0/FT3       FAN-1RU-PE       28         -          ON
0/FT4       FAN-1RU-PE       28         -          ON

```

To identify the power allocated for a particular interface, use the **show environment power allocated [details] location *location*** command.

```

Router# show environment power allocated location 0/RP0/CPU0
Wed Feb 16 21:05:21.360 UTC
=====
Location    Components          Power
              Allocated
              Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0  Data-path          858
              OPTICS             35
=====
Total              893

```

```

Router# show environment power allocated details location 0/RP0/CPU0
Wed Feb 16 21:05:36.142 UTC
=====
Location    Components          Power
              Allocated
              Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0  Data-path          858

```

0/0/0/19	21
0/0/0/18	14
=====	
Total	893

Disabling Dynamic Power Management

By default, the dynamic power management is enabled on a router. The following example shows how to disable dynamic power management:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#power-mgmt action disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit
```



Caution After disabling the dynamic power management feature, you must manage the router power on your own. So, use this command with caution.



Note To reenable dynamic power management, use the **no power-mgmt action disable** command.

Storage Media Sanitization

Table 20: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Storage Media Sanitization	Release 7.5.1	<p>To comply with NIST SP 800-88 guidelines for Media Sanitization, it is important that your organization ensures that no easily reconstructible data is stored in the router and associated devices after it has left the control of your organization or is no longer protected by confidentiality categorization.</p> <p>With this feature, you can erase and overwrite any sensitive data, configuration, or keys present in the route processor or line card, ensuring media sanitization and preventing unauthorized data retrieval.</p>

When you identify an RP or line card for RMA, or you require to ship it outside your organization, a service personnel may not be available on-site to remove the card immediately. However, you can reset your RP or

line card to erase customer-sensitive data and let the RP or line card remain in the slot. The RP or line card shuts down automatically after the factory reset is complete.

Guidelines

- We recommend using **factory-reset** without performing **commit replace** for securely removing the files in the misc/config folder.
- The RP or line card shuts down automatically if the factory reset takes more than 30 minutes, you can perform the factory reset again. The console displays the following log message during automatic shutdown:

```
[ TIME ] Timed out starting Power-Off.
[ !! ] Forcibly powering off as result of failure.
```

- If your router has dual RPs, and to perform the factory reset on both the RPs, first reset the standby RP from the active RP. After the reset is complete, the standby RP automatically shuts down, you can then reset the active RP.

Prerequisites

The RP or line card must be operational to perform factory reset.

Commands

Use the **factory-reset** command for erasing the following folders of RP or line card:

- /misc/disk1
- /misc/scratch
- /var/log
- /misc/config

Run the following command through the console port of the router to erase customer-sensitive data in the RP or line card:

factory-reset location <location-id> - erases customer-sensitive data in the specified location



Note Factory-reset logs are displayed on the console port of the node where the reset is performed.

The following steps explain how to reset your RP or line card to factory settings:

1. Erasing the RP or line card folder contents: Run the **factory-reset location** command to delete the encryption keys and erase the customer-sensitive data from the RP or line card.

The following example shows how to perform the factory-reset command on an RP:

```
Router#factory-reset location 0/RP1/CPU0
Factory reset requested
Started punching watchdog
Started cleaning up mount point: /misc/scratch
Started syncing folder: /misc/scratch
Finished syncing folder: /misc/scratch
Finished cleaning up mount point: /misc/scratch
```

```

factory_reset_stop.sh
+++++
Started cleaning up mount point: /var/log
Started syncing folder: /var/log
Finished syncing folder: /var/log
Finished cleaning up mount point: /var/log
factory_reset_stop.sh
+++++
Started cleaning up mount point: /misc/disk1
Started syncing folder: /misc/disk1
Finished syncing folder: /misc/disk1
Finished cleaning up mount point: /misc/disk1
factory_reset_stop.sh
+++++
Started cleaning up folder: /misc/config
UTC 2022 Started syncing folder: /misc/config
Finished syncing folder: /misc/config
Finished cleaning up folder: /misc/config
factory_reset_stop.sh
+++++
Started cleaning up folder: /var/xr/enc/misc/config
/var/xr/enc/misc/config not present
Finished cleaning up folder: /var/xr/enc/misc/config
factory_reset_stop.sh
+++++
Started cleaning up folder: /mnt/rootfs/misc/config
/mnt/rootfs/misc/config not present
Finished cleaning up folder: /mnt/rootfs/misc/config
factory_reset_stop.sh
+++++
Encrypted logical volume does not exist. Nothing to remove.
/usr/local/etc/fpga-functions: line 797: 10912 Terminated
/usr/local/etc/punch-wd.sh
Stopped punching watchdog

```

2. Verifying factory reset: Use the **show shelfmgr history events location** command to verify the successful completion of the factory-reset in the standby RP or line card.

The following example shows how to verify the factory-reset command:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router#show shelfmgr history events location 0/RP1/CPU0
Tue Mar 15 01:45:56.402 UTC
NODE NAME      : 0/RP1/CPU0
CURRENT STATE  : CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
TIME STAMP     : Mar 15 2022 01:44:47
-----
DATE           TIME (UTC)  EVENT                               STATE
-----
Mar 15 2022 01:44:47  ev_powered_off                       CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
Mar 15 2022 01:44:47  transient_condition                   CARD_SHUTDOWN
Mar 15 2022 01:44:47  ev_check_card_down_reaso             CHECKING_DOWN_REASON
Mar 15 2022 01:44:47  ev_os_halted                         OS_HALTED
Mar 15 2022 01:44:43  ev_factory_reset_done                 FACTORY_RESET_DONE
Mar 15 2022 01:33:16  ev_factory_reset_started              FACTORY_RESET_IN_PROGRESS
Mar 15 2022 01:33:11  ev_os_haltng                         OS_HALT_IN_PROGRESS
Mar 15 2022 01:33:10  ev_xr_shut                           START_OS_HALT
Mar 15 2022 01:33:09  ev_ack_ok                             STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Mar 15 2022 01:33:09  ev_graceful_shut                     CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Mar 15 2022 00:55:31  ev_xr_ready                           XR_RUN

```




CHAPTER 9

Configuration and File System Management

This module describes methods for configuration management and file transfer enhancements.

- [Auto-Save Configuration, on page 119](#)

Auto-Save Configuration

You can configure the router to automatically take the backup of the running configuration by using **configuration commit auto-save** command. This auto-save feature saves the configuration to the specified location on the router after every **commit** is made. These auto-save files are stored in the form of Linux files.

Configure Auto-Save

Use the **configuration commit auto-save** command to auto save the configuration.

```
Router#configure  
Router(config)#configuration commit auto-save  
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#commit
```

