



Cisco IOS High Availability Command Reference

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

active through issu set rollback-timer 1

- aaa-authorization 3
- active (call home) 5
- active (diagnostic signature) 7
- add-command 8
- alert-group 9
- alert-group-config snapshot 11
- anonymous-reporting-only 12
- call-home (global configuration) 13
- call-home diagnostic-signature 16
- call-home reporting 18
- call-home request 20
- call-home send 22
- call-home send alert-group 24
- call-home test 27
- clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics 29
- clear ip rsvp high-availability counters 31
- clear issu state 32
- configure issu set rollback timer 33
- contact-email-addr 35
- contract-id 37
- copy profile 39
- crashdump-timeout 41
- customer-id (call home) 43
- data-privacy 45
- destination (call home) 47
- diagnostic-signature 53
- environment (diagnostic signature) 54

[frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers](#) 56
[http-proxy](#) 58
[issu abortversion](#) 59
[issu acceptversion](#) 62
[issu changeversion](#) 65
[issu checkversion](#) 68
[issu commitversion](#) 70
[issu loadversion](#) 73
[issu runversion](#) 80
[issu set rollback-timer](#) 83

CHAPTER 2

mail-server through service image-version efsu 85

[mail-server](#) 87
[mdr download reserve memory image](#) 89
[mls ip multicast sso](#) 91
[mode \(redundancy\)](#) 93
[monitor event-trace sbc \(EXEC\)](#) 96
[monitor event-trace sbc \(global\)](#) 99
[neighbor ha-mode sso](#) 102
[nsf \(EIGRP\)](#) 104
[nsf \(IS-IS\)](#) 106
[nsf \(OSPF\)](#) 108
[nsf cisco](#) 110
[nsf ietf](#) 112
[nsf interface wait](#) 114
[nsf interval](#) 116
[nsf t3](#) 118
[phone-number](#) 120
[platform redundancy bias](#) 122
[policy config-sync reload](#) 123
[profile \(call home\)](#) 125
[profile \(diagnostic signature\)](#) 127
[rate-limit \(call home\)](#) 129
[redundancy](#) 131
[redundancy config-sync](#) 136

redundancy force-switchover 137
redundancy reload peer 140
rename profile 142
request platform software package verify rp file 144
sender 147
service call-home 149
service image-version compatibility 151
service image-version efsu 153

CHAPTER 3

show call-home through vrrp sso 155
show call-home 157
show call-home diagnostic-signature 162
show cef nsf 168
show cef state 170
show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary 173
show ip ospf nsf 175
show ip rsvp high-availability counters 176
show ip rsvp interface detail 182
show isis nsf 185
show issu 188
show issu clients 190
show issu comp-matrix 193
show issu entities 198
show issu message types 200
show issu negotiated 202
show issu outage 205
show issu patch 208
show issu platform img-dnld 210
show issu rollback timer 214
show issu sessions 216
show issu state 219
show mdr download image 223
show monitor event-trace sbc 225
show mpls ip iprm counters 228
show mpls ip iprm ldm 231

[show platform redundancy bias](#) 234

[show redundancy](#) 235

[show tcp ha connections](#) 242

[show tcp ha statistics](#) 244

[site-id](#) 246

[snmp-server enable traps](#) 248

[source-interface](#) 257

[source-ip-address](#) 259

[show ip bgp](#) 261

[show ip bgp neighbors](#) 274

[show ip bgp vpnv4](#) 295

[show redundancy config-sync](#) 309

[show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl](#) 311

[standby initialization delay](#) 313

[street-address](#) 315

[subscriber redundancy](#) 317

[subscribe-to-alert-group](#) 320

[subscribe-to-alert-group all](#) 322

[subscribe-to-alert-group configuration](#) 324

[subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic](#) 326

[subscribe-to-alert-group environment](#) 329

[subscribe-to-alert-group inventory](#) 332

[subscribe-to-alert-group syslog](#) 334

[syslog-throttling](#) 337

[timers nsf converge](#) 338

[timers nsf route-hold](#) 341

[timers nsf signal](#) 343

[vrf \(call home\)](#) 346

[vrrp sso](#) 348



active through issu set rollback-timer

- [aaa-authorization, page 3](#)
- [active \(call home\), page 5](#)
- [active \(diagnostic signature\), page 7](#)
- [add-command, page 8](#)
- [alert-group, page 9](#)
- [alert-group-config snapshot, page 11](#)
- [anonymous-reporting-only, page 12](#)
- [call-home \(global configuration\), page 13](#)
- [call-home diagnostic-signature, page 16](#)
- [call-home reporting, page 18](#)
- [call-home request, page 20](#)
- [call-home send, page 22](#)
- [call-home send alert-group, page 24](#)
- [call-home test, page 27](#)
- [clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics, page 29](#)
- [clear ip rsvp high-availability counters, page 31](#)
- [clear issu state, page 32](#)
- [configure issu set rollback timer, page 33](#)
- [contact-email-addr, page 35](#)
- [contract-id, page 37](#)
- [copy profile, page 39](#)
- [crashdump-timeout, page 41](#)
- [customer-id \(call home\), page 43](#)
- [data-privacy, page 45](#)

- [destination \(call home\), page 47](#)
- [diagnostic-signature, page 53](#)
- [environment \(diagnostic signature\), page 54](#)
- [frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers, page 56](#)
- [http-proxy, page 58](#)
- [issu abortversion, page 59](#)
- [issu acceptversion, page 62](#)
- [issu changeversion, page 65](#)
- [issu checkversion, page 68](#)
- [issu commitversion, page 70](#)
- [issu loadversion, page 73](#)
- [issu runversion, page 80](#)
- [issu set rollback-timer, page 83](#)

aaa-authorization

To enable AAA authorization to run IOS commands that enable the collection of output for a Call-Home message, use the **aaa-authorization** command in call home configuration mode. To disable AAA authorization, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa-authorization [**username** *username*]

no aaa-authorization [**username**]

Syntax Description

username <i>username</i>	Specifies the username for authorization. Default username is callhome. Maximum length is 64.
---------------------------------	---

Command Default

AAA authorization is disabled for Call-Home service as an embedded application to run IOS commands.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **aaa-authorization** command allows you to enable or disable AAA authorization when the Call-Home service is running IOS commands for the collection of output for Call-Home messages. To change the AAA authorization username, use the **aaa-authorization username** command. To change it back to the default username, use the **no** form of the **aaa-authorization username** command. After you enable AAA authorization, you must configure the Call-Home aaa-authorization username as the username on the TACACS server so that the Call-Home service can run the IOS commands.



Note

When AAA authorization is disabled, you are not required to enter an AAA authorization username to send correct Call-Home messages.

Examples

The following example shows how AAA authorization is enabled:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # aaa-authorization
```

The following example shows how AAA authorization username is changed to cisco:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # aaa-authorization username cisco
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.

active (call home)

To enable a destination profile for Call Home, use the **active** command in call home profile configuration mode. To disable a profile, use the **no** form of the command. To enable a user-defined profile, use the **default** form of the command, or to disable the CiscoTac-1 predefined profile, use the **default** form of the command.

active

no active

default active

Command Default

A user-defined destination profile is automatically enabled in Call Home after it is created. The predefined CiscoTac-1 profile is disabled.

Command Default

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

A destination profile in Call Home is enabled when it is created. To disable a profile, use the **no active** command.

Examples

The following shows how to disable a destination profile that is automatically activated upon creation:

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile cisco
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# no
active
```

The following shows how to reactivate a destination profile that is disabled:

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile cisco
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# active
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

active (diagnostic signature)

To activate diagnostic signatures on a device, use the **active** command in call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode. To disable diagnostic signatures, use the **no** form of this command. To set the diagnostic signature feature to default, use the **default** form of this command.

active

no active

default active

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Diagnostic signatures is enabled.

Command Modes Call-home diagnostic-signature configuration (cfg-call-home-diag-sign)

Release	Modification
15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Diagnostic signatures on a device is enabled by default. However, you must configure the **call-home** command for diagnostic signatures to function.

Examples The following example shows how to enable diagnostic signatures on a device:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# call-home
Device(cfg-call-home)# diagnostic-signature
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# active
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call-home configuration mode.
diagnostic-signature	Enters call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode.
service call-home	Enables call-home services.

add-command

To add IOS commands to the Snapshot alert group, use the **add-command** command in snapshot configuration mode. To remove IOS commands from the alert group, use the **no** form of this command.

add-command *command string*

no add-command *command string*

Syntax Description

<i>command string</i>	IOS command. Maximum length is 128.
Note	The IOS command string must be enclosed in quotes (") if it contains white spaces.

Command Default

The Snapshot alert group has no command to run.

Command Modes

Snapshot configuration (cfg-call-home-snapshot)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you add commands to the Snapshot alert group, the output of the commands added are included in the snapshot message.

Examples

The following example shows the **show version** command added to the snapshot alert group:

```
Router(cfg-call-home-snapshot) # add-command "show version"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alert-group-config snapshot	Enters snapshot configuration mode.

alert-group

To enable an alert group, use the **alert-group** command in call home configuration mode. To disable an alert group, use the **no** form of this command.

alert-group {**all**| **configuration**| **diagnostic**| **environment**| **inventory**| **syslog**}

no alert-group

Syntax Description

all	Specifies all the alert groups.
configuration	Specifies the configuration alert group.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environment	Specifies the environmental alert group.
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert group.
syslog	Specifies the syslog alert group.

Command Default

All alert groups are enabled.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

An *alert group* is a predefined subset of Call Home alerts supported on a platform. Different types of Call Home alerts are grouped into different alert groups depending on their type. The alert are as follows:

- Configuration
- Diagnostic

- Environment
- Inventory
- Syslog

**Note**

The diagnostic alert group is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Call Home trigger events are grouped into alert groups with each alert group assigned command-line interface commands to execute when an event occurs. These alert group trigger events and executed commands are platform-dependent. For more information, see the platform-specific configuration guides on the Smart Call Home site on Cisco.com at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps7334/serv_home.html

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a specific alert group:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home) # alert-group configuration
```

The following example shows how to enable all alert groups:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # alert-group all
```

The following example shows how to disable a specific alert group:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # no alert-group syslog
```

The following example shows how to disable all alert groups:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # no alert-group all
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode.
show call-home	Displays call home configuration information.

alert-group-config snapshot

To enter snapshot configuration mode to enable the addition of IOS commands to the Snapshot alert group, use the **alert-group-config snapshot** command in call home configuration mode. To remove all IOS commands from the Snapshot alert group, use the **no** form of this command.

alert-group-config snapshot

no alert-group-config snapshot

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No IOS commands are added to the Snapshot alert group.

Command Modes Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows how to enter snapshot configuration mode:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # alert-group-config snapshot
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
add-command	Adds IOS commands to the Snapshot alert group.
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.

anonymous-reporting-only

To set the TAC profile to anonymous mode, use the **anonymous-reporting-only** command in TAC profile configuration mode. To disable anonymous reporting, use the **no** form of this command.

anonymous-reporting-only

no anonymous-reporting-only

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Anonymous reporting is disabled. TAC profile sends a full report of all types of events subscribed in the profile.

Command Modes

TAC profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When anonymous-reporting-only is set, only crash, inventory, and test messages are sent.

Examples

The following example shows how TAC profile is set to anonymous mode:

```
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# anonymous-reporting-only
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
profile	Enables TAC profile configuration mode.

call-home (global configuration)

To enter call home configuration mode for the configuration of Call Home settings, use the **call-home** command in global configuration mode.

call-home

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
	12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
	12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines When you use the **call-home** command, you enter call home configuration mode and you can configure settings for the Call Home feature in your system.

When a call home message is sent only to a call home back-end server, the server checks the output length of each message. If the message length exceeds 10KB, the server compresses the output length. If the compressed message length still exceeds 10KB, the server drops the message.

Examples The following example shows how to enter call home configuration mode and lists the commands that are available for Call Home configuration depending on your release:

```
Device(config)# call-home
```

```
Device(cfg-call-home) #?
```

Call-home configuration commands:

alert-group	Enable or disable alert-group
contact-email-addr	System Contact's email address
contract-id	Contract identification for Cisco AutoNotify
copy	Copy a call-home profile
customer-id	Customer identification for Cisco AutoNotify
default	Set a command to its defaults

exit	Exit from call-home configuration mode
mail-server	Configure call-home mail_server
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
phone-number	Phone number of the contact person
profile	Enter call-home profile configuration mode
rate-limit	Configure call-home message rate-limit threshold
rename	Rename a call-home profile
sender	Call home msg's sender email addresses
site-id	Site identification for Cisco AutoNotify
street-address	Street address for RMA part shipments
vrf	VPN Routing/Forwarding instance name

Related Commands

Command	Description
alert-group	Enables an alert group.
contact-email-addr	Assigns the e-mail address to be used for customer contact for Call Home.
contract-id	Assigns the customer's contract identification number for Call Home.
copy profile	Creates a new destination profile with the same configuration settings as an existing profile.
customer-id (call home)	Assigns a customer identifier for Call Home.
mail-server	Configures an SMTP e-mail server address for Call Home.
phone-number	Assigns the phone number to be used for customer contact for Call Home.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
rate-limit (call home)	Configures the maximum number of messages per minute for Call Home.
rename profile	Changes the name of a destination profile.
sender	Assigns the e-mail addresses to be used in the from and reply-to fields in messages for Call Home.
service call-home	Enables Call Home.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.
site-id	Assigns a site identifier for Call Home.
street-address	Specifies a street address where RMA equipment for Call Home can be sent.

Command	Description
vrf (call home)	Associates a VRF instance for Call Home e-mail message transport.

call-home diagnostic-signature

To download, install, and uninstall diagnostic signature files on a device, use the **call-home diagnostic-signature** command in privileged EXEC mode.

call-home diagnostic-signature {{**deinstall** | **download**} {*ds-id* | **all**}| **install** *ds-id*}

Syntax Description

deinstall	Removes diagnostic signature files from a device's memory and disk, thereby removing the registration of associated diagnostic signature events and actions.
download	Downloads diagnostic signature files from web servers (HTTP/HTTPS destination configured in the diagnostic signature profile). This download is called "on-demand" downloading.
<i>ds-id</i>	Diagnostic-signature ID of the file that must be downloaded, installed, or uninstalled.
all	Allows downloading and removal of all diagnostic-signature files on a device.
install	Manually installs already downloaded diagnostic signature files through an interactive session on the device. Normal diagnostic signature files are installed automatically as soon as they are downloaded. However, some diagnostic signature files include an interactive session. You must use the install keyword to manually install these diagnostic signature files.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Download diagnostic signature files from: <https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService>. Configure these diagnostic signature files using the **destination address http** command in call-home profile configuration mode. If you are using a transport gateway, configure a user destination profile and configure an HTTP destination that points to the transport gateway.

There are two types of diagnostic signature download requests: regular and forced. A regular diagnostic signature update involves requesting the download of any updated diagnostic signature files from HTTP/HTTPS servers. For a request download, you can either configure a periodic request trigger or by initiating an on-demand download request.

Forced downloading involves requesting for a specific diagnostic signature file. You can trigger forced download by initiating an "on-demand" downloading request.

Use the **call-home diagnostic-signature download** command for on-demand downloads.

Examples

The following example shows how to download diagnostic signature file 6030 on a device. The download success message is displayed on the console.

```
Device# call-home diagnostic-signature download 6030
```

```
*Jan 16 06:10:22.142: %CALL_HOME-6-DS_UPDATE_SUCCESS:
call-home diagnostic-signature ondemand downloaded to flash:/call-home,
1 diagnostic-signature(s) added, 0 diagnostic-signature(s) updated.
```

The following example shows how to download diagnostic signature file 6033 on a device. The download success message is displayed on the console.

```
Device# call-home diagnostic-signature download 6033
```

```
*Jan 16 06:11:48.038: %CALL_HOME-6-DS_UPDATE_SUCCESS:
call-home diagnostic-signature ondemand downloaded to flash:/call-home,
1 diagnostic-signature(s) added, 0 diagnostic-signature(s) updated.
```

The following example shows how to install a diagnostic signature file 6030. The message displayed on the console indicates that 6030 does not include an interactive session for installation.

```
Device# call-home diagnostic-signature install 6030
```

```
Diagnostic-signature 6030 doesn't contain any prompt variables.
```

The following example shows how to install a diagnostic signature file 6033. The message displayed on the console indicates that 6033 includes an interactive session for installation.

```
Device# call-home diagnostic-signature install 6033
```

```
Please Enter Module Number (1-9): 1
All prompt variables are configured successfully.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
destination address http	Configures the address to which call home messages are sent.

call-home reporting

To enable Smart Call Home service with full reporting or anonymous reporting, use the **call-home reporting** command in global configuration mode.

call-home reporting {**anonymous**| **contact-email-addr** *email-address*} [**http-proxy** {*ipv4-address*|
ipv6-address| *name*} **port** *port-number*]

Syntax Description

anonymous	Enables Call-Home TAC profile to only send crash, inventory, and test messages and send the messages in an anonymous way.
contact-email-addr <i>email-address</i>	Enables Smart Call Home service full reporting capability and sends a full inventory message from Call-Home TAC profile to Smart Call Home server to start full registration process.
http-proxy { <i>ipv4-address</i> <i>ipv6-address</i> <i>name</i> }	(Optional) IP (ipv4 or ipv6) address or name of proxy server. Maximum length is 64.
port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Port number. Range: 1 to 65535.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After successfully enabling Call Home either in anonymous or full registration mode using the **call-home reporting** command, an inventory message is sent out. If Call Home is enabled in full registration mode, a Full Inventory message for full registration mode is sent out. If Call Home is enabled in anonymous mode, an anonymous inventory message is sent out.

The **call-home reporting** command is not present in running or startup configuration files and there is no support for the no form of this command.

To disable the Call-Home feature, use the **no** form of the **service call-home** command in global configuration mode.

no service call-home

To remove the assigned e-mail address, use the **no** form of the **contact-email-addr** in call home configuration mode.

no contact-email-addr *email-address*

The HTTP proxy option allows you to make use of your own proxy server to buffer and secure Internet connections from your devices.

To disable the specified HTTP proxy server and port for the HTTP request, use the **no** form of the **http-proxy** command in call home configuration mode.

no http-proxy

To disable a destination profile, use the **no** form of the **active** command in call home profile configuration mode.

no active

To disable the CiscoTac-1 predefined profile, use the **default** form of the **active** command in call home profile configuration mode.

default active

If you decide not to use Smart Call Home, you can still enable Anonymous Reporting to allow Cisco to securely receive minimal error and health information from the device. For more information, see [Configuring Call Home for Cisco Integrated Service Routers](#).

To disable anonymous reporting, use the **no** form of the **anonymous-reporting-only** command in TAC profile configuration mode.

no anonymous-reporting-only

Examples

The following example shows the Call-Home TAC profile enabled for all alert group messages, allowing it to send a full inventory message to start Smart Call Home registration:

```
Router(config)# call-home reporting contact-email-addr email@company.com
```

The following example shows the Call-Home TAC profile enabled to send crash, inventory, and test messages anonymously to port 1 of proxy server 1.1.1.1:

```
Router(config)# call-home reporting anonymous http-proxy 1.1.1.1 port 1
```

call-home request

To submit information about your system to Cisco for report and analysis information, use the **call-home request** command in privileged EXEC mode.

call-home request {**bugs-list**| **command-reference**| **config-sanity**| **output-analysis** "*show-command*"| **product-advisory**} {**profile** *name* [**ccoid** *user-id*]| **ccoid** *user-id* [**profile** *name*]}

Syntax Description

bugs-list	Requests report of known bugs in the running version and in the currently applied features.
command-reference	Requests report of reference links to all commands in the running configuration.
config-sanity	Requests report of information on best practices related to the current running configuration.
output-analysis " <i>show-command</i> "	Sends the output of the specified CLI show command for analysis. The show command must be contained in quotes (" ").
product-advisory	Requests report of Product Security Incident Response Team (PSIRT) notices, End of Life (EOL) or End of Sales (EOS) notices, or field notices (FN) that may affect devices in your network.
profile <i>name</i>	Specifies an existing Call Home destination profile to which the request is sent. If no profile is specified, the request is sent to the CiscoTAC-1 profile.
ccoid <i>user-id</i>	Specifies the identifier of a registered Smart Call Home user. If a <i>user-id</i> is specified, the resulting analysis report is sent to the e-mail address of the registered user. If no <i>user-id</i> is specified, the report is sent to the contact e-mail address of the device.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

When you use this command, an analysis report is sent by Cisco to a configured contact e-mail address. The recipient profile does not need to be enabled for the call-home request. The profile should specify the e-mail address where the transport gateway is configured so that the request message can be forwarded to the Cisco TAC and the user can receive the reply from the Smart Call Home service.

Based on the keyword option specified, the output of a predetermined set of commands as applicable to your system such as the **show running-config all**, **show version**, and **show module** (standalone) or **show module switch all**(VS system) commands, is sent to Cisco for analysis.

Examples

The following example shows a request for analysis of the **show diagnostic result module all** command to be sent to the contact information specified for the Call Home destination profile named "TG":

```
Router# call-home request output-analysis "show diagnostic result module all" profile TG
```

The following example shows a request for the known bugs list to be sent to the Call Home destination profile named "CiscoTAC-1" and a registered CCO userid "myuserid":

```
Router# call-home request bugs-list profile CiscoTAC-1 ccoid myuserid
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
call-home send	Executes an EXEC-level CLI command and sends the command output for Call Home using e-mail.
call-home send alert-group	Manually sends an alert group message for Call Home.
service call-home	Enables Call Home.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

call-home send

To execute an EXEC-level CLI command and send the command output for Call Home using e-mail, use the **call-home send** command in privileged EXEC mode.

call-home send "*exec-command*" {**email** *email-addr* [**tac-service-request** *request-number*]| **tac-service-request** *request-number* [**email** *email-addr*]}

Cisco 7600 Series Routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC

call-home send "*exec-command*" {**email** *email-addr* [**service-number** *SR*]| **service-number** *SR*}

Syntax Description

" <i>exec-command</i> "	Specifies an EXEC-level CLI command to be executed. The command output is sent by e-mail. The EXEC command must be contained in quotes (" ").
email <i>email-addr</i>	Specifies the e-mail address to which the CLI command output is sent. If no e-mail address is specified, the command output is sent to the Cisco TAC at attach@cisco.com .
service-number <i>SR</i>	(Cisco 7600 Series Routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC) Specifies an active TAC case number to which the command output pertains. This number is required only if no e-mail address (or a TAC e-mail address) is specified, and will appear in the e-mail subject line.
tac-service-request <i>request-number</i>	Specifies the TAC service request number that appears in the subject line of the e-mail. This keyword is optional if used after entering the email option.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRC	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI. The service-number keyword option is replaced by the tac-service-request keyword option.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

This command causes the specified CLI command to be executed on the system. The command must be enclosed in quotes (" "), and can be any EXEC-level command, including commands for all modules.

The command output is then sent by e-mail to the specified e-mail address. If no e-mail address is specified, the command output is sent to the Cisco TAC at attach@cisco.com. The e-mail will be sent in long text format with the service number, if specified, in the subject line.

Examples

This example shows how to send a CLI command and have the command output e-mailed:

```
Router# call-home send "show diagnostic result module all" email support@example.com
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
call-home send alert-group	Manually sends an alert group message for Call Home.
service call-home	Enables Call Home.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

call-home send alert-group

To manually send an alert-group message for the Call Home feature, use the **call-home send alert-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Cisco Catalyst 4500 Series Switches, Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switches, Cisco 7600 Series Routers

call-home send alert-group {configuration| crash| diagnostic module *number*| inventory} [profile *profile-name*]

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers

call-home send alert-group {configuration| crash| diagnostic slot *number*| inventory} [profile *profile-name*]

Syntax Description

configuration	Sends the configuration alert-group message to the destination profile.
crash	Sends the system crash message with the latest crash information to the destination profile.
diagnostic module <i>number</i>	Sends the diagnostic alert-group message to the destination profile for a specific module, slot/subslot, or slot/bay number. The <i>number</i> value can be the module number, the slot/subslot number, or the slot/bay number. This option is supported on the Cisco Catalyst 4500 series switch, the Cisco Catalyst 6500 series switch, and the Cisco 7600 series router.
diagnostic slot <i>number</i>	Sends the diagnostic alert-group message to destination profiles for the specified slot, such as R0 for Route Processor (RP) slot 0. This option is supported on the Cisco ASR 1000 series router.
inventory	Sends the inventory call-home message to the destination profile.
profile <i>profile-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the destination profile.

Command Default

A Call Home alert group message is not sent manually.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6. The diagnostic slot keyword was added.
15.2(3)T	This command was modified. The crash keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco ASR 1000 series router does not support the **diagnostic module** keyword. Instead, use the **diagnostic slot** keyword.

If you do not specify the keyword-argument pair **profile** *profile-name*, the message is sent to all subscribed destination profiles. If you do specify a profile, the destination profile does not need to be subscribed to the alert group.

Only the configuration, crash, diagnostic, and inventory alert group messages can be sent manually.

Examples

The following example shows how to send a configuration alert-group message to a destination profile:

```
Device# call-home send alert-group configuration
```

The following example shows how to send a system crash message with the latest crash information to a destination profile:

```
Device# call-home send alert-group crash
```

The following example shows how to send a diagnostic alert-group message to all subscribed destination profiles that have a lower severity subscription than the diagnostic result for a specific module, slot/subslot, or slot/bay number:

```
Device# call-home send alert-group diagnostic module 3/2
```

The following example shows how to send a diagnostic alert-group message to a destination profile named profile1 for a specific module, slot/subslot, or slot/bay number:

```
Device# call-home send alert-group diagnostic module 3/2 profile profile1
```

The following example shows how to send a diagnostic alert-group message to a destination profile named profile1 on RP slot 0 on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

```
Device# call-home send alert-group diagnostic slot R0 profile profile1
```

The following example shows how to send an inventory call-home message to a destination profile:

```
Device# call-home send alert-group inventory
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call-home configuration mode.
call-home test	Manually sends a Call Home test message to a destination profile.
service call-home	Enables the Call Home feature.
show call-home	Displays the Call Home configuration information.

call-home test

To manually send a Call Home test message to a destination profile, use the **call-home test** command in privileged EXEC mode.

call-home test [*"test-message"*] **profile** *profile-name*

Syntax Description

<i>" test-message "</i>	(Optional) Test message text enclosed in required quotation marks (" ").
profile <i>profile-name</i>	Specifies the name of the destination profile.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

This command sends a test message to the specified destination profile. If you enter test message text, you must enclose the text in quotes (" ") if it contains spaces. If you do not enter a message, a default message is sent.

Examples

The following example shows how to manually send a Call Home test message with the text "test of the day" to the profile named CiscoTAC-1:

```
Router# call-home test "test of the day" profile CiscoTAC-1
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
---	--

call-home send alert-group	Manually sends an alert group message for Call Home.
service call-home	Enables Call Home.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics

To clear the statistics counters or downloading counters associated with the diagnostic signature on a device, use the **clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics [[download](#)]

Syntax Description

download	(Optional) Clears the periodic or on-demand download counters.
-----------------	--

Command Default

If you do not specify any optional keywords or arguments, call-home diagnostic signature execution counters are cleared.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The execution statistics data for diagnostic signatures that have an execution limit configured cannot be cleared. Warning messages are displayed on the console in such cases.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command before the **clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command is entered:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics
```

DS ID	DS Name	Triggered/Max/Deinstall	Average Run Time(sec)	Max Run Time(sec)
6015	CronInterval	4/0/N	9.872	9.981
6030	ActCH	932/0/N	13.333	1357.860
6032	MultiEvents	10/0/N	6.362	6.692
6033	PureTCL	15/0/N	6.363	7.620

The following is a message displayed on the console from the **clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command. This command clears the execution counter for the diagnostic signature.

```
Device# clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics
```

```
% The statistics of diagnostic-signature with maximum execution times limitation will not be cleared.
```

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command after the **clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command is entered:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics
```

DS ID	DS Name	Triggered/Max/Deinstall	Average Run Time(sec)	Max Run Time(sec)
6030	ActCH	0/0/N	0.000	0.000
6032	MultiEvents	0/0/N	0.000	0.000
6033	PureTCL	0/0/N	0.000	0.000

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download** command before the **clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download** command is entered:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download
```

Download-type	In-queue	Fail	Success	Last request sent
Periodic	0	0	0	
Ondemand	0	1	1	2013-01-16 04:49:52 GMT+00:00

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download** command after the **clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download** command is entered:

```
Device# clear call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download
```

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download
```

Download-type	In-queue	Fail	Success	Last request sent
Periodic	0	0	0	
Ondemand	0	0	0	

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home diagnostic-signature	Downloads, installs, and uninstalls diagnostic signature files on a device.
show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics	Displays statistics and attributes of a diagnostic signature file on a device.

clear ip rsvp high-availability counters

To clear (set to zero) the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) traffic engineering (TE) high availability (HA) counters that are being maintained by a Route Processor (RP), use the **clear ip rsvp high-availability counters** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear ip rsvp high-availability counters

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRB	Support for In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) was added.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines Use the **clear ip rsvp high-availability counters** command to clear (set to zero) the HA counters, which include state, ISSU, resource failures, and historical information.

Examples The following example clears all the HA information currently being maintained by the RP:

```
Router# clear ip rsvp high-availability counters
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip rsvp high-availability counters	Displays the RSVP TE HA counters that are being maintained by an RP.

clear issu state

To clear the state and current version of the Route Processors (RPs) during the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) process, use the **clear issu state** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

clear issu state

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command clears the state and current version of RPs during the ISSU process.

Examples

The following example clears state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process:

```
Router# clear issu state
```

configure issu set rollback timer

To configure the rollback timer value, use the **configure issu set rollback timer** command in global configuration mode.

configure issu set rollback timer *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	The rollback timer value, in seconds. The valid timer value range is from 0 to 7200 seconds (two hours). A value of 0 seconds disables the rollback timer.
----------------	--

Command Default

Rollback timer value is 45 minutes.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

Use the configure issue set rollback timer command to configure the rollback timer value. Note that you can enable this command only when the Route Processors (RPs) are in the init state.

Examples

The following example sets the rollback timer value to 3600 seconds, or 1 hour:

```
Router(config)# configure issu set rollback timer 3600
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
show issu rollback timer	Displays the current setting of the ISSU rollback timer.

contact-email-addr

To assign the e-mail address to be used for customer contact for Call Home, use the **contact-email-addr** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the assigned e-mail address, use the **no** form of this command.

contact-email-addr *email-address*

no contact-email-addr *email-address*

Syntax Description

<i>email-address</i>	Up to 200 characters in standard e-mail address format (contactname@domain) with no spaces.
----------------------	---

Command Default

No e-mail address is assigned for customer contact.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To support the Call Home feature, the **contact-email-addr** command must be configured.

Examples

The following example configures the e-mail address “username@example.com” for customer contact:

```
Router(config)# call-home  
Router(cfg-call-home)# contact-email-addr username@example.com
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays call home configuration information.

contract-id

To assign the customer's contract identification number for Call Home, use the **contract-id** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the contract ID, use the **no** form of this command.

contract-id *alphanumeric*

no contract-id *alphanumeric*

Syntax Description

<i>alphanumeric</i>	Contract number, using up to 64 alphanumeric characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").
---------------------	--

Command Default

No contract ID is assigned.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

You must have a service contract for your Cisco device to use the Smart Call Home service. You can specify this contract number in the Call Home feature using the **contract-id (call home)** command.

Examples

The following example configures "Company1234" as the customer contract ID:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# contract-id Company1234
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
---	--

show call-home

Displays call home configuration information.

copy profile

To create a new destination profile with the same configuration settings as an existing profile, use the **copy profile** command in call home configuration mode.

copy profile *source-profile target-profile*

Syntax Description

<i>source-profile</i>	Name of the existing destination profile that you want to copy.
<i>target-profile</i>	Name of the new destination profile that you want to create from the copy.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To simplify configuration of a new profile, use the **copy profile** command when an existing destination profile has configuration settings that you want to use as a basis for a new destination profile.

After you create the new profile, you can use the **profile (call home)** command to change any copied settings that need different values.

Examples

The following example creates a profile named “profile2” from an existing profile named “profile1”:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# copy profile profile1 profile2
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
show call-home	Displays call home configuration information.

crashdump-timeout

To set the longest time that the newly active Route Switch Processor (RSP) will wait before reloading the formerly active RSP, use the **crashdump-timeout** command in redundancy mode. To reset the default time that the newly active RSP will wait before reloading the formerly active RSP, use the **no** form of this command.

crashdump-timeout [**mm** | **hh: mm**]

no crashdump-timeout

Syntax Description

<i>mm</i>	(Optional) The time, in minutes, that the newly active RSP will wait before reloading the formerly active RSP. The range is from 5 to 1080 minutes.
<i>hh : mm</i>	(Optional) The time, in hours and minutes, that the newly active RSP will wait before reloading the formerly active RSP. The range is from 5 minutes to 18 hours.

Command Default

The default timeout for this command is 5 minutes.

Command Modes

Redundancy

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced on the Cisco 7500 series routers.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	Support was added for the Cisco 7304 router. The Cisco 7500 series router is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(20)S.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the length of time that the newly active RSP will wait before reloading the previously active RSP. This time can be important when considering how long to wait for a core dump to complete before reloading the RSP.

In networking devices that support stateful switchover (SSO), the newly active primary processor runs the core dump operation after the switchover has taken place. Following the switchover, the newly active RSP will wait for a period of time for the core dump to complete before attempting to reload the formerly active RSP.

In the event that the core dump does not complete within the time period provided, the standby RSP is reset and reloaded based on the **crashdump timeout** command setting, regardless of whether it is still performing a core dump.

**Note**

The core dump process adds the slot number to the core dump file to identify which processor generated the file content. For more information on how to configure the system for a core dump, refer to the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide*, Release 12.4.

Examples

The following example sets the time before the previously active RSP is reloaded to 10 minutes:

```
Router(config-r) # crashdump-timeout 10
```


customer-id (call home)

To assign a customer identifier for Call Home, use the **customer-id** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the customer ID, use the **no** form of this command.

customer-id *alphanumeric*

no customer-id *alphanumeric*

Syntax Description

<i>alphanumeric</i>	Customer identifier, using up to 256 alphanumeric characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").
---------------------	---

Command Default

No customer ID is assigned.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **customer-id** command is optional.

Examples

The following example configures "Customer1234" as the customer ID:

```
Router(config)# call-home  
Router(cfg-call-home)# customer-id Customer1234
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays call home configuration information.

data-privacy

To scrub data from running configuration files to protect the privacy of users, use the **data-privacy** command in call home configuration mode. To revert back to data privacy default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

data-privacy {level {normal| high}}| hostname}

no data-privacy {level| hostname}

Syntax Description

level	Specifies the level of commands to be scrubbed.
normal	Scrubs all normal-level commands. This is the default data-privacy level.
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. Note Scrubbing the hostname from configuration messages can cause Smart Call Home processing failure on some platforms.

Command Default

Default level is normal and hostname scrubbing is disabled. Password/secret and other commands are scrubbed from running configuration files.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **data-privacy** command scrubs data, such as IP addresses, from running configuration files to protect the privacy of customers. For Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)T and earlier releases, the output of show commands are not being scrubbed except for configuration messages in the **show running-config all** and **show startup-config** data.



Note

Enabling the **data-privacy** command can affect CPU utilization when scrubbing a large amount of data.

Examples

The following example shows how to scrub all normal-level commands plus the IP domain name and IP address commands from the running configuration file:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # data-privacy level high
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.

destination (call home)

To configure the message destination parameters in a profile for Call Home, use the **destination (call home)** command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the destination parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

destination {**address** {**email** *address* | **http** *url*} | **message-size-limit** *size* | **preferred-msg-format** {**long-text** | **short-text** | **xml**} | **transport-method** {**email** | **http**}}

no destination {**address** {**email** *address* | **http** *url*} | **message-size-limit** *size* | **preferred-msg-format** {**long-text** | **short-text** | **xml**} | **transport-method** {**email** | **http**}}

Syntax Description

address { email <i>address</i> http <i>url</i> }	Configures the address type and location to which Call Home messages are sent, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • email <i>address</i> --Email address, up to 200 characters. • http <i>url</i> --URL, up to 200 characters.
message-size-limit <i>size</i>	Displays maximum Call Home message size for this profile, in bytes. The range is from 50 to 3145728. The default is 3145728.
preferred-msg-format { long-text short-text xml }	Specifies the message format for this profile, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-text --Format for use in standard e-mail providing a complete set of information in message. • short-text --Format for use with text pagers providing a smaller set of information in the message, including host name, timestamp, error message trigger, and severity level. • xml --Format that includes a complete set of information in the message, including XML tags. This is the default.
transport-method	Specifies the transport method for this profile, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • email --Messages are sent using e-mail. This is the default. • http --Messages are sent using HTTP or HTTPS.

Command Default

No destination address type is configured. If you do not configure the **destination (call home)** command, the following defaults are configured for the profile:

- **message-size-limit** --3,145,728 bytes
- **preferred-msg-format** --XML
- **transport-method** --E-mail

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

You can repeat the **destination (call home)** command in call home profile configuration mode to configure different message parameters for a profile. There is no default for the **destination address** form of the command, and an address must be configured for every profile.

For a user-defined profile, you can enable both e-mail and HTTP as accepted transport methods, by entering the **destination transport-method email** command and also the **destination transport-method http** command for the profile.

For the CiscoTAC-1 predefined profile, only one transport method can be enabled at a time. If you enable a second transport method, the existing method is automatically disabled. By default, e-mail can be used to send information to the Cisco Smart Call Home backend server, but if you want to use a secure HTTPS transport, you need to configure HTTP.

Examples

The following examples shows configuration of both transport methods for a user profile:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method email
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http
```

The following example shows a profile configuration for e-mail messaging using long-text format:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination address email username@example.com
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination preferred-msg-format long-text
```

The following example shows part of a Syslog alert notification (when subscribed to receive syslog alerts) using long-text format on a Cisco ASR 1006 router:

```
TimeStamp : 2009-12-03 12:26 GMT+05:00
Message Name : syslog
Message Type : Call Home
Message Group : reactive
Severity Level : 2
Source ID : ASR1000
Device ID : ASR1006@C@FOX105101DH
Customer ID : username@example.com
Contract ID : 123456789
Site ID : example.com
Server ID : ASR1006@C@FOX105101DH
Event Description : *Dec 3 12:26:02.319 IST: %CLEAR-5-COUNTERS: Clear counter on all
interfaces by console
System Name : mcp-6ru-3
Contact Email : username@example.com
Contact Phone : +12223334444
Street Address : 1234 Any Street Any City Any State 12345
Affected Chassis : ASR1006
Affected Chassis Serial Number : FOX105101DH
Affected Chassis Part No : 68-2584-05
Affected Chassis Hardware Version : 2.1
Command Output Name : show logging
Attachment Type : command output
MIME Type : text/plain
Command Output Text :
Syslog logging: enabled (1 messages dropped, 29 messages rate-limited, 0 flushes, 0 overruns,
xml disabled, filtering disabled)
No Active Message Discriminator.
No Inactive Message Discriminator.
  Console logging: disabled
  Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,
                    filtering disabled
  Buffer logging: level debugging, 112 messages logged, xml disabled,
                  filtering disabled
  Exception Logging: size (4096 bytes)
  Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled
  Persistent logging: disabled
No active filter modules.
  Trap logging: level informational, 104 message lines logged
Log Buffer (1000000 bytes):
*Dec 3 07:16:55.020: ASR1000-RP HA: RF status CID 1340, seq 93, status
RF_STATUS_REDUNDANCY_MODE_CHANGE, op 0, state DISABLED, peer DISABLED
*Dec 3 07:17:00.379: %ASR1000_MGMTVRF-6-CREATE_SUCCESS_INFO: Management vrf Mgmt-intf
created with ID 4085, ipv4 table-id 0xFF5, ipv6 table-id 0x1E000001
*Dec 3 07:17:00.398: %NETCLK-5-NETCLK_MODE_CHANGE: Network clock source not available. The
network clock has changed to freerun
*Dec 3 07:17:00.544: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface LI-Null0, changed
state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.545: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface EOBC0, changed state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.545: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Lsmpi0, changed state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.546: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface LIIN0, changed state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.546: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0, changed state to down
*Dec 3 07:17:01.557: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface EOBC0, changed state
to up
*Dec 3 07:17:01.557: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Lsmpi0, changed state
to up
*Dec 3 07:17:01.558: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface LIIN0, changed state
to up
*Dec 3 07:17:01.558: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0,
changed state to down
*Dec 3 07:17:01.818: %DYNCMD-7-CMDSET_LOADED: The Dynamic Command set has been loaded from
the Shell Manager
*Dec 3 07:16:30.926: %CMRP-5-PRERELEASE_HARDWARE: R0/0: cmand: 2 is pre-release hardware
*Dec 3 07:16:24.147: %HW_IDFROM_ENVMON-3-HW_IDFROM_CHECKSUM_INVALID: F1: cman_fp: The
idprom contains an invalid checksum in a sensor entry. Expected: 63, calculated: fe
*Dec 3 07:16:24.176: %CMFP-3-IDFROM_SENSOR: F1: cman_fp: One or more sensor fields from
the idprom failed to parse properly because Success.
*Dec 3 07:16:27.669: %CPPHA-7-START: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 preparing image
```

```

/tmp/sw/fp/1/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:27.839: %CPPHA-7-START: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 startup init image
/tmp/sw/fp/1/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:28.659: %CPPHA-7-START: F0: cpp_ha: CPP 0 preparing image
/tmp/sw/fp/0/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:28.799: %CPPHA-7-START: F0: cpp_ha: CPP 0 startup init image
/tmp/sw/fp/0/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:32.557: %CPPHA-7-START: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 running init image
/tmp/sw/fp/1/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:32.812: %CPPHA-7-READY: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 loading and initialization complete
*Dec 3 07:16:33.532: %CPPHA-7-START: F0: cpp_ha: CPP 0 running init image
/tmp/sw/fp/0/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:33.786: %CPPHA-7-READY: F0: cpp_ha: CPP 0 loading and initialization complete
.
.
.

```

Examples

The following example shows part of a Syslog alert notification using XML format on a Cisco ASR 1006 router when the **destination preferred-msg-format xml** command for a profile is configured:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<soap-env:Envelope xmlns:soap-env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
<soap-env:Header>
<aml-session:Session xmlns:aml-session="http://www.cisco.com/2004/01/aml-session"
soap-env:mustUnderstand="true"
soap-env:role="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope/role/next">
<aml-session:To>http://tools.cisco.com/neddce/services/DDCEService</aml-session:To>
<aml-session:Path>
<aml-session:Via>http://www.cisco.com/appliance/uri</aml-session:Via>
</aml-session:Path>
<aml-session:From>http://www.cisco.com/appliance/uri</aml-session:From>
<aml-session:MessageId>M0:FOX105101DH:CEC1E73E</aml-session:MessageId>
</aml-session:Session>
</soap-env:Header>
<soap-env:Body>
<aml-block:Block xmlns:aml-block="http://www.cisco.com/2004/01/aml-block">
<aml-block:Header>
<aml-block:Type>http://www.cisco.com/2005/05/callhome/syslog</aml-block:Type>
<aml-block:CreationDate>2009-12-03 12:29:02 GMT+05:00</aml-block:CreationDate>
<aml-block:Builder>
<aml-block:Name>ASR1000</aml-block:Name>
<aml-block:Version>2.0</aml-block:Version>
</aml-block:Builder>
<aml-block:BlockGroup>
<aml-block:GroupId>G1:FOX105101DH:CEC1E73E</aml-block:GroupId>
<aml-block:Number>0</aml-block:Number>
<aml-block:IsLast>true</aml-block:IsLast>
<aml-block:IsPrimary>true</aml-block:IsPrimary>
<aml-block:WaitForPrimary>false</aml-block:WaitForPrimary>
</aml-block:BlockGroup>
<aml-block:Severity>2</aml-block:Severity>
</aml-block:Header>
<aml-block:Content>
<ch:CallHome xmlns:ch="http://www.cisco.com/2005/05/callhome" version="1.0">
<ch:EventTime>2009-12-03 12:29:01 GMT+05:00</ch:EventTime>
<ch:MessageDescription>*Dec 3 12:29:01.017 IST: %CLEAR-5-COUNTERS: Clear counter on all
interfaces by console</ch:MessageDescription>
<ch:Event>
<ch:Type>syslog</ch:Type>
<ch:SubType></ch:SubType>
<ch:Brand>Cisco Systems</ch:Brand>
<ch:Series>ASR1000 Series Routers</ch:Series>
</ch:Event>
<ch:CustomerData>
<ch:UserData>
<ch:Email>username@example.com</ch:Email>
</ch:UserData>
<ch:ContractData>
<ch:CustomerId>username@example.com</ch:CustomerId>
<ch:SiteId>example.com</ch:SiteId>

```



```

<ch:ContractId>123456789</ch:ContractId>
<ch:DeviceId>ASR1006@C@FOX105101DH</ch:DeviceId>
</ch:ContractData>
<ch:SystemInfo>
<ch:Name>mcp-6ru-3</ch:Name>
<ch:Contact></ch:Contact>
<ch:ContactEmail>username@example.com</ch:ContactEmail>
<ch:ContactPhoneNumber>+12223334444</ch:ContactPhoneNumber>
<ch:StreetAddress>1234 Any Street Any City Any State 12345</ch:StreetAddress>
</ch:SystemInfo>
<ch:CCOID></ch:CCOID>
</ch:CustomerData>
<ch:Device>
<rme:Chassis xmlns:rme="http://www.cisco.com/rme/4.0">
<rme:Model>ASR1006</rme:Model>
<rme:HardwareVersion>2.1</rme:HardwareVersion>
<rme:SerialNumber>FOX105101DH</rme:SerialNumber>
<rme:AdditionalInformation>
<rme:AD name="PartNumber" value="68-2584-05" />
<rme:AD name="SoftwareVersion" value="" />
<rme:AD name="SystemObjectId" value="1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.925" />
<rme:AD name="SystemDescription" value="Cisco IOS Software, IOS-XE Software
(PPC_LINUX_IOSD-ADVENTERPRISEK9-M), Experimental Version 12.2(20091118:075558)
[v122_33_xnf_asr_rls6_throttle-mcp_dev_rls6_102]
Copyright (c) 1986-2009 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 18-Nov-09 01:14 by " />
</rme:AdditionalInformation>
</rme:Chassis>
</ch:Device>
</ch:CallHome>
</aml-block:Content>
<aml-block:Attachments>
<aml-block:Attachment type="inline">
<aml-block:Name>show logging</aml-block:Name>
<aml-block:Data encoding="plain">
<![CDATA[
Syslog logging: enabled (1 messages dropped, 29 messages rate-limited, 0 flushes, 0 overruns,
xml disabled, filtering disabled)
No Active Message Discriminator.
No Inactive Message Discriminator.
  Console logging: disabled
  Monitor logging: level debugging, 0 messages logged, xml disabled,
                    filtering disabled
  Buffer logging:  level debugging, 114 messages logged, xml disabled,
                  filtering disabled
  Exception Logging: size (4096 bytes)
  Count and timestamp logging messages: disabled
  Persistent logging: disabled
No active filter modules.
  Trap logging: level informational, 106 message lines logged
Log Buffer (1000000 bytes):
*Dec 3 07:16:55.020: ASR1000-RP HA: RF status CID 1340, seq 93, status
RF STATUS REDUNDANCY MODE CHANGE, op 0, state DISABLED, peer DISABLED
*Dec 3 07:17:00.379: %ASR1000_MGMTVRF-6-CREATE_SUCCESS_INFO: Management vrf Mgmt-intf
created with ID 4085, ipv4 table-id 0xFF5, ipv6 table-id 0x1E000001
*Dec 3 07:17:00.398: %NETCLK-5-NETCLK_MODE_CHANGE: Network clock source not available. The
network clock has changed to freerun
*Dec 3 07:17:00.544: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface LI-Null0, changed
state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.545: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface EOBC0, changed state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.545: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Lsmpi0, changed state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.546: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface LIIN0, changed state to up
*Dec 3 07:17:00.546: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0, changed state to down
*Dec 3 07:17:01.557: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface EOBC0, changed state
to up
*Dec 3 07:17:01.557: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Lsmpi0, changed state
to up
*Dec 3 07:17:01.558: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface LIIN0, changed state
to up
*Dec 3 07:17:01.558: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0,
changed state to down
*Dec 3 07:17:01.818: %DYNCMD-7-CMDSET_LOADED: The Dynamic Command set has been loaded from
the Shell Manager

```

```

*Dec 3 07:16:30.926: %CMRP-5-PRERELEASE_HARDWARE: R0/0: cmand: 2 is pre-release hardware
*Dec 3 07:16:24.147: %HW_IDPROM_ENVMON-3-HW_IDPROM_CHECKSUM_INVALID: F1: cman_fp: The
idprom contains an invalid checksum in a sensor entry. Expected: 63, calculated: fe
*Dec 3 07:16:24.176: %CMFP-3-IDPROM_SENSOR: F1: cman_fp: One or more sensor fields from
the idprom failed to parse properly because Success.
*Dec 3 07:16:27.669: %CPPHA-7-START: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 preparing image
/tmp/sw/fp/1/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:27.839: %CPPHA-7-START: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 startup init image
/tmp/sw/fp/1/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:28.659: %CPPHA-7-START: F0: cpp_ha: CPP 0 preparing image
/tmp/sw/fp/0/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:28.799: %CPPHA-7-START: F0: cpp_ha: CPP 0 startup init image
/tmp/sw/fp/0/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:32.557: %CPPHA-7-START: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 running init image
/tmp/sw/fp/1/0/fp/mount/usr/cpp/bin/cpp-mcplo-ucode
*Dec 3 07:16:32.812: %CPPHA-7-READY: F1: cpp_ha: CPP 0 loading and initialization complete
.
.
.

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.

diagnostic-signature

To enter diagnostic signature configuration mode on a device, use the **diagnostic-signature** command in call-home configuration mode. To set all diagnostic signature configurations to default, use the **no** form or the **default** form of this command. To disable the diagnostic signature configuration mode, use only the **no** form of this command.

diagnostic-signature

no diagnostic-signature

default diagnostic-signature

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Call-home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **call-home** command to enter call-home configuration mode. Then use the **diagnostic-signature** command to enter diagnostic signature configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to enter call-home diagnostic-signature mode using the **call-home** and **diagnostic-signature** commands:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# call-home
Device(cfg-call-home)# diagnostic-signature
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call-home	Enters call-home configuration mode.

environment (diagnostic signature)

To set a value to an environment variable for a diagnostic signature that is available on a device, use the **environment** command in call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode. To remove the value for an existing environment variable, use the **no** form of this command. To set default value to an environment variable, use the **default** form of this command.

environment *ds_ env-varname ds-env-varvalue*

no environment *ds_ env-varname*

default environment *ds_ env-varname*

Syntax Description

<i>ds_ env-varname</i>	Environment variable name for the diagnostic signature feature. The range is from 4 to 31 characters including the ds_ prefix. Note The variable name must have a prefix ds_ ; for example, <i>ds_env1</i> .
<i>ds-env-varvalue</i>	Environment variable value for the diagnostic signature feature. The range is from 1 to 127 characters.

Command Default

The value for an environment variable for a diagnostic signature is not set.

Command Modes

Call-home diagnostic-signature configuration (cfg-call-home-diag-sign)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If a diagnostic signature file requires embedding of the environment variable specific to a device, you must set a value for the environment variable by using the **environment** command. There are two special environment variables: *ds_signature_id* and *ds_hostname*. These environment variables are assigned a default value automatically when the diagnostic signature files are being installed.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the environment variable name (for example, *ds_env1*) and the environment variable value (for example, *abc*) for a diagnostic signature feature:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# call-home
Device(cfg-call-home)# diagnostic-signature
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# environment ds_env1 abc
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
active (diagnostic signature)	Activates the diagnostic signatures on a device.
call-home	Enters call-home configuration mode.
diagnostic-signature	Enters call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode.

frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers

To configure automatic synchronization of Frame Relay Local Management Interface (LMI) sequence numbers, use the **frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers** command in global configuration mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers

no frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Automatic synchronization of Frame Relay LMI sequence numbers is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced on Cisco 7500 and 10000 series Internet routers.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S on Cisco 7500 series routers.
12.2(20)S	Support was added for the Cisco 7304 router. The Cisco 7500 series router is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(20)S.
12.0(28)S	SSO support was added to the Multilink Frame Relay feature on the Cisco 12000 series Internet router and the Cisco 7500 series router.
12.2(25)S	SSO support was added to the Multilink Frame Relay feature on the Cisco 12000 series Internet router.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

Enabling the **frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers** command improves the chances of a clean switchover on Frame Relay DTE interfaces when the peer Frame Relay DCE is intolerant of LMI errors. Use this command to configure LMI if the DCE fails the line protocol after fewer than three LMI errors and if changing the DCE configuration is neither possible nor practical.

Examples

The following example enables synchronization of LMI DTE sequence numbers on a router that is running Frame Relay:

```
frame-relay redundancy auto-sync lmi-sequence-numbers
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug frame-relay redundancy	Debugs Frame Relay redundancy on the networking device.

http-proxy

To specify the HTTP proxy server and port for the HTTP request and prevent the device from connecting to Cisco or other destinations using HTTP directly, use the **http-proxy** command in call home configuration mode. To disable, use the **no** form of this command.

http-proxy {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*name*} **port** *port-number*

no http-proxy

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4-address</i> <i>ipv6-address</i> <i>name</i>	IP (ipv4 or ipv6) address or name of proxy server. Maximum length is 64.
port <i>port-number</i>	Port number. Range: 1 to 65535.

Command Default

No HTTP proxy server is used for Call-Home messages.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example specifies port 1 of proxy server 1.1.1.1 as the HTTP proxy server port for the HTTP request:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # http-proxy 1.1.1.1 port 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.

issu abortversion

To cancel the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restore the router to its state before the process had started, use the **issu abortversion** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. This command is also available in diagnostic mode on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.

General Syntax

issu abortversion *slot image*

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router Syntax

issu abortversion [*verbose*]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	The specified slot on the networking device. Refer to your hardware documentation for information on the number of slots on your networking device.
<i>image</i>	The new image to be loaded into the standby.
verbose	Displays verbose information, meaning all information that can be displayed on the console during the process will be displayed.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#) Diagnostic (diag)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. ISSU is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers and introduced in diagnostic mode.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

The **issu abortversion** command allows the user to stop the ISSU process at any time before the user commits to completing the process by issuing the **issu commitversion** command. Before any action is taken, a check is performed to ensure that both RPs are either in the run version (RV) or load version (LV) state.

When the **issu abortversion** command is issued before the **issu runversion** command, the standby RP is reset and reloaded. When the **issu abortversion** command is issued after the **issu runversion** command, the network switches to the former Cisco IOS software version.

On Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers, the **issu** command set, including this command, can be used to upgrade individual sub-packages and consolidated packages. The **request platform software package** command set can also be used for ISSU upgrades on this platform, and generally offer more options for each upgrade.

Previously, when ISSU was in a state other than Init, either the **issu commitversion** or **issu runversion** command had been issued, and the image being loaded or run was not present, the only way to return to the ISSU Init state was to clear the state manually and reload the router. Now, if either the **issu commitversion** or the **issu runversion** command is issued and the image cannot be located, the ISSU state is cleared automatically, and the standby RP is reloaded with the image that existed before the **issu abortversion** or the **issu loadversion** command was issued.

Examples

In the following example, the **issu abortversion** command resets and reloads the standby RP:

```
Router# issu abortversion bootdisk:c10k2-p11-mz.2.20040830
```

In the following example, the **issu abortversion** command is entered to abort an ISSU upgrade of a consolidated package on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

```
Router# issu abortversion
--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization
--- Starting installation changes ---
Cancelling rollback timer
Finished installation changes
SUCCESS: Target RP will now reload
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu commitversion	Allows the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby RP.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.

Command	Description
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the during the ISSU process.

issu acceptversion

To halt the rollback timer and ensure the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) process, use the **issu acceptversion** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. This command is also available in diagnostic mode on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.

General Syntax

issu acceptversion {*active slot-number*| **active slot-name** *slot-name*}

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers syntax

issu acceptversion [**verbose**]

Syntax Description

<i>active slot-number</i>	The specified active slot on your networking device. Refer to your hardware documentation for information on the number of slots on your networking device.
active slot-name <i>slot-name</i>	Identifies a specific slot name.
verbose	Displays verbose information, meaning all information that can be displayed on the console during the process will be displayed.

Command Default

45 minutes from the time the **issu runversion** command is issued to the time the **issu acceptversion** is issued.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#) Diagnostic (diag)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. ISSU is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers, and introduced in diagnostic mode.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **issu acceptversion** command to ensure that the active Route Processor (RP) is running the new image, that the standby RP is running the old image, and that both RPs are in the run version (RV) state. If the **issu acceptversion** command is not issued within 45 minutes from the time the **issu runversion** command is issued, the new active RP is assumed to be unreachable, and the entire ISSU process is automatically rolled back to the previous version of the software. The rollback timer starts immediately after the user issues the **issu runversion** command.

If the rollback timer is set for a short period of time, such as 1 minute, and the standby RP is not yet in a hot standby state, you then have 15 1-minute extensions during which the router will wait for the standby state to become hot standby state. However, if the standby state becomes hot standby state within the 15-minute extension, the router will abort the ISSU process because the 1-minute rollback timer has expired. Therefore, it is not recommended to set the rollback timer shorter than the time required for the standby state to become hot standby state.

If the rollback timer is set to a long period of time, such as the default of 45 minutes, and the standby RP goes into the hot standby state in 7 minutes, you have 38 minutes (45 minus 7) to roll back if necessary.

Use the **configure issu set rollback timer** to configure the 45-minute default value on the rollback timer.

On Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers, the **issu** command set, including this command, can be used to upgrade individual sub-packages and consolidated packages. The **request platform software package** command set can also be used for ISSU upgrades on this platform, and generally offer more options for each upgrade.

Examples

The following example shows how to halt the rollback timer and allow the ISSU process to continue:

```
Router# issu acceptversion b disk0:c10k2-pl1-mz.2.20040830
```

The following example shows how to halt the rollback timer and allow the ISSU process to continue on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

```
Router# issu acceptversion
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
configure issu set rollback timer	Configures the rollback timer value.
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu commitversion	Allows the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby RP.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.

Command	Description
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

issu changeversion

To perform a single-step complete In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) upgrade process cycle, use the **issu changeversion** command in privileged EXEC mode.

issu changeversion *active-image*

Cisco 7600 Series Routers

issu changeversion {*active-slot active-image* | *standby-slot active-image*} [{**at** *hh:mm*] | **in** *hh:mm* | **quick**}]

Syntax Description

<i>active-slot</i>	The active slot on the networking device.
<i>active-image</i>	The active image on the networking device.
<i>standby-slot</i>	The standby slot on the networking device
at <i>hh:mm</i>	(Optional) Specifies the exact time (hh:mm; 24 hour format), within the next 24 hours, at which the upgrade will occur.
in <i>hh:mm</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of hours and minutes to elapse before the upgrade occurs.
quick	(Optional) When switchover happens, the standby boots up with the new image instead of the old image for faster upgrade.

Command Default No upgrade has happened.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SCD2	This command was introduced.
15.1(2)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(2)S. This command is supported on the Cisco 7600 Series routers.

Usage Guidelines

The **issu changeversion** command starts a single-step complete upgrade process cycle. This command performs the logic for all four of the standard commands (**issu loadversion**, **issu runversion**, **issu acceptversion**, and **issu commitversion**) without any user intervention required to complete the next step.

The **issu changeversion** command allows the networking device to inform the system that the networking device is performing a complete upgrade cycle automatically, and allows the state transitions to move to the next step automatically.

Once the **issu changeversion** command is issued, the upgrade can be aborted using the **issu abortversion** command. An upgrade using the **issu changeversion** command may also be automatically aborted if the system detects any problems or an unhealthy system is determined during the upgrade.

The ISSU upgrade process consists of three states:

- 1 Initialization (INIT) state
- 2 Load version (LV) state
- 3 Run version (RV) state

Each of these states is defined by a set of variables, which are primary version (PV), secondary version (SV), current version (CV), and the ISSU state (IS). The transition of all these states is accomplished using the **issu changeversion** command, which automatically performs these state transitions.

Examples

The following example starts a single-step complete upgrade process cycle using the disk0:ubr10k4-k9p6u2-mz.122-33.SCC2 image from slot 0:

```
Router# issu changeversion
disk0:ubr10k4-k9p6u2-mz.122-33.SCC2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu commitversion	Allows the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby RP.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.
issu runversion	Forces a switchover from the active RP to the standby RP and causes the newly active RP to run the new image specified in the issu loadversion command.

Command	Description
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

issu checkversion

To check In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) compatibility between the current and the target image, use the `issu checkversion` command in the privileged EXEC mode.

Using the `mdr` as a keyword, you can also verify the Minimal Disruptive Restart (MDR) compatibility of software upgrade.

issu checkversion *slot URL*

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	(Optional) Specified slot on the networking device. This slot is used when the subpackage software upgrade option is selected. For information about the number of slots on your networking device, refer to your hardware documentation.
<i>URL</i>	URL to the file. The URL contains the name of the file system, directories, and filename.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.8S	This command was introduced in the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Examples

The following is sample output from the `issu checkversion` command that is used to check the MDR upgrade compatibility on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers:

```
Router# issu checkversion rp 1 file stby-harddisk:RP2_XE38_20121101_080017_iso1 mdr

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R0 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R0

--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R1 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R1

--- Starting file path checking ---
Finished file path checking

--- Starting system installation readiness checking ---
Finished system installation readiness checking

--- Starting image verification ---
Compatibility check with running software on active RP
```

```

WARNING:
WARNING: Candidate software combination not found in compatibility database
WARNING:

Software sets are identified as compatible
Finished image verification

--- Starting mdr compatibility verification ---
Extracting consolidated package content
Checking and verifying packages contained in consolidated package
Creating candidate provisioning file
Processing candidate provisioning file

WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x55E] located at slot [2] bay [2] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x43F] located at slot [3] bay [1] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x43B] located at slot [5] bay [2] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:

MDR compatibility failed - proceeding with forced MDR-upgrade - some traffic will be impacted
during the upgrade
Finished mdr compatibility verification

SUCCESS: Software is ISSU MDR compatible
The fields shown in the display are self-explanatory.

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process that is in progress and restores the router to its original state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures that the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu commitversion	Commits the new Cisco IOS software image to the file system of the standby RP and ensures that both the active RP and standby RP are in the run version (RV) state.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

issu commitversion

To allow the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby Route Processor (RP), use the **issu commitversion** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. This command is also available in diagnostic mode on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.

General Syntax

issu commitversion *slot active-image*

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers Syntax

issu commitversion [verbose]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	The specified slot on the networking device. Refer to your hardware documentation for information on the number of slots on your networking device.
<i>active-image</i>	The new image to be loaded into the active networking device.
verbose	Displays verbose information, meaning all information that can be displayed on the console during the process will be displayed.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#) Diagnostic (diag)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the ASR 1000 Series Routers, and introduced in diagnostic mode.
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

The **issu commitversion** command verifies that the standby RP has the new Cisco IOS software image in its file system and that both RPs are in the run version (RV) state. If these conditions are met, then the following actions take place:

- The standby RP is reset and booted with the new version of Cisco IOS software.
- If both images are compatible, the standby RP moves into the stateful switchover (SSO) mode and is fully stateful for all clients and applications with which the standby RP is compatible.
- If both images are not compatible, the standby RP moves into Route Processor Redundancy Plus (RPR+) mode or RPR mode.
- If all conditions are correct, the RPs are moved into final state, which is the same as initial state.

Issuing the **issu commitversion** command completes the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) process. This process cannot be stopped or reverted to its original state without starting a new ISSU process.

Issuing the **issu commitversion** command at this stage is equivalent to entering both the **issu acceptversion** and the **issu commitversion** commands. Use the **issu commitversion** command if you do not intend to run in the current state for a period of time and are satisfied with the new software version.

On Cisco ASR 1000 series routers, the **issu** command set, including this command, can be used to upgrade individual subpackages and consolidated packages. The **request platform software package** command set can also be used for ISSU upgrades on this platform, and generally offer more options for each upgrade.

The **issu runversion** step can be bypassed on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router by using the **redundancy force-switchover** command to switchover between RPs and entering the **issu commitversion** command on the RP being upgraded. However, the **issu runversion** command is still available on this router and can still be used as part of the process for upgrading software using ISSU.

Previously, when ISSU was in a state other than Init, either the **issu commitversion** or **issu runversion** command had been issued, and the image being loaded or run was not present, the only way to return to the ISSU Init state was to clear the state manually and reload the router. Now, if either the **issu commitversion** or the **issu runversion** command is issued and the image cannot be located, the ISSU state is cleared automatically, and the standby RP is reloaded with the image that existed before the **issu abortversion** or the **issu loadversion** command was issued.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset the standby RP and reload it with the new Cisco IOS software version:

```
Router# issu commitversion a stby-disk0:c10k2-p11-mz.2.20040830
```

The following example shows how the standby RP or Cisco IOS process is reset and reloaded with the new Cisco consolidated package on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

```
Router# issu commitversion
--- Starting installation changes ---
Cancelling rollback timer
Saving image changes
Finished installation changes
Building configuration...
[OK]
SUCCESS: version committed: harddisk
:ASR1000rp1-advipservicesk9.01.00.00.12-33.XN.bin
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

issu loadversion

To start the In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) process, use the **issu loadversion** command in user EXEC, privileged EXEC mode, or diagnostic mode.

General Syntax

issu loadversion *active-slot active-image standby-slot standby-image* [**force**]

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers Syntax

issu loadversion **rp** *identifier* **file** *disk-type image-file-name* [**bay** *number* [**slot** *number*]] **slot** *number* [**bay** *number*]] [**mdr**] [**force**]

Syntax Description

<i>active-slot</i>	The active slot on the networking device.
<i>active-image</i>	The active image on the networking device.
rp <i>identifier</i>	Specifies the Route Processor (RP) on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers to verify the upgraded software version. Entering the rp 0 command selects the RP in slot 0 and entering the rp 1 command selects the RP in slot 1.
file <i>disk-type image-file-name</i>	Specifies the path to the Cisco software image file that is used to perform the upgrade. The disk-type represents the type of storage disk where the image is available on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers. The various disk-types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bootflash: • flash: • harddisk: • stby-bootflash: • stby-harddisk: • stby-obfl: • stby-usb0: • stby-usb1:
<i>standby-slot</i>	The standby slot on the networking device.
<i>standby-image</i>	The new image to be loaded into the standby networking device.

bay number	(Optional) Specifies the bay number within a shared port adapter interface processor (SIP) where a shared port adapter (SPA) is installed. Specifying the bay number restricts ISSU upgrades to the specified bay.
slot number	(Optional) Specifies the slot number where a SIP is installed. Specifying the slot number restricts ISSU upgrades to the specified slot.
mdr	(Optional) Performs ISSU upgrades using minimal disruptive restart (MDR). MDR upgrades can be performed on MDR-compatible SIPs (for example, SIP-40) and MDR-compatible SPAs.
force	(Optional) Performs automatic rollback overrides when ISSU upgrades are performed on MDR-incompatible SIPs (for example, SIP-10) or MDR-incompatible SPAs.

Command Default

If you do not enter the **issu loadversion** command, the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process is not initiated on devices.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Diagnostics (diag)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. ISSU is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 Series Routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers in diagnostic mode.
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.8S	This command was modified. The mdr keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Enabling the **issu loadversion** command causes the standby RP to be reset and booted with the new Cisco software image specified by the command. If both the active and standby RP images are ISSU-capable, ISSU-compatible, and have no configuration mismatches, then the standby RP moves into stateful switchover (SSO) mode, and both RPs move into the load version (LV) state.

It may take several seconds after the **issu loadversion** command is entered for Cisco software to load into the standby RP and the standby RP to transition to SSO mode.

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers Usage Guidelines

On Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers, the **issu** command set, including the **issu loadversion** command, is used to upgrade individual subpackages and consolidated packages. The **request platform software package** command set can also be used for ISSU upgrades on this platform, and generally offer more options for each upgrade.

Use the **issu loadversion** command to start the ISSU rollback timer.

When ISSU is in a state other than Init, either the **issu commitversion** or **issu runversion** command had been issued, and the image being loaded or run is not present, the only way to return to the ISSU Init state is to clear the state manually and reload the device. Now, if either the **issu commitversion** or the **issu runversion** command is issued and the image cannot be located, the ISSU state is cleared automatically, and the standby RP is reloaded with the image that existed before the **issu abortversion** or the **issu loadversion** command is issued.

The **mdr** keyword is not usually configured with the **issu loadversion** command while performing consolidated package upgrades or SIPBase/SIPSPA subpackage upgrades. ISSU initiates MDR on a SIP when the following conditions are met:

- The chassis of Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Service Routers support hardware redundancy, that is, dual RPs and embedded services processors (ESPs) must be installed.
- The SIP type supports MDR. Currently, only SIP-40 supports MDR.
- All SPAs present in the SIP's SPA bays support MDR.
- All software versions are MDR-compatible with the subpackages available for each SPA and SIP types. Software versions are MDR-compatible if:
 - SIP base packages support MDR.
 - SIP base packages contain the same version of the SIP field programmable gate array (FPGA) or complex programmable logic device (CPLD) images.
 - SPA drivers for each SPA in a SIP support MDR.
 - Any existing SPA firmware has the same version.
 - Any existing SPA FPGA and CPLD images have the same version.

If any of the above mentioned conditions are not met, the MDR compatibility fails due to the presence of nonMDR-capable, nonMDR-compatible SPAs on MDR capable, or MDR-compatible SIPs, or due to the presence of an MDR-incompatible SIP. Use the **force** keyword to skip the MDR software compatibility checks

and the MDR-incompatible SIP/SPAs are held from being reset during the upgrade process and brought online after a cold reboot when the upgrade is done.

Examples

The following example shows how to initiate the ISSU process by loading the active image into the active RP slot and loading the standby image into the standby RP slot:

```
Device# issu loadversion rp 0 file disk0:c10k2-p11-mz.2.20040830 b
stby-disk0:c10k2-p11-mz.2.20040830
```

The following is sample output when the **issu loadversion** command initiates an ISSU consolidated package upgrade on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

```
Device# issu loadversion rp 1 file
stby-harddisk:ASR1000rp1-advipservicesk9.01.00.00.12-33.XN.bin

--- Starting installation state synchronization --- Finished installation state
synchronization
--- Starting file path checking ---
Finished file path checking
--- Starting system installation readiness checking --- Finished system installation readiness
checking
--- Starting installation changes ---
Setting up image to boot on next reset
Starting automatic rollback timer
Finished installation changes
SUCCESS: Software will now load.
```

The following is sample output when the **issu loadversion** command initiates an ISSU consolidated package upgrade using the **mdr** keyword on the standby RP of the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

```
Device# issu loadversion rp 1 file stby-harddisk:issu_dir/xe38_isol.bin mdr

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R0 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R0

--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R1 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R1

--- Starting file path checking ---
Finished file path checking

--- Starting system installation readiness checking ---
Finished system installation readiness checking

--- Starting image verification ---
Compatibility check with running software on active RP

WARNING:
WARNING: Candidate software combination not found in compatibility database
WARNING:

Software sets are identified as compatible
Finished image verification

--- Starting mdr compatibility verification ---
Extracting consolidated package content
Checking and verifying packages contained in consolidated package
Creating candidate provisioning file
Processing candidate provisioning file

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
```

```

Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x46F] located at slot [1] bay [1] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121004_080020_2]

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x507] located at slot [1] bay [3] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121004_080020_2]

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

MDR for CC type [0x515] located at slot [2] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121004_080020_2]
As SIP2 does not support MDR none of the SPA's within in may be upgraded using MDR
FAILED: MDR compatibility failed - alternatively run with 'force' option to proceed.
However not all FRU's may be upgraded using MDR

```

**Note**

In the output displayed above, although an MDR-compatible SIP-40 is available on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers, the MDR compatibility check fails due to the presence of an MDR-incompatible SIP-10.

The following is sample output when the **issu loadversion** command initiates an ISSU consolidated package upgrade using the **mdr** and **force** keywords on the standby RP of the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers:

```

Device# issu loadversion rp 1 file stby-harddisk:issu_dir/xe38_isol.bin mdr force

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R0 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R0

--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R1 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R1

--- Starting file path checking ---
Finished file path checking

--- Starting system installation readiness checking ---
Finished system installation readiness checking

--- Starting image verification ---
Compatibility check with running software on active RP

WARNING:

```

```

WARNING: Candidate software combination not found in compatibility database
WARNING:

Software sets are identified as compatible
Finished image verification

--- Starting mdr compatibility verification ---
Extracting consolidated package content
Checking and verifying packages contained in consolidated package
Creating candidate provisioning file
Processing candidate provisioning file

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x46F] located at slot [1] bay [1] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121004_080020_2]

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x507] located at slot [1] bay [3] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121004_080020_2]

WARNING:
WARNING: ISSU between engineering builds with release strings in non-standard format.
Skipping MDR Software Compatibility checks.
WARNING:

MDR for CC type [0x515] located at slot [2] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121004_080020_2]
As SIP2 does not support MDR none of the SPA's within in may be upgraded using MDR
MDR compatibility failed - proceeding with forced MDR-upgrade - some traffic will be impacted
during the upgrade
Finished mdr compatibility verification

--- Starting installation changes ---
Setting up image to boot on next reset
Starting automatic rollback timer
Finished installation changes

SUCCESS: Software will now load.

*Oct 10 07:21:36.032: %IOSXE_OIR-6-OFFLINECARD: Card (rp) offline in slot R1
*Oct 10 07:21:36.065: %REDUNDANCY-3-STANDBY_LOST: Standby processor fault (PEER NOT PRESENT)
*Oct 10 07:21:36.065: %REDUNDANCY-3-STANDBY_LOST: Standby processor fault (PEER_DOWN)
*Oct 10 07:21:36.065: %REDUNDANCY-3-STANDBY_LOST: Standby processor fault
(Peer REDUNDANCY STATE CHANGE)
*Oct 10 07:21:38.273: %RF-5-RF_RELOAD: Peer reload. Reason: EHSA standby down
*Oct 10 07:21:38.284: % Redundancy mode change to SSO

```

**Note**

In the output displayed above, despite the presence of an MDR-incompatible SIP-10, software upgrade is forced on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures that the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu commitversion	Allows the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby RP.
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.
request platform software package install file	Upgrades a consolidated package or an individual subpackage on devices.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

issu runversion

To force a switchover from the active Route Processor (RP) to the standby RP and cause the newly active RP to run the new image specified in the **issu loadversion** command, use the **issu runversion** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. This command is also available in diagnostic mode on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.

General Syntax

issu runversion *slot image*

Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers Syntax

issu runversion [**verbose**]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	The specified slot on the networking device. Refer to your hardware documentation for information on the number of slots on your networking device.
<i>image</i>	The new image to be loaded into the standby RP.
verbose	Displays verbose information, meaning all information that can be displayed on the console during the process will be displayed.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#) Diagnostic (diag)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. ISSU is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers, and introduced in diagnostic mode.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

When a user enables the **issu runversion** command, a switchover is performed, and the standby RP is booted with the old image version following the reset caused by the switchover. As soon as the standby RP moves into the standby state, the rollback timer is started.

On Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers, the **issu** command set, including this command, can be used to upgrade individual sub-packages and consolidated packages. The **request platform software package** command set can also be used for ISSU upgrades on this platform, and generally offer more options for each upgrade.

The **issu runversion** step can be bypassed on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router by using the **redundancy force-switchover** command to switchover between RPs and entering the **issu commitversion** command on the RP being upgraded. However, **issu runversion** is still available on this router and can still be used as part of the process for upgrading software using ISSU.

Previously, when ISSU was in a state other than Init, either the **issu commitversion** or **issu runversion** command had been issued, and the image being loaded or run was not present, the only way to return to the ISSU Init state was to clear the state manually and reload the router. Now, if either the **issu commitversion** or the **issu runversion** command is issued and the image cannot be located, the ISSU state is cleared automatically, and the standby RP is reloaded with the image that existed before the **issu abortversion** or the **issu loadversion** command was issued.

Examples

In the following example, the **issu runversion** command is used to switch to the redundant RP with the new Cisco IOS software image:

```
Router# issu runversion b stby-disk0:c10k2-p11-mz.2.20040830
```

In the following example, the **issu runversion** command is used to switch to the standby RP with the new Cisco IOS-XE consolidated package on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers:

```
Router# issu runversion
--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization
Initiating active RP failover
SUCCESS: Standby RP will now become active
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.

Command	Description
issu commitversion	Commits the new Cisco IOS software image in the file system of the standby RP and ensures that both the active and standby RPs are in the RV state.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

issu set rollback-timer

To set the rollback timer for the software image to revert to the previous software image after an unfinished or unsuccessful in-service software upgrade (ISSU), use the **issu set rollback-timer** command in global configuration mode. To disable the timer, use the **no** form of this command.

issu set rollback-timer {*seconds* | *hh:mm:ss*}

no issu set rollback-timer

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Rollback timer value in seconds.
<i>hh:mm:ss</i>	Rollback timer value in hours:minutes:seconds.

Command Default

The default rollback timer value is 2700 seconds (45 minutes).

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	Support for this command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the rollback timer expires during an ISSU, the software image reverts to the previous software image. To stop the timer, you must either accept or commit the new software image.

The timer duration can be set with one number (seconds), indicating the number of seconds, or as hours, minutes, and seconds with a colon as the delimiter (hh:mm:ss). The range is 0 to 7200 seconds (2 hours); the default is 2700 seconds (45 minutes). A setting of 0 disables the rollback timer.

Examples

This example shows how to set the rollback timer to 3600 seconds (one hour) using both command formats:

```
Router(config)# issu set rollback-timer 3600
% Rollback timer value set to [ 3600 ] seconds
Router(config)# issu set rollback-timer 01:00:00
% Rollback timer value set to [ 3600 ] seconds
```

The following examples shows how to disable the rollback timer:

```
Router(config) no issu set rollback-timer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu	Displays eFSU information.
show issu rollback-timer	Displays eFSU rollback timer value.



mail-server through service image-version efsu

- [mail-server](#), page 87
- [mdr download reserve memory image](#), page 89
- [mls ip multicast sso](#), page 91
- [mode \(redundancy\)](#), page 93
- [monitor event-trace sbc \(EXEC\)](#), page 96
- [monitor event-trace sbc \(global\)](#), page 99
- [neighbor ha-mode sso](#), page 102
- [nsf \(EIGRP\)](#), page 104
- [nsf \(IS-IS\)](#), page 106
- [nsf \(OSPF\)](#), page 108
- [nsf cisco](#), page 110
- [nsf ietf](#), page 112
- [nsf interface wait](#), page 114
- [nsf interval](#), page 116
- [nsf t3](#), page 118
- [phone-number](#), page 120
- [platform redundancy bias](#), page 122
- [policy config-sync reload](#), page 123
- [profile \(call home\)](#), page 125
- [profile \(diagnostic signature\)](#), page 127
- [rate-limit \(call home\)](#), page 129
- [redundancy](#), page 131
- [redundancy config-sync](#), page 136
- [redundancy force-switchover](#), page 137

- [redundancy reload peer, page 140](#)
- [rename profile, page 142](#)
- [request platform software package verify rp file, page 144](#)
- [sender, page 147](#)
- [service call-home, page 149](#)
- [service image-version compatibility, page 151](#)
- [service image-version efsu, page 153](#)

mail-server

To configure an SMTP e-mail server address for Call Home, use the **mail-server** command in call home configuration mode. To remove one or all mail servers, use the **no** form of this command.

mail-server {*ipv4-address* | *name*} **priority number**

no mail-server {[*ipv4-address* | *name* [**priority number**]]} **all**

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of the mail server.
<i>name</i>	Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of 64 characters or less.
priority number	Number from 1 to 100, where a lower number defines a higher priority.
all	Removes all configured mail servers.

Command Default

No e-mail server is configured.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To support the e-mail transport method in the Call Home feature, you must configure at least one Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) mail server using the **mail-server** command.

You can specify up to four backup e-mail servers, for a maximum of five total mail-server definitions.

Consider the following guidelines when configuring the mail server:

- Only IPv4 addressing is supported.

- Backup e-mail servers can be defined by repeating the mail-server command using different priority numbers.
- The mail-server priority number can be configured from 1 to 100. The server with the highest priority (lowest priority number) is tried first.

Examples

The following example configures two mail servers, where the mail server at “smtp.example.com” serves as the primary (with lower priority number than the second mail server), while the mail server at 192.168.0.1 serves as a backup:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# mail-server smtp.example.com priority 1
Router(cfg-call-home)# mail-server 192.168.0.1 priority 2
```

The following example shows how to remove configuration of both configured mail servers:

```
Router(cfg-call-home)# no mail-server all
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

mdr download reserve memory image

To reserve memory for preloading new software onto line cards that support enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU), use the **mdr download reserve memory image** command in privileged EXEC mode. To keep the router from reserving memory on line cards, use the **no** form of the command.

mdr download reserve memory image {all-slots| slot *slot-num*}

no mdr download reserve memory image {all-slots| slot *slot-num*}

Syntax Description

all-slots	Reserves memory for the new software on all installed line cards that support eFSU.
slot <i>slot-num</i>	Reserves memory for the new software on the line card in the specified chassis slot.

Command Default

This command is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB1	This command was introduced on Cisco 7600 series routers.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
12.2(33)SXI	Support for this command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

On line cards that support eFSU, the router automatically reserves memory on the line card to store the new software image (decompressed format). During the upgrade, the router preloads new line card software onto supported line cards. The amount of memory needed varies according to line card type.

You can issue the **show mdr download image** command to display the amount of memory that will be reserved on the line cards that support eFSU.

Although we do not recommend it, you can issue the **no mdr download reserve memory image** command to keep the router from reserving memory for software preload on the specified line card.



Note

If a line card does not have enough memory available to hold the new software image, eFSU software preload fails and the line card undergoes a reset during software upgrade.

Examples

The following command reserves memory for the new software on the line card installed in slot 6:

```
Router# mdr download reserve memory image slot 6
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mdr download image	Displays the amount of memory that will be reserved for software preload on line cards that support eFSU.

mls ip multicast sso

To configure the stateful switchover (SSO) parameters, use the **mls ip multicast sso** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

mls ip multicast sso {**convergence-time** *time*| **leak** {**interval** *seconds*| **percent** *percentage*}}

no mls ip multicast sso {**convergence-time** *time*| **leak** {**interval** *seconds*| **percent** *percentage*}}

Syntax Description

convergence-time <i>time</i>	Specifies the maximum time to wait for protocol convergence; valid values are from 0 to 3600 seconds.
leak interval <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the packet-leak interval; valid values are from 0 to 3600 seconds.
leak percent <i>percentage</i>	Specifies the percentage of multicast packets leaked to the router during switchover so that protocol convergence can take place; valid values are from 1 to 100 percent.

Command Default

The defaults are as follows:

- **convergence-time** *time* --20 seconds
- **leak interval** --60 seconds
- **leak percentage** --10 percent

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)SXD	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

This command is not supported on Cisco 7600 series routers that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 2.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum time to wait for protocol convergence to 300 seconds:

```
Router(config)#
```

```
mls ip multicast sso convergence-time 300
```

```
Router(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the packet-leak interval to 200 seconds:

```
Router(config)#
```

```
mls ip multicast sso leak interval 200
```

```
Router(config)#
```

This example shows how to set the packet-leak percentage to 55 percent:

```
Router(config)#
```

```
mls ip multicast sso leak percent 55
```

```
Router(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mls ip multicast sso	Displays information about multicast high-availability SSO.

mode (redundancy)

To configure the redundancy mode of operation, use the **mode** command in redundancy configuration mode.

Cisco 7304 Router

mode {rpr| rpr-plus| sso}

Cisco 7500 Series Routers

mode {hsa| rpr| rpr-plus| sso}

Cisco 10000 Series Routers

mode {rpr-plus| sso}

Cisco 12000 Series Routers

mode {rpr| rpr-plus| sso}

Cisco uBR10012 Universal Broadband Router

mode {rpr-plus| sso}

Syntax Description

rpr	Route Processor Redundancy (RPR) redundancy mode.
rpr-plus	Route Processor Redundancy Plus (RPR+) redundancy mode.
sso	Stateful Switchover (SSO) redundancy mode.
hsa	High System Availability (HSA) redundancy mode.

Command Default

The default mode for the Cisco 7500 series routers is HSA. The default mode for the Cisco 7304 router and Cisco 10000 series routers is SSO. The default mode for the Cisco 12000 series routers is RPR. The default mode for the Cisco uBR10012 universal broadband router is SSO.

Command Modes

Redundancy configuration (config-red)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(16)ST	This command was introduced.
12.0(22)S	SSO support was added.

Release	Modification
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	Support was added for the Cisco 7304 router. The Cisco 7500 series router is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(20)S.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
12.2(33)SCA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SCA.
12.2(33)SCE	This command was modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SCE. The rpr-plus keyword was removed.

Usage Guidelines

The mode selected by the **mode** command in redundancy configuration mode must be fully supported by the image that has been set into both the active and standby Route Processors (RPs). A high availability image must be installed into the RPs before RPR can be configured. Use the **hw-module slot image** command to specify a high availability image to run on the standby RP.

For Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SCA on the Cisco 10000 series routers and the Cisco uBR10012 universal broadband router, the use of SSO redundancy mode is recommended because RPR+ redundancy mode is being removed. If you enable RPR+ redundancy mode, you may see the following message:

```
*****
* Warning, The redundancy mode RPR+ is being deprecated *
* and will be removed in future releases. Please change *
* mode to SSO:                                           *
*     redundancy                                         *
*     mode sso                                           *
*****
```

Examples

The following example configures RPR+ redundancy mode on a Cisco 12000 series or Cisco 1000 series router:

```
Router# mode rpr-plus
```

The following example sets the mode to HSA on a Cisco 7500 series router:

```
Router# mode hsa
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear redundancy history	Clears the redundancy event history log.
hw-module slot image	Specifies a high availability Cisco IOS image to run on an active or standby Route Processor (RP).

Command	Description
redundancy	Enters redundancy configuration mode.
redundancy force-switchover	Forces the standby Route Processor (RP) to assume the role of the active RP.
show redundancy	Displays current active and standby Performance Routing Engine (PRE) redundancy status.

monitor event-trace sbc (EXEC)

To monitor and control the event trace function for the Session Border Controller (SBC), use the **monitor event-trace sbc** command in privileged EXEC mode.

monitor event-trace sbc ha {clear| continuous [cancel]| disable| dump [pretty]| enable| one-shot}

Syntax Description

ha	Monitors and controls event trace messages for SBC High Availability (HA).
clear	Clears existing trace messages for the SBC.
continuous	Continuously displays the latest event trace entries.
cancel	(Optional) Cancels the continuous display of latest trace entries.
disable	Turns off event tracing for the SBC.
dump	Writes the event trace results to the file configured using the monitor event-trace sbc ha command in global configuration mode. The trace messages are saved in binary format.
pretty	(Optional) Saves the event trace messages in ASCII format.
enable	Turns on event tracing for the SBC.
one-shot	Clears any existing trace information from memory, starts event tracing again, and disables the trace when the trace reaches the size specified using the monitor event-trace sbc ha command in global configuration mode.

Command Default

Event tracing for SBC is not enabled.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	The sbc_ha keyword was changed to two keywords, sbc and ha .
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	The event tracing default for the monitor event-trace sbc ha command was changed from enabled to disabled.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **monitor event-trace sbc ha** command to control what, when, and how event trace data for the SBC on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers is collected.

Use this command after you have configured the event trace functionality on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers using the **monitor event-trace sbc ha** command in global configuration mode.



Note

The amount of data collected from the trace depends on the trace message size configured using the **monitor event-trace sbc ha** command in global configuration mode for each instance of a trace.

You can enable or disable SBC event tracing in one of two ways: using the **monitor event-trace sbc ha** command in privileged EXEC mode or using the **monitor event-trace sbc** command in global configuration mode. To disable event tracing, you would enter either of these commands with the **disable** keyword. To enable event tracing again, you would enter either of these commands with the **enable** keyword.

Use the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command to display trace messages. Use the **monitor event-trace sbc ha dump** command to save trace message information for a single event. By default, trace information is saved in binary format. If you want to save trace messages in ASCII format, possibly for additional application processing, use the **monitor event-trace sbc ha dump pretty** command.

To configure the file in which you want to save trace information, use the **monitor event-trace sbc ha dump-file dump-file-name** command in global configuration mode. The trace messages are saved in binary format.

Examples

The following example shows the privileged EXEC commands that stop event tracing, clear the current contents of memory, and reenables the trace function for SBC HA events. This example assumes that the tracing function is configured and enabled on the networking device.

```
Router# monitor event-trace sbc ha disable
Router# monitor event-trace sbc ha clear
Router# monitor event-trace sbc ha enable
```

The following example shows how to configure the continuous display of the latest SBC HA trace entries:

```
Router# monitor event-trace sbc ha continuous
```

The following example shows how to stop the continuous display of the latest trace entries:

```
Router# monitor event-trace sbc ha continuous cancel
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor event-trace (EXEC)	Controls the event trace function for a specified Cisco IOS software subsystem component.

Command	Description
monitor event-trace sbc (global)	Configures event tracing for the SBC.
show monitor event-trace	Displays event trace messages for Cisco IOS software subsystem components.


monitor event-trace sbc (global)

To configure event tracing for the Session Border Controller (SBC), use the **monitor event-trace sbc** command in global configuration mode. To remove an event tracing configuration for SBC, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor event-trace sbc ha {disable|dump-file dump-file-name|enable|size number|stacktrace [depth ]}  
no monitor event-trace sbc ha {dump-file dump-file-name|size number|stacktrace [depth ]}
```

Syntax Description

ha	Configures event tracing for SBC high availability (HA).
disable	Turns off event tracing for SBC HA.
dump-file <i>dump-file-name</i>	Specifies the file where event trace messages are written from memory on the networking device. The maximum length of the filename (path and filename) is 100 characters, and the path can point to flash memory on the networking device or to a TFTP or FTP server.
enable	Turns on event tracing for SBC HA events if it had been disabled with the monitor event-trace sbc ha disable command.
size <i>number</i>	Sets the number of messages that can be written to memory for a single instance of a trace. Valid values are from 1 to 1000000. Note Some Cisco IOS software subsystem components set the size by default. To display the size parameter, use the show monitor event-trace sbc ha parameters command. When the number of event trace messages in memory exceeds the configured size, new messages will begin to overwrite the older messages in the file.
stacktrace	Enables the stack trace at tracepoints. Note You must clear the trace buffer with the monitor event-trace sbc ha clear privileged EXEC command before entering this command.
<i>depth</i>	(Optional) Specifies the depth of the stack trace stored. Range: 1 to 16.

Command Default	Event tracing for the SBC is not enabled.								
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)								
Command History	<table> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3</td><td>The sbc_hakeyword was changed to two keywords, sbc and ha.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4</td><td>The event tracing default for the monitor event-trace sbc hacommandwas changed from enabled to disabled.</td></tr> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced.	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	The sbc_ha keyword was changed to two keywords, sbc and ha .	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	The event tracing default for the monitor event-trace sbc ha commandwas changed from enabled to disabled.
Release	Modification								
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced.								
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	The sbc_ha keyword was changed to two keywords, sbc and ha .								
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	The event tracing default for the monitor event-trace sbc ha commandwas changed from enabled to disabled.								
Usage Guidelines	<p>Use the monitor event-trace sbc hacommand to enable or disable event tracing and to configure event trace parameters for SBC.</p> <p>The Cisco IOS XE software allows SBC to define whether support for event tracing is enabled or disabled by default. The command interface for event tracing allows you to change the default value in one of two ways: using the monitor event-trace sbc hacommand in privileged EXEC mode or using the monitor event-trace sbc hacommand in global configuration mode.</p> <p>Additionally, default settings do not appear in the configuration file. If SBC enables event tracing by default, the monitor event-trace sbc ha enable command does not appear in the configuration file of the networking device; however, disabling event tracing that has been enabled by default by the subsystem creates a command entry in the configuration file.</p>								
 Note	<p>The amount of data collected from the trace depends on the trace message size configured using the monitor event-trace sbc ha sizecommand for each instance of a trace. Some Cisco IOS software subsystem components set the size by default. To display the size parameter, use the show monitor event-trace sbc ha parameters command.</p> <p>To determine whether event tracing is enabled by default for SBC, use the show monitor event-trace sbc hacommand to display trace messages.</p> <p>To specify the trace call stack at tracepoints, you must first clear the trace buffer with the monitor event-trace sbc ha clear privileged EXEC command.</p>								
Examples	<p>The following example shows how to enable event tracing for SBC subsystem component in Cisco IOS XE software and configure the size to 10,000 messages. The trace messages file is set to sbc-ha-dump in flash memory.</p> <pre>Router(config)# monitor event-trace sbc ha enable Router(config)# monitor event-trace sbc ha dump-file bootflash:sbc-ha-dump Router(config)# monitor event-trace sbc ha size 10000</pre>								

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor event-trace (global)	Configures event tracing for a specified Cisco IOS software subsystem component.
monitor event-trace sbc (EXEC)	Monitors and controls the event trace function for the SBC.
show monitor event-trace sbc	Displays event trace messages for the SBC.

neighbor ha-mode sso

To configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) neighbor to support BGP nonstop routing (NSR) with stateful switchover (SSO), use the **neighbor ha-mode sso** command in the appropriate command mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **ha-mode sso**

no neighbor {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **ha-mode sso**

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighboring router.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the neighboring router.

Command Default

BGP NSR with SSO support is disabled.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Router configuration (config-router)

Session-template configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
15.0(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S.
Cisco IOS XE 3.1S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S.
Cisco IOS XE 3.6S	This command was modified. It is supported in router configuration mode.
15.2(2)S	This command was modified. It is supported in router configuration mode.
Cisco IOS XE 3.7S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 903 router.

Usage Guidelines

The **neighbor ha-mode sso** command is used to configure a BGP neighbor to support BGP NSR with SSO. BGP NSR with SSO is disabled by default.

BGP NSR with SSO is supported in BGP peer, BGP peer group, and BGP session template configurations. To configure BGP NSR with SSO in BGP peer and BGP peer group configurations, use the **neighbor ha-mode sso** command in address family configuration mode for address family BGP peer sessions. To include support

for Cisco BGP NSR with SSO in a peer session template, use the **ha-mode sso** command in session-template configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a BGP neighbor to support SSO:

```
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.3.32.154 ha-mode sso
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip bgp sso summary	Displays the state of NSR established sessions for the IPv4 address family or all address families.
show ip bgp vpnv4	Displays VPN address information from the BGP table.
show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary	Displays the number of BGP neighbors that support SSO.

nsf (EIGRP)

To enable Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) operations for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **nsf** command in router configuration or address family configuration mode. To disable EIGRP NSF and to remove the EIGRP NSF configuration from the running-configuration file, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf

no nsf

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default EIGRP NSF is disabled.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)
Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(18)S	This command was introduced.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
	15.0(1)M	This command was modified. Support for Address family configuration mode was added.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for Address family configuration mode was added.
	12.2(33)XNE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)XNE.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 and IPv6 VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) was added.
	15.2(2)S	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 and IPv6 VRF was added.

Usage Guidelines

The **nsf** command is used to enable or disable EIGRP NSF support on an NSF-capable router. NSF is supported only on platforms that support High Availability.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable NSF:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# router eigrp 101
Device(config-router)# no nsf
Device(config-router)# end
```

The following example shows how to enable EIGRP IPv6 NSF:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name-1
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv6 autonomous-system 10
Device(config-router-af)# nsf
Device(config-router-af)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug eigrp address-family ipv6 notifications	Displays information about EIGRP address family IPv6 event notifications.
debug eigrp nsf	Displays notifications and information about NSF events for an EIGRP routing process.
debug ip eigrp notifications	Displays information and notifications for an EIGRP routing process.
show ip protocols	Displays the parameters and the current state of the active routing protocol process.
show ipv6 protocols	Displays the parameters and the current state of the active IPv6 routing protocol process.
timers graceful-restart purge-time	Sets the graceful-restart purge-time timer to determine how long an NSF-aware router that is running EIGRP must hold routes for an inactive peer.
timers nsf converge	Sets the maximum time that the restarting router must wait for the end-of-table notification from an NSF-capable or NSF-aware peer.
timers nsf signal	Sets the maximum time for the initial restart period.

nsf (IS-IS)

To configure Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) operations for Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), use the **nsf** command in router configuration IS-IS mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf [**cisco**| **ietf**]

no nsf [**cisco**| **ietf**]

Syntax Description

cisco	(Optional) Enables Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF.
ietf	(Optional) Enables IETF IS-IS NSF.

Command Default

NSF is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Router configuration IS-IS

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

The user must configure NSF operation only if a router is expected to perform NSF during restart. The optional **cisco** keyword enables the use of checkpointing to allow the standby route processor (RP) to restore protocol state when an NSF restart occurs.

Examples

The following example enables Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF operation:

```
nsf cisco
```


The following example enables IETF IS-IS NSF operation:

```
nsf ietf
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug isis nsf	Displays information about the IS-IS state during an NSF restart.
nsf interface wait	Specifies how long a NSF restart will wait for all interfaces with IS-IS adjacencies to come up before completing the restart.
nsf interval	Specifies the minimum time between NSF restart attempts.
nsf t3	Specifies the methodology used to determine how long IETF NSF will wait for the LSP database to synchronize before generating overloaded link state information for itself and flooding that information out to its neighbors.
show clns neighbors	Displays both ES and IS neighbors.
show isis nsf	Displays current state information regarding IS-IS NSF.

nsf (OSPF)



Note

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S, the **nsf** (OSPF) command has been replaced by the **nsf cisco** command. See the **nsf cisco** command for more information.

To configure Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) operations for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **nsf** command in router configuration mode. To disable Cisco NSF for OSPF, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf [**enforce global**]

no nsf [**enforce global**]

Syntax Description

enforce global	(Optional) Cancels NSF restart when non-NSF-aware neighboring networking devices are detected.
-----------------------	--

Command Default

This command is disabled by default; therefore, NSF operations for OSPF is not configured.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7304 router.
12.0(32)S	This command was replaced by the nsf cisco command.

Usage Guidelines

The user must configure NSF operation for OSPF only if a router is expected to perform NSF during restart. For users to have full NSF benefits, all OSPF neighbors of the specified router must be NSF-aware.

If neighbors that are not NSF-aware are detected on a network interface, NSF restart is aborted on the interface; however, NSF restart will continue on other interfaces. This functionality applies to the default NSF mode of operation when NSF is configured.

If the user configures the optional **enforce global** keywords, NSF restart will be canceled for the entire process when neighbors that are not NSF-aware are detected on any network interface during restart. NSF restart will also be canceled for the entire process if a neighbor adjacency reset is detected on any interface or if an OSPF interface goes down. To revert to the default NSF mode, enter the **no nsf enforce global** command.

Examples

The following example enters router configuration mode and cancels the NSF restart for the entire OSPF process if neighbors that are not NSF-aware are detected on any network interface during restart:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1  
Router(config-router)# nsf cisco enforce global
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug ip ospf nsf	Displays debugging messages related to OSPF NSF commands.
router ospf	Enables OSPF routing and places the router in router configuration mode.

nsf cisco

To enable Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) operations on a router that is running Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **nsf cisco** command in router configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf cisco [**enforce global**| **helper** [**disable**]]

no nsf cisco [**enforce global**| **helper** **disable**]

Syntax Description

enforce global	(Optional) Cancels NSF restart on all interfaces when neighboring networking devices that are not NSF-aware are detected on any interface during the restart process.
helper	(Optional) Configures Cisco NSF helper mode.
disable	(Optional) Disables helper mode.

Command Default

Cisco NSF restarting mode is disabled. Cisco NSF helper mode is enabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(32)S	This command was introduced. This command replaces the nsf (OSPF) command.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

For Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S and later releases, this command replaces the **nsf** (OSPF) command.

This command enables Cisco NSF on an OSPF router. When NSF is enabled on a router, the router is NSF-capable and will operate in restarting mode.

If a router is expected to cooperate with a neighbor that is doing an NSF graceful restart only, the neighbor router must be running a Cisco software release that supports NSF but NSF need not be configured on the router. When a router is running a Cisco software release that supports NSF, the router is NSF-aware.

By default, neighboring NSF-aware routers will operate in NSF helper mode during a graceful restart. To disable Cisco NSF helper mode on an NSF-aware router, use this command with the **disable** keyword. To reen able helper mode after explicitly disabling helper mode on an NSF-aware router, use the **no nsf cisco helper disable** command.

If neighbors that are not NSF-aware are detected on a network interface during an NSF graceful restart, restart is aborted on that interface only and graceful restart will continue on other interfaces. To cancel restart for the entire OSPF process when neighbors that are not NSF-aware are detected during restart, configure this command with the **enforce global** keywords.

**Note**

The NSF graceful restart will also be canceled for the entire process when a neighbor adjacency reset is detected on any interface or when an OSPF interface goes down.

Examples

The following example enables Cisco NSF restarting mode on a router and causes the NSF restart to be canceled for the entire OSPF process if neighbors that are not NSF-aware are detected on any network interface during the restart.

```
router ospf 24
 nsf cisco enforce global
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
nsf ietf	Enables IETF NSF.

nsf ietf

To configure Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) nonstop forwarding (NSF) operations on a router that is running Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), use the **nsf ietf** command in router configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
nsf ietf [restart-interval seconds| helper [disable| strict-lsa-checking]]
no nsf ietf [restart-interval| helper [disable| strict-lsa-checking]]
```

Syntax Description

restart-interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies length of the graceful restart interval, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 1800. The default is 120.
helper	(Optional) Configures NSF helper mode.
disable	(Optional) Disables helper mode on an NSF-aware router.
strict-lsa-checking	(Optional) Enables strict link-state advertisement (LSA) checking for helper mode.

Command Default

IETF NSF graceful restart mode is disabled. IETF NSF helper mode is enabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(32)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables IETF NSF on an OSPF router. When NSF is enabled on a Cisco router, the router is NSF-capable and will operate in restarting mode.

If a router is expected to cooperate with a neighbor that is doing an NSF graceful restart only, the neighbor router must be running a Cisco software release that supports NSF but NSF need not be configured on the router. When a router is running a Cisco software release that supports NSF, the router is NSF-aware.

By default, neighboring NSF-aware routers will operate in NSF helper mode during a graceful restart. To disable IETF NSF helper mode on an NSF-aware router, use this command with the **disable** keyword. To reen able helper mode after explicitly disabling helper mode on an NSF-aware router, use the **no nsf ietf helper disable** command.

Strict LSA checking allows a router in IETF NSF helper mode to terminate the graceful restart process if it detects a changed LSA that would cause flooding during the graceful restart process. You can configure strict LSA checking on NSF-aware and NSF-capable routers but it is effective only when the router is in helper mode.

Examples

The following example enables IETF NSF restarting mode on a router and changes the graceful restart interval from default (120 seconds) to 200 seconds:

```
router ospf 24
 nsf ietf restart-interval 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
nsf cisco	Enables Cisco NSF.

nsf interface wait

To specify how long a Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart will wait for all interfaces with Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) adjacencies to come up before completing the restart, use the **nsf interface wait** command in router configuration IS-IS mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interface wait *seconds*

no nsf interface wait *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	The valid range is from 1 to 60 seconds.
----------------	--

Command Default

The default value for the *seconds* argument is 10.

Command Modes

Router configuration IS-IS

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

The **nsf interface wait** command can be used if Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF is configured or if Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) IS-IS NSF is enabled using the **nsf t3 manual** command. You can use this command if an interface is slow to come up.

Examples

The following example specifies that NSF restart will wait 15 seconds for all interfaces with IS-IS adjacencies to come up before completing the restart:

```
Router(config)# router isis
Router(config-router)# nsf cisco
Router(config-router)# nsf interface wait 15
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
debug isis nsf	Displays information about the IS-IS state during an NSF restart.
nsf (IS-IS)	Configures NSF operations for IS-IS.
nsf interval	Specifies the minimum time between NSF restart attempts.
nsf t3	Specifies the methodology used to determine how long IETF NSF will wait for the LSP database to synchronize before generating overloaded link state information for itself and flooding that information out to its neighbors.
show clns neighbors	Displays both ES and IS neighbors.
show isis nsf	Displays current state information regarding IS-IS NSF.

nsf interval

To configure the minimum time between Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) restart attempts, use the **nsf interval** command in router configuration Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

nsf interval *minutes*

no nsf interval *minutes*

Syntax Description

<i>minutes</i>	The length of time in minutes between restart attempts. The valid range is from 0 to 1440 minutes.
----------------	--

Command Default

The default value for the *minutes* argument is 5.

Command Modes

Router configuration IS-IS

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

The **nsf interval** command can be used with both Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF and Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) IS-IS NSF. When you use Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF, the active route processor (RP) must be up for at least 5 minutes before IS-IS will attempt to perform an NSF restart as part of a stateful switchover. When you use the **nsf** command with the **ietf** keyword, the standby RP must be up for at least 5 minutes before IS-IS will attempt to perform an NSF restart as part of a stateful switchover.

Examples

The following example configures the minimum time between NSF restart attempts to be 2 minutes:

```
Router(config-router)# router isis
```

```
Router(config-router)# nsf cisco  
Router(config-router)# nsf interval 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug isis nsf	Displays information about the IS-IS state during an NSF restart.
nsf (IS-IS)	Configures NSF operations for IS-IS.
nsf interface wait	Specifies how long a NSF restart will wait for all interfaces with IS-IS adjacencies to come up before completing the restart.
nsf t3	Specifies the methodology used to determine how long IETF NSF will wait for the LSP database to synchronize before generating overloaded link state information for itself and flooding that information out to its neighbors.
show clns neighbors	Displays both IS and ES neighbors.
show isis nsf	Displays current state information regarding IS-IS NSF.

nsf t3

To specify the methodology used to determine how long Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) will wait for the link-state packet (LSP) database to synchronize before generating overloaded link-state information for itself and flooding that information out to its neighbors, use the **nsf t3** command in router configuration IS-IS mode. To remove this command from the configuration file and restore the system to its default condition with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
nsf t3 {manual seconds| adjacency}
no nsf t3 {manual seconds| adjacency}
```

Syntax Description

manual <i>seconds</i>	The amount of time (in seconds) that IETF NSF waits for the LSP database to synchronize is set manually by the user. The range is from 5 to 3600 seconds.
adjacency	The time that IETF NSF waits for the LSP database to synchronize is determined by the adjacency holdtime advertised to the neighbors of the specified RP before switchover.

Command Default

The default value for the *seconds* argument is 30.

Command Modes

Router configuration IS-IS

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines

When the **nsf t3 adjacency** command is enabled, the time that IETF NSF waits for the LSP database to synchronize is determined by the adjacency holdtime advertised to the neighbors of the specified RP before switchover. When the **nsf t3 manual** command is enabled, the specified time in seconds is used.

The **nsf t3 manual** command can be used only if IETF IS-IS NSF is configured.

Examples

In the following example, the amount of time that IETF NSF waits for the LSP database to synchronize is set to 40 seconds:

```
nsf t3 manual 40
```

In the following example, the amount of time that IETF NSF waits for the LSP database to synchronize is determined by the adjacency holdtime advertised to the neighbors of the specified RP before switchover:

```
nsf t3 adjacency
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug isis nsf	Displays information about the IS-IS state during an NSF restart.
nsf (IS-IS)	Configures NSF operations for IS-IS.
nsf interface wait	Specifies how long a NSF restart will wait for all interfaces with IS-IS adjacencies to come up before completing the restart.
nsf interval	Specifies the minimum time between NSF restart attempts.
show clns neighbors	Displays both IS and ES neighbors.
show isis nsf	Displays current state information regarding IS-IS NSF.

phone-number

To assign the phone number to be used for customer contact for Call Home, use the **phone-number** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the phone number, use the **no** form of this command.

phone-number *+phone-number*

no phone-number *+phone-number*

Syntax Description

<i>phone-number</i>	12 to 16 digits (not including the plus (+) prefix), using hyphens (-) or spaces, and numbers. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").
---------------------	--

Command Default

No phone number is assigned for customer contact.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **phone-number** command is optional.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the phone number 1-222-333-444 for customer contact without dashes or spaces:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# phone-number +12223334444
```

The following example shows how to configure the same phone number for customer contact using hyphens:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# phone-number +1-222-333-4444
```

The following example shows how to configure the same phone number for customer contact using spaces:

```
Router(config)# call-home  
Router(cfg-call-home)# phone-number "+1 222 333 4444"
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays call home configuration information.

platform redundancy bias

To configure the standby slot Supervisor (SUP) bootup delay time, use the platform redundancy bias command in global configuration mode.

platform redundancy bias *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Delay time in seconds. The range is from 1 to 3600.
----------------	---

Command Default

The command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(50)SY	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRD4	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRD4.

Usage Guidelines

The slave slot SUP, on certain occasions, boots up faster than the master slot SUP, thereby becoming active. The **platform redundancy bias** command allows you to configure the delay in bootup time such that the slave slot SUP always boots up slower than the master slot SUP, and does not become active.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the standby slot SUP bootup delay setting for 25 seconds:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# platform redundancy bias 25
Device(config)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show platform redundancy bias	Displays the output for a specific platform redundancy bias command.

policy config-sync reload

To enable and specify configuration synchronization policy during a reload between active and standby route processor (RP) modules, use the **policy config-sync reload** command in global configuration mode or in redundancy configuration mode. To disable the configuration synchronization policy and to return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

policy config-sync {bulk| lbl} {bem| prc} reload

no policy config-sync {bulk| lbl} {bem| prc} reload

Syntax Description

bulk	Specifies bulk synchronization.
lbl	Specifies line-by-line (lbl) synchronization.
bem	Specifies the best effort method for the configuration synchronization policy.
prc	Specifies the parser return code method for the configuration synchronization policy.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) #

Redundancy configuration (config-red) #

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	This command was introduced.
12.2SR	This command was modified. This command was made available in redundancy configuration mode.
15.1S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1S. This command was made available in redundancy configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable and specify the configuration synchronization policy during the reload between active and standby RP modules:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# redundancy configuration
Device(config-red)# policy config-sync bulk reload
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mdr	Displays the minimal disruption restart (MDR) state machine status.

profile (call home)

To configure a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode. To delete a named destination profile or all destination profiles, use the **no** form of this command.

profile *profile-name*

no profile {*profile-name* | **all**}

Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	Name of the destination profile.
all	Removes all user-defined destination profiles.

Command Default

After you configure a destination profile, the profile is automatically enabled for Call Home. This does not apply to the CiscoTAC-1 predefined profile.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the **profile (call home)** command, you enter call home profile configuration mode to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home. Some of the available call home profile configuration commands are shown in the Examples section.

After you configure a profile, it is automatically enabled for use by Call Home. If you do not want the profile to be active in the Call Home configuration, use the **no active** command. You can reactivate the profile using the **active** command.

The predefined CiscoTAC-1 profile is disabled by default.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter call home profile configuration mode:

```
Router(conf)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#?
Call-home profile configuration commands:
  active                Activate the current profile
  default               Set a command to its defaults
  destination           Message destination related configuration
  exit                 Exit from call-home profile configuration mode
  no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
  subscribe-to-alert-group  Subscribe to alert-group
```

Related Commands

active (call home)	Enables a destination profile for Call Home.
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
destination (call home)	Configures the message destination parameters for Call Home.
service call-home	Enables Call Home.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.
subscribe-to-alert-group all	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group environment	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog	Configures a destination profile to receive messages the Syslog alert group for Call Home.

profile (diagnostic signature)

To specify a destination profile that a diagnostic signature uses on a device, use the **profile** command in call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode. To set a default profile, use the **no** or the **default** form of this command.

profile *ds-profile-name*

no profile

default profile

Syntax Description

<i>ds-profile-name</i>	Destination profile that the diagnostic signature uses.
------------------------	---

Command Default

The CiscoTAC-1 profile is used as diagnostic signature destination profile.

Command Modes

Call-home diagnostic-signature configuration (cfg-call-home-diag-sign)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify the destination profile name that the diagnostic signature feature will use. To download diagnostic signature files, the specified profiles must be active, have HTTP(s) as transport method, and have at least one HTTP destination URL configured.

In call-home profile configuration mode, use the **active** command to activate a specified profile. Use the **destination transport-method** command to define a destination transport method. Use the **destination address http** command to add a destination address.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate profile prof-1 and specify HTTP as the profile destination transport method:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# call-home
Device(cfg-call-home)# profile prof-1
Device(cfg-call-home-profile)# active
Device(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http
Device(cfg-call-home-profile)# end
```

The following example shows how to specify profile prof-1 defined in the previous example to be used by the diagnostic signature:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# call-home
Device(cfg-call-home)# diagnostic-signature
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# profile prof-1
Device(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
active (diagnostic signature)	Activates diagnostic signature on a device.
call-home	Enters call-home configuration mode.
destination-address	Configures the address type and the location to which call-home messages are sent.
destination transport-method	Specifies the transport method for a call-home profile.
diagnostic-signature	Enters call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode.

rate-limit (call home)

To configure the maximum number of messages per minute for Call Home, use the **rate-limit (call home)** command in call home configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

rate-limit *threshold*

no rate-limit [*threshold*]

Syntax Description

<i>threshold</i>	Maximum number of messages per minute from 1 to 60. The default is 20.
------------------	--

Command Default

If the **rate-limit (call home)** command is not configured, the maximum number of messages per minute is 20.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **rate-limit (call home)** command is optional.

Examples

The following example changes the call home maximum message rate to 50 messages per minute:

```
Router(config)# call-home  
Router(cfg-call-home)# rate-limit 50
```

The following example changes the call home maximum message rate back to 20 messages per minute:

```
Router(cfg-call-home)# no rate-limit
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

redundancy

To enter redundancy configuration mode, use the **redundancy** command in global configuration mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

redundancy

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5)XV1	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5800 universal access server.
	12.2(4)XF	This command was introduced for the Cisco uBR10012 router.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.
	12.0(9)SL	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(9)SL.
	12.0(16)ST	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7500 series Internet routers.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
	12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was added for the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(18)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7500 series Internet routers.
	12.2(20)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7304 router.
	12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
	12.3(7)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7500 series Internet routers.
	12.2(8)MC2	This command was implemented on the MWR 1900 Mobile Wireless Edge Router (MWR).
	12.3(11)T	This command was implemented on the MWR 1900 MWR.
	12.3BC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3BC.
	12.0(22)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco 10000 series Internet routers.

Release	Modification
12.2(18)SXE2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE2.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(44)SQ	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)SQ. Support for the Cisco RF Gateway 10 was added.
12.2(33) SRE	This command was modified. The interchassis subconfiguration mode was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **redundancy** command to enter redundancy configuration mode, where you can define aspects of redundancy such as shelf redundancy for the Cisco AS5800 universal access server.

Cisco 10000 Series Router

Before configuring line card redundancy, install the Y-cables. Before deconfiguring redundancy, remove the Y-cables.

The following restrictions apply to line card redundancy on the Cisco 10000 series router:

- Port-level redundancy is not supported.
- Redundant cards must occupy the two subslots within the same physical line card slot.
- The line card that will act as the primary line card must be the first line card configured, and it must occupy subslot 1.

Cisco 7600 Series Router

From redundancy configuration mode, you can enter the main CPU submode to manually synchronize the configurations that are used by the two supervisor engines.

From the main CPU submode, you can use the **auto-sync** command to use all the redundancy commands that are applicable to the main CPU.

To select the type of redundancy mode, use the **mode** command.

Nonstop forwarding (NSF) with stateful switchover (SSO) redundancy mode supports IPv4. NSF with SSO redundancy mode does not support IPv6, Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS).

After you enter redundancy configuration mode, you can use the **interchassis** command to specify the redundancy group number and enter interchassis redundancy mode. In the interchassis redundancy configuration mode, you can do the following:

- Specify a backbone interface for the redundancy group using the **backbone** command.
- Exit from interchassis configuration mode using the **exit** command.
- Specify the IP address of the remote redundancy group member using the **member ip** command.
- Specify the multichassis LACP (mLACP) node ID, system MAC address, and system priority using the **node-id**, **system-mac**, and **system-priority** commands.

- Define the peer monitoring method using the **monitor** command.

Cisco uBR10012 Universal Broadband Router

After you enter redundancy configuration mode, you can use the **main-cpu** command to enter main-CPU redundancy configuration mode, which allows you to specify which files are synchronized between the active and standby Performance Routing Engine (PRE) modules.

Cisco RF Gateway 10

At the redundancy configuration mode, you can do the following:

- Set a command to its default mode using the **default** command.
- Exit from a redundancy configuration using the **exit** command.
- Enter the line card group redundancy configuration using the **linecard-group** command.
- Enter main-CPU redundancy configuration mode using the **main-cpu** command, which allows you to specify which files are synchronized between the active and standby Supervisor cards.
- Configure the redundancy mode for the chassis using the **mode** command.
- Enforce a redundancy policy using the **policy** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable redundancy mode:

```
Router(config)# redundancy  
Router(config-red)#
```

The following example shows how to assign the configured router shelf to the redundancy pair designated as 25. This command must be issued on both router shelves in the redundant router-shelf pair:

```
Router(config)# redundancy  
Router(config-red)# failover group-number 25
```

Examples

The following example shows how to configure two 4-port channelized T3 half eight line cards that are installed in line card slot 2 for one-to-one redundancy:

```
Router(config)# redundancy  
Router(config-r)# linecard-group 1 y-cable  
Router(config-r-lc)# member subslot 2/1 primary  
Router(config-r-lc)# member subslot 2/0 secondary
```

Examples

The following example shows how to enter the main CPU submode:

```
Router(config)#  
redundancy  
Router(config-r)#  
main-cpu  
Router(config-r-mc)#
```

Examples

The following example shows how to enter redundancy configuration mode and display the commands that are available in that mode on the Cisco uBR10012 router:

```
Router# configure terminal
```

```
Router(config)# redundancy

Router(config-r)# ?

Redundancy configuration commands:
  associate Associate redundant slots
  exit      Exit from redundancy configuration mode
  main-cpu  Enter main-cpu mode
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults
```

The following example shows how to enter redundancy configuration mode and displays its associated commands on the Cisco RFGW-10 chassis:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-r)#?
Redundancy configuration commands:
  default      Set a command to its defaults
  exit         Exit from redundancy configuration mode
  linecard-group Enter linecard redundancy submode
  main-cpu     Enter main-cpu mode
  mode         redundancy mode for this chassis
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  policy       redundancy policy enforcement
```

The following example shows how to enter redundancy configuration mode and its associated commands in the interchassis mode:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-r)#?

Redundancy configuration commands:
  exit         Exit from redundancy configuration mode
  interchassis Enter interchassis mode
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
Router(config-r)# interchassis group 100

R1(config-r-ic)# ?
Interchassis redundancy configuration commands:
  backbone specify a backbone interface for the redundancy group
  exit      Exit from interchassis configuration mode
  member    specify a redundancy group member
  mlacp     mLACP interchassis redundancy group subcommands
  monitor   define the peer monitoring method
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
associate slot	Logically associates slots for APS processor redundancy.
auto-sync	Enables automatic synchronization of the configuration files in NVRAM.
clear redundancy history	Clears the redundancy event history log.
linecard-group y-cable	Creates a line card group for one-to-one line card redundancy.

Command	Description
main-cpu	Enters main-CPU redundancy configuration mode for synchronization of the active and standby PRE modules or Supervisor cards.
member subslot	Configures the redundancy role of a line card.
mode (redundancy)	Configures the redundancy mode of operation.
redundancy force-switchover	Switches control of a router from the active RP to the standby RP.
show redundancy	Displays information about the current redundant configuration and recent changes in states or displays current or historical status and related information on planned or logged handovers.

redundancy config-sync

To ignore mismatched commands between active and standby Route Processor (RP) modules, use the **redundancy config-sync** command in privileged EXEC mode to temporarily ignore the mismatched commands that are not supported on the standby RP module.

redundancy config-sync {ignore| validate} mismatched-commands

Syntax Description

ignore	Ignores mismatched commands.
validate	Validates mismatched commands against commands in the running-config file.
mismatched-commands	Validates or ignores mismatched commands across active and standby RP modules.

Command Default

All mismatched commands are validated.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(4)M	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **redundancy config-sync** command:

```
Device# redundancy config-sync ignore mismatched-commands
.
.
.
MCL validation succeeded.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show redundancy config-sync	Displays failure information generated during a bulk synchronization from the active RP module to the standby RP module.

redundancy force-switchover

To force the standby Route Processor (RP) or Supervisor card to assume the role of the active RP or Supervisor card, use the **redundancy force-switchover** command in privileged EXEC mode.

redundancy force-switchover [main-cpu]

Syntax Description

main-cpu	(Optional) Forces switchover to the main CPU.
-----------------	---

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(16)ST	This command was introduced.
12.1(10)EX2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(10)EX2.
12.0(17)ST	This command was implemented on the Cisco 12000 series routers.
12.0(22)S	This command replaces the force-failover command on the Cisco 10000 series routers.
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was added for the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(18)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7500 series routers.
12.2(20)S	Support was added for the Cisco 7304 router.
12.3(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(7)T.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SCA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SCA.
12.2(44)SQ	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)SQ. Support for the Cisco RF Gateway 10 was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **redundancy force-switchover** command to switch control of a router from the active RP or Supervisor card to the standby RP or Supervisor card. Both the active and standby RPs or Supervisor cards must have a high availability Cisco IOS image installed and must be configured for Route Processor Redundancy (RPR) mode before the **redundancy force-switchover** command can be used. Before the system switches over, it verifies that the standby RP or Supervisor card is ready to take over.

When you use the **redundancy force-switchover** command and the current running configuration is different from the startup configuration, the system prompts you to save the running configuration before the switchover is performed.

**Note**

All line cards will reset in RPR mode on a switchover.

**Note**

Before using this command in Cisco 7600 series routers, refer to the “Performing a Fast Software Upgrade” section of the *Cisco 7600 Series Router Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide* for additional information.

On Cisco 7600 series routers, the **redundancy force-switchover** command conducts a manual switchover to the redundant supervisor engine. The redundant supervisor engine becomes the new active supervisor engine running the new Cisco IOS image. The modules are reset and the module software is downloaded from the new active supervisor engine.

The active and redundant supervisor engines do not reset on a Route Processor Redundancy Plus (RPR+) switchover. The old active supervisor engine reboots with the new image and becomes the redundant supervisor engine.

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SCA, you can force a Performance Routing Engine (PRE) switchover using the **redundancy force-switchover main-cpu** command from either the primary or standby PRE. If you force a switchover from the active PRE, both PREs synchronize and the active PRE reloads normally. When you force a switchover from the standby PRE, a crash dump of the active PRE occurs for troubleshooting purposes. Forcing a switchover from the standby PRE should only be done if you cannot access the active PRE.

Examples

The following example shows a switchover from the active RP to the standby RP on a Cisco 7513 router with RPR configured:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# hw-module slot 7 image slot0:rsp-pv-mz
Router(config)# hw-module slot 6 image slot0:rsp-pv-mz
Router(config)# slave auto-sync config
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-r)# mode rpr
Router(config-r)# end
Router# copy running-config startup-config
Router# redundancy force-switchover
```

The following example shows how to perform a manual switchover from the active to the standby RP when the running configuration is different from the startup configuration:

```
Router# redundancy force-switchover
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]:y
Building configuration...
...
```



```
...
[OK]
Proceed with switchover to standby NSE? [confirm]y
00:07:35:%SYS-5-SWITCHOVER:Switchover requested
```

The following example shows how to perform a manual switchover from the active to the standby RP when the running configuration is the same as the startup configuration:

```
Router# redundancy force-switchover
Proceed with switchover to standby NSE? [confirm]
00:07:35:%SYS-5-SWITCHOVER:Switchover requested
```

Examples

The following example shows how to perform a manual switchover from the active to the standby RP when the running configuration is different from the startup configuration:

```
Router# redundancy force-switchover
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]:y
Building configuration...
...
[OK]
Proceed with switchover to standby NSE? [confirm]y
00:07:35:%SYS-5-SWITCHOVER:Switchover requested
```

The following example shows how to perform a manual switchover from the active to the standby RP when the running configuration is the same as the startup configuration:

```
Router# redundancy force-switchover
Proceed with switchover to standby NSE? [confirm]
00:07:35:%SYS-5-SWITCHOVER:Switchover requested
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear redundancy history	Clears the redundancy event history log.
hw-module sec-cpu reset	Resets and reloads the standby RP with the specified Cisco IOS image and executes the image.
hw-module slot image	Specifies a high availability Cisco IOS image to run on an active or standby RP.
mode (HSA redundancy)	Configures the High System Availability (HSA) redundancy mode.
mode (redundancy)	Configures the redundancy mode of operation.
redundancy	Enters redundancy configuration mode.
show redundancy	Displays current active and standby Performance Routing Engine (PRE) redundancy status.

redundancy reload peer

To reload a standby Route Processor (RP) module, use the **redundancy reload peer** command in privileged EXEC mode.

redundancy reload peer

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(4)M	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **redundancy reload peer** command is used to reset standby RP module when there are any failures, tracebacks, or functionality and behavior mismatches on either one or both active and standby RP modules.

This command does not have an impact on active device operations, assuming a switchover is not required while the standby module is resetting.

Examples

The following example shows how to manually reload the standby RP module:

```
Device# redundancy reload peer
Reload peer? [confirm] y
Preparing to reload peer
```



Note

Pressing enter or y begins the reload. Pressing any other key aborts the reload and returns control to the active RP module.

The following is sample output when a standby RP module is not installed on a router:

```
Device# redundancy reload peer
System is running in SIMPLEX mode, reload anyway? [confirm] n
Peer reload not performed.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
associate slot	Associates slots for APS processor redundancy.

Command	Description
redundancy	Enters redundancy configuration mode so that the synchronization parameters can be configured.
redundancy force-failover main-cpu	Forces a switchover so that the standby RP module becomes the active RP module.
redundancy switch-activity	Forces a switchover to the standby RP module.

rename profile

To change the name of a destination profile, use the **rename profile** command in call home configuration mode.

rename profile *source-profile target-profile*

Syntax Description

<i>source-profile</i>	Name of the existing destination profile that you want to rename.
<i>target-profile</i>	New name of the destination profile.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRC	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **rename profile** command when you want to change the name of an existing destination profile for Call Home.

Examples

The following example changes the name of “profile2” to “testprofile”:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# rename profile profile2 testprofile
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
---	--

profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

request platform software package verify rp file

To verify the ISSU compatibility between the current and the target image, use the request platform software package verify rp file command in privileged EXEC mode.

Using the mdr as a keyword, you can also verify the Minimal Disruptive Restart (MDR) compatibility.

request platform software package verify rp *slot* **file** *URL* [**mdr** | **force**]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Route processor slot number.
<i>URL</i>	URL to the file. The URL contains the name of the file system, directories, and filename.
mdr	Specifies the setting for MDR upgrade process.
force	Specifies that the operation will be forced, meaning the upgrade will proceed despite warning messages, if any.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.8S	This command was introduced in the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Examples

The following is sample output from the request platform software package verify command is used to verify the mdr upgrade compatibility in a consolidated package or subpackage running on RP 1:

```
Router# request platform software package verify rp 1 file
stby-harddisk:RP2_XE38_20121101_080017_isol mdr

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R0 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R0

--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R1 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R1

--- Starting file path checking ---
Finished file path checking

--- Starting system installation readiness checking ---
```

```
Finished system installation readiness checking

--- Starting image verification ---
Compatibility check with running software on active RP

WARNING:
WARNING: Candidate software combination not found in compatibility database
WARNING:

Software sets are identified as compatible
Finished image verification

--- Starting mdr compatibility verification ---
Extracting consolidated package content
Checking and verifying packages contained in consolidated package
Creating candidate provisioning file
Processing candidate provisioning file

WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x43B] located at slot [5] bay [2] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:

FAILED: MDR compatibility failed - alternatively run with 'force' option to proceed. However
not all FRU's may be upgraded using MDR.

The fields shown in the display are self-explanatory.
The following is sample output from the request platform software package verify command
is used to verify the mdr upgrade compatibility in a consolidated package or subpackage
running on RP 1. The force option, which forces the upgrade past any prompt (such as already
having the same consolidated package installed), is used in this example.
Router# request platform software package verify rp 1 file
stby-harddisk:RP2_XE38_20121101_080017_isol mdr force
--- Starting local lock acquisition on R0 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R0

--- Starting installation state synchronization ---
Finished installation state synchronization

--- Starting local lock acquisition on R1 ---
Finished local lock acquisition on R1

--- Starting file path checking ---
Finished file path checking

--- Starting system installation readiness checking ---
Finished system installation readiness checking

--- Starting image verification ---
Compatibility check with running software on active RP

WARNING:
WARNING: Candidate software combination not found in compatibility database
WARNING:

Software sets are identified as compatible
Finished image verification

--- Starting mdr compatibility verification ---
Extracting consolidated package content
Checking and verifying packages contained in consolidated package
Creating candidate provisioning file
Processing candidate provisioning file

WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x55E] located at slot [2] bay [2] not supported by running package version
[BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:
```

MDR for SPA type [0x43F] located at slot [3] bay [1] not supported by running package version [BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:

MDR for SPA type [0x43B] located at slot [5] bay [2] not supported by running package version [BLD_V153_1_S_XE38_THROTTLE_LATEST_20121101_080017_2]

WARNING:

MDR compatibility failed - proceeding with forced MDR-upgrade - some traffic will be impacted during the upgrade
Finished mdr compatibility verification

SUCCESS: Software is ISSU MDR compatible.
The fields shown in the display are self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
request platform software package install file	Upgrades an individual package file or a consolidated package file.

sender

To assign the e-mail addresses to be used in the from and reply-to fields in messages for Call Home, use the **sender** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the assigned e-mail addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

sender {**from**| **reply to**} *email-address*

no sender {**from**| **reply to**} *email-address*

Syntax Description

from	Assigns the specified e-mail address to appear in the “from” field in Call Home e-mail messages.
reply-to	Assigns the specified e-mail address to appear in the “reply-to” field in Call Home e-mail messages.
<i>email-address</i>	Up to 200 characters in standard e-mail address format (contactname@domain) with no spaces.

Command Default

If the **sender from** command is not configured, the address specified in the **contact-email-addr** command for Call Home is used for all destination profiles. There is no default value for the **reply-to** option.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **sender** command is optional.

sender

Examples

The following example configures the e-mail address “username@example.com” to appear in the from field of Call Home messages:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# sender from username@example.com
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
contact-email-addr	Assigns the e-mail address to be used for customer contact for Call Home.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

service call-home

To enable Call Home, use the **service call-home** command in global configuration mode. To disable the Call Home, use the **no** form of this command.

service call-home

no service call-home

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Call Home is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
	12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
	12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Examples The following example shows how to enable Call Home:

```
Router(config)# service call-home
```

The following example shows how to disable Call Home:

```
Router(config)# no service call-home
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
call-home test	Manually sends a Call Home test message to a destination profile.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

service image-version compatibility

To enable Fast Software Upgrade (FSU) functionality, use the **service image-version compatibility** command in global configuration mode. To omit the compatibility matrix and enable Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) functionality, use the no form of this command.

service image-version compatibility

no service image-version compatibility

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Fast Software Upgrade (FSU) is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is not supported in the 12.2(33)SRB release.

Usage Guidelines Use the **service image-version compatibility** command to enable FSU, and use the no **service image-version compatibility** command to omit the compatibility matrix and enable eFSU functionality.

Examples The following example enables eFSU functionality:

```
Router(config)# no service image-version compatibility
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.

Command	Description
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.
service image-version efsu	Enables eFSU functionality.

service image-version efsu

To enable Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) functionality, use the **no** version of the **service image-version efsu** command in global configuration mode.

no service image-version efsu

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default eFSU functionality is not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **no service image-version efsu** command functionality is similar to that of the **service image-version compatibility** command. The **no service image-version efsu** command is used to omit the compatibility matrix creation for Cisco 7600 series router eFSU images.

Examples The following example enables eFSU functionality:

```
Router# no service image-version efsu
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
	issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
	issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.
	issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.

Command	Description
service image-version compatibility	Enables FSU functionality.



show call-home through vrrp sso

- [show call-home, page 157](#)
- [show call-home diagnostic-signature, page 162](#)
- [show cef nsf, page 168](#)
- [show cef state, page 170](#)
- [show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary, page 173](#)
- [show ip ospf nsf, page 175](#)
- [show ip rsvp high-availability counters, page 176](#)
- [show ip rsvp interface detail, page 182](#)
- [show isis nsf, page 185](#)
- [show issu, page 188](#)
- [show issu clients, page 190](#)
- [show issu comp-matrix, page 193](#)
- [show issu entities, page 198](#)
- [show issu message types, page 200](#)
- [show issu negotiated, page 202](#)
- [show issu outage, page 205](#)
- [show issu patch, page 208](#)
- [show issu platform img-dnld, page 210](#)
- [show issu rollback timer, page 214](#)
- [show issu sessions, page 216](#)
- [show issu state, page 219](#)
- [show mdr download image, page 223](#)
- [show monitor event-trace sbc, page 225](#)
- [show mpls ip iprm counters, page 228](#)

- [show mpls ip iprm ldm, page 231](#)
- [show platform redundancy bias, page 234](#)
- [show redundancy, page 235](#)
- [show tcp ha connections, page 242](#)
- [show tcp ha statistics, page 244](#)
- [site-id, page 246](#)
- [snmp-server enable traps, page 248](#)
- [source-interface, page 257](#)
- [source-ip-address, page 259](#)
- [show ip bgp, page 261](#)
- [show ip bgp neighbors, page 274](#)
- [show ip bgp vpnv4, page 295](#)
- [show redundancy config-sync, page 309](#)
- [show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl, page 311](#)
- [standby initialization delay, page 313](#)
- [street-address, page 315](#)
- [subscriber redundancy, page 317](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group, page 320](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group all, page 322](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group configuration, page 324](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic, page 326](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group environment, page 329](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group inventory, page 332](#)
- [subscribe-to-alert-group syslog, page 334](#)
- [syslog-throttling, page 337](#)
- [timers nsf converge, page 338](#)
- [timers nsf route-hold, page 341](#)
- [timers nsf signal, page 343](#)
- [vrf \(call home\), page 346](#)
- [vrrp sso, page 348](#)

show call-home

To display the configured information for Call Home, use the **show call-home** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call-home [**alert-group**|**detail**|**mail-server status**|**profile** {**all**|*name*}|**statistics**]

Syntax Description

alert-group	(Optional) Displays the available alert groups.
detail	(Optional) Displays the Call Home configuration in detail.
mail-server status	(Optional) Displays mail-server status information for Call Home.
profile { all <i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays configuration information for Call Home destination profiles, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all --Displays information for all configured profiles.• <i>name</i> --Name of a specific profile about which to display information.
statistics	(Optional) Displays Call Home statistics.

Command Default

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Examples

The following example displays the Call Home configuration settings:

```
Router# show call-home
Current call home settings:
  call home feature : disable
  call home message's from address: switch@example.com
  call home message's reply-to address: support@example.com
  contact person's email address: technical@example.com
  contact person's phone number: +1-111-111-1111
  street address: 1234 Any Street, Any city, Any state, 12345
  customer ID: ExampleCorp
  contract ID: X123456789
  site ID: SantaClara
  Mail-server[1]: Address: smtp.example.com Priority: 1
  Mail-server[2]: Address: 192.168.0.1 Priority: 2
  Rate-limit: 20 message(s) per minute
Available alert groups:
  Keyword          State   Description
  -----
  configuration     Disable configuration info
  diagnostic        Disable diagnostic info
  environment       Disable environmental info
  inventory         Enable  inventory info
  syslog            Disable syslog info
Profiles:
  Profile Name: campus-noc
  Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
```

The following example displays detailed configuration information for Call Home:

```
Router# show call-home detail

Current call home settings:
  call home feature : disable
  call home message's from address: switch@example.com
  call home message's reply-to address: support@example.com
  contact person's email address: technical@example.com
  contact person's phone number: +1-111-111-1111
  street address: 1234 Any Street, Any city, Any state, 12345
  customer ID: ExampleCorp
  contract ID: X123456789
  site ID: SantaClara
  Mail-server[1]: Address: smtp.example.com Priority: 1
  Mail-server[2]: Address: 192.168.0.1 Priority: 2
  Rate-limit: 20 message(s) per minute
Available alert groups:
  Keyword          State   Description
  -----
  configuration     Disable configuration info
  diagnostic        Disable diagnostic info
  environment       Disable environmental info
  inventory         Enable  inventory info
  syslog            Disable syslog info
Profiles:
  Profile Name: campus-noc
  Profile status: ACTIVE
  Preferred Message Format: long-text
  Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
  Preferred Transport Method: email
  Email address(es): noc@example.com
  HTTP address(es): Not yet set up
  Alert-group      Severity
  -----
  inventory        normal
  Syslog-Pattern   Severity
  -----
  N/A              N/A
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: INACTIVE
```

```

Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Preferred Transport Method: email
Email address(es): callhome@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up
Periodic configuration info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 09:27
Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 09:12
Alert-group          Severity
-----
diagnostic            minor
environment           minor
Syslog-Pattern       Severity
-----
.*                   major

```

The following example displays available Call Home alert groups:

```

Router# show call-home alert-group
Available alert groups:
Keyword          State   Description
-----
configuration    Disable configuration info
diagnostic        Disable diagnostic info
environment       Disable environmental info
inventory         Enable  inventory info
syslog           Disable syslog info

```

The following example displays e-mail server status information for Call Home:

```

Router# show call-home mail-server status
Please wait. Checking for mail server status ...
Translating "smtp.example.com"
Mail-server[1]: Address: smtp.example.com Priority: 1 [Not Available]
Mail-server[2]: Address: 192.168.0.1 Priority: 2 [Not Available]

```

The following example displays information for all predefined and user-defined profiles for Call Home:

```

Router# show call-home profile all
Profile Name: campus-noc
Profile status: ACTIVE
Preferred Message Format: long-text
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Preferred Transport Method: email
Email address(es): noc@example.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up
Alert-group          Severity
-----
inventory            normal
Syslog-Pattern       Severity
-----
N/A                  N/A
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: INACTIVE
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Preferred Transport Method: email
Email address(es): callhome@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up
Periodic configuration info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 09:27
Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 09:12
Alert-group          Severity
-----
diagnostic            minor
environment           minor
Syslog-Pattern       Severity
-----
.*                   major

```

The following example displays information for a user-defined destination profile named "campus-noc":

```

Router# show call-home profile campus-noc
Profile Name: campus-noc
Profile status: ACTIVE

```

```

Preferred Message Format: long-text
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Preferred Transport Method: email
Email address(es): noc@example.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up
Alert-group          Severity
-----
inventory            normal
Syslog-Pattern       Severity
-----
N/A                  N/A

```

The following example displays Call Home statistics:

```
Router# show call-home statistics
```

```

Successful Call-Home Events: 0
Dropped Call-Home Events due to Rate Limiting: 0

```

The following example shows a sample of the Call Home statistics output on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router in Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6:

```

PE42 ASR-1004#show call-home statistics
Message Types      Total      Email      HTTP
-----
Total Success     0          0          0
  Config          0          0          0
  Diagnostic       0          0          0
  Environment      0          0          0
  Inventory        0          0          0
  SysLog           0          0          0
  Test             0          0          0
  Request          0          0          0
  Send-CLI         0          0          0
Total In-Queue     0          0          0
  Config          0          0          0
  Diagnostic       0          0          0
  Environment      0          0          0
  Inventory        0          0          0
  SysLog           0          0          0
  Test             0          0          0
  Request          0          0          0
  Send-CLI         0          0          0
Total Failed       0          0          0
  Config          0          0          0
  Diagnostic       0          0          0
  Environment      0          0          0
  Inventory        0          0          0
  SysLog           0          0          0
  Test             0          0          0
  Request          0          0          0
  Send-CLI         0          0          0
Total Ratelimit    0          0          0
  -dropped        0          0          0
  Config          0          0          0
  Diagnostic       0          0          0
  Environment      0          0          0
  Inventory        0          0          0
  SysLog           0          0          0
  Test             0          0          0
  Request          0          0          0
  Send-CLI         0          0          0
Last call-home message sent time: n/a

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.

Command	Description
service call-home	Enables Call Home.

show call-home diagnostic-signature

To display the attributes and statistics of a call-home diagnostic signature file that is available on a device, use the **show call-home diagnostic-signature** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call-home diagnostic-signature [*ds-id* [**actions** | **events** | **prerequisite** | **prompt** | **variables**] | **failure** | **statistics** [**download**]]

Syntax Description

<i>ds-id</i>	(Optional) Name, functionality, event, and action that is associated with the specified diagnostic signature ID.
actions	(Optional) Displays the diagnostic signature actions associated with the specified diagnostic signature ID.
events	(Optional) Displays the diagnostic signature events associated with the specified diagnostic signature ID.
prerequisite	(Optional) Displays the diagnostic signature prerequisites associated with the specified diagnostic signature ID.
prompt	(Optional) Displays the diagnostic signature prompts associated with the specified diagnostic signature ID.
variables	(Optional) Displays the diagnostic signature environment variables associated with the specified diagnostic signature ID.
failure	(Optional) Displays all malfunctioned diagnostic signature files at various stages such as downloading, parsing, file saving, acting, registration, sign verification, and unknown. Note The failure history is not retained after the device reloads.
statistics	(Optional) Displays statistics for all diagnostic signature IDs on a device. The statistics include diagnostic signature average run time, maximum run time, and the number of times the diagnostic signature was triggered, uninstalled, or maximum triggered times limit; associated with all diagnostic signature IDs on the device.
download	(Optional) Displays the diagnostic signature download statistics for periodic and on-demand type of downloads.

Command Default

If you do not specify any optional keywords and arguments, only the current diagnostic signature settings such as diagnostic signature status (enabled or disabled), profile, and environment variable, along with details associated with the downloaded diagnostic signature files, such as the diagnostic signature name, revision number, status, and last updated date and time are displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.3(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show call-home diagnostic-signature** *ds-id* command to display all attributes, such as, ID, name, functionality, event, action, prerequisites, prompts, and variables that are associated with a diagnostic signature file. If you want to view a particular aspect of the diagnostic signature file, use any of the optional keywords (**actions**, **events**, **prerequisite**, **prompt**, or **variables**) with the *ds-id* argument.

Use the **show call-home diagnostic-signature failure** command to display any malfunctions that occur with a diagnostic signature file or a set of diagnostic signature files during any of the following stages:

- Downloading—The diagnostic signature fails while being downloaded onto a device.
- Parsing—The diagnostic signature fails during parsing.
- File saving—The diagnostic signature fails during file saving.
- Acting—The diagnostic signature fails while performing an action on the device.
- Unknown—The diagnostic signature fails due to an unknown factor.
- Registration—The diagnostic signature fails during registration on a device.
- Sign verification—The diagnostic signature fails during digital signature verification.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature** command. The command output displays the active diagnostic signature profile prof-1, environment variable name ds_env1, and environment variable value value1.

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature

Current diagnostic-signature settings:
Diagnostic-signature: enabled
Profile: prof-1 (status: ACTIVE)
Environment variable: ds_env1: value1
Downloaded DSes:
DS ID      DS Name                      Revision Status      Last Update (GMT+00:00)
-----
6015      CronInterval                   1.0      registered 2013-01-16 04:49:52
6030      ActCH                         1.0      registered 2013-01-16 06:10:22
6032      MultiEvents                   1.0      registered 2013-01-16 06:10:37
6033      PureTCL                       1.0      registered 2013-01-16 06:11:48
```

Following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature** command with the *ds-id* argument value as 6015:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature 6015

ID          : 6015
Name        : CronInterval
Functionality :
Send call-home message every 3 minutes with cron timer.
Event       :
Event Tag   : e1
Type        : periodic
```

```

Timer Type      : cron
Timer Detail    : */3 * * * *
Includes action : steps that may impact device state: No
Action          :
Type            : CALLHOME
Element List    :
DATA            : show clock
DATA            : show version

```

The following sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics** command displays various diagnostic signature IDs:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics
```

DS ID	DS Name	Triggered/Max/Deinstall	Average Run Time(sec)	Max Run
6015	CronInterval	4/0/N	9.872	9.981
6030	ActCH	932/0/N	13.333	
1357.860				
6032	MultiEvents	10/0/N	6.362	6.692
6033	PureTCL	15/0/N	6.363	7.620

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download** command:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics download
```

Download-type	In-queue	Fail	Success	Last request sent
Periodic	0	0	0	
Ondemand	0	1	1	2013-01-16 04:49:52 GMT+00:00

The following is sample output from the **show call-home diagnostic-signature failure** command:

```
Device# show call-home diagnostic-signature failure
```

```

Stage: D - Download, P - Parsing, F - File saving, A - Acting, U - Unknown
       R - Registration, S - Sign verification

```

DS ID	DS Name	Stage	Last Failed Time (GMT+08:00)	Error String
100	OirEvents	P	2012-03-08 12:02:59	Call Home error
200	OirEvents	P	2012-03-08 12:02:59	Call Home error

The following table describes the significant fields in the order in which they appear in the displays.

Table 1: show call-home diagnostic-signature Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Profile	The call-home destination profile associated with the diagnostic signature on a device.
Environment variable	The environment variable that is set up for a diagnostic signature on a device.
DS ID	The diagnostic signature identification number as saved on the HTTP/HTTPS servers.
DS Name	The diagnostic signature name, assigned to the diagnostic signature file.

Field	Description
Revision	The diagnostic signature file version number that indicates if the signature file is new or updated.
Status	<p>Possible statuses for a downloaded call-home diagnostic signature file are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • registered—The diagnostic signature monitors and registers the predefined events and waits for such events to occur. • running—The diagnostic signature executes the specified actions for events that are registered. • terminated—The diagnostic signature is terminated and unregistered when a diagnostic signature has performed the specified action for the maximum number of times. • pending—The diagnostic signature is in a pending state when some required environment variable has no value configured. In the case of an interactive diagnostic signature, it must be manually installed using the call-home diagnostic-signature install command.
Last Update	The date and time when the diagnostic signature file was last updated on the device through periodic or on-demand download.
Functionality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • event trigger • action 	<p>The functionality of a particular diagnostic signature file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The event trigger indicates the event when the diagnostic signature performs a specific action. • The action indicates the specific action that the diagnostic signature performs when an event occurs.
Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event tag • Type • Timer Type • Timer Detail 	<p>The event details defined within the diagnostic signature file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event tag indicates the event name. • Type indicates whether the event is checked for periodically or if the check is on an on-demand basis. • Timer Type and Timer Detail indicate the clock system and the time period assigned to check for the event.

Field	Description
Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type • Element List • DATA 	The action defined within the diagnostic signature file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type indicates the kind of action that is performed in response to a certain event. • Element List and DATA indicate the various aspects of the device that are affected when the action is performed.
Triggered/Max/Deinstall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggered indicates the number of times a specific diagnostic signature was performed. • Max indicates the number of times specific diagnostic signature files are limit from being performed. • Deinstall indicates whether or not a particular diagnostic signature was subjected to uninstallation.
Average Run Time (sec)	The average time, in seconds, taken for a particular diagnostic signature file to execute its actions in response to the predefined events across various sessions on a device.
Max Run Time (sec)	The maximum time, in seconds, taken for a particular diagnostic signature file to perform its action in response to the predefined event for a particular session on a device.
Download-type	Type of downloading method for diagnostic signature files; either periodic or on-demand. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic indicates that the diagnostic signature file downloading type is periodic, that is, the device is configured to automatically request for the download of new or updated diagnostic signature files at regular intervals. • Ondemand indicates that the diagnostic signature file downloading type is on-demand, that is, the device must be manually configured to request for the download of new or updated diagnostic signature files.

Field	Description
In-queue	Indicates the number of diagnostic signature files that are in the queue waiting to be downloaded on to the device. 0 indicates there are no files waiting in the queue.
Fail	Indicates the number of diagnostic signature files that failed while downloading. 0 indicates there is no failure during the download.
Success	Indicates the number of diagnostic signature files that are successfully downloaded on to the device. 0 indicates no files have been downloaded.
Last request sent	The date and time when the last request for download was initiated from the device.
Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D—Download • P—Parsing • F—File saving • A—Acting • U—Unknown • R—Registration • S—Sign Verification 	Indicates the stage when the diagnostic signature failed.
Last Failed Time	Indicates the date and time when the diagnostic signature failed.
Error String	Indicates the errors associated with the diagnostic signature failure.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home diagnostic-signature	Downloads, installs, and uninstalls diagnostic signature files on a device.
diagnostic-signature	Enables the diagnostic signature feature on a device.

show cef nsf

To show the current Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF) state of Cisco Express Forwarding on both the active and standby Route Processors (RPs), use the **show cef nsf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show cef nsf

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
	12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
	12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.

Command History	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines If you enter the **show cef nsf** command before a switchover occurs, no switchover activity is reported. After a switchover occurs, you can enter the **show cef nsf** command to display details about the switchover as reported by the newly active RP. On the Cisco 12000 and 7500 series Internet routers, details about line card switchover are also provided.

Examples The following example shows the current NSF state:

```
Router# show cef nsf
Last switchover occurred:      00:01:30.088 ago
Routing convergence duration:  00:00:34.728
FIB stale entry purge durations:00:00:01.728 - Default
                                00:00:00.088 - Red

      Switchover
Slot  Count  Type  Quiesce Period
1      2     sso   00:00:00.108
2      1  rpr+   00:00:00.948
3      2     sso   00:00:00.152
5      2     sso   00:00:00.092
```

```

6          1    rpr+    00:00:00.632
No NSF stats available for the following linecards:4 7

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2: show cef nsf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Last switchover occurred	Time since the last system switchover.
Routing convergence duration	Time taken after the switchover before the routing protocol signaled Cisco Express Forwarding that they had converged.
Stale entry purge	Time taken by Cisco Express Forwarding to purge any stale entries in each FIB table. In the example, these are the FIB tables names "Default" and "Red."
Switchover	Per-line card NSF statistics.
Slot	Line card slot number.
Count	Number of times the line card has switched over. This value will always be 1, unless the type is SSO.
Type	Type of switchover the line card performed last. The type can be SSO, RPR+ or RPR.
Quiesce Period	Period of time when the line card was disconnected from the switching fabric. During this time, no packet forwarding can take place. Other system restart requirements may add additional delay until the line card can start forwarding packets.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip cef epoch	Begins a new epoch and increments the epoch number for a Cisco Express Forwarding table.
show cef state	Displays the state of Cisco Express Forwarding on a networking device.

show cef state

To display the state of Cisco Express Forwarding on a networking device, use the **show cef state** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show cef state

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(22)S	This command was introduced on Cisco 7500, 10000, and 12000 series Internet routers.
	12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S on Cisco 7500 series routers.
	12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added. The Cisco 7500 series router is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(20)S.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
	12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Examples

Examples The following example shows the state of Cisco Express Forwarding on the active Route Processor (RP):

```
Router# show cef state
CEF Status:
  RP instance
  common CEF enabled
IPv4 CEF Status:
  CEF enabled/running
  dCEF disabled/not running
  CEF switching enabled/running
  universal per-destination load sharing algorithm, id A189DD49
IPv6 CEF Status:
  CEF enabled/running
  dCEF disabled/not running
  original per-destination load sharing algorithm, id A189DD49
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3: show cef state Field Description (New)

Field	Description
RP instance	Cisco Express Forwarding status is for the RP.
common CEF enabled	Common Cisco Express Forwarding is enabled.
IPv4 CEF Status	Cisco Express Forwarding mode and status is for IPv4.
universal per-destination load sharing algorithm	IPv4 is using the universal per-destination load sharing algorithm for Cisco Express Forwarding traffic.
IPv6 CEF Status	Cisco Express Forwarding mode and status is for IPV6.
original per-destination load sharing algorithm	IPv6 is using the original per-destination load sharing algorithm for Cisco Express Forwarding traffic.

Examples

The following example shows the state of Cisco Express Forwarding on the active Route Processor (RP):

```
Router# show cef state
RRP state:
  I am standby RRP:      no
  RF Peer Presence:      yes
  RF PeerComm reached:   yes
  Redundancy mode:       SSO(7)
  CEF NSF:               enabled/running
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4: show cef state Field Descriptions

Field	Description
I am standby RRP: no	This RP is not the standby.
RF Peer Presence: yes	This RP does have RF peer presence.
RF PeerComm reached: yes	This RP has reached RF peer communication.
Redundancy mode: SSO(&)	Type of redundancy mode on this RP.
CEF NSF: enabled/running	States whether Cisco Express Forwarding nonstop forwarding (NSF) is running or not.

The following example shows the state of Cisco Express Forwarding on the standby RP:

```
Router# show cef state
```

```
RRP state:
  I am standby RRP:      yes
  My logical slot:       0
  RF Peer Presence:      yes
  RF PeerComm reached:   yes
  CEF NSF:               running
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip cef epoch	Begins a new epoch and increments the epoch number for a Cisco Express Forwarding table.
show cef nsf	Displays the current NSF state of Cisco Express Forwarding on both the active and standby RPs.

show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary

To display information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) peers that support BGP nonstop routing (NSR) with stateful switchover (SSO), use the **show ip bgp vpnv4 sso summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
	15.0(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S.
	Cisco IOS XE 3.1S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S.
	Cisco IOS XE 3.7S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 903 router.

Usage Guidelines The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary** command is used to display the number of BGP neighbors that are in SSO mode.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary** command:

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary
Stateful switchover support enabled for 40 neighbors
```

The table below describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 5: show ip bgp vpnv4 all sso summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Stateful Switchover support enabled for	Indicates the number of BGP neighbors that are in SSO mode.

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor ha-mode sso	Configures a BGP neighbor to support SSO.

show ip ospf nsf

To display IP Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) nonstop forwarding (NSF) state information, use the **show ip ospf nsf** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip ospf nsf

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Mainline Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SXI	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf nsf** command. The fields are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show ip ospf
nsf
Routing Process "ospf 2"
  Non-Stop Forwarding enabled
  IETF NSF helper support enabled
  Cisco NSF helper support enabled
  OSPF restart state is NO_RESTART
Handle 1786466308, Router ID 192.0.2.1, checkpoint Router ID 0.0.0.0
Config wait timer interval 10, timer not running
Dbase wait timer interval 120, timer not running
```

show ip rsvp high-availability counters

To display all Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) traffic engineering (TE) high availability (HA) counters that are being maintained by a Route Processor (RP), use the **show ip rsvp high-availability counters** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip rsvp high-availability counters

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRA	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB	Support for In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) was added.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. The output was updated to display information for point-to-point (P2P) and point-to-multipoint traffic engineering (P2MP) counters.
15.2(2)S	This command was modified. The output was enhanced to show checkpoint information for MPLS traffic engineering autotunnel and automesh stateful switchover (SSO) tunnels.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This command was modified. The output was enhanced to show checkpoint information for MPLS traffic engineering autotunnel and automesh stateful switchover (SSO) tunnels.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show ip rsvp high-availability counters** command to display the HA counters, which include state, ISSU, checkpoint messages, resource failures, and errors.

The command output differs depending on whether the RP is active or standby. (See the “Examples” section for more information.)

Use the **clear ip rsvp high-availability counters** command to clear all counters.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip rsvp high-availability counters** command on the active RP:

```
Router# show ip rsvp high-availability counters
```

```
State: Active
P2P LSPs for which recovery:
  Attempted: 1
  Succeeded: 1
  Failed: 0
P2MP subLSPs for which recovery:
  Attempted: 2
  Succeeded: 2
  Failed: 0
Bulk sync
  initiated: 1
Send timer
  started: 2
Checkpoint Messages (Items) Sent
  Succeeded: 2 (8)
  Acks accepted: 2 (8)
  Acks ignored: (0)
  Nacks: 0 (0)
  Failed: 0 (0)
  Buffer alloc: 2
  Buffer freed: 4
ISSU:
  Checkpoint Messages Transformed:
    On Send:
      Succeeded: 2
      Failed: 0
      Transformations: 0
    On Recv:
      Succeeded: 2
      Failed: 0
      Transformations: 0
  Negotiation:
    Started: 2
    Finished: 2
    Failed to Start: 0
  Messages:
    Sent:
      Send succeeded: 14
      Send failed: 0
      Buffer allocated: 14
      Buffer freed: 0
      Buffer alloc failed: 0
    Received:
      Succeeded: 10
      Failed: 0
      Buffer freed: 10
  Init:
    Succeeded: 1
    Failed: 0
  Session Registration:
    Succeeded: 1
    Failed: 0
  Session Unregistration:
    Succeeded: 1
    Failed: 0
Errors:
  None
Historical: (When Active was Standby)
Checkpoint Messages (Items) Received
  Valid: 2 (11)
  Invalid: 0 (0)
Buffer freed: 2
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6: show ip rsvp high-availability counters—Active RP Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	The RP state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active—Active RP.
Bulk sync	The number of requests made by the standby RP to the active RP to resend all write database entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated—The number of bulk sync operations initiated by the standby RP since reboot.
Send timer	The write database timer.
Checkpoint Messages (Items) Sent	The details of the bundle messages or items sent since booting.
Succeeded	The number of bundle messages or items sent from the active RP to the standby RP since booting. Values are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acks accepted—The number of bundle messages or items sent from the active RP to the standby RP. • Acks ignored—The number of bundle messages or items sent by the active RP, but rejected by the standby RP. • Nacks—The number of bundle messages or items given to the checkpointing facility (CF) on the active RP for transmitting to the standby RP, but failed to transmit.
Failed	The number of bundle messages or items the active RP attempted to send the standby RP when the send timer updated, but received an error back from CF.
Buffer alloc	Storage space allocated.
Buffer freed	Storage space available.
ISSU	In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) counters.
Checkpoint Messages Transformed	The details of the bundle messages or items transformed (upgraded or downgraded for compatibility) since booting so that the active RP and the standby RP can interoperate.

Field	Description
On Send	The number of messages sent by the active RP that succeeded, failed, or were transformations.
On Recv	The number of messages received by the active RP that succeeded, failed, or were transformations.
Negotiation	The number of times that the active RP and the standby RP have negotiated their interoperability parameters.
Started	The number of negotiations started.
Finished	The number of negotiations finished.
Failed to Start	The number of negotiations that failed to start.
Messages	<p>The number of negotiation messages sent and received. These messages can be succeeded or failed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send succeeded—Number of messages sent successfully. • Send failed—Number of messages sent unsuccessfully. • Buffer allocated—Storage space allowed. • Buffer freed—Storage space available. • Buffer alloc failed—No storage space available.
Init	The number of times the RSVP ISSU client has successfully and unsuccessfully (failed) initialized.
Session Registration	The number of session registrations, succeeded and failed, performed by the active RP whenever the standby RP reboots.
Session Unregistration	The number of session unregistrations, succeeded and failed, before the standby RP resets.
Errors	The details of errors or caveats.

The following is sample output from the **show ip rsvp high-availability counters** command on the standby RP:

```
Router# show ip rsvp high-availability counters
State: Standby
```

```
Checkpoint Messages (Items) Received
Valid:      1 (2)
Invalid:    0 (0)
Buffer freed: 1
```

ISSU:

Checkpoint Messages Transformed:

```
On Send:
  Succeeded:      0
  Failed:         0
  Transformations: 0
On Recv:
  Succeeded:      1
  Failed:         0
  Transformations: 0
```

Negotiation:

```
Started:      1
Finished:     1
Failed to Start: 0
```

Messages:

```
Sent:
  Send succeeded:  5
  Send failed:    0
  Buffer allocated: 5
  Buffer freed:    0
  Buffer alloc failed: 0
Received:
  Succeeded:      7
  Failed:         0
  Buffer freed:    7
```

Init:

```
Succeeded:      1
Failed:         0
```

Session Registration:

```
Succeeded:      0
Failed:         0
```

Session Unregistration:

```
Succeeded:      0
Failed:         0
```

Errors:

```
None
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7: show ip rsvp high-availability counters—Standby RP Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	The RP state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standby—Standby (backup) RP.

Field	Description
Checkpoint Messages (Items) Received	<p>The details of the messages or items received by the standby RP. Values are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid—The number of valid messages or items received by the standby RP. Invalid—The number of invalid messages or items received by the standby RP. Buffer freed—Amount of storage space available.
ISSU	<p>ISSU counters.</p> <p>Note For descriptions of the ISSU fields, see the table above.</p>
Errors	The details of errors or caveats.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip rsvp high-availability counters	Clears (sets to zero) the RSVP-TE HA counters that are being maintained by an RP.
show ip rsvp high-availability database	Displays the contents of the RSVP-TE HA read and write databases used in TE SSO.
show ip rsvp high-availability summary	Displays summary information for an RSVP-TE HA RP.

show ip rsvp interface detail

To display the hello configuration for all interface types, use the **show ip rsvp interface detail** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip rsvp interface detail [*type number*]

Syntax Description

<i>type number</i>	(Optional) The type and number of the interface for which you want to display the hello configuration.
--------------------	--

Command Default

The hello configuration for all interfaces is displayed.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)SXD1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXD1.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The output was updated to display the source address used in the PHOP address field.
15.1(2)T	This command was modified. The output was updated to display the overhead percent.
15.1(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)S.
15.2(2)SNG	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
15.1(1)SY	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)SY.

Usage Guidelines

To display the hello configuration for a specific interface, use the **show ip rsvp interface detail** command with the *type* and *number* arguments.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip rsvp interface detail** command:

```
Router# show ip rsvp interface detail GigabitEthernet 9/47
Tu0:
  RSVP: Enabled
  Interface State: Up
  Bandwidth:
    Curr allocated: 10K bits/sec
    Max. allowed (total): 75K bits/sec
    Max. allowed (per flow): 75K bits/sec
    Max. allowed for LSP tunnels using sub-pools: 0 bits/sec
    Set aside by policy (total): 0 bits/sec
  Admission Control:
    Header Compression methods supported:
      rtp (36 bytes-saved), udp (20 bytes-saved)
    Tunnel IP Overhead percent:
      4
    Tunnel Bandwidth considered:
      Yes
  Traffic Control:
    RSVP Data Packet Classification is ON via CEF callbacks
  Signalling:
    DSCP value used in RSVP msgs: 0x3F
    Number of refresh intervals to enforce blockade state: 4
  Authentication: disabled
    Key chain: <none>
    Type: md5
    Window size: 1
    Challenge: disabled
  Hello Extension:
    State: Disabled
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8: show ip rsvp interface detail Field Descriptions

Field	Description
RSVP	Status of the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) (Enabled or Disabled).
Interface State	Status of the interface (Up or Down).
Curr allocated	Amount of bandwidth (in bits per second [b/s]) currently allocated.
Max. allowed (total)	Total maximum amount of bandwidth (in b/s) allowed.
Max. allowed (per flow)	Maximum amount of bandwidth (in b/s) allowed per flow.
Max. allowed for LSP tunnels using sub-pools	Maximum amount of bandwidth permitted for the label switched path (LSP) tunnels that obtain their bandwidth from subpools.

Field	Description
Tunnel IP Overhead percent	Overhead percent to override the RSVP bandwidth manually.
Tunnel Bandwidth considered	Indicates if the tunnel bandwidth is considered.
DSCP value used in RSVP msgs	Differentiated services code point (DSCP) value in the RSVP messages.

show isis nsf

To display current state information regarding Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) Cisco nonstop forwarding (NSF), use the **show isis nsf** command in user EXEC mode.

show isis nsf

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(22)S	This command was introduced.
	12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
	12.2(20)S	Support for the Cisco 7304 router was added.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines The **show isis nsf** command can be used with both Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF and Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) IS-IS NSF. The information displayed when this command is entered depends on which protocol has been configured. To configure nsf for a specific routing protocol, use the **router bgp**, **router ospf**, or **router isis** commands in global configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows state information for an active RP that is configured to use Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF:

```
Router# show isis nsf
NSF enabled, mode 'cisco'
RP is ACTIVE, standby ready, bulk sync complete
NSF interval timer expired (NSF restart enabled)
Checkpointing enabled, no errors
Local state:ACTIVE, Peer state:STANDBY HOT, Mode:SSO
The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.
```

Table 9: show isis nsf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NSF enabled, mode 'cisco'	NSF is enabled in the default cisco mode.
RP is ACTIVE, standby ready, bulk sync complete	Status of the active RP, standby RP, and the synchronization process between the two.
NSF interval timer expired (NSF restart enabled)	NSF interval timer has expired, allowing NSF restart to be active.
Checkpointing enabled, no errors	Status of the checkpointing process.
Local state:ACTIVE, Peer state:STANDBY HOT, Mode:SSO	State of the local RP, the peer RP, and the operating mode these RPs are using.

The following example shows state information for a standby RP that is configured to use Cisco proprietary IS-IS NSF:

```
Router# show isis nsf
NSF enabled, mode 'cisco'
RP is STANDBY, chkpt msg receive count:ADJ 2, LSP 314
NSF interval timer notification received (NSF restart enabled)
Checkpointing enabled, no errors
Local state:STANDBY HOT, Peer state:ACTIVE, Mode:SSO
```

The following example shows state information when the networking device is configured to use IETF IS-IS NSF:

```
Router# show isis nsf
NSF is ENABLED, mode IETF
NSF pdb state:Inactive
NSF L1 active interfaces:0
NSF L1 active LSPs:0
NSF interfaces awaiting L1 CSNP:0
Awaiting L1 LSPs:
NSF L2 active interfaces:0
NSF L2 active LSPs:0
NSF interfaces awaiting L2 CSNP:0
Awaiting L2 LSPs:
Interface:Serial3/0/2
  NSF L1 Restart state:Running
  NSF p2p Restart retransmissions:0
  Maximum L1 NSF Restart retransmissions:3
  L1 NSF ACK requested:FALSE
  L1 NSF CSNP requested:FALSE
  NSF L2 Restart state:Running
  NSF p2p Restart retransmissions:0
  Maximum L2 NSF Restart retransmissions:3
  L2 NSF ACK requested:FALSE
Interface:GigabitEthernet2/0/0
  NSF L1 Restart state:Running
  NSF L1 Restart retransmissions:0
  Maximum L1 NSF Restart retransmissions:3
  L1 NSF ACK requested:FALSE
  L1 NSF CSNP requested:FALSE
  NSF L2 Restart state:Running
  NSF L2 Restart retransmissions:0
  Maximum L2 NSF Restart retransmissions:3
  L2 NSF ACK requested:FALSE
  L2 NSF CSNP requested:FALSE
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
debug isis nsf	Displays information about the IS-IS state during an NSF restart.
nsf (IS-IS)	Configures NSF operations for IS-IS.
nsf t3	Specifies the methodology used to determine how long IETF NSF will wait for the LSP database to synchronize before generating overloaded link state information for itself and flooding that information out to its neighbors.
nsf interface wait	Specifies how long a NSF restart will wait for all interfaces with IS-IS adjacencies to come up before completing the restart.
nsf interval	Specifies the minimum time between NSF restart attempts.
show clns neighbors	Displays both ES and IS neighbors.

show issu

To display Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) information, use the **show issu** command.

show issu {*outage slot* {*all* | *num*} | *patch context* | *patch type image* | *platform states*}

Syntax Description

outage slot <i>all</i>	Displays an average estimate of the traffic outage for all slots during the upgrade or downgrade.
outage slot <i>num</i>	Displays an average estimate of the traffic outage to expect per a specific slot during the upgrade/downgrade.
patch context	Displays the patch context during the patch installation and activation.
patch type <i>image</i>	Displays patch information about the image that you are about to upgrade to.
platform states	Displays the state of the platform specific eFSU data.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	Support for this command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to display an average estimate of the traffic outage for all slots during the upgrade or downgrade:

```
Router# show issu outage slot all
```

Slot #	Card Type	MDR Mode	Max Outage Time
1	CEF720 24 port 1000mb SFP	WARM_RELOAD	300 secs
2	1-subslot SPA Interface Processor-600	WARM_RELOAD	300 secs
3	4-subslot SPA Interface Processor-400	WARM_RELOAD	300 secs
4	2+4 port GE-WAN	RELOAD	360 secs

```
Router#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu	Sets up an Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU).

show issu clients

To display a list of the current In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) clients--that is, the network applications and protocols supported by ISSU--use the **show issu clients** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu clients

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

This command lists all ISSU clients currently operating in the network, along with their Client ID numbers and the number of entities each client contains.

You should enter this command before you enter the **issu runversion** command, because if a client (application or protocol) that needs to continue operating in the network does not appear in the displayed list, you will know not to continue the software upgrade (because proceeding further with ISSU would then halt the operation of that application or protocol).

Examples

The following example shows a client list displayed by entering this command:

```
Router# show issu clients
Client_ID = 2, Client_Name = ISSU Proto client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 3, Client_Name = ISSU RF, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 4, Client_Name = ISSU CF client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 5, Client_Name = ISSU Network RF client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 7, Client_Name = ISSU CONFIG SYNC, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 8, Client_Name = ISSU ifIndex sync, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 9, Client_Name = ISSU IPC client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 10, Client_Name = ISSU IPC Server client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 11, Client_Name = ISSU Red Mode Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 12, Client_Name = ISSU EHSA services client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 100, Client_Name = ISSU rfs client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 110, Client_Name = ISSU ifs client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1001, Client_Name = OC3POS-6, Entity_Count = 4
Client_ID = 1002, Client_Name = C10K ATM, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1003, Client_Name = C10K CHSTM1, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1004, Client_Name = C10K CT3, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1005, Client_Name = C10K GE, Entity_Count = 1
```

```

Client_ID = 1006, Client_Name = C10K ET, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1007, Client_Name = C10K CHE1T1, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1009, Client_Name = C10K MFE, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1010, Client_Name = C10K APS, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 1013, Client_Name = C10K CARD OIR, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2002, Client_Name = CEF Push ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2003, Client_Name = ISSU XDR client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2004, Client_Name = ISSU SNMP client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2005, Client_Name = ISSU HDLC Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2006, Client_Name = ISSU QoS client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2007, Client_Name = ISSU LSD Label Mgr HA Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2008, Client_Name = ISSU Tableid Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2009, Client_Name = ISSU MPLS VPN Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2010, Client_Name = ARP HA, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2011, Client_Name = ISSU LDP Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2012, Client_Name = ISSU HSRP Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2013, Client_Name = ISSU ATM Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2014, Client_Name = ISSU FR Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2015, Client_Name = ISSU REDSSOC client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2019, Client_Name = ISSU TCP client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2020, Client_Name = ISSU BGP client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2021, Client_Name = XDR Int Priority ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2022, Client_Name = XDR Proc Priority ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2023, Client_Name = FIB HWIDB ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2024, Client_Name = FIB IDB ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2025, Client_Name = FIB HW subblock ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2026, Client_Name = FIB SW subblock ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2027, Client_Name = Adjacency ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2028, Client_Name = FIB IPV4 ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2030, Client_Name = MFI Pull ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2031, Client_Name = MFI Push ISSU client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2051, Client_Name = ISSU CCM Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2052, Client_Name = ISSU PPP SIP CCM Client, Entity_Count = 1
Client_ID = 2054, Client_Name = ISSU process client, Entity_Count = 1
Base Clients:
Client_Name = ISSU Proto client
Client_Name = ISSU RF
Client_Name = ISSU CF client
Client_Name = ISSU Network RF client
Client_Name = ISSU CONFIG SYNC
Client_Name = ISSU ifIndex sync
Client_Name = ISSU IPC client
Client_Name = ISSU IPC Server client
Client_Name = ISSU Red Mode Client
Client_Name = ISSU EHSA services client

```

Base Clients:

```

Client_Name = ISSU Proto client
Client_Name = ISSU RF
Client_Name = ISSU CF client
Client_Name = ISSU Network RF client
Client_Name = ISSU CONFIG SYNC
Client_Name = ISSU ifIndex sync
Client_Name = ISSU IPC client
Client_Name = ISSU IPC Server client
Client_Name = ISSU Red Mode Client
Client_Name = ISSU EHSA services client

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10: show issu clients Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for that client.

Field	Description
Client_Name	<p>A character string describing the client.</p> <p>“Base Clients” are a subset, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Process Communications (IPC) • Redundancy Framework (RF) • Checkpoint Facility (CF) • Cisco Express Forwarding • Network RF (for IDB stateful switchover) • EHSA Services (including ifIndex) • Configuration Synchronization.
Entity_Count	The number of entities within this client. An entity is a logical group of sessions with some common attributes.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu message types	Displays the formats, versions, and size of ISSU messages supported by a particular client.
show issu negotiated	Displays results of a negotiation that occurred concerning message versions or client capabilities.
show issu sessions	Displays detailed information about a particular ISSU client, including whether the client status is compatible for the impending software upgrade.

show issu comp-matrix

To display information regarding the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) compatibility matrix, use the **show issu comp-matrix** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu comp-matrix {**negotiated** | **stored** | **xml**}

Syntax Description

negotiated	Displays ISSU negotiated matrix information.
stored	Displays ISSU stored matrix information.
xml	Displays ISSU XML matrix information.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1. Support for ISSU was introduced on the Cisco 7600 series routers.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

Perform an ISSU when the Cisco software on both the active and the standby RP is capable of ISSU and the old and new images are compatible. The compatibility matrix information stores the compatibility among releases in the following manner:

- **Compatible**—The base-level system infrastructure and all optional High Availability (HA) aware subsystems are compatible. An in-service upgrade or downgrade between these versions will succeed with minimal service impact. The matrix entry designates the images to be compatible (C).
- **Base-level compatible**—One or more of the optional HA-aware subsystems is not compatible. An in-service upgrade or downgrade between these versions will succeed; however, some subsystems will not be able to maintain state during the transition. The matrix entry designates the images to be base-level compatible (B). You can perform an ISSU upgrade without any functionality loss even if the matrix entry is B. However, you might experience some functionality loss with a downgrade, if the new image has additional functionality.

- **Incompatible**—A core set of system infrastructure exists that interoperates in a stateful manner for SSO to function correctly. If any of these required features or protocols is not interoperable, the two versions of the Cisco software images are declared to be incompatible. An in-service upgrade or downgrade between these versions is not possible. The matrix entry designates the images to be incompatible (I). When the Cisco IOS versions at the active and standby supervisor engines are incompatible, the system operates in route processor redundancy (RPR) mode.

**Note**

when you try to perform an ISSU with a peer that does not support ISSU, the system automatically uses RPR mode.

The compatibility matrix represents the compatibility relationship a Cisco software image has with all other Cisco software versions within the designated support window (for example, all the software versions the image is aware of) and is populated and released with every image. The matrix stores compatibility information between its own release and prior releases. It is always the current release that contains latest information about compatibility with existing releases in the field. The compatibility matrix is available within the Cisco software image and on Cisco.com so that users can determine in advance whether an upgrade can be done using the ISSU process.

Use the **show issu comp-matrix negotiated** command to display information on the negotiation of the compatibility matrix data between two software versions on a device.

Compatibility matrix data is stored with each Cisco software image that supports the ISSU capability. Use the **show issu comp-matrix stored** to display stored compatibility matrix information.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show issu comp-matrix negotiated** command:

```
Device# show issu comp-matrix negotiated
```

```
CardType: C10008(107), Uid: 1, Image Ver: 12.2(31)SB2
Image Name: C10K2-P11-M
```

Cid	Eid	Sid	pSid	pUid	Compatibility
2	1	4	4	2	COMPATIBLE
3	1	65549	6	2	COMPATIBLE
4	1	17	14	2	COMPATIBLE
5	1	49	44	2	COMPATIBLE
7	1	5	5	2	COMPATIBLE
8	1	65545	11	2	COMPATIBLE
9	1	2	2	2	COMPATIBLE
9	1	47	0	1	COMPATIBLE
9	1	87	0	1	COMPATIBLE
9	1	65548	0	1	COMPATIBLE
10	1	3	3	2	COMPATIBLE
10	1	48	0	1	COMPATIBLE
10	1	88	0	1	COMPATIBLE
10	1	65547	0	1	COMPATIBLE

```
Message group summary:
```

Cid	Eid	GrpId	Sid	pSid	pUid	Nego Result
2	1	1	4	4	2	Y
3	1	1	65549	6	2	Y
4	1	1	17	14	2	Y
5	1	1	49	44	2	Y
7	1	1	5	5	2	Y
8	1	1	65545	11	2	Y
9	1	1	2	2	2	Y
9	1	1	47	0	1	Y

9	1	1	87	0	1	Y
9	1	1	65548	0	1	Y
10	1	1	3	3	2	Y
10	1	1	48	0	1	Y
10	1	1	88	0	1	Y
10	1	1	65547	0	1	Y

List of Clients:

Cid	Client Name	Base/Non-Base
2	ISSU Proto client	Base
3	ISSU RF	Base
4	ISSU CF client	Base
5	ISSU Network RF client	Base
7	ISSU CONFIG SYNC	Base
8	ISSU ifIndex sync	Base
9	ISSU IPC client	Base
10	ISSU IPC Server client	Base

The following is sample output from the **show issu comp-matrix stored** command:

Device# **show issu comp-matrix stored**

Number of Matrices in Table = 1

(1) Matrix for C10K2-P11-M(107) - C10K2-P11-M(107)

=====

Start Flag (0xDEADBABE)

My Image ver:	12.2(31)SB2
Peer Version	Compatability
-----	-----
12.2(27)SBB1	Base(2)
12.2(27)SBB4	Base(2)
12.2(27)SBB5	Base(2)
12.2(27)SBB6	Base(2)
12.2(27)SBB7	Base(2)
12.2(28)SB5	Base(2)
12.2(31)SB2	Comp(3)

The following is sample output from the **show issu comp-matrix xml** command:

Device# **show issu comp-matrix xml**

```
<endpoint_info uid="1">
<CardDescription>
<CardType>C10008</CardType> <cardtype_num>107</cardtype_num> <uid>1</uid>
<image type="imagename-release-split">
<image-name>C10K2-P11-M</image-name>
<release-number>12.2(31)SB2</release-number>
</image>
</CardDescription>

<ClientTable>
<client_entry cid="2">
<client_id>2</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>4</session_id>
<peer_session_id>4</peer_session_id> <peer_uid>2</peer_uid>
<compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid="3">
<client_id>3</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>65549</session_id>
<peer_session_id>6</peer_session_id> <peer_uid>2</peer_uid>
<compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid="4">
<client_id>4</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>17</session_id>
<peer_session_id>14</peer_session_id> <peer_uid>2</peer_uid>
<compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid="5">
<client_id>5</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>49</session_id>
```

```

<peer_session_id>44</peer_session_id>
<peer_uid>2</peer_uid> <compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid ="7">
<client_id>7</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>5</session_id>
<peer_session_id>5</peer_session_id>
<peer_uid>2</peer_uid> <compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid ="8">
<client_id>8</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>65545</session_id>
<peer_session_id>11</peer_session_id>
<peer_uid>2</peer_uid> <compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid ="9">
<client_id>9</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>2</session_id>
<peer_session_id>2</peer_session_id>
<peer_uid>2</peer_uid> <compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>
</client_entry>
<client_entry cid ="10">
<client_id>10</client_id> <entity_id>1</entity_id> <session_id>3</session_id>
<peer_session_id>3</peer_session_id>
<peer_uid>2</peer_uid> <compatibility><level>COMPATIBLE</level></compatibility>

```

The following table describes the significant fields in the order in which they appear in the displays.

Table 11: show issu comp-matrix Field Description

Field	Description
CardType	The type of line card installed in the slot.
Uid	The unique identification number for the current endpoint.
Image Ver	The image version installed on the device.
Image Name	The name of the image installed on the device.
Cid	The identification number used by ISSU for the client.
Eid	The identification number used by ISSU for each entity within this client.
Sid	The identification number of the session being reported on.
pSid	The peer session ID at the other endpoint.
pUid	The peer unique ID on the other endpoint where the session terminates.
Compatibility	The compatibility status means that the ISSU session is compatible.
GrpId	The group ID number of the message group used for the session.
Client Name	The client name used for the image to interoperate.
Base/Non-Base	The client required for the image to interoperate.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu clients	Lists the current ISSU clients—that is, the applications and protocols on this network supported by ISSU.
show issu sessions	Displays detailed information about a particular ISSU client—including whether the client status for the impending software upgrade is Compatible.

show issu entities

To display information about entities within one or more In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) clients, use the **show issu entities** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu entities [*client-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>client-id</i>	(Optional) The identification number of a single ISSU client.
------------------	---

Command Modes

User EXEC Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.

Usage Guidelines

An entity is a logical group of sessions that possess some common attributes. Enter a Client_ID if you are interested in seeing information only about one client's entities. If a Client_ID is not specified, the command will display all ISSU clients' entities known to the device.

If you are not sure of the precise Client_ID number to enter for the client you are interested in, use the **show issu clients** command to display the current list of clients with their names and ID numbers.

Examples

The following example shows detailed information about the entities within the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) ("Table ID") client:

```
Router# show issu entities 2008
Client_ID = 2008 :
      Entity ID = 1, Entity Name = Tableid Entity :
      MsgType MsgGroup CapType CapEntry CapGroup
      Count   Count   Count   count   Count
2      2      1      2      2
```

The tabl below describes the significant field shown in the display.

Table 12: show issu entities Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for the specified client.

Field	Description
Entity_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for each entity within this client.
Entity_Name	A character string describing the entity.
MsgType Count	The number of message types within the identified entity.
MsgGroup Count	The number of message groups within the identified entity. A message group is a list of message types.
CapType Count	The number of capability types within the identified entity.
CapEntry Count	The number of capability entries within the identified entity. A capability entry is a list of all mutually dependent capability types within a particular client session and, optionally, other capability types belonging to that client session.
CapGroup Count	The number of capability groups within the identified entity. A capability group is a list of capability entries given in priority sequence.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu clients	Lists the current ISSU clients--that is, the applications and protocols on this network supported by ISSU.
show issu sessions	Displays detailed information about a particular ISSU client--including whether the client status for the impending software upgrade is COMPATIBLE.

show issu message types

To display formats (“types”), versions, and maximum packet size of the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) messages supported by a particular client, use the **show issu message types** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu message types *client-id*

Syntax Description

<i>client-id</i>	The identification number used by ISSU for a client application.
------------------	--

Command Modes

User EXEC Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.

Usage Guidelines

If you are not sure of the Client_ID number to enter into this command, use the **show issu clients** command. It displays the current list of clients, along with their names and ID numbers.

Examples

The following example displays the message type, version, and maximum message size supported by the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Virtual Private Network (VPN) client:

```
Router# show issu message types 2009
Client_ID = 2009, Entity_ID = 1 :
  Message_Type = 1, Version_Range = 1 ~ 1
    Message_Ver = 1, Message_Mtu = 32
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 13: show issu message types Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for this client.
Entity_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for this entity.

Field	Description
Message_Type	An identification number that uniquely identifies the format used in the ISSU messages conveyed between the two endpoints.
Version_Range	The lowest and highest message-version numbers contained in the client application.
Message_Ver	Message version. Because each client application contains one or more versions of its messages, ISSU needs to discover these versions and negotiate between the new and old system software which version to use in its preparatory communications.
Message_Mtu	Maximum size (in bytes) of the transmitted message. A value of 0 means there is no restriction on size; fragmentation and reassembly are therefore being handled in a manner transparent to the ISSU infrastructure.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu clients	Lists the current ISSU clients—that is, the applications on this network supported by ISSU.
show issu negotiated	Displays results of a negotiation that occurred concerning message versions or client capabilities.
show issu sessions	Displays detailed information about a particular ISSU client, including whether the client status is compatible for the impending software upgrade.

show issu negotiated

To display details of the session's negotiation about message version or client capabilities, use the **show issu negotiated** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu negotiated {**version**|**capability**} *session-id*

Syntax Description

version	Displays results of a negotiation about versions of the messages exchanged during the specified session, between the active and standby endpoints.
capability	Displays results of a negotiation about the client application's capabilities for the specified session.
<i>session-id</i>	The number used by In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) to identify a particular communication session between the active and the standby devices.

Command Modes

User EXEC Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.

Usage Guidelines

If you are not sure of the session_ID number to enter into this command, enter the **show issu sessions** command. It will display the session_ID.

Examples

The following example displays the results of a negotiation about message versions:

```
router# show issu negotiated version 39
Session_ID = 39 :
  Message_Type = 1, Negotiated_Version = 1, Message_MTU = 32
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14: show issu negotiated version Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Session_ID	The identification number of the session being reported on.
Message_Type	An identification number that uniquely identifies the format that was used by the ISSU messages conveyed between the two endpoints.
Negotiated_Version	The message version that was decided upon, for use during the software upgrade process.
Message_Mtu	Maximum size (in bytes) of the transmitted message. A value of 0 means there is no restriction on size. In that case, fragmentation and reassembly are handled in a manner transparent to the ISSU infrastructure.

The following example displays the results of a negotiation about the client application's capabilities:

```
router# show issu negotiated capability 39
Session_ID = 39 :
    Negotiated_Cap_Entry = 1
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15: show issu negotiated capability Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Session_ID	The identification number of the session being reported on.
Negotiated_Cap_Entry	A numeral that stands for a list of the negotiated capabilities in the specified client session.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu clients	Lists the current ISSU clients--that is, the applications on this network supported by ISSU.
show issu message types	Displays the formats, versions, and maximum packet size of ISSU messages supported by a particular client.

Command	Description
show issu sessions	Displays detailed information about a particular ISSU client, including whether the client status is compatible for the impending software upgrade.

show issu outage

To display the maximum outage time for installed line cards during an in service software upgrade (ISSU), use the **show issu outage** command from the switch processor (SP) console.

show issu outage slot {*slot-num*| **all**}

Syntax Description

<i>slot-num</i>	Displays the maximum outage time for the line card in the specified slot.
all	Displays the maximum outage time for all installed line cards.

Command Modes

SP console

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB1	This command was introduced on Cisco 7600 series routers.

Usage Guidelines

Once the new software is downloaded onto the router (after you issue the **issu loadversion** command), you can issue **show issu outage slot all** from the SP console to display the maximum outage time for installed line cards.

During an ISSU, the router preloads line card software onto line cards that support enhanced Fast Service Upgrade (eFSU). Then, when the switchover occurs between active and standby processors, the line cards that support eFSU are restarted with the new, preloaded software, which helps to minimize outage time during the upgrade. Line cards that do not support eFSU undergo a hard reset at switchover, and the software image is loaded after the line card is restarted.

The output for the **show issu outage** command shows the type of reload that the line card will perform along with the maximum outage time (see the “Examples” section).



Note

In the MDR Mode field of the command output, NSF_RELOAD indicates that the line card will not be reloaded, which means that outage time will be 0 to 3 seconds. NSF_RELOAD applies only to ISSU upgrades between two software releases that have the same line card software.

Examples

The following command examples show the maximum outage time for installed line cards:

```
Router# show issu outage slot all
```

```
Slot # Card Type                               MDR Mode      Max Outage Time
```

```

-----
 1 CEF720 4 port 10-Gigabit Ethernet      NSF_RELOAD      3 secs
 2 FRU type (0x6003, 0x3F8(1016))        NSF_RELOAD      3 secs
 3 4-subslot SPA Interface Processor-200   NSF_RELOAD      3 secs
Router#
Router# show issu outage slot all

Slot # Card Type                        MDR Mode        Max Outage Time
-----
 1 CEF720 24 port 1000mb SFP            WARM_RELOAD      300 secs
 2 1-subslot SPA Interface Processor-600   WARM_RELOAD      300 secs
 3 4-subslot SPA Interface Processor-400   WARM_RELOAD      300 secs
 4 2+4 port GE-WAN                       RELOAD           360 secs
Router#

```

The table below describes the fields in the display.

Table 16: show issu outage Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot	The chassis slot number in which the line card is installed.
Card Type	The type of line card installed in the slot.
MDR Mode	<p>The type of software reload that the line card will perform after the ISSU switchover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSF_RELOAD indicates that the line card will undergo an SSO/NSF type of switchover, which means that the line card will not be restarted or reloaded. This option applies only to ISSU upgrades between two software releases that have the same line card software. • WARM_RELOAD indicates that software was preloaded onto the line card, but the line card must be restarted with the new software. This option is equivalent to a soft reset of the line card. • RELOAD indicates that software was not preloaded onto the line card, which means that the line card will be reloaded. This option is equivalent to a hard reset of the line card. • INVALID indicates that you entered the show issu outage command outside the ISSU command sequence.
Max Outage Time	The length of time the line card will be unavailable after it is restarted.

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.

show issu patch

To provide information about upgrade installation on both active and standby routers, use the **show issu patch** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show issu patch {*pending disk*| *context*| *type* {*image*| *patch*}}

Syntax Description

pending	Provides information about the impact of a pending upgrade.
<i>disk</i>	The disk on which the upgrade will occur.
context	Provides information about the installation and upgrade during the upgrade procedure.
<i>type</i>	Provides information about the patch or image to which the system is being upgraded.
<i>image</i>	Provides information about the image to which the system is being upgraded.
<i>patch</i>	Provides information about the upgrade.

Command Default

No information about the upgrade is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXI	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show issu patch** command provides an overview of the impact on a system upgrade before and during the upgrade procedure.

Examples

The following example provides information about a pending upgrade on disk0:

```
Router# show issu patch pending disk0:/sys
Overall Impact of the pending upgrade:
Search Root: disk0:/sys
Type of upgrade: New base image
Action: Go Standby
Slot # Card Type                               Impacted
```

```

-----
1 48 port 10/100 mb RJ-45 ethernet      Yes
2 SFM-capable 16 port 1000mb GBIC       Yes
3 48 port 10/100 mb RJ-45 ethernet      Yes
4 CEF720 48 port 10/100/1000mb Ethernet Yes
8 CEF720 48 port 10/100/1000mb Ethernet Yes
9 Intrusion Detection System            Yes

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 17: show issu patch Descriptions

Field	Description
Overall Impact of the pending upgrade:	The command output shows the overall impact of an upgrade on a specified disk.
Search Root: disk0:/sys	Disk on which the upgrade will occur.
Type of upgrade: New base image	Type of upgrade. The upgrade could be a new image or a patch.
Action: Go Standby	Activates the upgrade on the standby router.
Slot #	Slot number on the router.
Card type	Type of card installed in the specified slot.
Impacted	States whether or not the card in the specified slot is affected by the upgrade.

show issu platform img-dnld

To display the progression of image download from slave to the Versatile Interface Processors (VIPs) and to display Minimal Disruptive Restart (MDR) details on Cisco 7600 series routers, use the **show issu platform img-dnld** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu platform img-dnld

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

User EXEC Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show issu platform img-dnld** command is specific to Cisco 7600 series routers.

The **show issu platform img-dnld** command provides information to help you troubleshoot problems that may occur when performing an enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU). Entering this command allows you to display the progression of the image download from the slave unit to the VIPs and to display other details such as the following:

- Percentage completion of image downloads to the VIPs
- For each VIP in the router, the following is displayed:
 - The name of the VIP
 - Whether the slot is enabled
 - Whether a specified slot supports MDR
 - How much free memory is available if a slot is MDR-feasible
 - A message about image download if a slot supports MDR
- Information regarding whether single line card reload (SLCR) is enabled
- Number of MDR nonsupported slots
- Number of nonempty slots
- Number of line cards
- Number of MDR-feasible cards

- Number of MDR-incapable cards
- Number of MDR-capable cards
- MDR-ready cards

This command is available for eFSU on the Cisco 7600 series router platform only.

Examples

The following example output displays information before the download has been started:

```
Router# show issu platform img-dnld
Image download not performed yet.

Slot 1: VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.
Slot 5: VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.
Slot 9: VIP6-80 RM7000B, Slot enabled, Supports MDR (205702684 bytes Free). Image not
downloaded.
SLCR                               : enabled
MDR Unsupported slots              : 1 5
MDR Supported slots                : 9
No. of Non empty slots             : 5
No. of Line cards                  : 3
No. of MDR feasible cards          : 1
No. of MDR Incapable cards         : 2
No. of MDR capable cards           : 1 (0 LC(s) disabled)
MDR ready cards                    : 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18: show issu platform img-dnld Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot 1: VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.	Slot 1, which holds a VIP2 R5K line card, does not support MDR.
Slot 5: VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.	Slot 5, which holds a VIP2 R5K line card, does not support MDR.
Slot 9: VIP6-80 RM7000B, Slot enabled, Supports MDR (205702684 bytes Free). Image not downloaded.	Slot 9, which holds a VIP6-80 RM7000B line card, supports MDR and has approximately 205 MB of free space.
SLCR : enabled	SLCR is enabled.
MDR Unsupported slots: 1 5	Slots holding line cards that are MDR-feasible but do not have enough memory in the VIP to download the image.
MDR Supported slots: 9	Slots holding line cards that are MDR-capable.
No. of Non empty slots: 5	Total number of nonlegacy cards, legacy cards, and Route Processors (RPs) in the router.
No. of Line cards : 3	Total number of nonlegacy line cards.

Field	Description
No. of MDR feasible cards: 1	Total number of nonlegacy line cards that are one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIP 4-50 controller • VIP 4-80 controller • VIP 6-80 controller • GEIP+ controller.
No. of MDR Incapable cards : 2	Total number of slots holding MDR unsupported line cards.
No. of MDR capable cards: 1 (0 LC(s) disabled)	Total number of line cards that are both MDR-feasible and have free memory to support at least image size plus 5 MB.
MDR ready cards: 0	Line cards in which the image has been downloaded.

The following sample output occurred during image download. The example shows that 25 percent of the image is downloaded to VIPs. Because slot 1 and slot 5 are not MDR supported, these two line cards will be reloaded during switchover.

```
Router# show issu platform img-dnld
Image downloading, 25% complete (1619968 / 6269374 bytes)

Slot 1:  VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.
Slot 5:  VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.
Slot 9:  VIP6-80 RM7000B, Slot enabled, Supports MDR (190981516 bytes Free).
        Image is downloading
SLCR                               : enabled
MDR Unsupported slots              : 1    5
MDR Supported slots               : 9
No. of Non empty slots            : 5
No. of Line cards                 : 3
No. of MDR feasible cards        : 1
No. of MDR Incapable cards       : 2
No. of MDR capable cards         : 1 (0 LC(s) disabled)
MDR ready cards                   : 0
2 VIP(s) will be reloaded.
```

The following example output occurs after the image was downloaded. The examples shows that slot 9 completed the image download, and that the line card in slot 9 now has nearly 190 MB of free space:

```
Router# show issu platform img-dnld

Image download complete.

Slot 1:  VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.
Slot 5:  VIP2 R5K, Slot enabled, does not support MDR.
Slot 9:  VIP6-80 RM7000B, Slot enabled, Supports MDR (190995548 bytes
Free). Image downloaded.
SLCR                               : enabled
MDR Unsupported slots              : 1    5
MDR Supported slots               : 9
No. of Non empty slots            : 5
No. of Line cards                 : 3
No. of MDR feasible cards        : 1
```

```
No. of MDR Incapable cards : 2
No. of MDR capable cards  : 1 (0 LC(s) disabled)
MDR ready cards           : 1
2 VIP(s) will be reloaded.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu commitversion	Allows the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby RP.
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.
show issu state	Displays the state and current version of the RPs during the ISSU process.

show issu rollback timer

To display the current setting of the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) rollback timer, use the **show issu rollback timer** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu rollback timer

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The default rollback timer value is 45 minutes.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(28)SB2	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7500 series routers.
	12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines If the ISSU rollback timer value has never been set, then the default rollback timer value of 45 minutes is displayed.

Examples The following example shows the default rollback timer value:

```
Router# show issu rollback-timer
Rollback Process State = Not in progress
Configured Rollback Time = 45:00
The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.
```

Table 19: show issu rollback-timer Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Rollback Process State = Not in progress	State of the rollback process.
Configured Rollback Time = 45:00	Rollback timer value.

Related Commands

Command	Description
configure issu set rollback timer	Configures the rollback timer value.

show issu sessions

To display detailed information about a particular In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) client—including whether the client status for the impending software upgrade is compatible—use the **show issu sessions** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu sessions *client-id*

Syntax Description

<i>client-id</i>	The identification number used by ISSU for the client.
------------------	--

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

If you are not sure of the Client_ID number to enter into this command, use the **show issu clients** command to display the current list of clients with their names and ID numbers.

Examples

The following example shows detailed information about the LDP Client:

```
Router# show issu sessions 2011
Client_ID = 2011, Entity_ID = 1 :
*** Session_ID = 46, Session_Name = LDP Session :
  Peer Peer Negotiate Negotiated Cap      Msg      Session
UniqueID Sid  Role      Result  GroupID GroupID Signature
  4       34  PRIMARY  COMPATIBLE  1        1         0
                        (no policy)
Negotiation Session Info for This Message Session:
  Nego_Session_ID = 46
  Nego_Session_Name = LDP Session
  Transport_Mtu = 3948
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 20: show issu sessions Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for that client.
Entity_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for each entity within this client.
Session_ID	The identification number used by ISSU for this session.
Session_Name	A character string describing the session.
Peer UniqueID	<p>An identification number used by ISSU for a particular endpoint, such as a Route Processor or line card (could be a value based on slot number, for example).</p> <p>The peer that has the smaller unique_ID becomes the Primary (initiating) side in the capability and message version negotiations.</p>
Peer Sid	Peer session ID.
Negotiate Role	Negotiation role of the endpoint: either PRIMARY (in which case the device initiates the negotiation) or PASSIVE (in which case the device responds to a negotiation initiated by the other device).
Negotiated Result	<p>The features ("capabilities") of this client's new software were found to be either COMPATIBLE or INCOMPATIBLE with the intended upgrade process.</p> <p>("Policy" means that an override of the negotiation result has been allowed by the software. Likewise, "no policy" means that no such override is present to be invoked).</p>
Cap GroupID	Capability group ID: the identification number used for a list of distinct functionalities that the client application contains.
Msg GroupID	Message group ID: the identification number used for a list of formats employed when conveying information between the active device and the standby device.
Session Signature	Session signature: a unique ID to identify a current session in a shared negotiation scenario.

Field	Description
Nego_Session_ID	Negotiation session ID: the identification number used by ISSU for this negotiation session.
Nego_Session_Name	Negotiation session name: a character string describing this negotiation session.
Transport_Mtu	Maximum packet size (in bytes) of the ISSU messages conveyed between the two endpoints. A value of 0 means there is no restriction on size; in this case, fragmentation and reassembly then are handled in a manner transparent to the ISSU infrastructure.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show issu clients	Lists the current ISSU clients--that is, the applications on this network supported by ISSU.
show issu message types	Displays the formats, versions, and maximum packet size of ISSU messages supported by a particular client.
show issu negotiated	Displays results of a negotiation that occurred concerning message versions or client capabilities.

show issu state

To display the state and current version of the Route Processors (RPs) during the In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) process, use the **show issu state** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show issu state [**slot/port**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

slot	(Optional) PRE slot number.
port	(Optional) PRE port number.
detail	(Optional) Provides detailed information about the state of the active and standby RPs.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	Enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU) support was added on the Cisco 7600 series routers. In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.
12.2(33)SCD2	This command was implemented on the Cisco CMTS routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SCD2.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show issu state** command to display the state and current version of each RP.

It may take several seconds after the **issu loadversion** command is entered for Cisco IOS software to load onto the standby RP and the standby RP to transition to stateful switchover (SSO) mode. If you enter the **show issu state** command too soon, you may not see the information you need.

Examples

The following example displays the manner in which the ISSU state is verified.

```
Router# show issu state detail
```

```

          Slot = A
          RP State = Active
          ISSU State = Init
          Boot Variable = disk0:ubr10k4-k9p6u2-mz.122SC_20100329,12;
          Operating Mode = SSO
          Primary Version = N/A
          Secondary Version = N/A
          Current Version = disk0:ubr10k4-k9p6u2-mz.122SC_20100329
          Variable Store = PrstVbl
          Slot = B
          RP State = Standby
          ISSU State = Init
          Boot Variable = disk0:ubr10k4-k9p6u2-mz.122SC_20100329,12;
          Operating Mode = SSO
          Primary Version = N/A
          Secondary Version = N/A
          Current Version = disk0:ubr10k4-k9p6u2-mz.122SC_20100329
Slot Red Role  Peer Act/Sby  Image Match RP LC ISSU State  ISSU Proc
-----
5/0  Secondary -    standby  Yes          -          -
6/0  Primary   5/0  active  Yes          -          -
7/0  Primary   5/0  active  Yes          -          -
8/0  Primary   5/0  active  Yes          -          -
PRE is the new active: FALSE
Waiting for MDR: FALSE
No Transitional Line Card State information registered.
No Peer Line Card State information registered.
Peer Line Card Action:
-----Card Type-----Action-----Slots---
24rfchannel-spa-1      NO ACTION      0x00000004
4jacket-1              NO ACTION      0x00000004
2cable-dtcc            NO ACTION      0x00000028
1gigetherneht-hh-1     NO ACTION      0x00000200

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Note**

Fields that are described after the Slot field under the “Standby RP” section in the table refer to the line card ISSU status.

Table 21: show issu state Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Active RP	
Slot = A	The RP slot that is being used.
RP State = Active	State of this RP.
ISSU State = Init	The in service software upgrade (ISSU) process is in its initial state.
Boot Variable = N/A	The RP's boot variable.

Field	Description
Operating Mode = SSO	The RP's operating mode.
Primary Version = N/A	The primary software image running on the RP.
Secondary Version = N/A	The secondary software image running on the RP.
Current Version = disk0:c10k2-p11-mz.1.20040830	The current software image running on the RP.
Standby RP	
Slot = B	The slot/subslot number pair for line card.
RP State = Standby	State of this RP.
Slot	The slot number of the line card.
Red Role	Redundancy role of the line card.
Peer	The slot/ subslot pair of the protect line card.
Act/ Sby	The line card's current redundancy status.
Image Match RP	Indicates if the line card image matches the image of the current active RP.
LC ISSU State	The current line card ISSU state.
ISSU Proc	Indicates the progress of the current ISSU state.

Related Commands

Command	Description
issu abortversion	Cancels the ISSU upgrade or downgrade process in progress and restores the router to its state before the process had started.
issu acceptversion	Halts the rollback timer and ensures the new Cisco IOS software image is not automatically aborted during the ISSU process.
issu changeversion	Performs a single-step complete ISSU upgrade process cycle.
issu commitversion	Allows the new Cisco IOS software image to be loaded into the standby RP.
issu loadversion	Starts the ISSU process.

Command	Description
issu runversion	Forces a switchover of the active to the standby processor and causes the newly active processor to run the new image.

show mdr download image

To display the amount of memory needed to store the new software image on line cards that support enhanced Fast Software Upgrade (eFSU), use the **show mdr download image** command from the switch processor (SP) console in privileged EXEC mode.

show mdr download image

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes SP console

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRB1	This command was introduced on Cisco 7600 series routers.

Usage Guidelines You must issue the **show mdr download image** command from the SP console. You cannot issue the command from the line card or from the route processor (RP) console.

During an in service software upgrade (ISSU), the router preloads line card software onto line cards that support eFSU. As part of the software preload, the router automatically reserves memory on the line card to store the new software image (decompressed format).

You can use the **show mdr download image** command to determine how much memory is needed on the line cards for the new software image.



Note If a line card does not have enough memory available to hold the new software image, software preload fails and the card undergoes a reset during the software upgrade.

Examples The following example shows how much memory will be reserved for the new software on the installed line cards:

```
Router# remote command switch show mdr download image
```

```
Pre-download information
Slot CPU In-Progress Complete LC Mem Resv (bytes)
1 0 N N 0
1 1 N N 0
2 0 N N 31719424
2 1 N N 0
3 0 N N 35913728
3 1 N N 0
4 0 N N 31719424
4 1 N N 0
5 0 N N 0
5 1 N N 0
```

```

6      0      N      N      0
6      1      N      N      0
7      0      N      N      0
7      1      N      N      0
8      0      N      N      0
8      1      N      N      0
9      0      N      N      0
9      1      N      N      0
10     0      N      N      0
10     1      N      N      0
11     0      N      N      0
11     1      N      N      0
12     0      N      N      0
12     1      N      N      0
13     0      N      N      0
13     1      N      N      0

```

Router#

The table below describes the fields in the display.

Table 22: show mdr download image Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot	The chassis slot number in which the line card is installed.
CPU	The CPU number on the line card.
In Progress	Indicates whether the software preload is active.
Complete	Indicates whether the software preload is finished.
LC Memory Reserve	The amount of memory (in bytes) that must be available on the line card to store the new line card software.

show monitor event-trace sbc

To display event trace messages for the Session Border Controller (SBC), use the **show monitor event-trace sbc** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show monitor event-trace sbc **ha** {**all** [*detail*] | **back** {*minutes* | *hours:minutes*} [**detail**] | **clock** *hours:minutes* [*day month*] [**detail**] | **from-boot** [*seconds*] [*detail*] | **latest** [**detail**] | **parameters**}

Syntax Description

ha	Displays event trace messages for SBC high availability (HA).
all	Displays all event trace messages currently in memory for SBC HA.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed trace information.
back	Specifies how far back from the current time you want to view messages. For example, you can display messages from the last 30 minutes.
<i>minutes</i>	Time argument in minutes. The time argument is specified in minutes format (mmm).
<i>hours : minutes</i>	Time argument in hours and minutes. The time argument is specified in hours and minutes format (hh:mm).
clock	Displays event trace messages starting from a specific clock time in hours and minutes format (hh:mm).
<i>day month</i>	(Optional) The day of the month from 1 to 31 and the name of the month of the year.
from-boot	Displays event trace messages starting after booting.
<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specified number of seconds to display event trace messages after booting. Range: 0 to the number of seconds elapsed since the boot.
latest	Displays only the event trace messages since the last show monitor event-trace sbc ha command was entered.
parameters	Displays the trace parameters. The parameters displayed are the size (number of trace messages) of the trace file and whether stacktrace is disabled.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	The sbc_ha keyword was changed to two keywords, sbc and ha .

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command to display trace message information for SBC HA.

The trace function is not locked while information is displayed to the console, which means that new trace messages can accumulate in memory. If entries accumulate faster than they can be displayed, some messages can be lost. If this happens, the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command generates a message indicating that some messages might be lost; however, messages continue to display on the console. If the number of lost messages is excessive, the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command stops displaying messages.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha all** command. In the following example, all messages from SBC HA events are displayed.

```
Router# show monitor event-trace sbc ha all
*Jan 16 07:21:49.718: RF: Is Active, from boot = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:21:49.720: IPC: Initialised as master
*Jan 16 07:21:49.720: RF: Active reached, from boot = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:21:59.448: ILT: Registered on 48, result = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:21:59.448: RF: Start SM on 48
*Jan 16 07:49:02.523: IPC: Session to peer opened
*Jan 16 07:49:02.605: ISSU: Negotiation starting
*Jan 16 07:49:02.605: RF: Delaying progression at 300
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: ISSU: Negotiation done
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: RF: Negotiation result = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: RF: Peer state change, peer state = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: RF: Resuming progression at event 300
*Jan 16 07:50:00.853: ISSU: Transformed transmit message
*Jan 16 07:50:00.853: IPC: Queuing message type SBC_HA_MPF_CAPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.854: IPC: Queued message type SBC_HA_MPF_CAPS_MSG_TYPE
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 23: show monitor event-trace sbc ha all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
RF:	Redundancy Facility (RF) events. RF controls and drives HA redundancy events.
IPC:	Interprocess communication (IPC) messages.
ILT:	Interlocation Transport (ILT) events. ILT is the interface and mechanism for transporting SBC HA data.

Field	Description
ISSU:	In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) events.

The following is sample output from the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha latest** command. This command display messages from SBC HA events since the last **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command was entered.

```
Router# show monitor event-trace sbc ha latest
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Sent message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Received message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ISSU: Transformed received message
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ILT: Received IPS for PID 0x30105000, type = 0x16820002
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ILT: Target 49 is remote, for PID 0x31105000
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ILT: Send IPS to PID 0x31105000, type = 0x16820001
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ISSU: Transformed transmit message
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Queuing message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Queued message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Sent message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
```

This command displays the messages since the last **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command was entered.

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 24: show monitor event-trace sbc ha latest Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IPC:	IPC messages.
ILT:	ILT events. ILT is the interface and mechanism for transporting SBC HA data.
ISSU:	ISSU events.

The following is sample output from the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha parameters** command . This command displays the number of event-trace messages in the trace file and whether stacktrace is disabled.

```
Router# show monitor event-trace sbc ha parameters
Trace has 2048 entries
Stacktrace is disabled by default
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor event-trace sbc (EXEC)	Monitors and controls the event trace function for the SBC.
monitor event-trace sbc (global)	Configures event tracing for the SBC.

show mpls ip iprm counters

To display the number of occurrences of various Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) IP Rewrite Manager (IPRM) events, use the `show mpls ip iprm counters` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mpls ip iprm counters

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behaviors or values.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(25)S	This command was introduced.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB and implemented on the Cisco 10000 series routers.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
	12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines This command reports the occurrences of IPRM events.

Examples The command in the following example displays the events that the IPRM logs:

```
Router# show mpls ip iprm counters
  CEF Tree Changes Processed/Ignored:      91/12
  CEF Deletes Processed/Ignored:           12/2
  Label Discoveries:                        74
  Rewrite Create Successes/Failures:        60/0
  Rewrite Gets/Deletes:                     82/0
  Label Announcements: Info/Local/Path:    6/119/80
  Walks: Recursion Tree/CEF Full/CEF interface: 78/2/0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 25: show mpls ip iprm counters Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CEF Tree Changes Processed/Ignored	<p>Processed--The number of Cisco Express Forwarding tree change announcements that IPRM processed.</p> <p>Ignored--The number of Cisco Express Forwarding tree change announcements that IPRM ignored.</p> <p>Typically, IPRM processes tree change announcements only for prefixes in a routing table.</p>
CEF Deletes Processed/Ignored	<p>Processed--The number of Cisco Express Forwarding delete entry announcements that IPRM processed.</p> <p>Ignored--The number of Cisco Express Forwarding delete entry announcements that IPRM ignored.</p> <p>Typically, IPRM processes delete entry announcements only for prefixes in a routing table.</p>
Label Discoveries	The number of label discoveries performed by IPRM. Label discovery is the process by which IPRM obtains prefix labels from the IP Label Distribution Modules (LDMs).
Rewrite Create Successes/Failures	<p>Successes--The number of times IPRM successfully updated the MPLS forwarding information.</p> <p>Failures--The number of times IPRM attempted to update the MPLS forwarding information and failed.</p>
Rewrite Gets/Deletes	<p>Gets--The number of times IPRM retrieved forwarding information from the MPLS forwarding infrastructure.</p> <p>Deletes--The number of times IPRM removed prefix forwarding information from the MPLS forwarding infrastructure.</p>
Label Announcements: Info/Local/Path	<p>Info--The number of times an IP label distribution module informed IPRM that label information for a prefix changed.</p> <p>Local--The number of times an IP label distribution module specified local labels for a prefix.</p> <p>Path--The number of times an IP LDM specified outgoing labels for a prefix route.</p>

Field	Description
Walks: Recursion Tree/CEF Full/CEF interface	<p>Recursion Tree--The number of times IPRM requested Cisco Express Forwarding to walk the recursion (path) tree for a prefix.</p> <p>CEF Full--The number of times IPRM requested Cisco Express Forwarding to walk a Cisco Express Forwarding table and notify IPRM about each prefix.</p> <p>CEF interface--The number of times IPRM requested Cisco Express Forwarding to walk a Cisco Express Forwarding table and notify IPRM about each prefix with a path that uses a specific interface.</p>

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear mpls ip iprm counters	Clears the IPRM counters.
show mpls ip iprm ldm	Displays information about the IP LDMs that have registered with the IPRM.

show mpls ip iprm ldm

To display information about the IP Label Distribution Modules (LDMs) that have registered with the IP Rewrite Manager (IPRM), use the `show mpls ip iprm ldm` command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show mpls ip iprm ldm [table {all| table-id}| vrf vrf-name] [ipv4| ipv6]
```

Cisco 10000 Series Routers

```
show mpls ip iprm ldm [table {all| table-id}| vrf vrf-name] [ipv4]
```

Syntax Description

table	(Optional) Displays the LDMs for one or more routing tables.
all	Displays the LDMs for all routing tables.
<i>table-id</i>	Displays the LDMs for the routing table you specify. Table 0 is the default or global routing table.
vrf	(Optional) Displays the LDMs for the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance you specify.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) The name of the VRF instance. You can find VRF names with the <code>show ip vrf</code> command.
ipv4	(Optional) Displays IPv4 LDMs.
ipv6	(Optional) Displays IPv6 LDMs. Note Applies to Cisco 7500 series routers only.

Command Default

If you do not specify any keywords or parameters, the command displays the LDMs for the global routing table (the default).

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB and implemented on the Cisco 10000 series routers.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SSH.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the IP LDMs registered with IPRM.

Examples

The command in the following example displays the LDMs for the global routing tables. It shows that two LDMs (lcatm and ldp) are registered for the ipv4 global routing table, and that one LDM (bgp ipv6) is registered for the ipv6 global routing table.

```
Router# show mpls ip iprm ldm
  table (global;ipv4); ldms: 2
    lcatm, ldp
  table (global;ipv6); ldms: 1
    bgp ipv6
```

The command in the following example displays all of the LDMs registered with IPRM. The output shows the following:

- The LDMs called lcatm and ldp have registered with IPRM for the ipv4 global table.
- The LDM called bgp ipv6 is registered for the IPv6 global table.
- The LDM called bgp vpnv4 is registered for all IPv4 vrf routing tables.

```
Router# show mpls ip iprm ldm table all
  table (global;ipv4); ldms: 2
    lcatm, ldp
  table (global;ipv6); ldms: 1
    bgp ipv6
  table (all-tbls;ipv4); ldms: 1
    bgp vpnv4
```

The command in the following example displays the LDMs registered for the IPv6 routing tables.

```
Router# show mpls ip iprm ldm ipv6
  table (global;ipv6); ldms: 1
    bgp ipv6
```

Examples

The command in the following example displays the LDMs for the global routing tables. It shows that one LDM (ldp) is registered for the ipv4 global routing table.

```
Router# show mpls ip iprm ldm
  table (global;ipv4); ldms: 1
    ldp
```

The command in the following example displays all of the LDMs registered with IPRM. The output shows the following:

- The LDM called ldp has registered with IPRM for the ipv4 global table.
- The LDM called bgp vpnv4 is registered for all IPv4 vrf routing tables.

```
Router# show mpls ip iprm ldm table all
```

```
table (global;ipv4); ldms: 1
  ldp
table (all-tbls;ipv4); ldms: 1
  bgp vpv4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mpls ip iprm counters	Displays the number of occurrences of various IPRM events.

show platform redundancy bias

To display output for a specific standby slot SUP bootup delay setting, use the **show platform redundancy bias** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform redundancy bias

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRD4	This command was introduced on the Cisco 7600 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show platform redundancy bias** command to display the output for a specific **platform redundancy bias** command.

Examples The following example shows how to verify the standby slot SUP bootup delay setting after configuring it for 50 seconds:

```
Router#  
configure terminal  
Router(config)# platform redundancy bias 50  
Router(config)# end  
Router#show platform redundancy bias  
Platform redundancy bias is set at 50 seconds
```



Note Using the **show platform redundancy bias** without configuring a value for the delay displays an error message.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	platform redundancy bias	Configures the standby slot SUP bootup delay setting.

show redundancy

To display current or historical status and related information on planned or logged handovers, use the **show redundancy** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Privileged EXEC Mode

show redundancy [**clients**| **counters**| **debug-log**| **handover**| **history**| **inter-device**| **states**| **switchover**| **switchover history**]

User EXEC Mode

show redundancy {**clients**| **counters**| **history**| **states**| **switchover**}

Syntax Description

clients	(Optional) Displays the redundancy-aware client-application list.
counters	(Optional) Displays redundancy-related operational measurements.
debug-log	(Optional) Displays up to 256 redundancy-related debug entries.
handover	(Optional) Displays details of any pending scheduled handover.
history	(Optional) Displays past status and related information about logged handovers. This is the only keyword supported on the Cisco AS5800.
inter-device	(Optional) Displays redundancy interdevice operational state and statistics.
states	(Optional) Displays redundancy-related states: disabled, initialization, standby, active (various substates for the latter two), client ID and name, length of time since the client was sent the progression, and event history for the progression that was sent to the client.
switchover	(Optional) Displays the switchover counts, the uptime since active, and the total system uptime.
switchover history	(Optional) Displays redundancy switchover history.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(6)AA	This command was introduced in privileged EXEC mode.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5800 and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(8)MC2	This command was modified. This command was made available in user EXEC mode.
12.2(11)T	The privileged EXEC mode form of this command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800 and Cisco AS5850.
12.2(14)SX	The user EXEC mode form of this command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(18)S	This command was implemented on Cisco 7304 routers running Cisco IOS Release 12.2S.
12.2(20)S	The states , counters , clients , history , and switchover history keywords were added.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for the user EXEC mode form of this command was extended to the Supervisor Engine 2.
12.3(8)T	The inter-device keyword was added to the privileged EXEC form of the command.
12.3(11)T	The user EXEC form of this command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(11)T.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SGA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SGA.
12.2(33)SRB	The clients keyword was enhanced to provide information about the status of each client.
12.2(33)SRB1	ISSU is supported on the Cisco 7600 series routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB1.
12.2(31)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SXH.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	More information regarding the states keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines**Cisco AS5800**

Use this command from the router-shelf console to determine when failover is enabled. Use this command with the **history** keyword to log failover events.

Cisco AS5850

To use this command, the router must have two route-switch-controller (RSC) cards installed and must be connected to one of them.

Examples

The following example shows how to display information about the RF client:

```
Router# show redundancy clients
clientID = 0          clientSeq = 0          RF_INTERNAL_MSG
clientID = 25         clientSeq = 130         CHKPT RF
clientID = 5026        clientSeq = 130         CHKPT RF
clientID = 5029        clientSeq = 135         Redundancy Mode RF
clientID = 5006        clientSeq = 170         RFS client
clientID = 6           clientSeq = 180         Const OIR Client
clientID = 7           clientSeq = 190         PF Client
clientID = 5008        clientSeq = 190         PF Client
clientID = 28          clientSeq = 330         Const Startup Config
clientID = 29          clientSeq = 340         Const IDPROM Client
clientID = 65000       clientSeq = 65000       RF_LAST_CLIENT
```

The output displays the following information:

- clientID displays the client's ID number.
- clientSeq displays the client's notification sequence number.
- Current RF state.

The following example shows how to display information about the RF counters:

```
Router# show redundancy counters
Redundancy Facility OMs
    comm link up = 0
    comm link down down = 0
    invalid client tx = 0
    null tx by client = 0
    tx failures = 0
    tx msg length invalid = 0
    client not rxing msgs = 0
    rx peer msg routing errors = 0
    null peer msg rx = 0
    errored peer msg rx = 0
    buffers tx = 0
    tx buffers unavailable = 0
    buffers rx = 0
    buffer release errors = 0
    duplicate client registers = 0
    failed to register client = 0
    Invalid client syncs = 0
```

The following example shows information about the RF history:

```
Router# show redundancy history
00:00:00 client added: RF_INTERNAL_MSG(0) seq=0
00:00:00 client added: RF_LAST_CLIENT(65000) seq=65000
00:00:02 client added: Const Startup Config Sync Clie(28) seq=330
00:00:02 client added: CHKPT RF(25) seq=130
00:00:02 client added: PF Client(7) seq=190
00:00:02 client added: Const OIR Client(6) seq=180
```

```

00:00:02 client added: Const IDPROM Client(29) seq=340
00:00:02 *my state = INITIALIZATION(2) *peer state = DISABLED(1)
00:00:02 RF_PROG_INITIALIZATION(100) RF_INTERNAL_MSG(0) op=0 rc=11
00:00:02 RF_PROG_INITIALIZATION(100) CHKPT RF(25) op=0 rc=11
00:00:02 RF_PROG_INITIALIZATION(100) Const OIR Client(6) op=0 rc=11
00:00:02 RF_PROG_INITIALIZATION(100) PF Client(7) op=0 rc=11

```

The following example shows information about the RF state:

```

Router# show redundancy states
      my state = 13 -ACTIVE
      peer state = 1  -DISABLED
          Mode = Simplex
          Unit = Primary
          Unit ID = 1
Redundancy Mode (Operational) = Route Processor Redundancy
Redundancy Mode (Configured)  = Route Processor Redundancy
      Split Mode = Disabled
      Manual Swact = Disabled   Reason: Simplex mode
      Communications = Down     Reason: Simplex mode
      client count = 11
      client_notification_TMR = 30000 milliseconds
          keep_alive TMR = 4000 milliseconds
          keep_alive count = 0
          keep_alive threshold = 7
          RF debug mask = 0x0

```

If you enter the **show redundancy states** command with stateful switchover (SSO) configured, the Redundancy Mode (Operational) and the Redundancy Mode (Configured) fields display stateful switchover.

The following example shows how to display the switchover counts, the uptime since active, and the total system uptime:

```

Router> show redundancy switchover
Switchovers this system has experienced      : 1
Uptime since this supervisor switched to active : 1 minute
Total system uptime from reload               : 2 hours, 47 minutes

```

Examples

The following example shows how to set the terminal length value to pause the multiple-screen output:

```

Router# terminal length 5
Router# show redundancy states
my state = 13 -ACTIVE
      peer state = 8  -STANDBY HOT
          Mode = Duplex
          Unit = Primary
          Unit ID = 48

```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show redundancy handover** and **show redundancy states** commands on the Cisco AS5850:

```

Router# show redundancy handover

No busyout period specified
Handover pending at 23:00:00 PDT Wed May 9 2001
Router# show redundancy states

my state = 14 -ACTIVE_EXTRALOAD
peer state = 4 -STANDBY_COLD
Mode = Duplex
Unit = Preferred Primary
Unit ID = 6
Redundancy Mode = Handover-split: If one RSC fails, the peer RSC will take over the
feature boards
Maintenance Mode = Disabled
Manual Swact = Disabled Reason: Progression in progress

```

```

Communications = Up
client count = 3
client_notification TMR = 30000 milliseconds
keep_alive TMR = 4000 milliseconds
keep_alive count = 1
keep_alive threshold = 7
RF debug mask = 0x0

```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show redundancy** command on the Cisco AS5800:

```

Router# show redundancy
DSC in slot 12:
Hub is in 'active' state.
Clock is in 'active' state.
DSC in slot 13:
Hub is in 'backup' state.
Clock is in 'backup' state.

```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show redundancy history** command on the Cisco AS5800:

```

Router# show redundancy history
DSC Redundancy Status Change History:
981130 18:56 Slot 12 DSC: Hub, becoming active - RS instruction
981130 19:03 Slot 12 DSC: Hub, becoming active - D13 order

```

Examples

The following is sample output from two Cisco AS5800 router shelves configured as a failover pair. The active router shelf is initially RouterA. The **show redundancy history** and **show redundancy** commands have been issued. The **show redundancy** command shows that failover is enabled, shows the configured group number, and shows that this router shelf is the active one of the pair. Compare this output with that from the backup router shelf (RouterB) that follows.



Note

When RouterA is reloaded, thereby forcing a failover, new entries are shown on RouterB when the **show redundancy history** command is issued after failover has occurred.

Examples

```

RouterA# show redundancy history
DSC Redundancy Status Change History:
010215 18:17 Slot -1 DSC:Failover configured -> ACTIVE role by default.
010215 18:18 Slot -1 DSC:Failover -> BACKUP role.
010215 18:18 Slot 12 DSC:Failover -> ACTIVE role.
010215 18:18 Slot 12 DSC:Hub, becoming active - arb timeout
RouterA# show redundancy
failover mode enabled, failover group = 32
Currently ACTIVE role.
DSC in slot 12:
Hub is in 'active' state.
Clock is in 'active' state.
No connection to slot 13
RouterA# reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm] y
*Feb 15 20:19:11.059:%SYS-5-RELOAD:Reload requested
System Bootstrap, Version xxx
Copyright xxx by cisco Systems, Inc.
C7200 processor with 131072 Kbytes of main memory

```

Examples

```
RouterB# show redundancy
failover mode enabled, failover group = 32
Currently BACKUP role.
No connection to slot 12
DSC in slot 13:
Hub is in 'backup' state.
Clock is in 'backup' state.
*Feb 16 03:24:53.931:%DSC_REDUNDANCY-3-BICLINK:Switching to DSC 13
*Feb 16 03:24:53.931:%DSC_REDUNDANCY-3-BICLINK:Failover:changing to active mode
*Feb 16 03:24:54.931:%DIAL13-3-MSG:
02:32:06:%DSC_REDUNDANCY-3-EVENT:Redundancy event:LINK_FAIL from other DSC
*Feb 16 03:24:55.491:%OIR-6-INSCARD:Card inserted in slot 12, interfaces administratively
shut down
*Feb 16 03:24:58.455:%DIAL13-3-MSG:
02:32:09:%DSC_REDUNDANCY-3-EVENT:Redundancy event:LINK_FAIL from other DSC
*Feb 16 03:25:04.939:%DIAL13-0-MSG:
RouterB# show redundancy
failover mode enabled, failover group = 32
Currently ACTIVE role.
No connection to slot 12
DSC in slot 13:
Hub is in 'active' state.
Clock is in 'backup' state.
RouterB# show redundancy history
DSC Redundancy Status Change History:
010216 03:09 Slot -1 DSC:Failover configured -> BACKUP role.
010216 03:24 Slot 13 DSC:Failover -> ACTIVE role.
010216 03:24 Slot 13 DSC:Hub, becoming active - D12 linkfail
010216 03:24 Slot 13 DSC:Hub, becoming active - D12 linkfail
*Feb 16 03:26:14.079:%DSIPPF-5-DS_HELLO:DSIP Hello from shelf 47 slot 1 Succeeded
*Feb 16 03:26:14.255:%DSIPPF-5-DS_HELLO:DSIP Hello from shelf 47 slot 3 Succeeded
*Feb 16 03:26:14.979:%DSIPPF-5-DS_HELLO:DSIP Hello from shelf 47 slot 10 Succeeded
```

Examples

The following is sample output generated by this command in privileged EXEC mode on router platforms that support no keywords for the privileged EXEC mode form of the command:

```
RouterB# show redundancy
MWR1900 is the Active Router
Previous States with most recent at bottom
INITL_INITL      Dec 31 19:00:00.000
LISTN_INITL      Feb 28 19:00:15.568
LISTN_LISTN      Feb 28 19:00:15.568
SPEAK_LISTN      Feb 28 19:00:18.568
SPEAK_SPEAK      Feb 28 19:00:18.568
STDBY_SPEAK      Mar 19 08:54:26.191
ACTIV_SPEAK      Mar 19 08:54:26.191
ACTIV_STDBY      Mar 19 08:54:26.191
ACTIV_ACTIV      Mar 19 08:54:26.191
INITL_ACTIV      Mar 19 08:56:22.700
INITL_INITL      Mar 19 08:56:22.700
INITL_LISTN      Mar 19 08:56:28.544
LISTN_LISTN      Mar 19 08:56:28.652
LISTN_SPEAK      Mar 19 08:56:31.544
SPEAK_SPEAK      Mar 19 08:56:31.652
SPEAK_STDBY      Mar 19 08:56:34.544
SPEAK_ACTIV      Mar 19 08:56:34.544
STDBY_ACTIV      Mar 19 08:56:34.652
ACTIV_ACTIV      Mar 19 08:56:34.652
INITL_ACTIV      Mar 19 10:20:41.455
INITL_INITL      Mar 19 10:20:41.455
INITL_LISTN      Mar 19 10:20:49.243
LISTN_LISTN      Mar 19 10:20:49.299
LISTN_SPEAK      Mar 19 10:20:52.244
SPEAK_SPEAK      Mar 19 10:20:52.300
SPEAK_STDBY      Mar 19 10:20:55.244
STDBY_STDBY      Mar 19 10:20:55.300
```

```

ACTIV_STDBY      Mar 19 10:21:01.692
ACTIV_ACTIV      Mar 19 10:21:01.692

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug redundancy	Displays information used for troubleshooting dual (redundant) router shelves (Cisco AS5800) or RSCs (Cisco AS5850).
hw-module	Enables the router shelf to stop a DSC or to restart a stopped DSC.
mode	Sets the redundancy mode.
mode y-cable	Invokes y-cable mode.
redundancy	Enters redundancy configuration mode.
redundancy force-switchover	Forces a switchover from the active to the standby supervisor engine.
show chassis	Displays, for a router with two RSCs, information about the mode (handover-split or classic-split), RSC configuration, and slot ownership.
show standby	Displays the standby configuration.
standalone	Specifies whether the MWR 1941-DC router is used in a redundant or standalone configuration.
standby	Sets HSRP attributes.

show tcp ha connections

To display connection-ID-to-TCP mapping data, use the **show tcp ha connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show tcp ha connections

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
	15.0(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S.
	Cisco IOS XE 3.1S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S.

Usage Guidelines The **show tcp ha connections** command is used to display connection-ID-to-TCP mapping data.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show tcp ha connections** command:

```
Router# show tcp ha connections
SSO enabled for 40 connections
TCB      Local Address      Foreign Address      (state)      Conn Id
71EACE60 10.0.56.1.179        10.0.56.3.58671     ESTAB        37
71EA9320 10.0.53.1.179        10.0.53.3.58659     ESTAB        34
71EA35F8 10.0.41.1.179        10.0.41.3.58650     ESTAB        22
71A21FE0 10.0.39.1.179        10.0.39.3.58641     ESTAB        20
71EAA6E0 10.0.54.1.179        10.0.54.3.58663     ESTAB        35
71EA2238 10.0.40.1.179        10.0.40.3.58646     ESTAB        21
71EABAA0 10.0.55.1.179        10.0.55.3.58667     ESTAB        36
71EAE710 10.0.28.1.179        10.0.28.3.58676     ESTAB        9
71EA2728 10.0.50.1.179        10.0.50.3.58647     ESTAB        31
720541D8 10.0.49.1.179        10.0.49.3.58642     ESTAB        30
71EAA1F0 10.0.44.1.179        10.0.44.3.58662     ESTAB        25
2180B3A8 10.0.33.1.179        10.0.33.3.58657     ESTAB        14
71EAB5B0 10.0.45.1.179        10.0.45.3.58666     ESTAB        26
21809FE8 10.0.32.1.179        10.0.32.3.58653     ESTAB        13
71EA8E30 10.0.43.1.179        10.0.43.3.58658     ESTAB        24
71EAD350 10.0.27.1.179        10.0.27.3.58672     ESTAB        8
2180A9C8 10.0.52.1.179        10.0.52.3.58655     ESTAB        33
2180A4D8 10.0.42.1.179        10.0.42.3.58654     ESTAB        23
71EABF90 10.0.26.1.179        10.0.26.3.58668     ESTAB        7
71EA3AE8 10.0.51.1.179        10.0.51.3.58651     ESTAB        32
720546C8 10.0.59.1.179        10.0.59.3.58643     ESTAB        40
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 26: show tcp ha connections Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SSO enabled for	Displays the number of TCP connections that support BGP Nonstop Routing (NSR) with SSO.
TCB	An internal identifier for the endpoint.
Local Address	The local IP address and port.
Foreign Address	The foreign IP address and port (at the opposite end of the connection).
(state)	<p>TCP connection state. A connection progresses through a series of states during its lifetime. The states that follow are shown in the order in which a connection progresses through them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LISTEN--Waiting for a connection request from any remote TCP and port. • SYNSENT--Waiting for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request. • SYNRCVD--Waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request. • ESTAB--Indicates an open connection; data received can be delivered to the user. This is the normal state for the data transfer phase of the connection. • FINWAIT1--Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent.
Conn id	Identifying number of the TCP connection.

show tcp ha statistics

To display statistical information for the TCP High Availability (HA) connection, use the **show tcp ha statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show tcp ha statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.0(1)S	This command was introduced.
	15.2(1)S	This command was modified. Additional TCP counters and HA statistics for troubleshooting Nonstop Routing (NSR) were added to the output.

Examples Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)S and later releases

The following sample output displays the statistics for the TCP HA connection at the active device, including additional counters for failures:

```
Router# show tcp ha statistics
TCP HA statistics (active)
  TCP HA statistics (active)
    69 total messages sent successfully
    0 total messages received successfully
    0 total messages failed (IPC layer)
    45 packets (incoming) punted
    1 packets (with ISN) punted
    23 send_msg packets sent
    45 (incoming) packets ACKed from standby
    23 (outgoing) send_msg ACKed from standby
    0 app messages fragmented
    0 recv buff sent
    0 app messages > mss
    0 total feedback decoded
    0 total remove connection encoded
    0 total new conn ipv4 encoded
    0 total send var encoded
    0 total recv var encoded
    0 total rtt encoded
    0 total options encoded
    0 total send queue encoded
    0 total sync done encoded
    0 messages sent beyond flowcontrol
    0 total failure messages encoded
    0 total failure messages decoded
    0 failure communication with standby
    0 failure assymetric startup
    0 failure notify handler not set
    0 failure notify app
```

The following sample output displays the statistics for the TCP HA connection at the standby device:

```
Router# show tcp ha statistics
TCP HA statistics (standby)
 69 total messages received
 45 packets received
 1 packets (with ISN) received
 23 send_msg packets received
 0 fragments received
 0 recv_buff received
 0 remove_conn decoded
 0 new_conn_ipv4_decoded decoded
 0 rtt_decoded
 0 send_var decoded
 0 recv_var decoded
 0 stats decoded
 0 options decoded
 0 send_queue decoded
 0 sync_done decoded
 0 sync_done_fdbk decoded
 0 failure_message encoded
 0 failure_message decoded
 0 failure_malloc
 0 failure_getbuffer
 0 failure_invalid_tcb
 0 failure_window_closed
 0 failure_no_app_data
 0 failure_add_tcb
 0 failure_no_options
 0 failure_no_listener
 0 failure_cant_inform_app
 0 failure_communication_with_active
```

Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)S and earlier releases

The following sample output displays the statistics for the TCP HA connection at the active device:

```
Router# show tcp ha statistics
TCP HA statistics (active)
 71 total messages sent successfully
 1 total messages received successfully
 0 total messages failed
 41 packets (incoming) punted
 0 packets (with ISN) punted
 23 send_msg packets sent
 41 (incoming) packets ACKed from standby
 23 (outgoing) send_msg ACKed from standby
 0 app_messages_fragmented
 1 recv_buff_sent
 0 app_messages > mss
```

The following sample output displays the statistics for the TCP HA connection at the standby device:

```
Router-1# show tcp ha statistics
TCP HA statistics (standby)
 87 total messages received
 51 packets received
 0 packets (with ISN) received
 29 send_msg packets received
 0 fragments received
 1 recv_buff received
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tcp ha connections	Displays connection-ID-to-TCP mapping data.

site-id

To assign a site identifier for Call Home, use the **site-id** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the site ID, use the **no** form of this command.

site-id *alphanumeric*

no site-id *alphanumeric*

Syntax Description

<i>alphanumeric</i>	Site identifier, using up to 200 alphanumeric characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").
---------------------	---

Command Default

No site ID is assigned.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **site-id** command is optional.

Examples

The following example configures "Site1ManhattanNY" as the customer ID without spaces:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# site-id Site1ManhattanNY
```

The following example configures "Site1 Manhattan NY" as the customer ID using spaces and required " " notation:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# site-id "Site1 Manhattan NY"
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

snmp-server enable traps

To enable all Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification types that are available on your system, use the **snmp-server enable traps** command in global configuration mode. To disable all available SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps [*notification-type*] [**vrrp**]

no snmp-server enable traps [*notification-type*] [**vrrp**]

Syntax Description

<i>notification-type</i>	<p>(Optional) Type of notification (trap or inform) to enable or disable. If no type is specified, all notifications available on your device are enabled or disabled (if the no form is used). The notification type can be one of the following keywords:</p> <p>alarms --Enables alarm filtering to limit the number of syslog messages generated. Alarms are generated for the severity configured as well as for the higher severity values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>severity</i> argument is an integer or string value that identifies the severity of an alarm. Integer values are from 1 to 4. String values are critical, major, minor, and informational. The default is 4 (informational). Severity levels are defined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1--Critical. The condition affects service. • 2--Major. Immediate action is needed. • 3--Minor. Minor warning conditions. • 4--Informational. No action is required. This is the default.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auth-framework sec-violation --Enables the SNMP CISCO-AUTH-FRAMEWORK-MIB traps. The optional sec-violation keyword enables the SNMP camSecurityViolationNotif notification. 1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • config --Controls configuration notifications, as defined in the CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.43.2). The notification type is (1) ciscoConfigManEvent.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dot1x --Enables IEEE 802.1X traps. This notification type is defined in the CISCO PAE MIB. <p>Catalyst 6500 Series Switches The following keywords are available under the dot1x keyword:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auth-fail-vlan --Enables the SNMP cpaeAuthFailVlanNotif notification. • no-auth-fail-vlan --Enables the SNMP cpaeNoAuthFailVlanNotif notification. • guest-vlan --Enables the SNMP cpaeGuestVlanNotif notification. • no-guest-vlan --Enables the SNMP cpaeNoGuestVlanNotif notification.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ds0-busyout --Sends notification when the busyout of a DS0 interface changes state (Cisco AS5300 platform only). This notification is defined in the CISCO-POP-MGMT-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.10.19.2), and the notification type is (1) cpmDS0BusyoutNotification. • ds1-loopback --Sends notification when the DS1 interface goes into loopback mode (Cisco AS5300 platform only). This notification type is defined in the CISCO-POP-MGMT-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.10.19.2) as (2) cpmDS1LoopbackNotification. • dsp --Enables SNMP digital signal processing (DSP) traps. This notification type is defined in the CISCO-DSP-MGMT-MIB. • dsp oper-state --Sends a DSP notification made up of both a DSP ID that indicates which DSP is affected and an operational state that indicates whether the DSP has failed or recovered.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • l2tc --Enable the SNMP Layer 2 tunnel configuration traps. This notification type is defined in CISCO-L2-TUNNEL-CONFIG-MIB.²

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entity --Controls Entity MIB modification notifications. This notification type is defined in the ENTITY-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.2.1.47.2) as (1) entConfigChange.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entity-diag type-- Enables the SNMP CISCO-ENTITY-DIAG-MIB traps. The valid <i>type</i> values are as follows: 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • boot-up-fail--(Optional) Enables the SNMP ceDiagBootUpFailedNotif traps. • hm-test-recover--(Optional) Enables the SNMP ceDiagHMTTestRecoverNotif traps. • hm-thresh-reached--(Optional) Enables the SNMP ceDiagHMThresholdReachedNotif traps. • scheduled-fail--(Optional) Enables the SNMP ceDiagScheduledJobFailedNotif traps.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hsrp --Controls Hot Standby Routing Protocol (HSRP) notifications, as defined in the CISCO-HSRP-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.106.2). The notification type is (1) cHsrpStateChange.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ipmulticast --Controls IP multicast notifications.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • license --Enables licensing notifications as traps or informs. The notifications are grouped into categories that can be individually controlled by combining the keywords with the license keyword, or as a group by using the license keyword by itself. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deploy--Controls notifications generated as a result of install, clear, or revoke license events. • error--Controls notifications generated as a result of a problem with the license or with the usage of the license. • imagelevel--Controls notifications related to the image level of the license. • usage--Controls usage notifications related to the license.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modem-health --Controls modem-health notifications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • module-auto-shutdown [status]-- Enables the SNMP CISCO-MODULE-AUTO-SHUTDOWN-MIB traps. The optional status keyword enables the SNMP Module Auto Shutdown status change traps. 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rsvp --Controls Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) flow change notifications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sys-threshold --(Optional) Enables the SNMP cltcTunnelSysDropThresholdExceeded notification. This notification type is an enhancement to the CISCO-L2-TUNNEL-CONFIG-MIB. 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tty --Controls TCP connection notifications.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xgcp --Sends External Media Gateway Control Protocol (XGCP) notifications. This notification is from the XGCP-MIB-V1SMI.my, and the notification is enterprise 1.3.6.1.3.90.2 (1) xgcpUpDownNotification. <p>Note For additional notification types, see the Related Commands table.</p>
vrrp	(Optional) Specifies the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP).

¹ Supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.

² Supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.

³ Supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.

⁴ Supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.

⁵ Supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.

Command Default No notifications controlled by this command are sent.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.3	This command was introduced.
	12.0(2)T	The rsnp notification type was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.0(2)T.
	12.0(3)T	The hsrp notification type was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T.
	12.0(24)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(24)S.
	12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(18)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)S.
	12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
	12.3(11)T	The vrrp notification type was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.3(11)T.
	12.4(4)T	Support for the alarms severity notification type and argument was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(4)T. Support for the dsp and dsp oper-state notification types was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(4)T.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.4(11)T	The dot1x notification type was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(11)T.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
12.4(20)T	The license notification type keyword was added.
12.2(33)SXH	The l2tc keyword was added and supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switch.
12.2(33)SXI	The following keywords were added and supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switch: auth-fail-vlan entity-diag guest-vlan module-auto-shutdown no-auth-fail-vlan no-guest-vlan sys-threshold
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

For additional notification types, see the Related Commands table for this command.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types. To specify whether the notifications should be sent as traps or informs, use the **snmp-server host [traps | informs]** command.

To configure the router to send these SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command. If you enter the command with no keywords, all notification types are enabled. If you enter the command with a keyword, only the notification type related to that keyword is enabled. To enable multiple types of notifications, you must issue a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each notification type and notification option.

Most notification types are disabled by default but some cannot be controlled with the **snmp-server enable traps** command.

The **snmp-server enable traps** command is used in conjunction with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications. To send notifications, you must configure at least one **snmp-server host** command.

The following MIBs were enhanced or supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI and later releases on the Catalyst 6500 series switch:

- **CISCO-L2-TUNNEL-CONFIG-MIB-LLDP--Enhancement.** The CISCO-L2-TUNNEL-CONFIG-MIB provides SNMP access to the Layer 2 tunneling-related configurations.
- **CISCO-PAE-MIB--Enhancement** for critical condition and includes traps when the port goes into the Guest Vlan or AuthFail VLAN.
- **CISCO-MODULE-AUTO-SHUTDOWN-MIB--Supported.** The CISCO-MODULE-AUTO-SHUTDOWN-MIB provides SNMP access to the Catalyst 6500 series switch Module Automatic Shutdown component.
- **CISCO-AUTH-FRAMEWORK-MIB--Supported.** The CISCO-AUTH-FRAMEWORK-MIB provides SNMP access to the Authentication Manager component.
- **CISCO-ENTITY-DIAG-MIB--The CISCO-ENTITY-DIAG-MIB** provides SNMP traps for generic online diagnostics (GOLD) notification enhancements.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the router to send all traps to the host specified by the name myhost.cisco.com, using the community string defined as public:

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps
```

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public
```

The following example shows how to configure an alarm severity threshold of 3:

```
Router# snmp-server enable traps alarms 3
```

The following example shows how to enable the generation of a DSP operational state notification from from the command-line interface (CLI):

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps dsp oper-state
```

The following example shows how to enable the generation of a DSP operational state notification from a network management device:

```
setany -v2c 1.4.198.75 test cdspEnableOperStateNotification.0 -i 1
cdspEnableOperStateNotification.0=true(1)
```

The following example shows how to send no traps to any host. The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) traps are enabled for all hosts, but the only traps enabled to be sent to a host are ISDN traps (which are not enabled in this example).

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps bgp
```

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host user1 public isdn
```

The following example shows how to enable the router to send all inform requests to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com, using the community string defined as public:

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps
```

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 2c public
```

The following example shows how to send HSRP MIB traps to the host myhost.cisco.com using the community string public:

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps hsrp
```

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com traps version 2c public hsrp
```

The following example shows that VRRP will be used as the protocol to enable the traps:

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps vrrp
```

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com traps version 2c vrrp
```

The following example shows how to send IEEE 802.1X MIB traps to the host "myhost.example.com" using the community string defined as public:

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps dot1x
```

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host myhost.example.com traps public
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
snmp-server enable traps atm pvc	Enables ATM PVC SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps atm pvc extension	Enables extended ATM PVC SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps bgp	Enables BGP server state change SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps calltracker	Enables Call Tracker callSetup and callTerminate SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps envmon	Enables environmental monitor SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps frame-relay	Enables Frame Relay DLCI link status change SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps ipsec	Enables IPsec SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps isakmp	Enables IPsec ISAKMP SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps isdn	Enables ISDN SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps memory	Enables memory pool and buffer pool SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps mpls ldp	Enables MPLS LDP SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps mpls traffic-eng	Enables MPLS TE tunnel state-change SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps mpls vpn	Enables MPLS VPN specific SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps repeater	Enables RFC 1516 hub notifications.

Command	Description
snmp-server enable traps snmp	Enables RFC 1157 SNMP notifications.
snmp-server enable traps syslog	Enables the sending of system logging messages via SNMP.
snmp-server host	Specifies whether you want the SNMP notifications sent as traps or informs, the version of SNMP to use, the security level of the notifications (for SNMPv3), and the destination host (recipient) for the notifications.
snmp-server informs	Specifies inform request options.
snmp-server trap-source	Specifies the interface (and the corresponding IP address) from which an SNMP trap should originate.
snmp-server trap illegal-address	Issues an SNMP trap when a MAC address violation is detected on an Ethernet hub port of a Cisco 2505, Cisco 2507, or Cisco 2516 router.
vrrp shutdown	Disables a VRRP group.

source-interface

To specify the name of the source interface that the Call-Home service uses to send out e-mail messages, use the **source-interface** command in call home configuration mode.

source-interface *interface-name*

no source-interface

Syntax Description

<i>interface-name</i>	Source-interface name. Maximum length is 64.
-----------------------	--

Command Default

Call-Home service sends out the e-mail messages using the packet outbound interface as its source interface.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify either the source-interface name or the source-ip-address when sending Call-Home e-mail messages but not both. The Call-Home service sends out a warning when either the source-interface name or the source-ip-address has already been configured and you attempt to configure one of these options again. If neither of these two are specified, the Call-Home service uses the outbound interface as its source interface and uses that interface's IP address as the source IP address to send out the e-mail messages.

If the specified source interface's status is up and has at least one IP address configured when the Call-Home message is sent out, the e-mail message shows the source interface's IP address. To verify the IP address, use the **debug call-home mail** command or select the e-mail Internet headers option. When the specified source interface is down or has no IP address configured, the Call-Home message is not sent out.



Note

For HTTP messages, use the **ip http client source-interface** *interface-name* command in global configuration mode to configure the source interface name. This allows all HTTP clients on the device to use the same source interface.

Examples

The following example specifies loopback1 as the name of the source interface that the Call-Home service uses to send out e-mail messages:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # source-interface loopback1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.
ip http client source-interface	Specifies the source interface name for HTTP messages.
source-ip-address	Specifies the source IP address with which the Call-Home e-mail messages are sent out.

source-ip-address

To specify the source IP address with which the Call-Home e-mail messages are sent out, use the **source-ip-address** command in call home configuration mode.

no source-ip-address {ipv4 address| /ipv6 address}

no source-ip-address

Syntax Description

ipv4 address /ipv6 address	Source IP (ipv4 or ipv6) address. Maximum length is 64.
------------------------------	---

Command Default

Call-Home service sends out the e-mail messages using the IP address of the outbound interface as its source IP address.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify either the source-interface name or the source-ip-address when sending Call-Home e-mail messages but not both. The Call-Home service sends out a warning when either the source-interface name or the source-ip-address has already been configured and you attempt to configure one of these options again. If neither of these two are specified, the Call-Home service uses the IP address configured on the message outbound interface as source IP address to send the e-mail message out.

If the specified source-ip-address is also configured as an IP address of any workable device interface when the Call-Home message is sent out, the e-mail message uses it as its source IP address. To verify the IP address, use the **debug call-home mail** command or select the e-mail Internet headers option. When the specified source-ip-address is not any of the IP addresses configured on workable interfaces, the Call-Home message is not sent out.



Note

For HTTP messages, use the **ip http client source-interface** *interface-name* command in global configuration mode to configure the source interface name. This allows all HTTP clients on the device to use the same source interface.

Examples

The following example specifies 209.165.200.226 as the source IP address that the Call-Home service uses to send out e-mail messages:

```
Router(cfg-call-home)# source-ip-address 209.165.200.226
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.
ip http client source-interface	Specifies the source interface name for HTTP messages.
source-interface	Specifies the name of the source interface that the Call-Home service uses to send out e-mail messages.

show ip bgp

To display entries in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing table, use the **show ip bgp** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip bgp [*ip-address* [*mask* [**longer-prefixes** [**injected**] | **shorter-prefixes** [*length*] | **bestpath** | **multipaths** | **subnets**] | **bestpath** | **multipaths**] | **all** | **oer-paths** | **prefix-list** *name* | **pending-prefixes** | **route-map** *name* | **version** {*version-number* | **recent** *offset-value*}]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address entered to filter the output to display only a particular host or network in the BGP routing table.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask to filter or match hosts that are part of the specified network.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays the specified route and all more-specific routes.
injected	(Optional) Displays more-specific prefixes injected into the BGP routing table.
shorter-prefixes	(Optional) Displays the specified route and all less-specific routes.
<i>length</i>	(Optional) The prefix length. The range is a number from 0 to 32.
bestpath	(Optional) Displays the best path for this prefix.
multipaths	(Optional) Displays multipaths for this prefix.
subnets	(Optional) Displays the subnet routes for the specified prefix.
all	(Optional) Displays all address family information in the BGP routing table.
oer-paths	(Optional) Displays Optimized Edge Routing (OER) controlled prefixes in the BGP routing table.
prefix-list <i>name</i>	(Optional) Filters the output based on the specified prefix list.
pending-prefixes	(Optional) Displays prefixes that are pending deletion from the BGP routing table.

route-map <i>name</i>	(Optional) Filters the output based on the specified route map.
version <i>version-number</i>	(Optional) Displays all prefixes with network versions greater than or equal to the specified version number. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
recent <i>offset-value</i>	(Optional) Displays the offset from the current routing table version. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.0	This command was modified. The display of prefix advertisement statistics was added.
12.0(6)T	This command was modified. The display of a message indicating support for route refresh capability was added.
12.0(14)ST	This command was modified. The prefix-list , route-map , and shorter-prefixes keywords were added.
12.2(2)T	This command was modified. The output was modified to display multipaths and the best path to the specified network.
12.0(21)ST	This command was modified. The output was modified to show the number of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) labels that arrive at and depart from a prefix.
12.0(22)S	This command was modified. A new status code indicating stale routes was added to support BGP graceful restart.
12.2(14)S	This command was modified. A message indicating support for BGP policy accounting was added.
12.2(14)SX	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)SX.
12.2(15)T	This command was modified. A new status code indicating stale routes was added to support BGP graceful restart.
12.3(2)T	This command was modified. The all keyword was added.

Release	Modification
12.2(17b)SXA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17b)SXA.
12.3(8)T	This command was modified. The oer-paths keyword was added.
12.4(15)T	This command was modified. The pending-prefixes , bestpath , multipaths , and subnets keywords were added.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
12.0(32)S12	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation was added.
12.0(32)SY8	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. The version <i>version-number</i> and the recent <i>offset-value</i> keyword and argument pairs were added.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation was added.
12.2(33)SX11	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation was added and the default display format was changed to asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation was added and the default display format was changed to asplain.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The command output was modified to show the backup path and the best external path information. Support for the best external route and backup path was added. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)XNE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)XNE.
15.0(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S.
15.2(1)S	This command was modified to display an Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) validation code per network, if one applies.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was modified to display an RPKI validation code per network, if one applies.
15.1(1)SG	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SG	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.2(4)S	This command was modified. Output about discarded or unknown path attributes was added for the BGP Attribute Filter feature. Output about additional path selection was added for the BGP Additional Paths feature. Output about paths imported from a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) table to the global table was added for the BGP Support for IP Prefix Export from a VRF table into the global table.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.7S	This command was modified. Output about discarded or unknown path attributes was added for the BGP Attribute Filter feature. Output about additional path selection was added for the BGP Additional Paths feature. Output about paths imported from a VRF table to the global table was added for the BGP Support for IP Prefix Export from a VRF table into the global table.
15.1(1)SY	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)SY.
15.2(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)E.

Usage Guidelines

The **show ip bgp** command is used to display the contents of the BGP routing table. The output can be filtered to display entries for a specific prefix, prefix length, and prefixes injected through a prefix list, route map, or conditional advertisement.

When changes are made to the network address, the network version number is incremented. Use the **version** keyword to view a specific network version.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asplain—65538, for example—as the default regular expression match and output display format for autonomous system numbers, but you can configure 4-byte autonomous system numbers in both the asplain format and the asdot format as described in RFC 5396. To change the default regular expression match and output display of 4-byte autonomous system numbers to asdot format, use the **bgp asnotation dot** command followed by the **clear ip bgp *** command to perform a hard reset of all current BGP sessions.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asdot—1.2, for example—as the only configuration format, regular expression match, and output display, with no asplain support.

oer-paths Keyword

In Cisco IOS Release 12.3(8)T and later releases, BGP prefixes that are monitored and controlled by OER are displayed by entering the **show ip bgp** command with the **oer-paths** keyword.

Examples

The following sample output displays the BGP routing table:

```
Device# show ip bgp

BGP table version is 6, local router ID is 10.0.96.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external, f
RT-Filter, a additional-path
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop              Metric LocPrf Weight Path
-----
N*  10.0.0.1           10.0.0.3                  0              0 3 ?
N*>
      10.0.3.5           10.0.3.5                  0              0 4 ?
Nr  10.0.0.0/8          10.0.0.3                  0              0 3 ?
Nr>
      10.0.3.5           10.0.3.5                  0              0 4 ?
Nr> 10.0.0.0/24         10.0.0.3                  0              0 3 ?
V*> 10.0.2.0/24         0.0.0.0                   0             32768 i
Vr> 10.0.3.0/24         10.0.3.5                  0              0 4 ?
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 27: show ip bgp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP table version	Internal version number of the table. This number is incremented whenever the table changes.
local router ID	IP address of the router.

Field	Description
Status codes	<p>Status of the table entry. The status is displayed at the beginning of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s—The table entry is suppressed. • d—The table entry is dampened. • h—The table entry history. • *—The table entry is valid. • >—The table entry is the best entry to use for that network. • i—The table entry was learned via an internal BGP (iBGP) session. • r—The table entry is a RIB-failure. • S—The table entry is stale. • m—The table entry has multipath to use for that network. • b—The table entry has a backup path to use for that network. • x—The table entry has a best external route to use for the network.
Origin codes	<p>Origin of the entry. The origin code is placed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a—Path is selected as an additional path. • i—Entry originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network router configuration command. • e—Entry originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). • ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a router that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
RPKI validation codes	<p>If shown, the RPKI validation state for the network prefix, which is downloaded from the RPKI server. The codes are shown only if the bgp rpki server or neighbor announce rpki state command is configured.</p>

Field	Description
Network	IP address of a network entity.
Next Hop	IP address of the next system that is used when forwarding a packet to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has some non-BGP routes to this network.
Metric	If shown, the value of the interautonomous system metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value as set with the set local-preference route-map configuration command. The default value is 100.
Weight	Weight of the route as set via autonomous system filters.
Path	Autonomous system paths to the destination network. There can be one entry in this field for each autonomous system in the path.
(stale)	Indicates that the following path for the specified autonomous system is marked as “stale” during a graceful restart process.

The following sample output shows the BGP routing table with 4-byte autonomous system numbers, 65536 and 65550, shown under the Path field. This example requires Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, or a later release.

Device# **show ip bgp**

```

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 172.16.1.99
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.1.1.0/24     192.168.1.2             0         0 65536 i
*> 10.2.2.0/24     192.168.3.2             0         0 65550 i
*> 172.16.1.0/24   0.0.0.0                 0         32768 i

```

The following sample output displays information about the 192.168.1.0 entry in the BGP routing table:

Device# **show ip bgp 192.168.1.0**

```

BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.0/24, version 22
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table default)
  Additional-path
  Advertised to update-groups:
    3
  10 10
    192.168.3.2 from 172.16.1.2 (10.2.2.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, backup/repair
  10 10
    192.168.1.2 from 192.168.1.2 (10.3.3.3)

```

Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best , recursive-via-connected

The following sample output displays information about the 10.3.3.3 255.255.255.255 entry in the BGP routing table:

```
Device# show ip bgp 10.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
```

```
BGP routing table entry for 10.3.3.3/32, version 35
Paths: (3 available, best #2, table default)
Multipath: eBGP
Flag: 0x860
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  200
    10.71.8.165 from 10.71.8.165 (192.168.0.102)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, backup/repair
      Only allowed to recurse through connected route
  200
    10.71.11.165 from 10.71.11.165 (192.168.0.102)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 100, valid, external, best
      Only allowed to recurse through connected route
  200
    10.71.10.165 from 10.71.10.165 (192.168.0.104)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external,
      Only allowed to recurse through connected route
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 28: show ip bgp ip-address Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP routing table entry for	IP address or network number of the routing table entry.
version	Internal version number of the table. This number is incremented whenever the table changes.
Paths	The number of available paths, and the number of installed best paths. This line displays “Default-IP-Routing-Table” when the best path is installed in the IP routing table.
Multipath	This field is displayed when multipath load sharing is enabled. This field will indicate if the multipaths are iBGP or eBGP.
Advertised to update-groups	The number of each update group for which advertisements are processed.
Origin	Origin of the entry. The origin can be IGP, EGP, or incomplete. This line displays the configured metric (0 if no metric is configured), the local preference value (100 is default), and the status and type of route (internal, external, multipath, best).

Field	Description
Extended Community	This field is displayed if the route carries an extended community attribute. The attribute code is displayed on this line. Information about the extended community is displayed on a subsequent line.

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp** command entered with the **all** keyword. Information about all configured address families is displayed.

Device# **show ip bgp all**

```

For address family: IPv4 Unicast *****
BGP table version is 27, local router ID is 10.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.1.1.0/24      0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
*> 10.13.13.0/24     0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
*> 10.15.15.0/24     0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
*>i10.18.18.0/24    172.16.14.105          1388    91351    0 100 e
*>i10.100.0.0/16    172.16.14.107          262      272    0 1 2 3 i
*>i10.100.0.0/16    172.16.14.105          1388    91351    0 100 e
*>i10.101.0.0/16    172.16.14.105          1388    91351    0 100 e
*>i10.103.0.0/16    172.16.14.101          1388      173    173 100 e
*>i10.104.0.0/16    172.16.14.101          1388      173    173 100 e
*>i10.100.0.0/16    172.16.14.106          2219   20889    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 e
*>i10.101.0.0/16    172.16.14.106          2219   20889    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 e
* 10.100.0.0/16     172.16.14.109          2309             0 200 300 e
*>                  172.16.14.108          1388             0 100 e
* 10.101.0.0/16     172.16.14.109          2309             0 200 300 e
*>                  172.16.14.108          1388             0 100 e
*> 10.102.0.0/16    172.16.14.108          1388             0 100 e
*> 172.16.14.0/24    0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
*> 192.168.5.0       0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
*> 10.80.0.0/16     172.16.14.108          1388             0 50 e
*> 10.80.0.0/16     172.16.14.108          1388             0 50 e
For address family: VPNv4 Unicast *****
BGP table version is 21, local router ID is 10.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf vpn1)
*> 10.1.1.0/24      192.168.4.3            1622             0 100 53285 33299 51178
{27016,57039,16690} e
*> 10.1.2.0/24      192.168.4.3            1622             0 100 53285 33299 51178
{27016,57039,16690} e
*> 10.1.3.0/24      192.168.4.3            1622             0 100 53285 33299 51178
{27016,57039,16690} e
*> 10.1.4.0/24      192.168.4.3            1622             0 100 53285 33299 51178
{27016,57039,16690} e
*> 10.1.5.0/24      192.168.4.3            1622             0 100 53285 33299 51178
{27016,57039,16690} e
*>i172.17.1.0/24    10.3.3.3               10        30    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 ?
*>i172.17.2.0/24    10.3.3.3               10        30    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 ?
*>i172.17.3.0/24    10.3.3.3               10        30    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 ?
*>i172.17.4.0/24    10.3.3.3               10        30    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 ?
*>i172.17.5.0/24    10.3.3.3               10        30    0 53285 33299 51178 47751 ?
For address family: IPv4 Multicast *****
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 10.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path

```

```

*> 10.40.40.0/26 172.16.14.110 2219 0 21 22 {51178,47751,27016} e
* 10.1.1.1 1622 0 15 20 1 {2} e
*> 10.40.40.64/26 172.16.14.110 2219 0 21 22 {51178,47751,27016} e
* 10.1.1.1 1622 0 15 20 1 {2} e
*> 10.40.40.128/26 172.16.14.110 2219 0 21 22 {51178,47751,27016} e
* 10.1.1.1 2563 0 15 20 1 {2} e
*> 10.40.40.192/26 10.1.1.1 2563 0 15 20 1 {2} e
*> 10.40.41.0/26 10.1.1.1 1209 0 15 20 1 {2} e
*>i10.102.0.0/16 10.1.1.1 300 500 0 5 4 {101,102} e
*>i10.103.0.0/16 10.1.1.1 300 500 0 5 4 {101,102} e
For address family: NSAP Unicast *****
BGP table version is 1, local router ID is 10.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
* i45.0000.0002.0001.000c.00	49.0001.0000.0000.0a00			100	0 ?
* i46.0001.0000.0000.0000.0a00	49.0001.0000.0000.0a00			100	0 ?
* i47.0001.0000.0000.000b.00	49.0001.0000.0000.0a00			100	0 ?
* i47.0001.0000.0000.000e.00	49.0001.0000.0000.0a00				

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp longer-prefixes** command:

```

Device# show ip bgp 10.92.0.0 255.255.0.0 longer-prefixes

BGP table version is 1738, local router ID is 192.168.72.24
Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*> 10.92.0.0	10.92.72.30	8896		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.1.0	10.92.72.30	8796		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.11.0	10.92.72.30	42482		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.14.0	10.92.72.30	8796		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.15.0	10.92.72.30	8696		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.16.0	10.92.72.30	1400		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.17.0	10.92.72.30	1400		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.18.0	10.92.72.30	8876		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?
*> 10.92.19.0	10.92.72.30	8876		32768	?
*	10.92.72.30			0	109 108 ?

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp shorter-prefixes** command. An 8-bit prefix length is specified.

```

Device# show ip bgp 172.16.0.0/16 shorter-prefixes 8

*> 172.16.0.0 10.0.0.2 0 ?
* 10.0.0.2 0 0 200 ?

```

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp prefix-list** command:

```

Device# show ip bgp prefix-list ROUTE

BGP table version is 39, local router ID is 10.0.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*> 192.168.1.0	10.0.0.2			0	?
*	10.0.0.2	0		0	200 ?

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp route-map** command:

```
Device# show ip bgp route-map LEARNED_PATH

BGP table version is 40, local router ID is 10.0.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.1.0     10.0.0.2                0          0 ?
*                  10.0.0.2                0          0 200 ?
```

The following output indicates (for each neighbor) whether any of the additional path tags (group-best, all, best 2 or best 3) are applied to the path. A line of output indicates rx pathid (received from neighbor) and tx pathid (announcing to neighbors). Note that the “Path advertised to update-groups:” is now per-path when the BGP Additional Paths feature is enabled.

```
Device# show ip bgp 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.224

BGP routing table entry for 10.0.0.1/28, version 82
Paths: (10 available, best #5, table default)
  Path advertised to update-groups:
    21      25
  Refresh Epoch 1
  20 50, (Received from a RR-client)
    192.0.2.1 from 192.0.2.1 (192.0.2.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, all
      Originator: 192.0.2.1, Cluster list: 2.2.2.2
      mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x9
  Path advertised to update-groups:
    18      21
  Refresh Epoch 1
  30
    192.0.2.2 from 192.0.2.2 (192.0.2.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, group-best, all
      Originator: 192.0.2.2, Cluster list: 4.4.4.4
      mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0x1, tx pathid: 0x8
  Path advertised to update-groups:
    16      18      19      20      21      22      24
    25      27
  Refresh Epoch 1
  10
    192.0.2.3 from 192.0.2.3 (192.0.2.3)
      Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, external, best2, all
      mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x7
  Path advertised to update-groups:
    20      21      22      24      25
  Refresh Epoch 1
  10
    192.0.2.4 from 192.0.2.4 (192.0.2.4)
      Origin IGP, metric 300, localpref 100, valid, external, best3, all
      mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x6
  Path advertised to update-groups:
    10      13      17      18      19      20      21
    22      23      24      25      26      27      28
  Refresh Epoch 1
  10
    192.0.2.5 from 192.0.2.5 (192.0.2.5)
      Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Path advertised to update-groups:
    21
  Refresh Epoch 1
  30
    192.0.2.6 from 192.0.2.6 (192.0.2.6)
```

```

        Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, all
        Originator: 192.0.2.6, Cluster list: 5.5.5.5
        mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
        rx pathid: 0x1, tx pathid: 0x5
    Path advertised to update-groups:
        18          23          24          26          28
    Refresh Epoch 1
    60 40, (Received from a RR-client)
        192.0.2.7 from 192.0.2.7 (192.0.2.7)
        Origin IGP, metric 250, localpref 100, valid, internal, group-best
        Originator: 192.0.2.7, Cluster list: 3.3.3.3
        mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
        rx pathid: 0x2, tx pathid: 0x2
    Path advertised to update-groups:
        25
    Refresh Epoch 1
    30 40, (Received from a RR-client)
        192.0.2.8 from 192.0.2.8 (192.0.2.8)
        Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, all
        Originator: 192.0.2.8, Cluster list: 2.2.2.2
        mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
        rx pathid: 0x1, tx pathid: 0x3
    Path advertised to update-groups:
        18          21          23          24          25          26          28
    Refresh Epoch 1
    20 40, (Received from a RR-client)
        192.0.2.9 from 192.0.2.9 (192.0.2.9)
        Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, group-best, all
        Originator: 192.0.2.9, Cluster list: 2.2.2.2
        mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
        rx pathid: 0x1, tx pathid: 0x4
    Path advertised to update-groups:
        21
    Refresh Epoch 1
    30 40
        192.0.2.9 from 192.0.2.9 (192.0.2.9)
        Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, valid, internal, all
        Originator: 192.0.2.9, Cluster list: 4.4.4.4
        mpls labels in/out 16/nolabel
        rx pathid: 0x1, tx pathid: 0x1

```

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp** command that displays unknown and discarded path attributes:

Device# **show ip bgp 192.0.2.0/32**

```

BGP routing table entry for 192.0.2.0/32, version 0
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    192.168.101.2 from 192.168.101.2 (192.168.101.2)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal
      unknown transitive attribute: flag 0xE0 type 0x81 length 0x20
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
              0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
      unknown transitive attribute: flag 0xE0 type 0x83 length 0x20
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
              0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
      discarded unknown attribute: flag 0x40 type 0x63 length 0x64
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
              0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

```

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp version** command:

Device# **show ip bgp version**

```

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 10.2.4.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external

```

```

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.34.2/24 10.0.0.1 0 0 1 ?
*> 192.168.35.2/24 10.0.0.1 0 0 1 ?

```

The following example shows how to display the network version:

```
Device# show ip bgp 192.168.34.2 | include version
```

BGP routing table entry for 192.168.34.2/24, version 5

The following sample output from the **show ip bgp version recent** command displays the prefix changes in the specified version:

```
Device# show ip bgp version recent 2
```

```

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 10.2.4.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*> 192.168.134.1/28	10.0.0.1	0		0	1 ?
*> 192.168.134.19/28	10.0.0.1	0		0	1 ?
*> 192.168.134.34/28	10.0.0.1	0		0	1 ?

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp asnotation dot	Changes the default display and the regular expression match format of BGP 4-byte autonomous system numbers from asplain (decimal values) to dot notation.
clear ip bgp	Resets BGP connections using hard or soft reconfiguration.
ip bgp community new-format	Configures BGP to display communities in the format AA:NN.
ip prefix-list	Creates a prefix list or adds a prefix-list entry.
route-map	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another routing protocol.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.

show ip bgp neighbors

To display information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and TCP connections to neighbors, use the **show ip bgp neighbors** command in user or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip bgp [**ipv4** {**multicast**|**unicast**}|**vpn4 all**|**vpn6 unicast all**] **neighbors** [**slow**|*ip-address*|*ipv6-address*] [**advertised-routes**|**dampened-routes**|**flap-statistics**|**paths** [*reg-exp*]|**policy** [**detail**]|**received prefix-filter**|**received-routes**|**routes**]]

Syntax Description

ipv4	(Optional) Displays peers in the IPv4 address family.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 multicast address prefixes.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes.
vpn4 all	(Optional) Displays peers in the VPNv4 address family.
vpn6 unicast all	(Optional) Displays peers in the VPNv6 address family.
slow	(Optional) Displays information about dynamically configured slow peers.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the IPv4 neighbor. If this argument is omitted, information about all neighbors is displayed.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the IPv6 neighbor.
advertised-routes	(Optional) Displays all routes that have been advertised to neighbors.
dampened-routes	(Optional) Displays the dampened routes received from the specified neighbor.
flap-statistics	(Optional) Displays the flap statistics of the routes learned from the specified neighbor (for external BGP peers only).
paths <i>reg-exp</i>	(Optional) Displays autonomous system paths learned from the specified neighbor. An optional regular expression can be used to filter the output.
policy	(Optional) Displays the policies applied to this neighbor per address family.

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed policy information such as route maps, prefix lists, community lists, access control lists (ACLs), and autonomous system path filter lists.
received prefix-filter	(Optional) Displays the prefix list (outbound route filter [ORF]) sent from the specified neighbor.
received-routes	(Optional) Displays all received routes (both accepted and rejected) from the specified neighbor.
routes	(Optional) Displays all routes that are received and accepted. The output displayed when this keyword is entered is a subset of the output displayed by the received-routes keyword.

Command Default The output of this command displays information for all neighbors.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Mainline and T Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.
	11.2	This command was modified. The received-routes keyword was added.
	12.2(4)T	This command was modified. The received and prefix-filter keywords were added.
	12.2(15)T	This command was modified. Support for the display of BGP graceful restart capability information was added.
	12.3(7)T	This command was modified. The command output was modified to support the BGP TTL Security Check feature and to display explicit-null label information.
	12.4(4)T	This command was modified. Support for the display of Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) information was added.
	12.4(11)T	This command was modified. Support for the policy and detail keywords was added.
	12.4(20)T	This command was modified. The output was modified to support BGP TCP path MTU discovery.

Mainline and T Release	Modification
12.4(24)T	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation was added.

Command History

S Release	Modification
12.0(18)S	This command was modified. The output was modified to display the no-prepend configuration option.
12.0(21)ST	This command was modified. The output was modified to display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label information.
12.0(22)S	This command was modified. Support for the display of BGP graceful restart capability information was added. Support for the Cisco 12000 series routers (Engine 0 and Engine 2) was also added.
12.0(25)S	This command was modified. The policy and detail keywords were added.
12.0(27)S	This command was modified. The command output was modified to support the BGP TTL Security Check feature and to display explicit-null label information.
12.0(31)S	This command was modified. Support for the display of BFD information was added.
12.0(32)S12	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asdot notation was added.
12.0(32)SY8	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.0(33)S3	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation was added and the default display format became asplain.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(17b)SXA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17b)SXA.
12.2(18)SXE	This command was modified. Support for the display of BFD information was added.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was modified. The output was modified to support BGP TCP path Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) discovery.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was modified. Support for the policy and detail keywords was added.

S Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was modified. Support for displaying BGP dynamic neighbor information was added.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was modified. Support for displaying BGP graceful restart information was added.
12.2(33)SB	This command was modified. Support for displaying BFD and the BGP graceful restart per peer information was added, and support for the policy and detail keywords was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB.
12.2(33)SXI1	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for displaying BGP best external and BGP additional path features information was added. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was modified. Support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain and asdot notation was added.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. The slow keyword was added.
15.0(1)SY	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)SY.
15.1(1)S	This command was modified. The Layer 2 VPN address family is displayed if graceful restart or nonstop forwarding (NSF) is enabled.
15.1(1)SG	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation was added and the default display format became asplain.
15.2(4)S	This command was modified and implemented on the Cisco 7200 series router. The configured discard and treat-as-withdraw attributes are displayed, along with counts of incoming Updates with a matching discard attribute or treat-as-withdraw attribute, and number of times a malformed Update is treat-as-withdraw. The capabilities of the neighbor to send and receive additional paths that are advertised or received are added.
15.1(2)SNG	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
15.2(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)E.

Command History

Cisco IOS XE	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1.

Cisco IOS XE	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation was added and the default display format became asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was modified. The slow keyword was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This command was modified. Support for displaying BGP BFD multihop and C-bit information was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SG	This command was modified. Support for displaying 4-byte autonomous system numbers in asplain notation was added and the default display format became asplain.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.7S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 903 router and the output modified. The configured discard and treat-as-withdraw attributes are displayed, along with counts of incoming Updates with a matching discard attribute or treat-as-withdraw attribute, and number of times a malformed Update is treat-as-withdraw. The capabilities of the neighbor to send and receive additional paths that are advertised or received are added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.8S	This command was modified. In support of the BGP Multi-Cluster ID feature, the cluster ID of a neighbor is displayed if the neighbor is assigned a cluster.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show ip bgp neighbors** command to display BGP and TCP connection information for neighbor sessions. For BGP, this includes detailed neighbor attribute, capability, path, and prefix information. For TCP, this includes statistics related to BGP neighbor session establishment and maintenance.

Prefix activity is displayed based on the number of prefixes that are advertised and withdrawn. Policy denials display the number of routes that were advertised but then ignored based on the function or attribute that is displayed in the output.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SXI1, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, and later releases, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asplain—65538, for example—as the default regular expression match and output display format for autonomous system numbers, but you can configure 4-byte autonomous system numbers in both the asplain format and the asdot format as described in RFC 5396. To change the default regular expression match and output display of 4-byte autonomous system numbers to asdot format, use the **bgp asnotation dot** command followed by the **clear ip bgp *** command to perform a hard reset of all current BGP sessions.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)S12, 12.4(24)T, and Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3, the Cisco implementation of 4-byte autonomous system numbers uses asdot—1.2 for example—as the only configuration format, regular expression match, and output display, with no asplain support.

Cisco IOS Releases 12.0(25)S, 12.4(11)T, 12.2(33)SRB, 12.2(33)SB, and Later Releases

When BGP neighbors use multiple levels of peer templates, determining which policies are applied to the neighbor can be difficult.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(25)S, 12.4(11)T, 12.2(33)SRB, 12.2(33)SB, and later releases, the **policy** and **detail** keywords were added to display the inherited policies and the policies configured directly on the specified neighbor. Inherited policies are policies that the neighbor inherits from a peer group or a peer policy template.

Examples

Example output is different for the various keywords available for the **show ip bgp neighbors** command. Examples using the various keywords appear in the following sections.

Examples

The following example shows output for the BGP neighbor at 10.108.50.2. This neighbor is an internal BGP (iBGP) peer. This neighbor supports the route refresh and graceful restart capabilities.

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 10.108.50.2

BGP neighbor is 10.108.50.2, remote AS 1, internal link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.252.252
BGP state = Established, up for 00:24:25
Last read 00:00:24, last write 00:00:24, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is
60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  MPLS Label capability: advertised and received
  Graceful Restart Capability: advertised
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

      Sent      Rcvd
Opens:          3          3
Notifications:  0          0
Updates:        0          0
Keepalives:    113        112
Route Refresh:  0          0
Total:         116        115
Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 5 seconds
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP additional-paths computation is enabled
BGP advertise-best-external is enabled
BGP table version 1, neighbor version 1/0
Output queue size : 0
Index 1, Offset 0, Mask 0x2
1 update-group member

      Sent      Rcvd
Prefix activity: ----
Prefixes Current:    0          0
Prefixes Total:      0          0
Implicit Withdraw:   0          0
Explicit Withdraw:   0          0
Used as bestpath:    n/a        0
Used as multipath:    n/a        0
                   Outbound    Inbound
Local Policy Denied Prefixes: -----
Total:                0          0
Number of NLRI in the update sent: max 0, min 0
Connections established 3; dropped 2
Last reset 00:24:26, due to Peer closed the session
External BGP neighbor may be up to 2 hops away.
Connection state is ESTAB, I/O status: 1, unread input bytes: 0
Connection is ECN Disabled
Local host: 10.108.50.1, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 10.108.50.2, Foreign port: 42698
Enqueued packets for retransmit: 0, input: 0 mis-ordered: 0 (0 bytes)
Event Timers (current time is 0x68B944):
Timer      Starts    Wakeups      Next
Retrans     27         0          0x0
TimeWait     0         0          0x0
```

```

AckHold          27          18          0x0
SendWnd          0          0          0x0
KeepAlive        0          0          0x0
GiveUp           0          0          0x0
PmtuAger         0          0          0x0
DeadWait         0          0          0x0
iss: 3915509457  snduna: 3915510016  sndnxt: 3915510016  sndwnd: 15826
irs: 233567076  rcvnxt: 233567616  rcvwnd: 15845  delrcwnd: 539
SRTT: 292 ms, RTTO: 359 ms, RTV: 67 ms, KRTT: 0 ms
minRTT: 12 ms, maxRTT: 300 ms, ACK hold: 200 ms
Flags: passive open, nagle, gen tcbs
IP Precedence value : 6
Datagrams (max data segment is 1460 bytes):
Rcvd: 38 (out of order: 0), with data: 27, total data bytes: 539
Sent: 45 (retransmit: 0, fastretransmit: 0, partialack: 0, Second Congestion: 08
The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display. Fields that are preceded by the asterisk
character (*) are displayed only when the counter has a nonzero value.

```

Table 29: show ip bgp neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP neighbor	IP address of the BGP neighbor and its autonomous system number.
remote AS	Autonomous system number of the neighbor.
local AS 300 no-prepend (not shown in display)	Verifies that the local autonomous system number is not prepended to received external routes. This output supports the hiding of the local autonomous systems when a network administrator is migrating autonomous systems.
internal link	"internal link" is displayed for iBGP neighbors; "external link" is displayed for external BGP (eBGP) neighbors.
BGP version	BGP version being used to communicate with the remote router.
remote router ID	IP address of the neighbor.
BGP state	Finite state machine (FSM) stage of session negotiation.
up for	Time, in hh:mm:ss, that the underlying TCP connection has been in existence.
Last read	Time, in hh:mm:ss, since BGP last received a message from this neighbor.
last write	Time, in hh:mm:ss, since BGP last sent a message to this neighbor.

Field	Description
hold time	Time, in seconds, that BGP will maintain the session with this neighbor without receiving messages.
keepalive interval	Time interval, in seconds, at which keepalive messages are transmitted to this neighbor.
Neighbor capabilities	BGP capabilities advertised and received from this neighbor. "advertised and received" is displayed when a capability is successfully exchanged between two routers.
Route refresh	Status of the route refresh capability.
MPLS Label capability	Indicates that MPLS labels are both sent and received by the eBGP peer.
Graceful Restart Capability	Status of the graceful restart capability.
Address family IPv4 Unicast	IP Version 4 unicast-specific properties of this neighbor.
Message statistics	Statistics organized by message type.
InQ depth is	Number of messages in the input queue.
OutQ depth is	Number of messages in the output queue.
Sent	Total number of transmitted messages.
Revd	Total number of received messages.
Opens	Number of open messages sent and received.
Notifications	Number of notification (error) messages sent and received.
Updates	Number of update messages sent and received.
Keepalives	Number of keepalive messages sent and received.
Route Refresh	Number of route refresh request messages sent and received.
Total	Total number of messages sent and received.
Default minimum time between...	Time, in seconds, between advertisement transmissions.
For address family:	Address family to which the following fields refer.

Field	Description
BGP table version	Internal version number of the table. This is the primary routing table with which the neighbor has been updated. The number increments when the table changes.
neighbor version	Number used by the software to track prefixes that have been sent and those that need to be sent.
1 update-group member	Number of the update-group member for this address family.
Prefix activity	Prefix statistics for this address family.
Prefixes Current	Number of prefixes accepted for this address family.
Prefixes Total	Total number of received prefixes.
Implicit Withdraw	Number of times that a prefix has been withdrawn and readvertised.
Explicit Withdraw	Number of times that a prefix has been withdrawn because it is no longer feasible.
Used as bestpath	Number of received prefixes installed as best paths.
Used as multipath	Number of received prefixes installed as multipaths.
* Saved (soft-reconfig)	Number of soft resets performed with a neighbor that supports soft reconfiguration. This field is displayed only if the counter has a nonzero value.
* History paths	This field is displayed only if the counter has a nonzero value.
* Invalid paths	Number of invalid paths. This field is displayed only if the counter has a nonzero value.
Local Policy Denied Prefixes	Prefixes denied due to local policy configuration. Counters are updated for inbound and outbound policy denials. The fields under this heading are displayed only if the counter has a nonzero value.
* route-map	Displays inbound and outbound route-map policy denials.
* filter-list	Displays inbound and outbound filter-list policy denials.

Field	Description
* prefix-list	Displays inbound and outbound prefix-list policy denials.
* Ext Community	Displays only outbound extended community policy denials.
* AS_PATH too long	Displays outbound AS_PATH length policy denials.
* AS_PATH loop	Displays outbound AS_PATH loop policy denials.
* AS_PATH confed info	Displays outbound confederation policy denials.
* AS_PATH contains AS 0	Displays outbound denials of autonomous system 0.
* NEXT_HOP Martian	Displays outbound martian denials.
* NEXT_HOP non-local	Displays outbound nonlocal next-hop denials.
* NEXT_HOP is us	Displays outbound next-hop-self denials.
* CLUSTER_LIST loop	Displays outbound cluster-list loop denials.
* ORIGINATOR loop	Displays outbound denials of local originated routes.
* unsuppress-map	Displays inbound denials due to an unsuppress map.
* advertise-map	Displays inbound denials due to an advertise map.
* VPN Imported prefix	Displays inbound denials of VPN prefixes.
* Well-known Community	Displays inbound denials of well-known communities.
* SOO loop	Displays inbound denials due to site-of-origin.
* Bestpath from this peer	Displays inbound denials because the best path came from the local router.
* Suppressed due to dampening	Displays inbound denials because the neighbor or link is in a dampening state.
* Bestpath from iBGP peer	Displays inbound denials because the best path came from an iBGP neighbor.
* Incorrect RIB for CE	Displays inbound denials due to RIB errors for a customer edge (CE) router.
* BGP distribute-list	Displays inbound denials due to a distribute list.

Field	Description
Number of NLRI...	Number of network layer reachability attributes in updates.
Connections established	Number of times a TCP and BGP connection has been successfully established.
dropped	Number of times that a valid session has failed or been taken down.
Last reset	Time, in hh:mm:ss, since this peering session was last reset. The reason for the reset is displayed on this line.
External BGP neighbor may be...	Indicates that the BGP time to live (TTL) security check is enabled. The maximum number of hops that can separate the local and remote peer is displayed on this line.
Connection state	Connection status of the BGP peer.
unread input bytes	Number of bytes of packets still to be processed.
Connection is ECN Disabled	Explicit congestion notification status (enabled or disabled).
Local host: 10.108.50.1, Local port: 179	IP address of the local BGP speaker. BGP port number 179.
Foreign host: 10.108.50.2, Foreign port: 42698	Neighbor address and BGP destination port number.
Enqueued packets for retransmit:	Packets queued for retransmission by TCP.
Event Timers	TCP event timers. Counters are provided for starts and wakeups (expired timers).
Retrans	Number of times a packet has been retransmitted.
TimeWait	Time waiting for the retransmission timers to expire.
AckHold	Acknowledgment hold timer.
SendWnd	Transmission (send) window.
KeepAlive	Number of keepalive packets.
GiveUp	Number of times a packet is dropped due to no acknowledgment.
PmtuAger	Path MTU discovery timer.

Field	Description
DeadWait	Expiration timer for dead segments.
iss:	Initial packet transmission sequence number.
snduna:	Last transmission sequence number that has not been acknowledged.
sndnxt:	Next packet sequence number to be transmitted.
sndwnd:	TCP window size of the remote neighbor.
irs:	Initial packet receive sequence number.
rcvnxt:	Last receive sequence number that has been locally acknowledged.
rcvwnd:	TCP window size of the local host.
delrcvwnd:	Delayed receive window—data the local host has read from the connection, but has not yet subtracted from the receive window the host has advertised to the remote host. The value in this field gradually increases until it is higher than a full-sized packet, at which point it is applied to the rcvwnd field.
SRTT:	A calculated smoothed round-trip timeout.
RTTO:	Round-trip timeout.
RTV:	Variance of the round-trip time.
KRTT:	New round-trip timeout (using the Karn algorithm). This field separately tracks the round-trip time of packets that have been re-sent.
minRTT:	Shortest recorded round-trip timeout (hard-wire value used for calculation).
maxRTT:	Longest recorded round-trip timeout.
ACK hold:	Length of time the local host will delay an acknowledgment to carry (piggyback) additional data.
IP Precedence value:	IP precedence of the BGP packets.
Datagrams	Number of update packets received from a neighbor.
Rcvd:	Number of received packets.

Field	Description
out of order:	Number of packets received out of sequence.
with data	Number of update packets sent with data.
total data bytes	Total amount of data received, in bytes.
Sent	Number of update packets sent.
Second Congestion	Number of update packets with data sent.
Datagrams: Rcvd	Number of update packets received from a neighbor.
retransmit	Number of packets retransmitted.
fastretransmit	Number of duplicate acknowledgments retransmitted for an out of order segment before the retransmission timer expires.
partialack	Number of retransmissions for partial acknowledgments (transmissions before or without subsequent acknowledgments).
Second Congestion	Number of second retransmissions sent due to congestion.

Examples

The following partial example shows output for several external BGP neighbors in autonomous systems with 4-byte autonomous system numbers, 65536 and 65550. This example requires Cisco IOS Release 12.0(32)SY8, 12.0(33)S3, 12.2(33)SRE, 12.2(33)XNE, 12.2(33)SX11, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, or a later release.

```
Router# show ip bgp neighbors
```

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.1.2, remote AS 65536, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 02:03:38, last write 02:03:38, hold time is 120, keepalive interval is 70
seconds
  Configured hold time is 120, keepalive interval is 70 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
.
.
.
BGP neighbor is 192.168.3.2, remote AS 65550, external link
  Description: finance
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle
  Last read 02:03:48, last write 02:03:48, hold time is 120, keepalive interval is 70
seconds
  Configured hold time is 120, keepalive interval is 70 seconds
  Minimum holdtime from neighbor is 0 seconds
```

Examples

The following example displays routes advertised for only the 172.16.232.178 neighbor:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 172.16.232.178 advertised-routes
```

```
BGP table version is 27, local router ID is 172.16.232.181
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>i10.0.0.0   172.16.232.179    0      100      0 ?
*> 10.20.2.0   10.0.0.0          0           32768 i
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 30: show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP table version	Internal version number of the table. This is the primary routing table with which the neighbor has been updated. The number increments when the table changes.
local router ID	IP address of the local BGP speaker.
Status codes	<p>Status of the table entry. The status is displayed at the beginning of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s—The table entry is suppressed. • d—The table entry is dampened and will not be advertised to BGP neighbors. • h—The table entry does not contain the best path based on historical information. • *—The table entry is valid. • >—The table entry is the best entry to use for that network. • i—The table entry was learned via an internal BGP (iBGP) session.

Field	Description
Origin codes	<p>Origin of the entry. The origin code is placed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i—Entry originated from Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network router configuration command. • e—Entry originated from Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). • ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a route that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP address of a network entity.
Next Hop	IP address of the next system used to forward a packet to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that there are non-BGP routes in the path to the destination network.
Metric	If shown, this is the value of the interautonomous system metric. This field is not used frequently.
LocPrf	Local preference value as set with the set local-preference route-map configuration command. The default value is 100.
Weight	Weight of the route as set via autonomous system filters.
Path	Autonomous system paths to the destination network. There can be one entry in this field for each autonomous system in the path.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command entered with the **check-control-plane-failure** option configured:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 10.10.10.1

BGP neighbor is 10.10.10.1, remote AS 10, internal link
  Fall over configured for session
  BFD is configured. BFD peer is Up. Using BFD to detect fast fallover (single-hop) with
  c-bit check-control-plane-failure.
  Inherits from template cbit-tps for session parameters
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 10.7.7.7
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:03:55
  Last read 00:00:02, last write 00:00:21, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:
  1 active, is not multiseession capable (disabled)
```

```

Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(new)
  Four-octets ASN Capability: advertised and received
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
  Enhanced Refresh Capability: advertised and received
  Multisession Capability:
  Stateful switchover support enabled: NO for session 1

```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command entered with the **paths** keyword:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 172.29.232.178 paths 10
```

```

Address      Refcount Metric Path
0x60E577B0      2      40 10 ?

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 31: show ip bgp neighbors paths Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Address	Internal address where the path is stored.
Refcount	Number of routes using that path.
Metric	Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) metric for the path. (The name of this metric for BGP versions 2 and 3 is INTER_AS.)
Path	Autonomous system path for that route, followed by the origin code for that route.

Examples

The following example shows that a prefix list that filters all routes in the 10.0.0.0 network has been received from the 192.168.20.72 neighbor:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.20.72 received prefix-filter
```

```

Address family:IPv4 Unicast
ip prefix-list 192.168.20.72:1 entries
  seq 5 deny 10.0.0.0/8 le 32

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 32: show ip bgp neighbors received prefix-filter Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Address family	Address family mode in which the prefix filter is received.
ip prefix-list	Prefix list sent from the specified neighbor.

Examples

The following sample output shows the policies applied to the neighbor at 192.168.1.2. The output displays both inherited policies and policies configured on the neighbor device. Inherited policies are policies that the neighbor inherits from a peer group or a peer-policy template.

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.1.2 policy

Neighbor: 192.168.1.2, Address-Family: IPv4 Unicast
Locally configured policies:
  route-map ROUTE in
Inherited policies:
  prefix-list NO-MARKETING in
  route-map ROUTE in
  weight 300
  maximum-prefix 10000
```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command that verifies that Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is being used to detect fast fallover for the BGP neighbor that is a BFD peer:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors

BGP neighbor is 172.16.10.2, remote AS 45000, external link
.
.
.
Using BFD to detect fast fallover
```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command that verifies that BGP TCP path maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery is enabled for the BGP neighbor at 172.16.1.2:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 172.16.1.2

BGP neighbor is 172.16.1.2, remote AS 45000, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 172.16.1.99
.
.
.
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP table version 5, neighbor version 5/0
.
.
.
  Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 172.16.1.2
  Address tracking requires at least a /24 route to the peer
  Connections established 3; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:00:35, due to Router ID changed
  Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
.
.
.
SRTT: 146 ms, RTTO: 1283 ms, RTV: 1137 ms, KRTT: 0 ms
minRTT: 8 ms, maxRTT: 300 ms, ACK hold: 200 ms
Flags: higher precedence, retransmission timeout, nagle, path mtu capable
```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command that verifies that the neighbor 192.168.3.2 is a member of the peer group group192 and belongs to the subnet range group 192.168.0.0/16, which shows that this BGP neighbor was dynamically created:

```
Device# show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.3.2
```



```

BGP neighbor is *192.168.3.2, remote AS 50000, external link
Member of peer-group group192 for session parameters
Belongs to the subnet range group: 192.168.0.0/16
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.3.2
BGP state = Established, up for 00:06:35
Last read 00:00:33, last write 00:00:25, hold time is 180, keepalive intervals
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

              Sent          Rcvd
Opens:         1            1
Notifications: 0            0
Updates:       0            0
Keepalives:    7            7
Route Refresh: 0            0
Total:         8            8
Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version 1, neighbor version 1/0
Output queue size : 0
Index 1, Offset 0, Mask 0x2
1 update-group member
group192 peer-group member
.
.
.

```

Examples

The following is partial output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command that verifies the status of the BGP graceful restart capability for the external BGP peer at 192.168.3.2. Graceful restart is shown as disabled for this BGP peer.

```

Device# show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.3.2

BGP neighbor is 192.168.3.2, remote AS 50000, external link
Inherits from template S2 for session parameters
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.3.2
BGP state = Established, up for 00:01:41
Last read 00:00:45, last write 00:00:45, hold time is 180, keepalive intervals
Neighbor sessions:
  1 active, is multiseession capable
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
.
.
.
Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 192.168.3.2
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset never
Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
Graceful-Restart is disabled
Connection state is ESTAB, I/O status: 1, unread input bytes: 0

```

Examples

The following is partial output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command. For this release, the display includes the Layer 2 VFN address family information if graceful restart or NSF is enabled.

```

Device# show ip bgp neighbors

Load for five secs: 2%/0%; one minute: 0%; five minutes: 0%
Time source is hardware calendar, *21:49:17.034 GMT Wed Sep 22 2010
BGP neighbor is 10.1.1.3, remote AS 2, internal link

```

show ip bgp neighbors

BGP version 4, remote router ID 10.1.1.3
 BGP state = Established, up for 00:14:32
 Last read 00:00:30, last write 00:00:43, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:

1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

Neighbor capabilities:

Route refresh: advertised and received(new)
 Four-octets ASN Capability: advertised and received
 Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
 Address family L2VPN Vpls: advertised and received
 Graceful Restart Capability: advertised and received
 Remote Restart timer is 120 seconds
 Address families advertised by peer:
 IPv4 Unicast (was not preserved), L2VPN Vpls (was not preserved)

Multisession Capability:

Message statistics:

InQ depth is 0
 OutQ depth is 0

	Sent	Rcvd
Opens:	1	1
Notifications:	0	0
Updates:	4	16
Keepalives:	16	16
Route Refresh:	0	0
Total:	21	33

Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

For address family: IPv4 Unicast

Session: 10.1.1.3

BGP table version 34, neighbor version 34/0

Output queue size : 0

Index 1, Advertise bit 0

1 update-group member

Slow-peer detection is disabled

Slow-peer split-update-group dynamic is disabled

	Sent	Rcvd
Prefix activity:	----	----
Prefixes Current:	2	11 (Consumes 572 bytes)
Prefixes Total:	4	19
Implicit Withdraw:	2	6
Explicit Withdraw:	0	2
Used as bestpath:	n/a	7
Used as multipath:	n/a	0

	Outbound	Inbound
Local Policy Denied Prefixes:	-----	-----
NEXT_HOP is us:	n/a	1
Bestpath from this peer:	20	n/a
Bestpath from iBGP peer:	8	n/a
Invalid Path:	10	n/a
Total:	38	1

Number of NLRI in the update sent: max 2, min 0

Last detected as dynamic slow peer: never

Dynamic slow peer recovered: never

For address family: L2VPN Vpls

Session: 10.1.1.3

BGP table version 8, neighbor version 8/0

Output queue size : 0

Index 1, Advertise bit 0

1 update-group member

Slow-peer detection is disabled

Slow-peer split-update-group dynamic is disabled

	Sent	Rcvd
Prefix activity:	----	----
Prefixes Current:	1	1 (Consumes 68 bytes)
Prefixes Total:	2	1
Implicit Withdraw:	1	0
Explicit Withdraw:	0	0
Used as bestpath:	n/a	1
Used as multipath:	n/a	0

	Outbound	Inbound
Local Policy Denied Prefixes:	-----	-----
Bestpath from this peer:	4	n/a

```

Bestpath from iBGP peer:          1          n/a
Invalid Path:                     2          n/a
Total:                            7          0
Number of NLRI in the update sent: max 1, min 0
Last detected as dynamic slow peer: never
Dynamic slow peer recovered: never
Address tracking is enabled, the RIB does have a route to 10.1.1.3
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset never
Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
Graceful-Restart is enabled, restart-time 120 seconds, stalepath-time 360 seconds
Connection state is ESTAB, I/O status: 1, unread input bytes: 0
Connection is ECN Disabled
Minimum incoming TTL 0, Outgoing TTL 255
Local host: 10.1.1.1, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 10.1.1.3, Foreign port: 48485
Connection tableid (VRF): 0
Enqueued packets for retransmit: 0, input: 0  mis-ordered: 0 (0 bytes)
Event Timers (current time is 0xE750C):
Timer           Starts      Wakeups      Next
Retrans         18          0           0x0
TimeWait        0           0           0x0
AckHold         22          20          0x0
SendWnd         0           0           0x0
KeepAlive       0           0           0x0
GiveUp          0           0           0x0
PmtuAger        0           0           0x0
DeadWait        0           0           0x0
Linger          0           0           0x0
iss: 3196633674  snduna: 3196634254  sndnxt: 3196634254  sndwnd: 15805
irs: 1633793063  rcvnxt: 1633794411  rcvwnd: 15037  delrcvwnd: 1347
SRTT: 273 ms, RTTO: 490 ms, RTV: 217 ms, KRTT: 0 ms
minRTT: 2 ms, maxRTT: 300 ms, ACK hold: 200 ms
Status Flags: passive open, gen tcbs
Option Flags: nagle, path mtu capable
Datagrams (max data segment is 1436 bytes):
Rcvd: 42 (out of order: 0), with data: 24, total data bytes: 1347
Sent: 40 (retransmit: 0 fastretransmit: 0), with data: 19, total data bytes: 579

```

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command that indicates the discard attribute values and treat-as-withdraw attribute values configured. It also provides a count of received Updates matching a treat-as-withdraw attribute, a count of received Updates matching a discard attribute, and a count of received malformed Updates that are treat-as-withdraw.

```

Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all neighbors 10.0.103.1

BGP neighbor is 10.0.103.1, remote AS 100, internal link
  Path-attribute treat-as-withdraw inbound
  Path-attribute treat-as-withdraw value 128
  Path-attribute treat-as-withdraw 128 in: count 2
  Path-attribute discard 128 inbound
  Path-attribute discard 128 in: count 2

      Outbound    Inbound
Local Policy Denied Prefixes:  -----  -----
MALFORM treat as withdraw:      0          1
Total:                          0          1

```

Examples

The following output indicates that the neighbor is capable of advertising additional paths and sending additional paths it receives. It is also capable of receiving additional paths and advertised paths.

```

Device# show ip bgp neighbors 10.108.50.2

BGP neighbor is 10.108.50.2, remote AS 1, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.252.252
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:24:25

```

Last read 00:00:24, last write 00:00:24, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor capabilities:
 Additional paths Send: advertised and received
 Additional paths Receive: advertised and received
 Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
 Graceful Restart Capabilty: advertised and received
 Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received

Examples

In the following output, the cluster ID of the neighbor is displayed. (The vertical bar and letter “i” for “include” cause the device to display only lines that include the user's input after the “i”, in this case, “cluster-id.”) The cluster ID displayed is the one directly configured through a neighbor or a template.

Device# **show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.2.2 | i cluster-id**

Configured with the cluster-id 192.168.15.6

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp asnotation dot	Changes the default display and the regular expression match format of BGP 4-byte autonomous system numbers from asplain (decimal values) to dot notation.
bgp enhanced-error	Restores the default behavior of treating Update messages that have a malformed attribute as withdrawn, or includes iBGP peers in the Enhanced Attribute Error Handling feature.
neighbor path-attribute discard	Configures the device to discard unwanted Update messages from the specified neighbor that contain a specified path attribute.
neighbor path-attribute treat-as-withdraw	Configures the device to withdraw from the specified neighbor unwanted Update messages that contain a specified attribute.
neighbor send-label	Enables a BGP router to send MPLS labels with BGP routes to a neighboring BGP router.
neighbor send-label explicit-null	Enables a BGP router to send MPLS labels with explicit-null information for a CSC-CE router and BGP routes to a neighboring CSC-PE router.
router bgp	Configures the BGP routing process.

show ip bgp vpnv4

To display VPN Version 4 (VPNv4) address information from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) table, use the **show ip bgp vpnv4** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip bgp vpnv4 {all|rd route-distinguisher|vrf vrf-name} [[ip-prefix/length [mask|bestpath|multipaths]|  
network-address [mask|bestpath|longer-prefixes|multipaths|shorter-prefixes|subnets]]|cidr-only|  
cluster-ids|community|community-list|dampening|extcommunity-list extcommunity-list-name|filter-list|  
inconsistency nexthop-label|inconsistent-as|labels|neighbors [ {ip-address|ipv6-address}  
[advertised-routes|dampened-routes|flap-statistics|paths|policy [detail]|received|received-routes|  
routes]|slow]|nexthops|oer-paths|path-attribute {discard|unknown}|paths [ line ]]|peer-group|  
pending-prefixes|prefix-list prefix-list-name|quote-regexp|regexp|replication [ update-group-index ]  
[ update-group-member-address ]]|rib-failure|route-map route-map-name|summary|update-group|  
update-source|version {version-number|recent offset-value}]
```

Syntax Description

all	Displays the complete VPNv4 database.
rd <i>route-distinguisher</i>	Displays Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) prefixes that match the named route distinguisher.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	Displays NLRI prefixes associated with the named VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>ip-prefix/length</i>	(Optional) IP prefix address (in dotted decimal format) and the length of the mask (0 to 32). The slash mark must be included.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays the entry, if any, that exactly matches the specified prefix parameter and all entries that match the prefix in a “longest-match” sense. That is, prefixes for which the specified prefix is an initial substring.
<i>network-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of a network in the BGP routing table.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask of the network address, in dotted decimal format.
cidr-only	(Optional) Displays only routes that have nonclassful netmasks.
cluster-ids	(Optional) Displays configured cluster IDs.
community	(Optional) Displays routes that match this community.

community-list	(Optional) Displays routes that match this community list.
dampening	(Optional) Displays paths suppressed because of dampening (BGP route from peer is up and down).
extcommunity-list <i>extended-community-list-name</i>	(Optional) Displays routes that match the extended community list.
filter-list	(Optional) Displays routes that conform to the filter list.
inconsistency nexthop-label	(Optional) Displays all inconsistent paths.
inconsistent-as	(Optional) Displays only routes that have inconsistent autonomous systems of origin.
labels	(Optional) Displays incoming and outgoing BGP labels for each NLRI prefix.
neighbors	(Optional) Displays details about TCP and BGP neighbor connections.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the neighbor at this IPv4 address.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the neighbor at this IPv6 address.
advertised-routes	(Optional) Displays advertised routes from the specified neighbor.
dampened-routes	(Optional) Displays dampened routes from the specified neighbor.
flap-statistics	(Optional) Displays flap statistics about the specified neighbor.
paths	(Optional) Displays path information.
<i>line</i>	(Optional) A regular expression to match the BGP autonomous system paths.
policy [detail]	(Optional) Displays configured policies for the specified neighbor.
slow	(Optional) Displays BGP slow peer information.
nexthops	(Optional) Displays nexthop address table.

oer-paths	(Optional) Displays all OER-controlled paths.
path-attribute	(Optional) Displays path-attribute-specific information.
discard	(Optional) Displays prefixes with discarded path attribute.
unknown	(Optional) Displays prefixes with unknown path attribute.
paths	(Optional) Displays path information.
<i>line</i>	(Optional) A regular expression to match the BGP autonomous system paths.
peer-group	(Optional) Displays information about peer groups.
pending-prefixes	(Optional) Displays prefixes that are pending deletion.
prefix-list <i>prefix-list</i>	(Optional) Displays routes that match the prefix list.
quote-regexp	(Optional) Displays routes that match the autonomous system path regular expression.
regexp	(Optional) Displays routes that match the autonomous system path regular expression.
replication	(Optional) Displays replication status of update group(s).
rib-failure	(Optional) Displays BGP routes that failed to install in the VRF table.
route-map	(Optional) Displays routes that match the route map.
summary	(Optional) Displays BGP neighbor status.
update-group	(Optional) Displays information on update groups.
update-source	(Optional) Displays update source interface table.
version	(Optional) Displays prefixes with matching version numbers.
<i>version-number</i>	(Optional) If the version keyword is specified, either a <i>version-number</i> or the recent keyword and an <i>offset-value</i> are required.

recent <i>offset-value</i>	(Optional) Displays prefixes with matching version numbers.
-----------------------------------	---

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)T	This command was modified. The output of the show ip bgp vpnv4 all ip-prefix command was enhanced to display attributes including multipaths and a best path to the specified network.
12.0(21)ST	This command was modified. The tags keyword was replaced by the labels keyword to conform to the MPLS guidelines.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.0(22)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(22)S.
12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T.
12.0(27)S	This command was modified. The output of the show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels command was enhanced to display explicit-null label information.
12.3	This command was modified. The rib-failure keyword was added for VRFs.
12.2(22)S	This command was modified. The output of the show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vrf-name labels command was modified so that directly connected VRF networks no longer display as aggregate; no label appears instead.
12.2(25)S	This command was updated to display MPLS VPN nonstop forwarding information.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB and implemented on the Cisco 10000 series router. The display output was modified to indicate whether BGP nonstop routing (NSR) with stateful switchover (SSO) is enabled and the reason the last BGP lost SSO capability.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was modified. The output was modified to support per-VRF assignment of the BGP router ID.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was modified. The output was modified to support per-VRF assignment of the BGP router ID.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was modified. The output was modified to support per-VRF assignment of the BGP router ID. Note In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH, the command output does not display on the standby Route Processor in NSF/SSO mode.
12.4(20)T	This command was modified. The output was modified to support per-VRF assignment of the BGP router ID.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. The output was modified to support the BGP Event-Based VPN Import feature.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The command output was modified to support the BGP Event-Based VPN Import, BGP best external, and BGP additional path features.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)XNE.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.
15.0(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S.
15.0(1)SY	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)SY.
15.2(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(3)T.
15.2(4)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series router and the output was modified to display unknown attributes and discarded attributes associated with a prefix.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.7S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 903 router and the output modified to display unknown attributes and discarded attributes associated with a prefix.
15.2(2)SNG	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display VPNv4 information from the BGP database. The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all** command displays all available VPNv4 information. The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all summary** command displays BGP neighbor status. The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels** command displays explicit-null label information.

Examples

The following example shows all available VPNv4 information in a BGP routing table:

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all
```

```
BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 10.14.14.14
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
      Network          Next Hop              Metric LocPrf Weight Path
```

```

Route Distinguisher: 1:101 (default for vrf vpn1)
*>i10.6.6.6/32      10.0.0.21      11      100      0 ?
*> 10.7.7.7/32      10.150.0.2      11      32768 ?
*>i10.69.0.0/30     10.0.0.21      0      100      0 ?
*> 10.150.0.0/24    0.0.0.0        0      32768 ?

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 33: show ip bgp vpnv4 all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Displays the address of the BGP next hop.
Metric	Displays the BGP metric.
LocPrf	Displays the local preference.
Weight	Displays the BGP weight.
Path	Displays the BGP path per route.

The following example shows how to display a table of labels for NLRI prefixes that have a route distinguisher value of 100:1.

```

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 100:1 labels

Network      Next Hop      In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (vrf1)
 10.0.0.0     10.20.0.60    34/nolabel
 10.0.0.0     10.20.0.60    35/nolabel
 10.0.0.0     10.20.0.60    26/nolabel
              10.20.0.60    26/nolabel
 10.0.0.0     10.15.0.15    nolabel/26

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 34: show ip bgp vpnv4 rd labels Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Specifies the BGP next hop address.
In label	Displays the label (if any) assigned by this router.
Out label	Displays the label assigned by the BGP next-hop router.

The following example shows VPNv4 routing entries for the VRF named vpn1:

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1

BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 10.14.14.14
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (default for vrf test1)
*> 10.1.1.1/32      192.168.1.1              0             0 100 i
*bi                10.4.4.4                  0          100    0 100 i
*> 10.2.2.2/32      192.168.1.1              0             0 100 i
*bi                10.4.4.4                  0          100    0 100 i
*> 172.16.1.0/24    192.168.1.1              0             0 100 i
* i                10.4.4.4                  0          100    0 100 i
r> 192.168.1.0      192.168.1.1              0             0 100 i
rbi                10.4.4.4                  0          100    0 100 i
*> 192.168.3.0      192.168.1.1              0             0 100 i
*bi                10.4.4.4                  0          100    0 100 i
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 35: show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Displays the address of the BGP next hop.
Metric	Displays the BGP metric.
LocPrf	Displays the local preference.
Weight	Displays the BGP weight.
Path	Displays the BGP path per route.

The following example shows attributes for network 192.168.9.0 that include multipaths, best path, and a recursive-via-host flag:

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1 192.168.9.0 255.255.255.0

BGP routing table entry for 100:1:192.168.9.0/24, version 44
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table test1)
  Additional-path
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  100, imported path from 400:1:192.168.9.0/24
    10.8.8.8 (metric 20) from 10.5.5.5 (10.5.5.5)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, backup/repair
      Extended Community: RT:100:1 RT:200:1 RT:300:1 RT:400:1
      Originator: 10.8.8.8, Cluster list: 10.5.5.5 , recursive-via-host
      mpls labels in/out nlabel/17
  100, imported path from 300:1:192.168.9.0/24
    10.7.7.7 (metric 20) from 10.5.5.5 (10.5.5.5)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:100:1 RT:200:1 RT:300:1 RT:400:1
      Originator: 10.7.7.7, Cluster list: 10.5.5.5 , recursive-via-host
```

```
mpls labels in/out nolaabel/17
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 36: show ip bgp vpnv4 all network-address Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP routing table entry for ... version	Internal version number of the table. This number is incremented whenever the table changes.
Paths	Number of autonomous system paths to the specified network. If multiple paths exist, one of the multipaths is designated the best path.
Multipath	Indicates the maximum paths configured (iBGP or eBGP).
Advertised to non peer-group peers	IP address of the BGP peers to which the specified route is advertised.
10.22.7.8 (metric 11) from 10.11.3.4 (10.0.0.8)	Indicates the next hop address and the address of the gateway that sent the update.
Origin	Indicates the origin of the entry. It can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGP—Entry originated from Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network router configuration command. • incomplete—Entry originated from other than an IGP or Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) and was advertised with the redistribute router configuration command. • EGP—Entry originated from an EGP.
metric	If shown, the value of the interautonomous system metric.
localpref	Local preference value as set with the set local-preference route-map configuration command. The default value is 100.
valid	Indicates that the route is usable and has a valid set of attributes.
internal/external	The field is internal if the path is learned via iBGP. The field is external if the path is learned via eBGP.
multipath	One of multiple paths to the specified network.

Field	Description
best	If multiple paths exist, one of the multipaths is designated the best path and this path is advertised to neighbors.
Extended Community	Route Target value associated with the specified route.
Originator	The router ID of the router from which the route originated when route reflector is used.
Cluster list	The router ID of all the route reflectors that the specified route has passed through.

The following example shows routes that BGP could not install in the VRF table:

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf xyz rib-failure
```

```

Network           Next Hop           RIB-failure    RIB-NH Matches
Route Distinguisher: 2:2 (default for vrf bar)
10.1.1.2/32       10.100.100.100    Higher admin distance    No
10.111.111.112/32 10.9.9.9          Higher admin distance    Yes

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 37: show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf rib-failure Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	IP address of a network entity.
Next Hop	IP address of the next system that is used when forwarding a packet to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has some non-BGP routes to this network.
RIB-failure	Cause of the Routing Information Base (RIB) failure. Higher admin distance means that a route with a better (lower) administrative distance, such as a static route, already exists in the IP routing table.

Field	Description
RIB-NH Matches	<p>Route status that applies only when Higher admin distance appears in the RIB-failure column and the bgp suppress-inactive command is configured for the address family being used. There are three choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes—Means that the route in the RIB has the same next hop as the BGP route or that the next hop recurses down to the same adjacency as the BGP next hop. • No—Means that the next hop in the RIB recurses down differently from the next hop of the BGP route. • n/a—Means that the bgp suppress-inactive command is not configured for the address family being used.

The following example shows the information displayed on the active and standby Route Processors when they are configured for NSF/SSO: MPLS VPN.



Note

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH, the Cisco IOS Software Modularity: MPLS Layer 3 VPNs feature incurred various infrastructure changes. The result of those changes affects the output of this command on the standby Route Processor (RP). In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH, the standby RP does not display any output from the **show ip bgp vpnv4** command.

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels

Network          Next Hop    In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (vpn1)
10.12.12.12/32   0.0.0.0     16/aggregate(vpn1)
10.0.0.0/8       0.0.0.0     17/aggregate(vpn1)
Route Distinguisher: 609:1 (vpn0)
10.13.13.13/32   0.0.0.0     18/aggregate(vpn0)

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1 labels

Network          Next Hop    In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (vpn1)
10.12.12.12/32   0.0.0.0     16/aggregate(vpn1)
10.0.0.0/8       0.0.0.0     17/aggregate(vpn1)

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels

Network          Masklen     In label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1
10.12.12.12      /32        16
10.0.0.0         /8         17
Route Distinguisher: 609:1
10.13.13.13     /32        18

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1 labels
```

```

Network      Masklen  In label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1
10.12.12.12  /32      16
10.0.0.0     /8       17

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 38: show ip bgp vpnv4 labels Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	The network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	The BGP next-hop address.
In label	The label (if any) assigned by this router.
Out label	The label assigned by the BGP next-hop router.
Masklen	The mask length of the network address.

The following example displays output, including the explicit-null label, from the **show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels** command on a CSC-PE router:

```

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels

      Network      Next Hop      In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (v1)
 10.0.0.0/24      10.0.0.0      19/aggregate (v1)
 10.0.0.1/32      10.0.0.0      20/nolabel
 10.1.1.1/32      10.0.0.0      21/aggregate (v1)
 10.10.10.10/32   10.0.0.1      25/exp-null

 10.168.100.100/32      10.0.0.1      23/exp-null
 10.168.101.101/32     10.0.0.1      22/exp-null

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 39: show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Displays the address of the BGP next hop.
In label	Displays the label (if any) assigned by this router.
Out label	Displays the label assigned by the BGP next-hop router.
Route Distinguisher	Displays an 8-byte value added to an IPv4 prefix to create a VPN IPv4 prefix.

The following example displays separate router IDs for each VRF in the output from an image in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2, 12.2(33)SRA, 12.2(33)SXH, 12.4(20)T, Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1, and later releases with the Per-VRF Assignment of BGP Router ID feature configured. The router ID is shown next to the VRF name.

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 172.17.1.99
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
      Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf vrf_trans) VRF Router ID 10.99.1.2
*> 192.168.4.0        0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 42:1 (default for vrf vrf_user) VRF Router ID 10.99.1.1
*> 192.168.5.0        0.0.0.0                0         32768 ?
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 40: show ip bgp vpnv4 all (VRF Router ID) Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Route Distinguisher	Displays an 8-byte value added to an IPv4 prefix to create a VPN IPv4 prefix.
vrf	Name of the VRF.
VRF Router ID	Router ID for the VRF.

In the following example, the BGP Event-Based VPN Import feature is configured in Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M, 12.2(33)SRE, and later releases. When the **import path selection** command is configured, but the **strict** keyword is not included, then a safe import path selection policy is in effect. When a path is imported as the best available path (when the best path or multipaths are not eligible for import), the imported path includes the wording “imported safety path,” as shown in the output.

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all 172.17.0.0

BGP routing table entry for 45000:1:172.17.0.0/16, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table vrf-A)
Flag: 0x820
    Not advertised to any peer
    2, imported safety path from 50000:2:172.17.0.0/16
    10.0.101.1 from 10.0.101.1 (10.0.101.1)
    Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    Extended Community: RT:45000:100
```

In the following example, BGP Event-Based VPN Import feature configuration information is shown for Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M, 12.2(33)SRE, and later releases. When the **import path selection** command is configured with the **all** keyword, any path that matches an RD of the specified VRF will be imported, even though the path does not match the Route Targets (RT) imported by the specified VRF. In this situation, the imported path is marked as “not-in-vrf” as shown in the output. Note that on the net for vrf-A, this path is not the best path because any paths that are not in the VRFs appear less attractive than paths in the VRF.

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all 172.17.0.0
```



```

BBGP routing table entry for 45000:1:172.17.0.0/16, version 11
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table vrf-A)
Flag: 0x820
  Not advertised to any peer
  2
    10.0.101.2 from 10.0.101.2 (10.0.101.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, valid, internal, not-in-vrf
      Extended Community: RT:45000:200
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
  2
    10.0.101.1 from 10.0.101.1 (10.0.101.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 50, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:45000:100
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16

```

In the following example, the unknown attributes and discarded attributes associated with the prefix are displayed.

Device# **show ip bgp vpnv4 all 10.0.0.0/8**

```

BGP routing table entry for 100:200:10.0.0.0/8, version 0
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    10.0.103.1 from 10.0.103.1 (10.0.103.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal
      Extended Community: RT:1:100
      Connector Attribute: count=1
        type 1 len 12 value 22:22:10.0.101.22
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
      unknown transitive attribute: flag E0 type 129 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
      unknown transitive attribute: flag E0 type 140 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
      unknown transitive attribute: flag E0 type 120 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
      discarded unknown attribute: flag C0 type 128 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000

```

The following example is based on the BGP—VPN Distinguisher Attribute feature. The output displays an Extended Community attribute, which is the VPN distinguisher (VD) of 104:1.

Device# **show ip bgp vpnv4 unicast all 1.4.1.0/24**

```

BGP routing table entry for 104:1:1.4.1.0/24, version 28
Paths: (1 available, best #1, no table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  1001
    19.0.101.1 from 19.0.101.1 (19.0.101.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      Extended Community: VD:104:1
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

```

The following example includes “allow-policy” in the output, indicating that the BGP—Support for iBGP Local-AS feature was configured for the specified neighbor by configuring the **neighbor allow-policy** command.

Device# **show ip bgp vpnv4 all neighbors 192.168.3.3 policy**

```
Neighbor: 192.168.3.3, Address-Family: VPNv4 Unicast
Locally configured policies:
  route-map pe33 out
  route-reflector-client
  allow-policy
  send-community both
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
import path limit	Specifies the maximum number of BGP paths, per VRF importing net, that can be imported from an exporting net.
import path selection	Specifies the BGP import path selection policy for a specific VRF instance.
neighbor allow-policy	Allows iBGP policies to be configured for the specified neighbor.
set extcommunity vpn-distinguisher	Sets a VPN distinguisher attribute to routes that pass a route map.
show ip vrf	Displays the set of defined VRFs and associated interfaces.

show redundancy config-sync

To display failure information generated during a bulk synchronization from the active Performance Routing Engine (PRE) to the standby PRE, use the **show redundancy config-sync** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC modes.

show redundancy config-sync

Syntax Description

failures	Displays failures related to bulk synchronisation of the standby PRE.
bem	Displays Best Effort Method (BEM) failure list.
mcl	Displays Mismatched Command List (MCL) failure list.
prc	Displays Parser Return Code (PRC) failure list.
ignored failures mcl	Displays mismatched commands in the MCL that are ignored.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used on the active PRE only.

If there are mismatched commands between the active and standby PRE, remove the configuration lines that are not supported on the standby image. If it is not possible to remove the mismatched lines, or it has been determined that the mismatched lines are not critical to the operation of the system, use the command **redundancy config-sync ignore mismatched-commands** to temporarily ignore them.

Examples

The following example displays a mismatched command list:

```
Device# show redundancy config-sync failures mcl
Mismatched Command List
-----
- tacacs-server host 209.165.200.225 timeout 5
```

The following example shows that no mismatched commands are ignored:

```
router# show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl
Ignored Mismatched Command List
-----
```

The list is empty

The following example displays a Parser Return Code failure list:

```
Device# show redundancy config-sync failures prc
PRC Failed Command List
-----
```

```
router bgp 999
address-family ipv4 vrf TEST2
- bgp dampening 44 66 66 44
! "address-family"
address-family ipv4 vrf TEST1
- bgp dampening 44 66 66 44
! "address-family"
```

The following example displays a Best Effort Method failure list:

```
Device# show redundancy config-sync failures bem
BEM Failed Command List
-----
```

```
interface Tunnel0
- tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 7 7
! "interface"
- next-address loose 10.165.202.158
- next-address loose 10.165.202.129
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redundancy force-switchover	Forces the standby PRE to assume the role of the active PRE.
show redundancy	Displays current active and standby PRE redundancy status.
show redundancy platform	Displays active and standby PRE and software information.

show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl

To display failure information generated during a bulk synchronization of commands from an active Route Processor (RP) module to a standby RP module, use the **show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC modes.

show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(4)M	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used on the active RP module only.

If there are mismatched commands between active and standby RP modules, remove configuration lines that are not supported on the standby RP module. If it is not possible to remove mismatched lines, or if mismatched lines are not critical to the operation of the system, use the **redundancy config-sync ignore mismatched-commands** command to temporarily ignore them.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl** command when there are no mismatched commands:

```
Device# show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl
```

```
Ignored Mismatched Command List
```

```
-----
```

```
The list is empty
```

The following is sample output from the **show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl** command. It shows the list of commands that are ignored:

```
Device# show redundancy config-sync ignored failures mcl
```

```
Mismatched Command List
```

```
-----
```

```
interface Multilink0
! <submode> "interface"
- multilink-group 0
! </submode> "interface"
interface GigabitEthernet1/1
! <submode> "interface"
- ip rtp priority 2000 0
```

```
! </submode> "interface"  
router isis  
! <submode> "router"  
- exit-address-family  
! </submode> "router"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redundancy force-switchover	Forces the standby RP module to assume the role of the active RP module.
show redundancy	Displays the redundancy status of the current active and standby RP modules.
show redundancy platform	Displays active and standby RP modules and software information.

standby initialization delay

To configure the standby Route Processor (RP) initialization delay, use the **standby initialization delay** command in main-CPU redundancy configuration mode. To disable the standby RP initialization delay configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

standby initialization delay *seconds* [**boot-only**]

no standby initialization delay *seconds* [**boot-only**]

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Duration of the standby RP initialization delay. The range is from 30 to 1800.
boot-only	(Optional) Specifies that the standby RP initialization is delayed only when the system boots up.

Command Default

The standby RP initialization delay is not configured.

Command Modes

Main-CPU redundancy configuration (config-r-mc)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)XNE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the **boot-only** is used, standby RP initialization is delayed only when the system boots up. If **boot-only** is not used, standby RP initialization will be delayed when the system boots up and also after an RP switchover.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a standby RP initialization delay of 60 seconds:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# redundancy
Device(config-red)# main-cpu
Device(config-r-mc)# standby initialization delay 60 boot-only
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
redundancy	Enters redundancy configuration mode.
redundancy force-switchover	Forces the standby RP to assume the role of the active RP.

street-address

To specify a street address where RMA equipment for Call Home can be sent, use the **street-address** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the street address, use the **no** form of this command.

street-address *alphanumeric*

no street-address *alphanumeric*

Syntax Description

<i>alphanumeric</i>	Street address, using up to 200 alphanumeric characters, including commas and spaces. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").
---------------------	---

Command Default

No street address is specified.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

The **street-address** command is optional to specify where return materials authorization (RMA) equipment for Call Home should be sent.

Examples

The following example configures "1234AnyStreet,AnyCity,AnyState,12345" as the street address without spaces:

```
Router(config)# call-home  
Router(cfg-call-home)# street-address 1234AnyStreet,AnyCity,AnyState,12345
```

The following example configures “1234 Any Street, Any City, Any State, 12345” as the street address using commas and spaces with required “ ” notation:

```
Router(config)# call-home  
Router(cfg-call-home)# street-address "1234 Any Street, Any City, Any State, 12345"
```

Related Commands

call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
show call-home	Displays Call Home configuration information.

subscriber redundancy

To configure the broadband subscriber session redundancy policy for synchronization between High Availability (HA) active and standby processors, use the **subscriber redundancy** command in global configuration mode. To delete the policy, use the **no** form of this command.

subscriber redundancy {**bulk limit** {**cpu percent** **delay seconds** [**allow sessions**]} | **dynamic limit** {**cpu percent** **delay seconds** [**allow sessions**]} | **periodic-update interval** [*minutes*]} | **delay seconds** | **rate sessions seconds** | **disable**}

no subscriber redundancy {**bulk limit** {**cpu** | **time**} | **dynamic limit** {**cpu** | **periodic-update interval** [*minutes*]} | **delay** | **rate** | **disable**}

Syntax Description

bulk	Configures a bulk synchronization redundancy policy.
limit	Specifies the synchronization limit.
dynamic	Configures a dynamic synchronization redundancy policy.
cpu percent	Specifies, in percent, the CPU busy threshold value. Range: 1 to 100. Default: 90.
delay seconds	Specifies the minimum time, in seconds, for a session to be ready before bulk or dynamic synchronization occurs. Range: 1 to 33550.
allow sessions	(Optional) Specifies the minimum number of sessions to synchronize when the CPU busy threshold is exceeded and the specified delay is met. Range: 1 to 2147483637. Default: 25.
time seconds	Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, for bulk synchronization to finish. Range: 1 to 3000.
periodic-update interval	Enables the periodic update of accounting statistics for subscriber sessions.
<i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Interval, in minutes, for the periodic update. Range: 10 to 1044. Default: 15.
rate sessions seconds	Specifies the number of sessions per time period for bulk and dynamic synchronization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>sessions</i>—Range: 1 to 32000. Default: 250. • <i>seconds</i>—Range: 1 to 33550. Default: 1.

disable	Disables stateful switchover (SSO) for all subscriber sessions.
----------------	---

Command Default The default subscriber redundancy policy is applied.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(31)SB2	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was modified. The periodic-update interval keyword and <i>minutes</i> argument were added.
	15.2(1)S	This command was modified. The disable keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS HA functionality for broadband protocols and applications allows for SSO and In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) features that minimize planned and unplanned downtime and failures. HA uses the cluster control manager (CCM) to manage the capability to synchronize subscriber session initiation on the standby processor of a redundant processor system.

- Use the **bulk** keyword to create and modify the redundancy policy used during bulk (startup) synchronization.
- Use the **dynamic** keyword with the **limit** keyword to tune subscriber redundancy policies that throttle dynamic synchronization by monitoring CPU usage and synchronization rates.
- Use the **delay** keyword to establish the minimum session duration for synchronization and to manage dynamic synchronization of short-duration calls.
- Use the **rate** keyword to throttle the number of sessions to be synchronized per period.
- Use the **dynamic** keyword with the **periodic-update interval** keyword to enable subscriber sessions to periodically synchronize their dynamic accounting statistics (counters) on the standby processor. The periodic update applies to new and existing subscriber sessions. All subscriber sessions do not synchronize their data at exactly the same time. Session synchronization is spread out based on the session creation time and other factors. This command is rejected if a previous instance of the command has not finished processing.
- Use the **disable** keyword to disable SSO for all subscriber sessions.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a 10-second delay when CPU usage exceeds 90 percent during bulk synchronization, after which 25 sessions will be synchronized before the CCM again checks the CPU usage:

```
Router(config)# subscriber redundancy bulk limit cpu 90 delay 10 allow 25
```

The following example shows how to configure a maximum time of 90 seconds for bulk synchronization to be completed:

```
Router(config)# subscriber redundancy bulk limit time 90
```

The following example shows how to configure a 15-second delay when CPU usage exceeds 90 percent during dynamic synchronization, after which 25 sessions will be synchronized before the CCM again checks the CPU usage:

```
Router(config)# subscriber redundancy dynamic limit cpu 90 delay 15 allow 25
```

The following example shows how to configure 2000 sessions to be synchronized per second during bulk and dynamic synchronization:

```
Router(config)# subscriber redundancy rate 2000 1
```

The following example shows how to configure a periodic update so that subscriber sessions synchronize their accounting statistics every 30 minutes:

```
Router(config)# subscriber redundancy dynamic periodic-update interval 30
```

The following example shows how to disable SSO for all subscriber sessions:

```
Router(config)# subscriber redundancy disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ccm sessions	Displays CCM session information.
show pppatm statistics	Displays PPPoA statistics.
show pppoe statistics	Displays PPPoE statistics.
show ppp subscriber statistics	Displays PPP subscriber statistics.

subscribe-to-alert-group

To subscribe a destination profile to an alert group, use the **subscribe-to-alert-group** command in destination profile configuration mode. To unsubscribe from an alert group or all alert groups, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group {**all**|**configuration** [**periodic** {**daily** *hh : mm*|**monthly** *day hh : mm*|**weekly** *day hh : mm*}]|**diagnostic** [**severity** *level*]|**environment**|**inventory**|**syslog**}

Syntax Description

all	Subscribes to all alert groups.
configuration	Subscribes to configuration information groups.
periodic daily <i>hh : mm</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time to begin daily Call Home messages. The valid values for the time are based on a 24-hour clock.
periodic monthly <i>day hh : mm</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time to begin monthly Call Home messages; the valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>day</i> is 1 to 31. • <i>hh:mm</i> is based on a 24-hour clock.
periodic weekly <i>day hh : mm</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time to begin weekly Call Home messages; the valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>day</i> is 1 to 31. • <i>hh:mm</i> is based on a 24-hour clock.
diagnostic	Subscribes to diagnostic information groups.
severity <i>level</i>	Specifies the severity level of the diagnostic.
environment	Subscribes to environmental information groups.
inventory	Subscribes to inventory information groups.
syslog	Subscribes to system logging (syslog) information groups.

Command Default

Destination profiles are not subscribed to alert groups by default.

Command Modes

Destination profile configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The valid values for the *level* argument are as follows:

- **catastrophic** --Catastrophic event
- **critical** --Critical event
- **debugging** --Debugging event
- **disaster** --Disaster event
- **fatal** --Fatal event
- **major** --Major event
- **minor** --Minor event
- **normal** --Normal event
- **notification** --Notification event
- **warning** --Warning event

Selecting the lowest severity level includes all higher severity events. The types of severity levels are as follows:

- Catastrophic--A network-wide catastrophic failure (Highest severity)
- Disaster--A significant network impact
- Fatal--System is unusable (System log level 0)
- Critical--Immediate attention needed (System log level 1)
- Major--Major condition (System log level 2)
- Minor--Minor condition (System log level 3)
- Warning--Warning condition (System log level 4)
- Notification--Informational message (System log level 5)
- Normal--Signifying returning to normal state (System log level 6)
- Debug--Debugging message (Lowest severity)

Examples

The following examples shows how to subscribe to all alert groups:

```
subscribe-to-alert-group all
```

subscribe-to-alert-group all

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home, use the `subscribe-to-alert-group all` command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group all

no subscribe-to-alert-group all

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode.



Note

Alert group trigger events and the commands that are executed because of a trigger are platform-dependent. For more information, see the corresponding Call Home configuration documentation for your platform.



Caution

The **subscribe-to-alert-group all** command subscribes you to all debug-level syslog messages. The number of messages produced can overload the system.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a profile to receive messages for all available alert groups:

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group environment	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Syslog alert group for Call Home.

subscribe-to-alert-group configuration

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home, use the subscribe-to-alert-group configuration command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group configuration [**periodic** {**daily** *hh : mm* | **monthly** *day hh : mm* | **weekly** *day hh : mm*}]

no subscribe-to-alert-group configuration [**periodic** {**daily** *hh : mm* | **monthly** *day hh : mm* | **weekly** *day hh : mm*}]

Syntax Description

periodic	(Optional) Specifies a periodic Call Home message, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• daily <i>hh : mm</i> --Time [in 24-hour format (<i>hh:mm</i>)] for a daily Call Home alert notification to be sent.• monthly <i>day hh : mm</i> --Numeric day of the month (from 1 to 31) and time [in 24-hour format (<i>hh:mm</i>)] for a monthly Call Home alert notification to be sent.• weekly <i>day hh : mm</i> --Day of the week (Monday through Saturday) and time [in 24-hour format (<i>hh:mm</i>)] for a weekly Call Home alert notification to be sent.
-----------------	--

Command Default

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode.

When you subscribe to the Configuration alert group without the **periodic** option, a notification occurs whenever a configuration change occurs. Otherwise, the notification occurs at the date and time specified.



Note

Alert group trigger events and the commands that are executed because of a trigger are platform-dependent. For more information, see the corresponding Call Home configuration documentation for your platform.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a profile to receive a weekly periodic configuration alert notification every Tuesday at 9:16 PM (21:16):

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group configuration periodic weekly Tuesday
21:16
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
subscribe-to-alert-group all	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group environment	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Syslog alert group for Call Home.

subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home, use the `subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic` command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic [**severity** {**catastrophic**| **critical**| **debugging**| **disaster**| **fatal**| **major**| **minor**| **normal**| **notification**| **warning**}]

no subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic [**severity** {**catastrophic**| **critical**| **debugging**| **disaster**| **fatal**| **major**| **minor**| **normal**| **notification**| **warning**}]

Syntax Description

severity	<p>(Optional) Specifies the lowest level of severity events to include in a diagnostic alert, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • catastrophic --Includes network-wide catastrophic events in the alert. This is the highest severity. • critical --Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1). • debugging --Includes debug events (system log level 7). This is the lowest severity. • 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).
----------	--

Command Default

When you configure the **subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic** command without specifying any severity, the default is **normal** severity.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode.

When specifying severity, selecting a lower level severity includes notification of events with any higher severity.

**Note**

Alert group trigger events and the commands that are executed because of a trigger are platform-dependent. For more information, see the corresponding Call Home configuration documentation for your platform.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a profile to receive diagnostic alerts for events with severity level 2 or higher:

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic severity major
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
subscribe-to-alert-group all	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home.

Command	Description
subscribe-to-alert-group environment	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Syslog alert group for Call Home.

subscribe-to-alert-group environment

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home, use the `subscribe-to-alert-group environment` command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group environment [**severity** {**catastrophic**|**critical**|**debugging**|**disaster**|**fatal**|**major**|**minor**|**normal**|**notification**|**warning**}]

no subscribe-to-alert-group environment [**severity** {**catastrophic**|**critical**|**debugging**|**disaster**|**fatal**|**major**|**minor**|**normal**|**notification**|**warning**}]

Syntax Description

severity	<p>(Optional) Specifies the lowest level of severity events to include in an environment alert, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• catastrophic --Includes network-wide catastrophic events in the alert. This is the highest severity.• critical --Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1).• debugging --Includes debug events (system log level 7). This is the lowest severity.• 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).
-----------------	---

Command Default

When you configure the **subscribe-to-alert-group environment** command without specifying any severity, the default is **normal** severity.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode.

When specifying severity, selecting a lower level severity includes notification of events with any higher severity.

**Note**

Alert group trigger events and the commands that are executed because of a trigger are platform-dependent. For more information, see the corresponding Call Home configuration documentation for your platform.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a profile to receive environment alerts for events with severity level 2 or higher:

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group environment severity major
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
subscribe-to-alert-group all	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home.

Command	Description
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Syslog alert group for Call Home.

subscribe-to-alert-group inventory

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home, use the `subscribe-to-alert-group inventory` command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group inventory [**periodic** {**daily** *hh : mm*| **monthly** *day hh : mm*| **weekly** *day hh : mm*}]
no subscribe-to-alert-group inventory [**periodic** {**daily** *hh : mm*| **monthly** *day hh : mm*| **weekly** *day hh : mm*}]

Syntax Description

periodic	<p>(Optional) Specifies a periodic Call Home message, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily <i>hh : mm</i> --Time [in 24-hour format (<i>hh:mm</i>)] for a daily Call Home alert notification to be sent. • monthly <i>day hh : mm</i> --Numeric day of the month (from 1 to 31) and time [in 24-hour format (<i>hh:mm</i>)] for a monthly Call Home alert notification to be sent. • weekly <i>day hh : mm</i> --Day of the week (Monday through Saturday) and time [in 24-hour format (<i>hh:mm</i>)] for a weekly Call Home alert notification to be sent.
-----------------	---

Command Default

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode.

When you subscribe to the Inventory alert group without the **periodic** option, a notification occurs whenever a device is cold-booted, or when field-replaceable units (FRUs) are inserted or removed. Otherwise, the notification occurs at the date and time specified.



Note

Alert group trigger events and the commands that are executed because of a trigger are platform-dependent. For more information, see the corresponding Call Home configuration documentation for your platform.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a profile to receive periodic configuration alert notifications every day at 9:12 PM (21:12):

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group inventory periodic daily 21:12
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
subscribe-to-alert-group all	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group environment	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Syslog alert group for Call Home.

subscribe-to-alert-group syslog

To configure a destination profile to receive messages for the Syslog alert group for Call Home, use the `subscribe-to-alert-group syslog` command in call home profile configuration mode. To remove the subscription, use the **no** form of this command.

subscribe-to-alert-group syslog [**severity** {**catastrophic**|**critical**|**debugging**|**disaster**|**fatal**|**major**|**minor**|**normal**|**notification**|**warning**} [**pattern** *match*]]

no subscribe-to-alert-group syslog [**severity** {**catastrophic**|**critical**|**debugging**|**disaster**|**fatal**|**major**|**minor**|**normal**|**notification**|**warning**} [**pattern** *match*]]

Syntax Description

severity	<p>(Optional) Specifies the lowest level of severity events to include in an environment alert, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • catastrophic --Includes network-wide catastrophic events in the alert. This is the highest severity. • critical --Includes events requiring immediate attention (system log level 1). • debugging --Includes debug events (system log level 7). This is the lowest severity. • 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).
pattern <i>match</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies a word string in the <i>match</i> argument that should appear in the syslog message to be included in the alert notification. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes (" ").</p>

Command Default

When you configure the **subscribe-to-alert-group syslog** command without specifying any severity, the default is **normal** severity.

Command Modes

Call home profile configuration (cfg-call-home-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

Usage Guidelines

To enter call home profile configuration mode, use the **profile (call home)** command in call home configuration mode.

You can configure the Syslog alert group to filter messages based on severity and also by specifying a pattern to be matched in the syslog message. If the pattern contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotes (" ").

When specifying severity, selecting a lower level severity includes notification of events with any higher severity.

**Note**

Alert group trigger events and the commands that are executed because of a trigger are platform-dependent. For more information, see the corresponding Call Home configuration documentation for your platform.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a profile to receive syslog alerts for events with severity level 5 or higher, where the syslog message includes the string "UPDOWN":

```
Switch(config)# call-home
Switch(cfg-call-home)# profile example
Switch(cfg-call-home-profile)# subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity notification pattern
"UPDOWN"
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.

Command	Description
profile (call home)	Configures a destination profile to specify how alert notifications are delivered for Call Home and enters call home profile configuration mode.
subscribe-to-alert-group all	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for all available alert groups for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Configuration alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group diagnostic	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Diagnostic alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group environment	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Environment alert group for Call Home.
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory	Configures a destination profile to receive messages for the Inventory alert group for Call Home.

syslog-throttling

To enable Call-Home syslog message throttling and avoid sending repetitive Call-Home syslog messages, use the **syslog-throttling** command in call home configuration mode. To disable, use the **no** form of this command.

syslog-throttling

no syslog-throttling

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Call-Home syslog message throttling is enabled.

Command Modes Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows syslog throttling enabled in call home configuration mode:

```
Router(cfg-call-home) # syslog-throttling
```

Command	Description
call-home	Enters call home configuration mode.

timers nsf converge

To adjust the maximum time that a restarting router must wait for the end-of-table (EOT) notification from a nonstop forwarding (NSF)-capable or NSF-aware peer, use the **timers nsf converge** command in router configuration or address family configuration mode. To return the signal timer to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers nsf converge *seconds*

no timers nsf converge

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds, for which a restarting router must wait for an EOT notification. The range is from 60 to 180. The default is 120.
----------------	---

Command Default

The default converge timer is 120 seconds.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. Support for Address family configuration mode was added.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for Address family configuration mode was added.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)XNE.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 and IPv6 VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) was added.
15.2(2)S	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 and IPv6 VRF was added.

Usage Guidelines

The **timers nsf converge** command is entered only on an NSF-capable router to wait for the last EOT update if all startup updates have not been received within the signal timer period. If an EIGRP process discovers no neighbor, or if it has received all startup updates from its neighbor within the signal timer period, the converge timer will not be started.



Note

The **timers nsf converge** command is supported only on platforms that support High Availability.

Examples

The following example shows how to adjust the converge timer to 60 seconds on an NSF-capable router:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 1
Device(config-router-af)# timers nsf converge 60
```

The following example shows how to adjust the converge timer for EIGRP IPv6 NSF:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp e1
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv6 autonomous-system 1
Device(config-router-af)# timers nsf converge 60
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug eigrp address-family ipv6 notifications	Displays information about EIGRP address family IPv6 event notifications.
debug eigrp nsf	Displays notifications and information about NSF events for an EIGRP routing process.
debug ip eigrp notifications	Displays information and notifications for an EIGRP routing process.
nsf (EIGRP)	Enables EIGRP NSF or EIGRP IPv6 NSF on an NSF-capable router.
show eigrp neighbors	Displays the neighbors discovered by EIGRP.
show ip protocols	Displays the parameters and the current state of the active routing protocol process.
show ipv6 protocols	Displays the parameters and the current state of the active IPv6 routing protocol process.
timers graceful-restart purge-time	Sets the graceful-restart purge-time timer to determine how long an NSF-aware router that is running EIGRP must hold routes for an inactive peer.
timers nsf signal	Sets the maximum time for the initial restart period.

timers nsf route-hold

**Note**

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M and 12.2(33)SRE, the **timers nsf route-hold** command was replaced by the **timers graceful-restart purge-time** command. See the **timers graceful-restart purge-time** command for more information.

To set the route-hold timer to determine how long a nonstop forwarding (NSF)-aware router that is running Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) will hold routes for an inactive peer, use the **timers nsf route-hold** command in router configuration mode. To return the route-hold timer to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers nsf route-hold *seconds*

no timers nsf route-hold

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds, for which EIGRP will hold routes for an inactive peer. Valid range is 20 to 300 seconds. The default is 240 seconds.
----------------	--

Command Default

EIGRP NSF awareness is enabled by default. The default value for the route-hold timer is 240 seconds.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(15)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
15.0(1)M	This command was replaced by the timers graceful-restart purge-time command.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was replaced by the timers graceful-restart purge-time command.

Usage Guidelines

The route-hold timer sets the maximum period of time that the NSF-aware router will hold known routes for an NSF-capable neighbor during a switchover operation or a well-known failure condition. The route-hold timer is configurable so that you can tune network performance and avoid undesired effects, such as “black holing” routes if the switchover operation takes too much time. When this timer expires, the NSF-aware router scans the topology table and discards any stale routes, allowing EIGRP peers to find alternate routes instead of waiting during a long switchover operation.

Examples

The following configuration example sets the route-hold timer value for an NSF-aware router. In the example, the route-hold timer is set to 2 minutes:

```
Router(config-router)# timers nsf route-hold 120
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug eigrp nsf	Displays EIGRP NSF-specific events in the console of a router.
debug ip eigrp notifications	Displays EIGRP events and notifications in the console of the router.
show ip eigrp neighbors	Displays the neighbors discovered by IP EIGRP.
show ip protocols	Displays the parameters and current state of the active routing protocol process.

timers nsf signal

To adjust the maximum time for the initial signal timer restart period, use the **timers nsf signal** command in router configuration or address family configuration mode. To return the signal timer to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

timers nsf signal *seconds*

no timers nsf signal

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds, for which the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) must hold routes for an inactive peer. The range is from 10 to 30. The default is 20.
----------------	--

Command Default

The default signal timer is 20 seconds.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(15)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. Support for Address family configuration mode was added.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. Support for Address family configuration mode was added.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)XNE.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 and IPv6 VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) was added.
15.2(2)S	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 and IPv6 VRF was added.

Usage Guidelines

The **timers nsf signal** command is entered only on a nonstop forwarding (NSF)-capable router. The EIGRP process starts a signal timer when it is notified of a switchover event. Hello packets with the RS bit set are sent during this period.

The converge timer is used to wait for the last end-of-table (EOT) update if all startup updates have not been received within the signal timer period. If an EIGRP process discovers no neighbor, or if it has received all startup updates from its neighbor within the signal timer period, the converge timer will not be started.

**Note**

The **timers nsf signal** command is supported only on platforms that support High Availability.

Examples

The following example shows how to adjust the signal timer to 30 seconds on an NSF-capable router:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name-1
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 1
Device(config-router-af)# timers nsf signal 30
```

The following example shows how to adjust the signal timer to 30 seconds for EIGRP IPv6 NSF:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp el
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv6 autonomous-system 1
Device(config-router-af)# timers nsf signal 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug eigrp address-family ipv6 notifications	Displays information about EIGRP address family IPv6 event notifications.
debug eigrp nsf	Displays notifications and information about NSF events for an EIGRP routing process.
debug ip eigrp notifications	Displays information and notifications for an EIGRP routing process.
nsf (EIGRP)	Enables EIGRP NSF or EIGRP IPv6 NSF on an NSF-capable router.
show eigrp neighbors	Displays the neighbors discovered by EIGRP.
show ip protocols	Displays the parameters and the current state of the active routing protocol process.
show ipv6 protocols	Displays the parameters and the current state of the active IPv6 routing protocol process.
timers graceful-restart purge-time	Sets the graceful-restart purge-time timer to determine how long an NSF-aware router that is running EIGRP must hold routes for an inactive peer.

Command	Description
timers nsf converge	Sets the maximum time that the restarting router must wait for the end-of-table notification from an NSF-capable or NSF-aware peer.

vrf (call home)

To associate a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance for Call Home email message transport, use the **vrf** command in call home configuration mode. To remove the VRF association, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf *name*

no vrf *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a configured VRF instance.
-------------	------------------------------------

Command Default

No VRF is associated for Call Home. On platforms other than the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers, the global routing table is used when this command is not configured.

Command Modes

Call home configuration (cfg-call-home)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SX11	This command was introduced.
12.2(52)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6 on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers.
12.2(33)SRE1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE1 on the Cisco 7200 Series Routers.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to configure VRF support in the Call Home feature for email transport only.

To use this command, the VRF instance must be configured on the router.

On the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers, this command is required to support email message transport and uses the Gigabit Ethernet management interface VRF (Mgmt-intf). Therefore, to correctly use the **vrf (call-home)** command on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router, the Gigabit Ethernet management interface VRF must be configured.

VRF configuration for Call Home on other platforms is optional. If no VRF is specified on those platforms, the global routing table is used.

**Note**

To configure VRF support in the Call Home feature for HTTP transport, you do not use the **vrf (call-home)** command to associate the VRF. Configure the **ip http client source-interface** command instead.

Examples

The following example shows how to associate the Mgmt-intf VRF for Call Home on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# vrf Mgmt-intf
```

The following example shows how to associate the VRF instance for Call Home on the Cisco 7200 Series Routers:

```
Router(config)# call-home
Router(cfg-call-home)# vrf mgmt-vrf
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call-home (global configuration)	Enters call home configuration mode for configuration of Call Home settings.
ip vrf	Defines a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode.
ip vrf forwarding (interface configuration)	Associates a VRF instance with an interface or subinterface.

vrrp sso

To enable Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) support of Stateful Switchover (SSO) if it has been disabled, use the **vrrp sso** command in global configuration mode. To disable VRRP support of SSO, use the **no** form of this command.

vrrp sso

no vrrp sso

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default VRRP support of SSO is enabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1.
	12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enable VRRP support of SSO if it has been manually disabled by the **no vrrp sso** command.

Examples The following example shows how to disable VRRP support of SSO:

```
Router(config)# no vrrp sso
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug vrrp all	Displays debugging messages for VRRP errors, events, and state transitions.
debug vrrp ha	Displays debugging messages for VRRP high availability.
show vrrp	Displays a brief or detailed status of one or all configured VRRP groups.

