



IOS Server Load Balancing

Feature History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	<p>This feature was introduced with support for the following platforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multilayer Switch Feature Card (MSFC) and Supervisor Engine 1 for Cisco Catalyst 6500 family switches (including the Catalyst 6506, Catalyst 6509, and Catalyst 6513)• Cisco 7200 series routers <p>The following functions were provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Algorithms for Server Load Balancing, page 6• Automatic Server Failure Detection, page 7• Automatic Unfail, page 7• Bind ID Support, page 8• Client-Assigned Load Balancing, page 8• Delayed Removal of TCP Connection Context, page 8• Dynamic Feedback Protocol for IOS SLB, page 9• Maximum Connections, page 11• Port-Bound Servers, page 15• Slow Start, page 20• Sticky Connections, page 20• SynGuard, page 21• TCP Session Reassignment, page 21
12.1(1)E	<p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alternate IP Addresses, page 7• Network Address Translation (NAT), page 12—Server NAT• Redundancy Enhancements, page 18—Stateless Backup• Transparent Web Cache Load Balancing, page 21

12.1(2)E	<p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio and Video Load Balancing, page 7 • Content Flow Monitor Support, page 8 • Network Address Translation (NAT), page 12—Server and Client NAT • Probes, page 15—HTTP Probes • Redundancy Enhancements, page 18—Stateless and Stateful Backup
12.1(3a)E	<p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewall Load Balancing, page 10 • Probes, page 15—HTTP and Ping Probes • Protocol Support, page 16 • Redundancy Enhancements, page 18—Stateless and Stateful Backup, and Active Standby • WAP Load Balancing, page 22
12.1(5a)E	<p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding Attacks on Server Farms and Firewall Farms, page 7 • Probes, page 15—HTTP, Ping, and WSP Probes
12.1(5)T	The Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T, supporting Cisco 7200 series routers only.
12.2	The Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(7)E	<p>Support for the following platform was added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco 7100 series routers <p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Firewall Farm Support, page 11 • Route Health Injection, page 19
12.1(8a)E	<p>Support for the following platforms was added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSFC2 and Supervisor Engine 2 for Cisco Catalyst 6500 family switches (including the Catalyst 6506, Catalyst 6509, and Catalyst 6513) <p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backup Server Farms, page 8 • DFP Agent Subsystem Support, page 9
12.1(9)E	<p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPRS Load Balancing, page 11

12.1(11b)E	<p>Support for the following platforms was added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSFC2, Supervisor Engine 1, and Supervisor Engine 2 for the Cisco 7600 Internet routers (including the Cisco 7603, Cisco 7606, and Cisco 7609) <p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Address Translation (NAT), page 12—Static NAT and Per-Packet Server Load Balancing • Probes, page 15—DNS, HTTP, Ping, TCP, and WSP Probes • RADIUS Load Balancing, page 17—General packet radio service (GPRS) • VPN Server Load Balancing, page 21
12.1(12c)E	<p>The following functions were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probes, page 15—Routed Probes • RADIUS Load Balancing, page 17—CDMA2000 and Multiple Service Gateway Server Farms
12.1(13)E	This release incorporated only minor corrections and clarifications.
12.2(14)S	<p>This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.</p> <p>Support for the following platforms was removed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco 7100 series routers • MSFC2, Supervisor Engine 1, and Supervisor Engine 2 for Cisco Catalyst 6500 family switches (including the Catalyst 6506, Catalyst 6509, and Catalyst 6513) • MSFC2, Supervisor Engine 1, and Supervisor Engine 2 for the Cisco 7600 Internet routers (including the Cisco 7603, Cisco 7606, and Cisco 7609)

This document describes the Cisco IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) feature in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S. It includes the following sections:

- [Overview of the IOS SLB Feature, page 4](#)
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Overview of the IOS SLB Feature

The IOS SLB feature is an IOS-based solution that provides IP server load balancing. Using the IOS SLB feature, you can define a virtual server that represents a group of real servers in a cluster of network servers known as a server farm. In this environment, the clients connect to the IP address of the virtual server. When a client initiates a connection to the virtual server, the IOS SLB function chooses a real server for the connection based on a configured load-balancing algorithm.



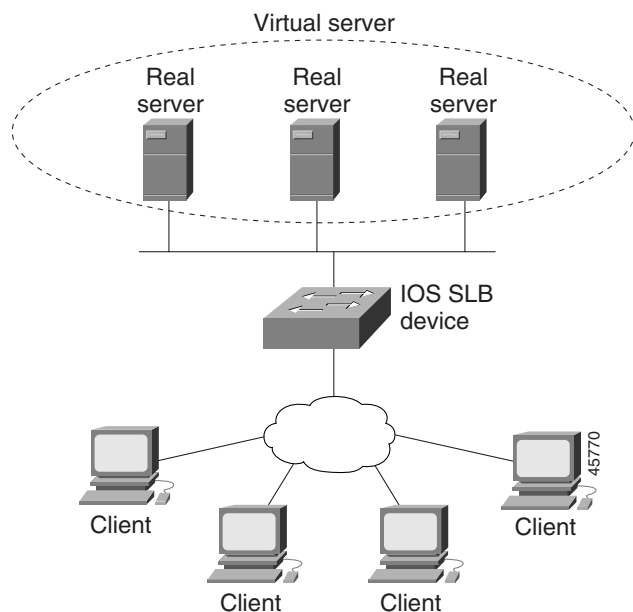
Note

IOS SLB does not support load balancing of flows between clients and real servers that are on the same local-area network (LAN) or virtual LAN (VLAN). The packets being load-balanced cannot enter and leave the load-balancing device on the same interface.

IOS SLB also provides firewall load balancing, which balances flows across a group of firewalls called a firewall farm.

[Figure 1](#) illustrates a logical view of a simple IOS SLB network.

Figure 1 *Logical View of IOS SLB*



Functions and Capabilities

This section describes the following functions and capabilities provided by IOS SLB.

**Note**

Some IOS SLB functions are specific to a single platform and are not described in this feature document. For information about those functions, refer to the appropriate platform-specific documentation.

- [Algorithms for Server Load Balancing, page 6](#)
- [Alternate IP Addresses, page 7](#)
- [Audio and Video Load Balancing, page 7](#)
- [Automatic Server Failure Detection, page 7](#)
- [Automatic Unfail, page 7](#)
- [Avoiding Attacks on Server Farms and Firewall Farms, page 7](#)
- [Backup Server Farms, page 8](#)
- [Bind ID Support, page 8](#)
- [Client-Assigned Load Balancing, page 8](#)
- [Content Flow Monitor Support, page 8](#)
- [Delayed Removal of TCP Connection Context, page 8](#)
- [DFP Agent Subsystem Support, page 9](#)
- [Dynamic Feedback Protocol for IOS SLB, page 9](#)
- [Firewall Load Balancing, page 10](#)
- [GPRS Load Balancing, page 11](#)
- [Maximum Connections, page 11](#)
- [Multiple Firewall Farm Support, page 11](#)
- [Network Address Translation \(NAT\), page 12](#)
- [Port-Bound Servers, page 15](#)
- [Probes, page 15](#)
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- [RADIUS Load Balancing, page 17](#)
- [Redundancy Enhancements, page 18](#)
- [Route Health Injection, page 19](#)
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- [TCP Session Reassignment, page 21](#)
- [Transparent Web Cache Load Balancing, page 21](#)
- [VPN Server Load Balancing, page 21](#)
- [WAP Load Balancing, page 22](#)

Algorithms for Server Load Balancing

IOS SLB provides the following load-balancing algorithms:

- [Weighted Round Robin, page 6](#)
- [Weighted Least Connections, page 6](#)

You can specify one of these algorithms as the basis for choosing a real server for each new connection request that arrives at the virtual server.

Weighted Round Robin

The weighted round robin algorithm specifies that the real server used for a new connection to the virtual server is chosen from the server farm in a circular fashion. Each real server is assigned a weight, n , that represents its capacity to handle connections, as compared to the other real servers associated with the virtual server. That is, new connections are assigned to a given real server n times before the next real server in the server farm is chosen.

For example, assume a server farm comprised of real server ServerA with $n = 3$, ServerB with $n = 1$, and ServerC with $n = 2$. The first three connections to the virtual server are assigned to ServerA, the fourth connection to ServerB, and the fifth and sixth connections to ServerC.



Note

Assigning a weight of $n=1$ to all of the servers in the server farm configures the IOS SLB device to use a simple round robin algorithm.

GPRS load balancing requires the weighted round robin algorithm. A server farm that uses weighted least connections can be bound to a virtual server providing GPRS load balancing, but you cannot place the virtual server INSERVICE. If you try to do so, IOS SLB issues an error message.

Weighted Least Connections

The weighted least connections algorithm specifies that the next real server chosen from a server farm for a new connection to the virtual server is the server with the fewest active connections. Each real server is assigned a weight for this algorithm, also. When weights are assigned, the server with the fewest connections is based on the number of active connections on each server, and on the relative capacity of each server. The capacity of a given real server is calculated as the assigned weight of that server divided by the sum of the assigned weights of all of the real servers associated with that virtual server, or $n_1/(n_1+n_2+n_3\dots)$.

For example, assume a server farm comprised of real server ServerA with $n = 3$, ServerB with $n = 1$, and ServerC with $n = 2$. ServerA would have a calculated capacity of $3/(3+1+2)$, or half of all active connections on the virtual server, ServerB one-sixth of all active connections, and ServerC one-third of all active connections. At any point in time, the next connection to the virtual server would be assigned to the real server whose number of active connections is farthest below its calculated capacity.



Note

Assigning a weight of $n=1$ to all of the servers in the server farm configures the IOS SLB device to use a simple least-connection algorithm.

GPRS load balancing does not support the weighted least connections algorithm.

Alternate IP Addresses

IOS SLB enables you to telnet to the load-balancing device using an alternate IP address. To do so, use either of the following methods:

- Use any of the interface addresses to telnet to the load-balancing device.
- Define a secondary IP address to telnet to the load-balancing device.

This function is similar to that provided by the LocalDirector (LD) Alias command.

Audio and Video Load Balancing

IOS SLB can balance RealAudio and RealVideo streams via Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP), for servers running RealNetworks applications.

Automatic Server Failure Detection

IOS SLB automatically detects each failed Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection attempt to a real server, and increments a failure counter for that server. (The failure counter is not incremented if a failed TCP connection from the same client has already been counted.) If a server's failure counter exceeds a configurable failure threshold, the server is considered out of service and is removed from the list of active real servers.

Automatic Unfail

When a real server fails and is removed from the list of active servers, it is assigned no new connections for a length of time specified by a configurable retry timer. After that timer expires, the server is again eligible for new virtual server connections and IOS SLB sends the server the next qualifying connection. If the connection is successful, the failed server is placed back on the list of active real servers. If the connection is unsuccessful, the server remains out of service and the retry timer is reset.

Avoiding Attacks on Server Farms and Firewall Farms

IOS SLB relies on a site's firewalls to protect the site from attacks. In general, IOS SLB is no more susceptible to direct attack than is any switch or router. However, a highly secure site can take the following steps to enhance its security:

- Configure real servers on a private network to keep clients from connecting directly to them. This configuration ensures that the clients must go through IOS SLB to get to the real servers.
- Configure input access lists on the access router or on the IOS SLB device to deny flows from the outside network aimed directly at the interfaces on the IOS SLB device. That is, deny *all* direct flows from unexpected addresses.
- To protect against attackers trying to direct flows to real or nonexistent IP addresses in the firewall subnet, configure the firewalls in a private network.
- Configure firewalls to deny *all* unexpected flows targeted at the firewalls, especially flows originating from the external network.

Backup Server Farms

A backup server farm is a server farm that can be used when none of the real servers defined in a primary server farm is available to accept new connections. When configuring backup server farms, keep in mind the following considerations:

- A server farm can act as both primary and backup at the same time.
- The same real server cannot be defined in both primary and backup at the same time.
- Both primary and backup require the same NAT configuration (none, client, server, or both). In addition, if NAT is specified, both server farms must use the same NAT pool.

Bind ID Support

The bind ID allows a single physical server to be bound to multiple virtual servers and report a different weight for each one. Thus, the single real server is represented as multiple instances of itself, each having a different bind ID. Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) uses the bind ID to identify for which instance of the real server a given weight is specified. The bind ID is needed only if you are using DFP.

GPRS load balancing does not support bind IDs.

Client-Assigned Load Balancing

Client-assigned load balancing allows you to limit access to a virtual server by specifying the list of client IP subnets that are permitted to use that virtual server. With this feature, you can assign a set of client IP subnets (such as internal subnets) connecting to a virtual IP address to one server farm or firewall farm, and assign another set of clients (such as external clients) to a different server farm or firewall farm.

GPRS load balancing does not support client-assigned load balancing.

Content Flow Monitor Support

IOS SLB supports the Cisco Content Flow Monitor (CFM), a web-based status monitoring application within the CiscoWorks2000 product family. You can use CFM to manage Cisco server load-balancing devices. CFM runs on Windows NT and Solaris workstations, and is accessed using a web browser.

Delayed Removal of TCP Connection Context

Because of IP packet ordering anomalies, IOS SLB might “see” the termination of a TCP connection (a finish [FIN] or reset [RST]) followed by other packets for the connection. This problem usually occurs when there are multiple paths that the TCP connection packets can follow. To correctly redirect the packets that arrive after the connection is terminated, IOS SLB retains the TCP connection information, or context, for a specified length of time. The length of time the context is retained after the connection is terminated is controlled by a configurable delay timer.

DFP Agent Subsystem Support

IOS SLB supports the DFP Agent Subsystem feature, also called global load balancing, which enables client subsystems other than IOS SLB to act as DFP agents. With the DFP Agent Subsystem, you can use multiple DFP agents from different client subsystems at the same time.

For more information about the DFP Agent Subsystem, see the *DFP Agent Subsystem* feature document for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Dynamic Feedback Protocol for IOS SLB

With IOS SLB Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) support, a DFP manager in a load-balancing environment can initiate a TCP connection with a DFP agent. Thereafter, the DFP agent collects status information from one or more real host servers, converts the information to relative weights, and reports the weights to the DFP manager. The DFP manager factors in the weights when load balancing the real servers. In addition to reporting at user-defined intervals, the DFP agent sends an early report if there is a sudden change in a real server's status.

The weights calculated by DFP override the static weights you define using the **weight** command in server farm configuration mode. If DFP is removed from the network, IOS SLB reverts to the static weights.

You can define IOS SLB as a DFP manager, as a DFP agent for another DFP manager, or as both at the same time. In such a configuration, IOS SLB sends periodic reports to the other DFP manager, which uses the information to choose the best server farm for each new connection request. IOS SLB then uses the same information to choose the best real server within the chosen server farm.

DFP also supports the use of multiple DFP agents from different client subsystems (such as IOS SLB and GPRS) at the same time.

In GPRS load balancing, you can define IOS SLB as a DFP manager and define a DFP agent on each GGSN in the server farm, and the DFP agent can report the weights of the GGSNs. The DFP agents calculate the weight of each GGSN based on CPU utilization, processor memory, and the maximum number of Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts (mobile sessions) that can be activated for each GGSN. As a first approximation, DFP calculates the weight as the number of existing PDP contexts divided by the maximum allowed PDP contexts:

$$(\text{existing PDP contexts})/(\text{maximum PDP contexts})$$

Maximum PDP contexts are specified using the **gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed** command, which defaults to 10,000 PDP contexts. If you accept the default value, DFP might calculate a very low weight for the GGSN:

$$(\text{existing PDP contexts})/10000 = \text{Low GGSN weight}$$

Keep this calculation in mind when specifying maximum PDP contexts using the **gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed** command. For example, Cisco 7200 series routers acting as GGSNs are often configured with a maximum of 45,000 PDP contexts.

Firewall Load Balancing

As its name implies, firewall load balancing enables IOS SLB to balance flows to firewalls. Firewall load balancing uses a load-balancing device on each side of a group of firewalls (called a firewall farm) to ensure that the traffic for each flow travels to the same firewall, ensuring that the security policy is not compromised.

You can configure more than one firewall farm in each load-balancing device.

Layer 3 firewalls, which have ip-addressable interfaces, are supported by IOS SLB firewall load balancing if they are subnet-adjacent to the firewall load-balancing device and have unique MAC addresses. The device does not modify the IP addresses in the user packet. To send the packet to the chosen firewall, the device determines which interface to use and changes the Layer 2 headers accordingly. This type of routing is the standard dispatched routing used by IOS SLB.

Layer 2 firewalls, which do not have IP addresses, are transparent to IOS SLB firewall load balancing. IOS SLB supports Layer 2 firewalls by placing them between two ip-addressable interfaces.

Whereas many Layer 3 firewalls might exist off a single Layer 3 interface on the load-balancing device (for example, a single LAN), only one Layer 2 firewall can exist off each interface.

When configuring the load-balancing device, you configure a Layer 3 firewall using its IP address, and a Layer 2 firewall using the IP address of the interface of the device on the “other side” of the firewall.

To balance flows across the firewalls in a firewall farm, IOS SLB firewall load balancing performs a route lookup on each incoming flow, examining the source and destination IP addresses (and optionally the source and destination TCP or User Datagram Protocol [UDP] port numbers). Firewall load balancing applies a hash algorithm to the results of the route lookup and selects the best firewall to handle the connection request.



Note

IOS SLB firewall load balancing *must* examine incoming packets and perform route lookup. Firewall load balancing impacts internal (secure) side routing performance and must be considered in the complete design.

To maximize availability and resilience in a network with multiple firewalls, configure a separate equal-weight route to each firewall, rather than a single route to only one of the firewalls.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing provides the following capabilities:

- Connections initiated from either side of the firewall farm are load-balanced.
- The load is balanced among a set of firewalls—the firewall farm.
- All packets for a connection travel through the same firewall. Subsequent connections can be “sticky,” ensuring that they are assigned to the same firewall.
- Probes are used to detect and recover from firewall failures.
- Redundancy is provided. Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), stateless backup, and stateful backup are all supported.
- Multiple interface types and routing protocols are supported, enabling the external (Internet side) load-balancing device to act as an access router.
- Proxy firewalls are supported.

GPRS Load Balancing

General packet radio service (GPRS) is the packet network infrastructure based on the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) phase 2+ standards for transferring packet data from the GSM mobile user to the packet data network (PDN). The Cisco gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) interfaces with the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) using the GPRS Tunneling Protocol (GTP), which in turn uses UDP for transport. IOS SLB provides GPRS load balancing and increased reliability and availability for the GGSN.

Tunnel creation messages destined to the virtual GGSN IP address are delivered to one of the real GGSNs using the weighted round robin load-balancing algorithm. See the [“Weighted Round Robin” section on page 6](#) for more information about this algorithm.

GPRS load balancing can operate in dispatched mode or in server NAT mode, but not in client NAT mode. In dispatched mode, the GGSNs must be Layer 2-adjacent to the IOS SLB device.

When configuring the network shared by IOS SLB and the GGSNs, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Specify static routes (using **ip route** commands) and real server IP addresses (using **real** commands) such that the Layer 2 information is correct and unambiguous.
- Choose subnets carefully, using one of the following methods:
 - Do not overlap virtual template address subnets.
 - Specify next hop addresses to real servers, not to interfaces on those servers.
- IOS SLB assigns all PDP context creates from a specific IMSI to the same GGSN.

Maximum Connections

IOS SLB allows you to configure maximum connections for server and firewall load balancing.

- For server load balancing, you can configure a limit on the number of active connections that a real server is assigned. If the maximum number of connections is reached for a real server, IOS SLB automatically switches all further connection requests to other servers until the connection number drops below the specified limit.
- For firewall load balancing, you can configure a limit on the number of active TCP or UDP connections that a firewall farm is assigned. If the maximum number of connections is reached for the firewall farm, new connections are dropped until the connection number drops below the specified limit.

Multiple Firewall Farm Support

You can configure more than one firewall farm in each load-balancing device.

Network Address Translation (NAT)

Cisco IOS NAT, RFC 1631, allows unregistered “private” IP addresses to connect to the Internet by translating them into globally registered IP addresses. As part of this functionality, Cisco IOS NAT can be configured to advertise only one address for the entire network to the outside world. This configuration provides additional security and network privacy, effectively hiding the entire internal network from the world behind that address. NAT has the dual functionality of security and address conservation, and is typically implemented in remote access environments.

This section includes information about the following topics:

- [“Session Redirection” section on page 12](#)
- [“Dispatched Mode” section on page 12](#)
- [“Directed Mode” section on page 12](#)
- [“Server NAT” section on page 13](#)
- [“Client NAT” section on page 13](#)
- [“Static NAT” section on page 13](#)
- [“Server Port Translation” section on page 15](#)

Session Redirection

Session redirection involves redirecting packets to real servers. IOS SLB can operate in one of two session redirection modes, dispatched mode or directed mode.

**Note**

In both dispatched and directed modes, IOS SLB must track connections. Therefore, you must design your network so that there is no alternate network path from the real servers to the client that bypasses the load-balancing device.

Dispatched Mode

In dispatched mode, the virtual server address is known to the real servers; you must configure the virtual server IP address as a loopback address, or secondary IP address, on each of the real servers. IOS SLB redirects packets to the real servers at the media access control (MAC) layer. Since the virtual server IP address is not modified in dispatched mode, the real servers must be Layer 2-adjacent to IOS SLB, or intervening routers might not be able to route to the chosen real server.

Refer to the “Configuring Logical Interfaces” chapter of the *Cisco IOS Interface Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2 for more information about configuring the loopback address.

Directed Mode

In directed mode, the virtual server can be assigned an IP address that is not known to any of the real servers. IOS SLB translates packets exchanged between a client and a real server, using NAT to translate the virtual server IP address to a real server IP address.

IOS SLB supports the following types of NAT:

- [“Server NAT” section on page 13](#)
- [“Client NAT” section on page 13](#)
- [“Static NAT” section on page 13](#)
- [“Server Port Translation” section on page 15](#)

**Note**

You can use both server NAT and client NAT for the same connection.

IOS SLB does not support FTP, firewall load balancing, and GPRS load balancing in directed mode. Therefore, FTP, firewall load balancing, and GPRS load balancing cannot use NAT.

IOS SLB supports only client NAT for TCP and UDP virtual servers.

IOS SLB supports only server NAT (but not server port translation) for Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP) virtual servers or generic routing encapsulation (GRE) virtual servers.

Server NAT

Server NAT involves replacing the virtual server IP address with the real server IP address (and vice versa). Server NAT provides the following benefits:

- Servers can be many hops away from the load-balancing device.
- Intervening routers can route to them without requiring tunnelling.
- Loopback and secondary interfaces are not required on the real server.
- The real server need not be Layer 2-adjacent to IOS SLB.
- The real server can initiate a connection to a virtual server on the same IOS SLB device.

Client NAT

If you use more than one load-balancing device in your network, replacing the client IP address with an IP address associated with one of the devices results in proper routing of outbound flows to the correct device. Client NAT also requires that the ephemeral client port be modified since many clients can use the same ephemeral port. Even in cases where multiple load-balancing devices are not used, client NAT can be useful to ensure that packets from load-balanced connections are not routed around the device.

Static NAT

With static NAT, address translations exist in the NAT translation table as soon as you configure static NAT commands, and they remain in the translation table until you delete the static NAT commands.

You can use static NAT to allow some users to utilize NAT and allow other users on the same Ethernet interface to continue with their own IP addresses. This option enables you to provide a default NAT behavior for real servers, differentiating between responses from a real server, and connection requests initiated by the real server.

For example, you can use server NAT to redirect Domain Name System (DNS) inbound request packets and outbound response packets for a real server, and static NAT to process connection requests from that real server.



Note

Static NAT is not required for DNS, but it is recommended, because it hides your real server IP addresses from the outside world.

IOS SLB supports the following static NAT options, configured using the **ip slb static** command:

- Static NAT with dropped connections—The real server is configured to have its packets dropped by IOS SLB, if the packets do not correspond to existing connections. This option is usually used in conjunction with the subnet mask or port number option on the **real** command in static NAT configuration mode, such that IOS SLB builds connections to the specified subnet or port, and drops all other connections from the real server.
- Static NAT with a specified address—The real server is configured to use a user-specified virtual IP address when translating addresses.
- Static NAT with per-packet server load balancing—The real server is configured such that IOS SLB is not to maintain connection state for packets originating from the real server. That is, IOS SLB is to use server NAT to redirect packets originating from the real server. Per-packet server load balancing is especially useful for DNS load balancing. IOS SLB uses DNS probes to detect failures in the per-packet server load-balancing environment.
- Static NAT with sticky connections—The real server is configured such that IOS SLB is not to maintain connection state for packets originating from the real server, unless those packets match a sticky object:
 - If IOS SLB finds a matching sticky object, it builds the connection.
 - If IOS SLB does not find a matching sticky object, it forwards the packets without building the connection.

IOS SLB uses the following logic when handling a packet from a real server:

-
- Step 1** Does the packet match a real server?
 - If no, IOS SLB has no interest in the packet.
 - If yes, continue.
 - Step 2** Does the packet match an existing connection?
 - If yes, IOS SLB uses NAT to redirect the packet, in accordance with the connection control block.
 - If no, continue.
 - Step 3** Is the real server configured to use static NAT?
 - If no, IOS SLB handles the packet as usual. This functionality is also called static NAT pass-through.
 - If yes, continue.
 - Step 4** Is the real server configured to have its packets dropped by IOS SLB, if the packets do not correspond to existing connections?
 - If yes, IOS SLB drops the packet.
 - If no, continue.
 - Step 5** Is the real server configured for per-packet server load balancing?
 - If yes, IOS SLB uses NAT to redirect the packet.
 - If no, continue.

Step 6 Is the real server configured to maintain connection state for sticky connections?

- If no, IOS SLB builds the connection.
- If yes, IOS SLB searches for a matching sticky object. Continue.

Step 7 Can IOS SLB find a matching sticky object?

- If no, IOS SLB drops the packet.
 - If yes, IOS SLB builds the connection.
-

Server Port Translation

Server port translation, also known as port address translation, or PAT, is a form of server NAT that involves the translation of virtual server ports instead of virtual server IP addresses. Virtual server port translation does not require translation of the virtual server IP address, but you can use the two types of translation together.

IOS SLB supports server port translation for TCP and UDP only.

Port-Bound Servers

When you define a virtual server, you must specify the TCP or UDP port handled by that virtual server. However, if you configure NAT on the server farm, you can also configure port-bound servers. Port-bound servers allow one virtual server IP address to represent one set of real servers for one service, such as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), and a different set of real servers for another service, such as Telnet.

Packets destined for a virtual server address for a port that is not specified in the virtual server definition are not redirected.

IOS SLB supports both port-bound and non-port-bound servers, but port-bound servers are recommended.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing does not support port-bound servers.

Probes

IOS SLB supports DNS, HTTP, ping, TCP, and WSP probes:

- A DNS probe sends domain name resolve requests to real servers, and verifies the returned IP addresses.
- An HTTP probe establishes HTTP connections to real servers, sends HTTP requests to the real servers, and verifies the responses. HTTP probes are a simple way to verify connectivity for devices being server load-balanced, and for firewalls being firewall load-balanced (even devices on the other side of a firewall).

HTTP probes also enable you to monitor applications being server load-balanced. With frequent probes, the operation of each application is verified, not just connectivity to the application.

HTTP probes do not support HTTP over Secure Socket Layer (HTTPS). That is, you cannot send an HTTP probe to an SSL server.

- A ping probe pings real servers. Like HTTP probes, ping probes are a simple way to verify connectivity for devices and firewalls being load-balanced.
- A TCP probe establishes and removes TCP connections. Use TCP probes to detect failures on TCP port 443 (HTTPS).
- A WSP probe simulates requests for wireless content and verifies the retrieved content. Use WSP probes to detect failures in the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) stack on port 9201.

You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types, for each server farm, or for each firewall in a firewall farm.

You can also flag a probe as a routed probe, with the following considerations:

- Only one instance of a routed probe per server farm can run at any given time.
- Outbound packets for a routed probe are routed directly to a specified IP address.

IOS SLB probes use the SA Agent. You might want to specify the amount of memory that the SA Agent can use, using the **rtr low-memory** command. If the amount of available free memory falls below the value specified in the **rtr low-memory** command, then the SA Agent does not allow new operations to be configured. Refer to the description of the **rtr low-memory** command in the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference*, Release 12.2 for more details.

Probes in Server Load Balancing

Probes determine the status of each real server in a server farm. All real servers associated with all virtual servers tied to that server farm are probed.

If a real server fails for one probe, it is failed for all probes. After the real server recovers, all probes must acknowledge its recovery before it is restored to service.

Probes in Firewall Load Balancing

Probes detect firewall failures. All firewalls associated with the firewall farm are probed.

If a firewall fails for one probe, it is failed for all probes. After the firewall recovers, all probes must acknowledge its recovery before it is restored to service.

Make sure you configure the HTTP probe to expect status code 401, to eliminate password problems. See the description of the **expect** command in the [“Command Reference” section on page 104](#) for more details.

Use the **ip http server** command to configure an HTTP server on the device. Refer to the description of the **ip http server** command in the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference*, Release 12.2 for more details.

In a transparent web cache load-balancing environment, an HTTP probe uses the real IP address of the web cache, since there is no virtual IP address configured.

Protocol Support

IOS SLB supports the following protocols:

- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP)
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

- Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
- GPRS Tunneling Protocol (GTP)
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (HTTPS)
- Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
- IP in IP Encapsulation (IPinIP)
- Internet Key Exchange (IKE, was ISAKMP)
- Mapping of Airline Traffic over IP, Type A (MATIP-A)
- Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP)
- Post Office Protocol, version 2 (POP2)
- Post Office Protocol, version 3 (POP3)
- RealAudio/RealVideo via RTSP
- Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS)
- Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP)
- Telnet
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and standard TCP protocols
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and standard UDP protocols
- X.25 over TCP (XOT)
- Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), including:
 - Connectionless Secure WSP
 - Connectionless WSP
 - Connection-Oriented Secure WSP
 - Connection-Oriented WSP

RADIUS Load Balancing

IOS SLB provides RADIUS load-balancing capabilities for RADIUS servers. In addition, IOS SLB can load-balance devices that proxy the RADIUS Authorization and Accounting flows in both traditional and mobile wireless networks, if desired. IOS SLB does this by correlating data flows to the same proxy that processed the RADIUS for that subscriber flow.

IOS SLB provides RADIUS load balancing in mobile wireless networks that use service gateways, such as the Cisco Service Selection Gateway (SSG) or the Cisco Content Services Gateway (CSG). The following mobile wireless networks are supported:

- GPRS networks. In a GPRS mobile wireless network, the RADIUS client is typically a GGSN.
- Simple IP CDMA2000 networks. CDMA2000 is a third-generation (3-G) version of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). In a simple IP CDMA2000 mobile wireless network, the RADIUS client is a Packet Data Service Node (PDSN).
- Mobile IP CDMA2000 networks. In a mobile IP CDMA2000 mobile wireless network, both the Home Agent (HA) and the PDSN/Foreign Agent (PDSN/FA) are RADIUS clients.

IOS SLB provides the following RADIUS load-balancing functions:

- Balances RADIUS requests among available RADIUS servers and proxy servers.
- Routes RADIUS request retransmissions (such as retransmissions of unanswered requests) to the same RADIUS server or proxy server as the original request.
- Routes all of a subscriber's RADIUS flows, as well as all non-RADIUS data flows for the same subscriber, to the same service gateway.
- Supports multiple service gateway server farms (for example, one farm of SSGs and another of CSGs). IOS SLB examines the input interface in a packet to route it to the correct service gateway server farm.
- Can route data packets to a real server in the CSG farm, then to a real server in the SSG farm.
- Routes RADIUS Accounting-Request messages from a RADIUS client to the service gateway that processed the RADIUS Access-Request message for the subscriber. The service gateway can then clean up the host entry it has created for the subscriber.
- Uses the weighted round robin load-balancing algorithm. See the [“Weighted Round Robin” section on page 6](#) for more information about this algorithm.
- Facilitates SSG single sign-on via the RADIUS protocol.
- Provides session-based automatic failure detection.
- Supports both stateless backup and stateful backup.

To perform RADIUS load balancing, IOS SLB uses the following RADIUS sticky databases:

- The IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database associates each subscriber's IP address with a specific service gateway. In a GPRS mobile wireless network, IOS SLB uses the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database to route packets correctly.
- The IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database associates each subscriber's username with a specific service gateway. In a CDMA2000 mobile wireless network, IOS SLB requires both the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database and the RADIUS username sticky database to route packets correctly.



Note

Subscriber IP addresses are assigned by service gateways or by RADIUS clients. If subscriber IP addresses are assigned from disjoint per-service gateway pools (so that the next-hop service gateway can be chosen based on the source IP address), IOS SLB can use policy routing to route subscriber flows.

Redundancy Enhancements

An IOS SLB device can represent a single point of failure, and the servers can lose their connections to the backbone, if either of the following occurs:

- The IOS SLB device fails.
- A link from a switch to the distribution-layer switch becomes disconnected.

To reduce that risk, IOS SLB supports the following redundancy options, based on HSRP:

- [Stateless Backup, page 19](#)
- [Stateful Backup, page 19](#)
- [Active Standby, page 19](#)

Stateless Backup

Stateless backup provides high network availability by routing IP flows from hosts on Ethernet networks without relying on the availability of a single Layer 3 switch. Stateless backup is particularly useful for hosts that do not support a router discovery protocol (such as the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System [IS-IS] Interdomain Routing Protocol [IDRP]) and do not have the functionality to shift to a new Layer 3 switch when their selected Layer 3 switch reloads or loses power.

Stateful Backup

Stateful backup enables IOS SLB to incrementally backup its load-balancing decisions, or “keep state,” between primary and backup switches. The backup switch keeps its virtual servers in a dormant state until HSRP detects failover; then the backup (now primary) switch begins advertising virtual addresses and processing flows. You can use HSRP to configure how quickly the failover is detected.

Stateful backup provides IOS SLB with a one-to-one stateful or idle backup scheme. This means that only one instance of IOS SLB is handling client or server flows at a given time, and that there is at most one backup platform for each active IOS SLB switch.

GPRS load balancing does not support stateful backup.

Active Standby

Active standby enables two IOS SLBs to load-balance the same virtual IP address while at the same time acting as backups for each other. If a site has only one virtual IP address to load-balance, an access router is used to direct a subset of the flows to each IOS SLB using policy-based routing.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing does not support active standby. That is, you cannot configure two pairs of firewall load balancing devices (one pair on each side of the firewalls), with each device in each pair handling traffic and backing up its partner.

Route Health Injection

By default, a virtual server’s IP address is advertised (added to the routing table) when you bring the virtual server into service (using the **inservice** command). If you have a preferred host route to a website’s virtual IP address, you can advertise that host route, but you have no guarantee that the IP address is available. However, you can use the **advertise** command to configure IOS SLB to advertise the host route only when IOS SLB has verified that the IP address is available. IOS SLB withdraws the advertisement when the IP address is no longer available. This function is known as route health injection.



Note

When route health injection is configured, probes require a default route to the virtual server (specified using the **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** command, for example). The route is not used, but it must exist to enable the sockets code to verify that the destination can be reached, which in turn is essential for route health injection to function correctly.

Slow Start

In an environment that uses weighted least connections load balancing, a real server that is placed in service initially has no connections, and could therefore be assigned so many new connections that it becomes overloaded. To prevent such an overload, slow start controls the number of new connections that are directed to a real server that has just been placed in service.

GPRS load balancing does not support slow start.

Sticky Connections

Sometimes, a client transaction can require multiple consecutive connections, which means new connections from the same client IP address or subnet must be assigned to the same real server. These connections are especially important in firewall load balancing, because the firewall might need to profile the multiple connections in order to detect certain attacks.

You can use the optional **sticky** command to enable IOS SLB to force connections from the same client to the same load-balanced server within a server farm. For firewall load balancing, the connections between the same client-server pair are assigned to the same firewall. New connections are considered to be sticky as long as the following conditions are met:

- The real server is in either OPERATIONAL or MAXCONNS_THROTTLED state.
- The sticky timer is defined on a virtual server or on a firewall farm.

This binding of new connections to the same server or firewall is continued for a user-defined period after the last sticky connection ends.

To get the client-server address sticky behavior needed for “sandwich” firewall load balancing, you must enable sticky on both sides of the firewall farm. In this configuration, client-server sticky associations are created when an initial connection is opened between a client-server address pair. After this initial connection is established, IOS SLB maintains the sticky association in the firewall load-balancing devices on either side of the farm, and applies the sticky association to connections initiated from either the client or server IP address, by both firewall load-balancing devices.

Client subnet sticky is enabled when you specify a subnet mask on the **sticky** command. Subnet sticky is useful when the client IP address might change from one connection to the next. For example, before reaching IOS SLB, the client connections might pass through a set of NAT or proxy firewalls that have no sticky management of their own. Such a situation can result in failed client transactions if the servers do not have the logic to cope with it. In cases where such firewalls assign addresses from the same set of subnets, IOS SLB's sticky subnet mask can overcome the problems that they might cause.

Sticky connections also permit the coupling of services that are handled by more than one virtual server or firewall farm. This option allows connection requests for related services to use the same real server. For example, web server (HTTP) typically uses TCP port 80, and HTTPS uses port 443. If HTTP virtual servers and HTTPS virtual servers are coupled, connections for ports 80 and 443 from the same client IP address or subnet are assigned to the same real server.

Virtual servers that are in the same sticky group are sometimes called buddied virtual servers.

GPRS load balancing does not support sticky connections.

SynGuard

SynGuard limits the rate of TCP start-of-connection packets (SYNchronize sequence numbers, or SYNs) handled by a virtual server to prevent a type of network problem known as a SYN flood denial-of-service attack. A user might send a large number of SYNs to a server, which could overwhelm or crash the server, denying service to other users. SynGuard prevents such an attack from bringing down IOS SLB or a real server. SynGuard monitors the number of SYNs handled by a virtual server at specific intervals and does not allow the number to exceed a configured SYN threshold. If the threshold is reached, any new SYNs are dropped.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing does not support SynGuard.

TCP Session Reassignment

IOS SLB tracks each TCP SYN sent to a real server by a client attempting to open a new connection. If several consecutive SYNs are not answered, or if a SYN is replied to with an RST, the TCP session is reassigned to a new real server. The number of SYN attempts is controlled by a configurable reassign threshold.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing does not support TCP session reassignment.

Transparent Web Cache Load Balancing

IOS SLB can load-balance HTTP flows across a cluster of transparent web caches. To set up this function, configure the subnet IP addresses served by the transparent web caches, or some common subset of them, as virtual servers. Virtual servers used for transparent web cache load balancing do not answer pings on behalf of the subnet IP addresses, and they do not affect traceroute.

In some cases, such as when its cache does not contain needed pages, a web cache might need to initiate its own connections to the Internet. Those connections should not be load-balanced back to the same set of web caches. To address this need, IOS SLB allows you to configure **client exclude** statements, which exclude connections initiated by the web caches from the load-balancing scheme.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing does not support transparent web cache load balancing.

VPN Server Load Balancing

IOS SLB can balance Virtual Private Network (VPN) flows, including the following flows:

- IP Security (IPSec) flows. An IPSec flow consists of a UDP control session and an ESP tunnel.
- Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) flows. A PPTP flow consists of a TCP control session and a GRE tunnel.

WAP Load Balancing

You can use IOS SLB to load-balance Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) sessions among a group of WAP gateways or servers on an IP bearer network. WAP runs on top of UDP on a set of well known ports, with each port indicating a different WAP mode:

- Connectionless WSP mode (IP/UDP [9200]/WSP). In connectionless WSP mode, WSP is a simple one-request/one-response protocol in which a single server-bound packet results in a server response of one or more packets.
- Connection-oriented WSP mode (IP/UDP [9201]/WTP/WSP). In connection-oriented WSP mode, WTP handles retransmissions of WDP events, and WSP operates using a defined session bring-up/tear-down sequence. IOS SLB uses a WAP-aware finite state machine (FSM), driven by events in WSP sessions, to reassign sessions. This FSM operates only on port 9201, where the WSP sessions are not encrypted and WTP handles retransmissions.
- Connectionless secure WSP mode (IP/UDP [9202]/WTLS/WSP). This mode functions the same as connectionless WSP mode, but with security provided by WTLS.
- Connection-oriented secure WSP mode (IP/UDP [9203]/WTLS/WTP/WSP). This mode functions the same as connection-oriented WSP mode, but with security provided by WTLS.

IOS SLB uses WSP probes to detect failures in the WAP stack on port 9201.

Benefits

IOS SLB shares the same software code base as Cisco IOS and has all the software features sets of Cisco IOS software. IOS SLB is recommended for customers desiring complete integration of SLB technology into traditional Cisco switches and routers.

IOS SLB assures continuous, high availability of content and applications with proven techniques for actively managing servers and connections in a distributed environment. By distributing user requests across a cluster of servers, IOS SLB optimizes responsiveness and system capacity, and dramatically reduces the cost of providing Internet, database, and application services for large-, medium-, and small-scale sites.

IOS SLB facilitates scalability, availability, and ease of maintenance:

- The addition of new physical (real) servers, and the removal or failure of existing servers, can occur at any time, transparently, without affecting the availability of the virtual server.
- IOS SLB's slow start capability allows a new server to increase its load gradually, preventing failures caused by assigning the server too many new connections too quickly.
- IOS SLB supports fragmented packets and packets with IP options, buffering your servers from client or network vagaries that are beyond your control.
- IOS SLB firewall load balancing enables you to scale access to your Internet site. You can add firewalls without affecting existing connections, enabling your site to grow without impacting customers.

Using DFP enables IOS SLB to provide weights to another load-balancing system. IOS SLB can act as a DFP manager, receiving weights from host servers, and it can act as a DFP agent, sending weights to a DFP manager. The functions are enabled independently—you can implement either one, or both, at the same time.

Administration of server applications is easier. Clients know only about virtual servers; no administration is required for real server changes.

Security of the real server is provided because its address is never announced to the external network. Users are familiar only with the virtual IP address. You can filter unwanted flows based on both IP address and TCP or UDP port numbers. Additionally, though it does not eliminate the need for a firewall, IOS SLB can help protect against some denial-of-service attacks.

In a branch office, IOS SLB allows balancing of multiple sites and disaster recovery in the event of full-site failure, and distributes the work of load balancing.

Restrictions for IOS SLB

IOS SLB has the following restrictions:

- **Does not support load balancing of flows between clients and real servers that are on the same local-area network (LAN) or virtual LAN (VLAN). The packets being load-balanced cannot enter and leave the load-balancing device on the same interface.**
- Operates in a standalone mode and currently does not operate as a MultiNode Load Balancing (MNLB) Services Manager. Does not support IOS SLB and MNLB configured with the same virtual IP address, even if they are for different services. The presence of IOS SLB does not preclude the use of the existing MNLB Forwarding Agent with an external Services Manager (such as the LocalDirector) in an MNLB environment. (MNLB is sometimes called Cisco Application Services Architecture, or CASA.)
- Does not support coordinating server load-balancing statistics among different IOS SLB instances for backup capability.
- Supports FTP and firewall load balancing only in dispatched mode.
- When operating in dispatched mode, real servers must be Layer 2-adjacent, tag-switched, or via GRE tunnel.

When operating in directed mode with server NAT, real servers need not be Layer 2-adjacent to IOS SLB. This function allows for more flexible network design, since servers can be placed several Layer 3 hops away from the IOS SLB switch.

- Supports client NAT and server port translation for TCP and UDP virtual servers only.
- The DFP agent requires a delay between hello messages of at least 3 seconds. Therefore, if your DFP manager provides a timeout specification, you must set the timeout to at least 3 seconds.
- For static NAT:
 - Does not work with client NAT server farms. That is, if a real server is using a given virtual IP address for server NAT, and a server farm is associated with that same virtual IP address, then you cannot configure the server farm to use client NAT.
 - Requires that each real server be associated with only one virtual server, to ensure that IOS SLB can create connections correctly.
 - Requires a 0-port virtual server.
 - Does not support virtual service FTP.

- For backup server farm support:
 - Does not support defining the same real server in both primary and backup server farms.
 - Requires the same NAT configuration (none, client, server, or both) for both primary and backup server farms. In addition, if NAT is specified, both server farms must use the same NAT pool.
 - Does not support HTTP redirect load balancing. If a primary server farm specifies a redirect virtual server, you cannot define that primary as a backup, nor can you define a backup for that primary.
- For firewall load balancing:
 - Is no longer limited to a single firewall farm in each load-balancing device.
 - Is limited to a single active firewall load-balancing device on each side of the firewall farm. Each firewall must have its own unique MAC address and must be Layer 2-adjacent to each device. The firewalls can be connected to individual interfaces on the device, or they can all share a VLAN and connect using a single interface.
 - Requires Ethernet between each firewall load-balancing device and each firewall.
 - On each firewall load-balancing device, requires that each Layer 2 firewall be connected to a single Layer 3 (IP) interface.
 - Flows with a destination IP address on the same subnet as the configured firewall IP addresses are not load-balanced. (Such flows could be a firewall console session or other flows on the firewall LAN.)
 - Does not support the following IOS SLB functions:
 - Active standby
 - Network Address Translation (NAT)
 - Port-bound servers
 - SynGuard
 - TCP session reassignment
 - Transparent web cache load balancing
- For GPRS load balancing:
 - Operates in either dispatched or directed server NAT mode only.
 - Does not load-balance network-initiated PDP context requests.
 - Does not support the following IOS SLB functions:
 - Bind IDs
 - Client-assigned load balancing
 - Slow Start
 - Stateful backup
 - Sticky connections
 - Weighted least connections load-balancing algorithm. GPRS load balancing requires the weighted round robin algorithm. A server farm that uses weighted least connections can be bound to a virtual server providing GPRS load balancing, but you cannot place the virtual server INSERVICE. If you try to do so, IOS SLB issues an error message.

- For VPN server load balancing:
 - Does not support Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) and wildcard (0-protocol) virtual servers.
- For RADIUS load balancing for GPRS:
 - RADIUS load balancing requires the weighted round robin algorithm.
 - RADIUS load balancing does not support fragmented RADIUS packets.
 - All Accounting-Request and Access-Accept messages must include the RADIUS-assigned Framed-ip-address attribute. The source IP address for each subscriber flow must also match the value of the Framed-ip-address attribute in the Access-Accept message.
 - RADIUS accounting must be enabled on the RADIUS client, which is typically a Network Access Server (NAS).
- For RADIUS load balancing for CDMA2000:
 - RADIUS load balancing requires the weighted round robin algorithm.
 - All subscribers on the mobile network must be assigned a unique IP address (that is, no overlapping IP addresses) which can be routed in the mobile wireless network.
 - Each User-Name attribute must correspond to a single subscriber, or at most to a very small number of subscribers. Otherwise, a single SSG might be burdened with an unexpectedly large load.
 - For simple IP networks, the following additional restrictions apply:
 - The PDSN must include the User-Name attribute in all RADIUS Access-Request and Accounting-Start packets. The value of the User-Name attribute for a given subscriber must be the same in all the packets (except for Cisco PDSNs that provide MSID-based access).
 - The PDSN must include the Framed-ip-address attribute and the NAS-ip-address in all RADIUS Accounting-Start and Accounting-Stop packets. The value of the Framed-ip-address attribute must equal the source IP address in subscriber data packets routed by RADIUS load balancing for SSG service.
 - The PDSN must include the NAS-ip-address in all Accounting-Requests. For BSC/PCF hand-offs, the Accounting-Stop must include the 3GPP2-Session-Continue VSA with a value of 1, to prevent the destruction of RADIUS load balancing sticky database objects for the subscriber.
 - For mobile IP networks, the following additional restrictions apply:
 - For a given subscriber session, the PDSN and HA must send the RADIUS Access-Request and Accounting-Start packets with the User-Name attribute. The value of the User-Name attribute in all PDSN and HA RADIUS packets must be the same for the session.
 - For a given subscriber session, the PDSN and HA must send RADIUS Accounting-Request packets with a Framed-ip-address attribute equal to the source IP address in subscriber data packets routed by RADIUS load balancing for SSG service. All RADIUS Accounting-Requests sent by the PDSN and HA must also include the NAS-ip-address attribute.
 - The PDSN must include the 3GPP2-Correlation-Identifier attribute in all Accounting-Requests.
- For HTTP probes:
 - HTTP probes do not support HTTP over Secure Socket Layer (HTTPS). That is, you cannot send an HTTP probe to an SSL server.

- For the Cisco 7200 Series:
 - Provides no hardware acceleration for the IOS SLB function for either dispatched mode or directed mode.
 - Supports Cisco IOS NAT in directed mode with no hardware data packet acceleration.

Related Features and Technologies

- Content Flow Monitor (CFM)
- Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP)
- General packet radio service (GPRS)
- Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP)
- Network Address Translation (NAT)
- Wireless Application Protocol (WAP)

Related Documents

- *Cisco IOS IP Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2
- *Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3: Addressing and Services*, Release 12.2
- *Cisco IOS Mobile Wireless Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2
- *Cisco IOS Mobile Wireless Command Reference*, Release 12.2
- *Dynamic Feedback Protocol Support in Distributed Director*
- *Using Content Flow Monitor*

Supported Platforms

- Cisco 7200 series routers

Determining Platform Support Through Cisco Feature Navigator

Cisco IOS software is packaged in feature sets that are supported on specific platforms. To get updated information regarding platform support for this feature, access Cisco Feature Navigator. Cisco Feature Navigator dynamically updates the list of supported platforms as new platform support is added for the feature.

Cisco Feature Navigator is a web-based tool that enables you to determine which Cisco IOS software images support a specific set of features and which features are supported in a specific Cisco IOS image. You can search by feature or release. Under the release section, you can compare releases side by side to display both the features unique to each software release and the features in common.

To access Cisco Feature Navigator, you must have an account on Cisco.com. If you have forgotten or lost your account information, send a blank e-mail to cco-locksmith@cisco.com. An automatic check will verify that your e-mail address is registered with Cisco.com. If the check is successful, account details with a new random password will be e-mailed to you. Qualified users can establish an account on Cisco.com by following the directions found at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/register>

Cisco Feature Navigator is updated regularly when major Cisco IOS software releases and technology releases occur. For the most current information, go to the Cisco Feature Navigator home page at the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>

Availability of Cisco IOS Software Images

Platform support for particular Cisco IOS software releases is dependent on the availability of the software images for those platforms. Software images for some platforms may be deferred, delayed, or changed without prior notice. For updated information about platform support and availability of software images for each Cisco IOS software release, refer to the online release notes or, if supported, Cisco Feature Navigator.

Supported Standards, MIBs, and RFCs

Standards

- No new or modified standards

MIBs

- CISCO-SLB-MIB



Note

Although the objects in this MIB are defined as *read-create*, you cannot use the SNMP SET command to modify them. Instead, you must use the command line to set the associated command line keywords, after which the new values are reflected in SNMP.

To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:

<http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/MIBS/servlet/index>

If Cisco MIB Locator does not support the MIB information that you need, you can also obtain a list of supported MIBs and download MIBs from the Cisco MIBs page at the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/public/sw-center/netmgmt/cmtk/mibs.shtml>

To access Cisco MIB Locator, you must have an account on Cisco.com. If you have forgotten or lost your account information, send a blank e-mail to cco-locksmith@cisco.com. An automatic check will verify that your e-mail address is registered with Cisco.com. If the check is successful, account details with a new random password will be e-mailed to you. Qualified users can establish an account on Cisco.com by following the directions found at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/register>

RFCs

- Cisco IOS NAT, RFC 1631

Configuration Tasks

Configuring IOS SLB involves identifying server farms, configuring groups of real servers in server farms, and configuring the virtual servers that represent the real servers to the clients.

For configuration examples associated with these tasks, see the [“Configuration Examples” section on page 48](#).

For a complete description of the IOS SLB commands in this section, see the [“Command Reference” section on page 104](#). To locate documentation of other commands that appear in this section, search online using Cisco.com.

To configure IOS SLB, perform the tasks in the following sections:

- [Configuring Required and Optional IOS SLB Functions, page 28](#) (Required)
- [Configuring Firewall Load Balancing, page 34](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring Probes, page 37](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring DFP, page 40](#) (Optional)
- [GPRS Load Balancing Configuration Task List, page 41](#) (Optional)
- [RADIUS Load Balancing Configuration Task List, page 42](#) (Optional)
- [VPN Server Load Balancing Configuration Task List, page 43](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring NAT, page 44](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring Static NAT, page 44](#) (Optional)
- [Stateless Backup Configuration Task List, page 45](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring Database Entries, page 46](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring Buffers for the Fragment Database, page 46](#) (Optional)
- [Clearing Databases and Counters, page 47](#) (Optional)
- [Purging and Reassigning Connections, page 47](#) (Optional)
- [Monitoring and Maintaining the IOS SLB Feature, page 48](#)

Configuring Required and Optional IOS SLB Functions

To configure IOS SLB functions, perform the tasks in the following sections. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server, page 29](#) (Required)
- [Configuring a Virtual Server, page 31](#) (Required)
- [Verifying the Server Farm, page 32](#) (Optional)
- [Verifying the Virtual Server, page 32](#) (Optional)
- [Verifying the Clients, page 33](#) (Optional)
- [Verifying IOS SLB Connectivity, page 33](#) (Optional)

Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server

To configure an IOS SLB server farm, use the following commands beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm <i>server-farm</i> Router(config-slb-sfarm)#	Adds a server farm definition to the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration and enters server farm configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-sfarm)# bindid [<i>bind-id</i>]	(Optional) Specifies the bind ID on the server farm for use by Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP). Note GPRS load balancing does not support this command.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-sfarm)# nat { client <i>pool</i> server }	(Optional) Configures Network Address Translation (NAT) client translation mode or NAT server address translation mode on the server farm.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-sfarm)# predictor [roundrobin leastconns]	(Optional) Specifies the algorithm to be used to determine how a real server is selected. Note In RADIUS load balancing, and in GPRS load balancing without GTP cause code inspection enabled, you must accept the default setting (the weighted round robin algorithm). See the following sections for more details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted Round Robin, page 6 • Weighted Least Connections, page 6
Step 5	Router(config-slb-sfarm)# probe <i>probe</i>	(Optional) Associates a probe with the real server.
Step 6	Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real <i>ip-address</i> [<i>port</i>]	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode. Note In GPRS load balancing, specify the IP addresses (virtual template addresses, for Cisco GGSNs) of the real servers performing the GGSN function. In VPN server load balancing, specify the IP addresses of the real servers acting as VPN terminators.
Step 7	Router(config-slb-real)# faildetect numconns <i>number-of-conns</i> [numclients <i>number-of-clients</i>]	(Optional) Specifies the number of consecutive connection failures and, optionally, the number of unique client connection failures, that constitute failure of the real server. In GPRS load balancing, if there is only one SGSN in your environment, specify the numclients keyword with a value of 1. In RADIUS load balancing, for automatic session-based failure detection, specify the numclients keyword with a value of 1.

Step 8	Router(config-slb-real)# maxclients <i>number-of-conns</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) RADIUS sticky subscribers that can be assigned to an individual virtual server.
Step 9	Router(config-slb-real)# maxconns <i>number-of-conns</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of active connections allowed on the real server at one time.
Step 10	Router(config-slb-real)# reassign <i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Specifies the threshold of consecutive unacknowledged SYNchronize sequence numbers (SYNs) or Create Packet Data Protocol (PDP) requests that, if exceeded, result in an attempted connection to a different real server. Note In GPRS load balancing, you must specify a reassign threshold less than the SGSN's N3-REQUESTS counter value.
Step 11	Router(config-slb-real)# retry <i>retry-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interval, in seconds, to wait between the detection of a server failure and the next attempt to connect to the failed server.
Step 12	Router(config-slb-real)# weight <i>setting</i>	(Optional) Specifies the real server's workload capacity relative to other servers in the server farm. Note If you use Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP), the static weights you define using the weight command in server farm configuration mode are overridden by the weights calculated by DFP. If DFP is removed from the network, IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) reverts to the static weights.
Step 13	Router(config-slb-real)# inservice	Enables the real server for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

Configuring a Virtual Server

IOS SLB supports up to 500 virtual servers.

To configure an IOS SLB virtual server, use the following commands beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb vserver <i>virtual-server</i>	Identifies a virtual server and enters virtual server configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-vserver)# virtual <i>ip-address</i> [<i>netmask</i> [group]] { esp gre <i>protocol</i> } or Router(config-slb-vserver)# virtual <i>ip-address</i> [<i>netmask</i> [group]] { tcp udp } [<i>port</i> any] [service <i>service</i>]	Specifies the virtual server IP address, type of connection, and optional TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number, Internet Key Exchange (IKE) or Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) setting, and service coupling. Note In GPRS load balancing, you must specify a virtual GGSN IP address as the virtual server, and use the udp and service gtp keyword options. Port number 3386 is recommended, if the GGSNs and SGSNs are in compliance with the ETSI standard.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-vserver)# serverfarm <i>primary-farm</i> [backup <i>backup-farm</i> [sticky]]	Associates a real server farm with a virtual server, and optionally configures a backup server farm and specifies that sticky connections are to be used in the backup server farm. Note GPRS load balancing does not support the sticky attribute.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-vserver)# access interface route framed-ip	(Optional) Enables framed-IP routing to inspect the ingress interface.
Step 5	Router(config-slb-vserver)# advertise	(Optional) Controls the installation of a static route to the Null0 interface for a virtual server address.
Step 6	Router(config-slb-vserver)# client <i>ip-address</i> <i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Specifies the clients that are allowed to use the virtual server. Note GPRS load balancing does not support this command.
Step 7	Router(config-slb-vserver)# delay <i>duration</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains TCP connection context after a connection has terminated.
Step 8	Router(config-slb-vserver)# idle [radius { request framed-ip }] <i>duration</i>	(Optional) Specifies the minimum time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains connection context in the absence of packet activity. Note In GPRS load balancing, you must specify an idle timer greater than the longest possible interval between PDP context requests on the SGSN.

	Command	Purpose
Step 9	Router(config-slb-vserver)# replicate casa listen-ip remote-ip port [interval] [password [0 7] password timeout]	(Optional) Configures a stateful backup of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) decision tables to a backup switch. Note GPRS load balancing does not support this command.
Step 10	Router(config-slb-vserver)# sticky {duration [group group-id] [netmask netmask] radius framed-ip [group group-id] radius username [msid-cisco] [group group-id]}	(Optional) Assigns all connections from a client to the same real server. Note In VPN server load balancing, specify a <i>duration</i> of at least 15 seconds. GPRS load balancing does not support this command.
Step 11	Router(config-slb-vserver)# synguard syn-count interval	(Optional) Specifies the rate of TCP SYNchronize sequence numbers (SYNs) handled by a virtual server in order to prevent a SYN flood denial-of-service attack. Note GPRS load balancing does not support this command.
Step 12	Router(config-slb-vserver)# inservice	Enables the virtual server for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Step 13	Router(config-slb-vserver)# client ip-address netmask	Specifies the clients that are allowed to use the virtual server.

Verifying the Virtual Server

The following **show ip slb vserver** command verifies the configuration of the virtual servers PUBLIC_HTTP and RESTRICTED_HTTP:

```
Router# show ip slb vserver
```

```

slb vserver      prot  virtual          state      conns
-----
PUBLIC_HTTP      TCP   10.0.0.1:80      OPERATIONAL  0
RESTRICTED_HTTP  TCP   10.0.0.2:80      OPERATIONAL  0
Router#
```

Verifying the Server Farm

The following **show ip slb reals** command displays the status of server farms PUBLIC and RESTRICTED, the associated real servers, and their status:

```
Router# show ip slb real
```

```

real              farm name      weight  state      conns
-----
10.1.1.1          PUBLIC         8       OPERATIONAL  0
10.1.1.2          PUBLIC         8       OPERATIONAL  0
10.1.1.3          PUBLIC         8       OPERATIONAL  0
10.1.1.20         RESTRICTED     8       OPERATIONAL  0
10.1.1.21         RESTRICTED     8       OPERATIONAL  0
Router#
```


The following **show ip slb serverfarm** command displays the configuration and status of server farms PUBLIC and RESTRICTED:

```
Router# show ip slb serverfarm
```

server farm	predictor	nat	reals	bind id
PUBLIC	ROUNDROBIN	none	3	0
RESTRICTED	ROUNDROBIN	none	2	0

```
Router#
```

Verifying the Clients

The following **show ip slb conns** command verifies the restricted client access and status:

```
Router# show ip slb conns
```

vserver	prot	client	real	state	nat
RESTRICTED_HTTP	TCP	10.4.4.0:80	10.1.1.20	CLOSING	none

```
Router#
```

The following **show ip slb conns** command displays detailed information about the restricted client access status:

```
Router# show ip slb conns client 10.4.4.0 detail
VSTEST_UDP, client = 10.4.4.0:80
  state = CLOSING, real = 10.1.1.20, nat = none
  v_ip = 10.0.0.2:80, TCP, service = NONE
  client_syns = 0, sticky = FALSE, flows attached = 0
Router#
```

Verifying IOS SLB Connectivity

To verify that the IOS SLB feature has been installed and is operating correctly, ping the real servers from the IOS SLB switch, then ping the virtual servers from the clients.

The following **show ip slb stats** command displays detailed information about the IOS SLB network status:

```
Router# show ip slb stats
Pkts via normal switching: 0
Pkts via special switching: 6
Pkts dropped: 0
Connections Created: 1
Connections Established: 1
Connections Destroyed: 0
Connections Reassigned: 0
Zombie Count: 0
Connections Reused: 0
```

Normal switching is when IOS SLB packets are handled on normal IOS switching paths (CEF, fast switching, and process level switching). Special switching is when IOS SLB packets are handled on hardware-assisted switching paths.

See the [“Monitoring and Maintaining the IOS SLB Feature”](#) section on page 48 for additional commands used to verify IOS SLB networks and connections.

Configuring Firewall Load Balancing

This section describes the tasks required to configure a basic IOS SLB firewall load-balancing network.

IOS SLB firewall load balancing uses probes to detect and recover from failures. You must configure a probe on each real server in the firewall farm. Ping probes are recommended; see the [“Configuring Ping Probes” section on page 39](#) for more details. If a firewall does not allow ping probes to be forwarded, use HTTP probes instead. See the [“Configuring HTTP Probes” section on page 38](#) for more details. You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types (DNS, HTTP, TCP, or ping), for each firewall in a firewall farm.

This section describes the following IOS SLB firewall load-balancing configuration tasks. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring the Firewall Farm, page 34](#) (Required)
- [Verifying the Firewall Farm, page 36](#) (Optional)
- [Verifying Firewall Connectivity, page 36](#) (Optional)

Configuring the Firewall Farm

To configure an IOS SLB firewall load-balancing network, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm <i>firewall-farm</i> Router(config-slb-fw)#	Adds a firewall farm definition to the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration and enters firewall farm configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-fw)# real <i>ip-address</i>	Identifies a firewall by IP address as a member of a firewall farm and enters real server configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-fw-real)# probe <i>probe</i>	Associates a probe with the firewall.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-fw-real)# weight <i>setting</i>	(Optional) Specifies the firewall’s workload capacity relative to other firewalls in the firewall farm.
Step 5	Router(config-slb-fw-real)# inservice	Enables the firewall for use by the firewall farm and by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Step 6	Router(config-slb-fw)# access [source <i>source-ip netmask</i>] [destination <i>destination-ip netmask</i>]	(Optional) Routes specific flows to a firewall farm.
Step 7	Router(config-slb-fw)# predictor hash address [port]	(Optional) Defines whether the source and destination TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port numbers, in addition to the source and destination IP addresses, are to be used when selecting a firewall.
Step 8	Router(config-slb-fw)# replicate casa <i>listen-ip</i> <i>remote-ip port [interval] [password [0 7] password</i> <i>[timeout]]</i>	(Optional) Configures a stateful backup of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) firewall load balancing decision tables to a backup switch.
Step 9	Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol tcp	(Optional) Enters firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 10	Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# delay <i>duration</i>	(Optional) For firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode, specifies the time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) firewall load balancing maintains TCP connection context after a connection has terminated.
Step 11	Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# idle <i>duration</i>	(Optional) For firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode, specifies the minimum time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) firewall load balancing maintains connection context in the absence of packet activity.
Step 12	Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# maxconns <i>number-of-conns</i>	(Optional) For firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode, specifies the maximum number of active TCP connections allowed on the firewall farm at one time.
Step 13	Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# sticky <i>duration</i> [netmask <i>netmask</i>] [source destination]	(Optional) For firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode, specifies that connections from the same IP address use the same firewall if either of the following conditions is met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As long as any connection between the same pair of IP addresses exists (source/destination sticky). • For a period, defined by <i>duration</i>, after the last connection is destroyed.
Step 14	Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol datagram	(Optional) Enters firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode.
Step 15	Router(config-slb-fw-udp)# idle <i>duration</i>	(Optional) For firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode, specifies the minimum time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) firewall load balancing maintains connection context in the absence of packet activity.
Step 16	Router(config-slb-fw-udp)# maxconns <i>number-of-conns</i>	(Optional) For firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode, specifies the maximum number of active datagram connections allowed on the firewall farm at one time.
Step 17	Router(config-slb-fw-udp)# sticky <i>duration</i> [netmask <i>netmask</i>] [source destination]	(Optional) For firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode, specifies that connections from the same IP address use the same firewall if either of the following conditions is met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As long as any connection between the same pair of IP addresses exists (source/destination sticky). • For a period, defined by <i>duration</i>, after the last connection is destroyed.
Step 18	Router(config-slb-fw)# inservice	Enables the firewall farm for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

Verifying the Firewall Farm

The following **show ip slb reals** command displays the status of firewall farm FIRE1, the associated real servers, and their status:

```
Router# show ip slb real
```

real	farm name	weight	state	conns
10.1.1.2	FIRE1	8	OPERATIONAL	0
10.1.2.2	FIRE1	8	OPERATIONAL	0

The following **show ip slb firewallfarm** command displays the configuration and status of firewall farm FIRE1:

```
Router# show ip slb firewallfarm
```

firewall farm	hash	state	reals
FIRE1	IPADDR	INSERVICE	2

Verifying Firewall Connectivity

To verify that IOS SLB firewall load balancing has been configured and is operating correctly:

-
- Step 1** Ping the external real servers (the ones outside the firewall) from the IOS SLB firewall load-balancing switch.
 - Step 2** Ping the internal real servers (the ones inside the firewall) from the clients.
 - Step 3** Use the **show ip slb stats** command to display detailed information about the IOS SLB firewall load-balancing network status:

```
Router# show ip slb stats
Pkts via normal switching: 0
Pkts via special switching: 0
Pkts dropped: 0
Connections Created: 1911871
Connections Established: 1967754
Connections Destroyed: 1313251
Connections Reassigned: 0
Zombie Count: 0
Connections Reused: 59752
Connection Flowcache Purges:1776582
Failed Connection Allocs: 17945
Failed Real Assignments: 0
```

Normal switching is when IOS SLB packets are handled on normal IOS switching paths (CEF, fast switching, and process level switching). Special switching is when IOS SLB packets are handled on hardware-assisted switching paths.

- Step 4** Use the **show ip slb real detail** command to display detailed information about the IOS SLB firewall load-balancing real server status:

```
Router# show ip slb real detail
10.1.1.3, FIRE1, state = OPERATIONAL, type = firewall
  conns = 299310, dummy_conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295
  weight = 10, weight(admin) = 10, metric = 104, remainder = 2
  total conns established = 1074779, hash count = 4646
  server failures = 0
  interface FastEthernet1/0, MAC 0010.f68f.7020
```

- Step 5** Use the **show ip slb conns** command to display detailed information about the active IOS SLB firewall load-balancing connections:

```
Router# show ip slb conns
```

vserver	prot	client	real	state	nat
FirewallTCP	TCP	80.80.50.187:40000	10.1.1.4	ESTAB	none
FirewallTCP	TCP	80.80.50.187:40000	10.1.1.4	ESTAB	none
FirewallTCP	TCP	80.80.50.187:40000	10.1.1.4	ESTAB	none
FirewallTCP	TCP	80.80.50.187:40000	10.1.1.4	ESTAB	none
FirewallTCP	TCP	80.80.50.187:40000	10.1.1.4	ESTAB	none

- Step 6** See the “[Monitoring and Maintaining the IOS SLB Feature](#)” section on page 48 for additional commands used to verify IOS SLB networks and connections.

Configuring Probes

IOS SLB uses probes to verify connectivity and detect failures. For a detailed description of each type of probe, see the “[Probes](#)” section on page 15.

By default, no probes are configured in IOS SLB. The following sections describe how to configure and verify probes. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring DNS Probes, page 37](#) (Required)
- [Configuring HTTP Probes, page 38](#) (Required)
- [Configuring Ping Probes, page 39](#) (Required)
- [Configuring TCP Probes, page 39](#) (Required)
- [Configuring WSP Probes, page 39](#) (Required)
- [Associating the Probe, page 40](#) (Required)
- [Verifying the Probe, page 40](#) (Optional)

Configuring DNS Probes

To configure a DNS probe, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb probe probe dns	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe name and enters Domain Name System (DNS) probe configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-probe)# address [ip-address [routed]]	(Optional) Configures an IP address to which to send the Domain Name System (DNS) probe.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-probe)# faildetect number-of-probes	(Optional) Specifies the number of consecutive unacknowledged Domain Name System (DNS) probes that constitute failure of the real server or firewall.

	Command	Description
Step 4	Router(config-slb-probe)# interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures the Domain Name System (DNS) probe transmit timers.
Step 5	Router(config-slb-probe)# lookup [<i>ip-address</i>]	(Optional) Configures an IP address of a real server that a Domain Name System (DNS) server should supply in response to a domain name resolve request.

Configuring HTTP Probes

To configure an HTTP probe, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb probe <i>probe</i> http	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-probe)# address [<i>ip-address</i> [routed]]	(Optional) Configures an IP address to which to send the HTTP probe.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-probe)# credentials { <i>username</i> [<i>password</i>] }	(Optional) Configures header values for the HTTP probe.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-probe)# expect [<i>status number</i>] [regex <i>expression</i>]	(Optional) Configures the expected HTTP status code or regular expression.
Step 5	Router(config-slb-probe)# header { <i>name</i> <i>field-name</i> [<i>field-value</i>] }	(Optional) Configures header values for the HTTP probe.
Step 6	Router(config-slb-probe)# interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures the HTTP probe transmit timers.
Step 7	Router(config-slb-probe)# port <i>port</i>	(Optional) Configures the port to which the HTTP probe is to connect.
Step 8	Router(config-slb-probe)# request [<i>method</i> { get post head name <i>name</i> }] [<i>url path</i>]	(Optional) Configures the URL path to request from the server, and the method used to perform the request to the server.

In addition, HTTP probes require a route to the virtual server. The route is not used, but it must exist to enable the sockets code to verify that the destination can be reached, which in turn is essential for HTTP probes to function correctly. The route can be either a host route (advertised by the virtual server) or a default route (specified using the **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** command, for example).

Configuring Ping Probes

To configure a ping probe, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb probe probe ping	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe name and enters ping probe configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-probe)# address [<i>ip-address</i> [routed]]	(Optional) Configures an IP address to which to send the ping probe.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-probe)# faildetect <i>number-of-pings</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of consecutive unacknowledged pings that constitute failure of the real server or firewall.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-probe)# interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures the ping probe transmit timers.

Configuring TCP Probes

To configure a TCP probe, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb probe probe tcp	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe name and enters TCP probe configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-probe)# address [<i>ip-address</i> [routed]]	(Optional) Configures an IP address to which to send the TCP probe.
Step 3	Router(config-slb-probe)# interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures the TCP probe transmit timers.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-probe)# port <i>port</i>	Configures the port to which the TCP probe is to connect.

Configuring WSP Probes

To configure a WSP probe, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb probe probe wsp	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe name and enters Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-probe)# address [<i>ip-address</i> [routed]]	(Optional) Configures an IP address to which to send the Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe.

	Command	Description
Step 3	Router(config-slb-probe)# interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures the Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe transmit timers.
Step 4	Router(config-slb-probe)# url [<i>path</i>]	(Optional) Configures the Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe URL path.

Associating the Probe

After configuring a probe, you must associate it with a real server or firewall, using the **probe** command. See the “[Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server](#)” section on page 29 and the “[Configuring Firewall Load Balancing](#)” section on page 34 for more details.



Note

You cannot associate a WSP probe with a firewall.

Verifying the Probe

To verify that a probe is configured correctly, use the **show ip slb probe** command:

```
Router# show ip slb probe
```

Server:Port	State	Outages	Current	Cumulative
10.1.1.1:80	OPERATIONAL	0	never	00:00:00
10.1.1.2:80	OPERATIONAL	0	never	00:00:00
10.1.1.3:80	OPERATIONAL	0	never	00:00:00

```
Router#
```

Configuring DFP

You can define IOS SLB as a DFP manager, as a DFP agent for another DFP manager, or as both at the same time. Depending on your network configuration, you might enter the commands for configuring IOS SLB as a DFP manager and the commands for configuring IOS SLB as a DFP agent on the same device or on different devices.

To configure IOS SLB as a DFP manager, and to identify a DFP agent with which IOS SLB can initiate connections, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb dfp [password [0 7] <i>password</i> [<i>timeout</i>]]	Configures Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP), supplies an optional password, and enters DFP configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-dfp)# agent <i>ip-address port</i> [<i>timeout</i> [<i>retry-count</i> [<i>retry-interval</i>]]]	Identifies a Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent to which IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) can connect.

To configure IOS SLB as a DFP agent, see the *DFP Agent Subsystem* feature document for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

GPRS Load Balancing Configuration Task List

This section lists the tasks used to configure GPRS load balancing. Detailed configuration information is contained in the referenced sections of this or other documents. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server, page 29](#) (Required)

When you configure the server farm and real server for GPRS load balancing, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Accept the default setting (the weighted round robin algorithm) for the **predictor** command.
- Specify the IP addresses (virtual template addresses, for Cisco GGSNs) of the real servers performing the GGSN function, using the **real** command.
- Specify a reassign threshold less than the SGSN's N3-REQUESTS counter value, using the **reassign** command.

- [Configuring a Virtual Server, page 31](#) (Required)

When you configure the virtual server for GPRS load balancing, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Specify a virtual GGSN IP address as the virtual server, and use the **udp** and **service gtp** keyword options, using the **virtual** command. Port number 3386 is recommended, if the GGSNs and SGSNs are in compliance with the ETSI standard.
- Specify an idle timer greater than the longest possible interval between PDP context requests on the SGSN, using the **idle** command.

- Configuring the virtual IP address as a loopback on each of the GGSNs in the server (Optional)

This step is required only if you are using dispatched mode. Refer to the “Configuring a Loopback Interface” section in the *Cisco IOS Interface Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2 for more information.

- Routing each GGSN to each associated SGSN (Required)

The route can be static or dynamic, but the GGSN needs to be able to reach the SGSN. Refer to the “Configuring Network Access to the GGSN” section of the *Cisco IOS Mobile Wireless Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2 for more details.

- Routing each SGSN to the virtual templates on each associated Cisco GGSN, and to the GPRS load-balancing virtual server (Required)

Refer to the configuration guide for your SGSN for more details.

RADIUS Load Balancing Configuration Task List

This section lists the tasks used to configure RADIUS load balancing. Detailed configuration information is contained in the referenced sections of this or other documents. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server, page 29](#) (Required)

When you configure the server farm and real server for RADIUS load balancing, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Accept the default setting (the weighted round robin algorithm) for the **predictor** command.
- (Optional) Specify a value of 1 for the **numclients** keyword on the **faildetect** command, if you want to enable session-based failure detection.
- (Optional) To specify the maximum number of IOS SLB RADIUS sticky subscribers that can be assigned to an individual virtual server, use the **maxclients** command.

- [Configuring a Virtual Server, page 31](#) (Required)

When you configure the virtual server for RADIUS load balancing, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Specify the **service radius** keyword option, using the **virtual** command.
- (Optional) To enable framed-IP routing to inspect the ingress interface, specify the **access interface route framed-ip** command.

If you configure the **access interface route framed-ip** command, you must also configure the **virtual** command with the **service radius** keywords specified.

- (Optional) To set a duration for RADIUS entries in the IOS SLB session database, configure an **idle** command with the **radius request** keywords specified.
- (Optional) To set a duration for entries in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database, configure an **idle** command with the **radius framed-ip** keywords specified.
- (Optional) To enable IOS SLB to create the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database and direct RADIUS requests and non-RADIUS flows from a given subscriber to the same service gateway, specify the **radius framed-ip** keywords on the **sticky** command.

If you configure the **sticky radius framed-ip** command, you must also configure the **virtual** command with the **service radius** keywords specified.

- (Optional—for CDMA2000 networks only) To enable IOS SLB to create the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database and direct RADIUS requests from a given subscriber to the same service gateway, specify the **radius username** keywords on the **sticky** command.

If you configure the **sticky radius username** command, you must also configure the **virtual** command with the **service radius** keywords specified, and you must configure the **sticky radius framed-ip** command.

- [Enabling IOS SLB to Inspect Packets for RADIUS Framed-IP Sticky Routing, page 43](#) (Optional)
- [Configuring Probes, page 37](#) (Required)

To verify the health of the server, configure a ping probe.

Enabling IOS SLB to Inspect Packets for RADIUS Framed-IP Sticky Routing

You can enable IOS SLB to inspect packets whose source IP addresses match a configured IP address and subnet mask. If the source IP address of an inspected packet matches an entry in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database, IOS SLB uses that entry to route the packet. Otherwise, IOS routes the packet.

To enable IOS SLB to inspect packets for routing using the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database, enter the following command in global configuration mode:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# ip slb route <i>ip-address netmask</i> framed-ip	Enables IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) to route packets using the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

VPN Server Load Balancing Configuration Task List

This section lists the tasks used to configure VPN server load balancing. Detailed configuration information is contained in the referenced sections of this or other documents. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server, page 29](#) (Required)

When you configure the server farm and real server for VPN server load balancing, specify the IP addresses of the real servers acting as VPN terminators, using the **real** command.

- [Configuring a Virtual Server, page 31](#) (Required)

When you configure the virtual server for VPN server load balancing of IPSec flows, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Configure a UDP virtual server, using the **virtual** command with the protocol set to **udp** and the port set to **isakmp**. The **isakmp** keyword enables the cryptographic key exchange to occur via IKE (port 500).
- Configure an ESP virtual server, using the **virtual** command with the protocol set to **esp**.
- Specify a sticky connection from the UDP virtual server to the ESP virtual server, and vice versa, using the **sticky** command with a *duration* of at least 15 seconds.

When you configure the virtual server for VPN server load balancing of PPTP flows, keep the following considerations in mind:

- Configure a TCP virtual server, using the **virtual** command with the **tcp** keyword and port number **1723** specified.
- Configure a GRE virtual server, using the **virtual** command with the **gre** keyword specified.
- Specify a sticky connection from the TCP virtual server to the GRE virtual server, and vice versa, using the **sticky** command with a *duration* of at least 15 seconds.

- [Configuring Probes, page 37](#) (Required)

To verify the health of the server, configure a ping probe.

Configuring NAT

To configure the IOS SLB NAT client address pool for client NAT, enter the following command in global configuration mode:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# ip slb natpool <i>pool start-ip end-ip</i> [netmask <i>netmask</i> prefix-length <i>leading-1-bits</i>] [entries <i>init-address</i> [<i>max-address</i>]]	Configures the client address pool. Note GPRS load balancing does not support this command.

You need not configure the client address pool for server NAT.

You must also specify either NAT client translation mode or NAT server address translation mode on the server farm, using the **nat** command. See the [“Configuring a Server Farm and Real Server” section on page 29](#) for more details. When you configure the virtual server for NAT, remember that you cannot configure client NAT for an ESP or GRE virtual server.

Configuring Static NAT

Static NAT enables you to allow some users to utilize NAT and allow other users on the same Ethernet interface to continue with their own IP addresses. This option enables you to provide a default NAT behavior for real servers, differentiating between responses from a real server, and connection requests initiated by the real server.



Note To avoid unexpected results, make sure your static NAT configuration mirrors your virtual server configuration.

To configure NAT for the server, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Description
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb static { drop nat { virtual <i>virtual-ip</i> [per-packet sticky]}}	Configures the real server’s Network Address Translation (NAT) behavior and enters static NAT configuration mode. Note If you specify the <i>virtual-ip</i> argument and you do not specify the per-packet option, IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) uses server port translation to distinguish between connection requests initiated by different real servers.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-static)# real <i>ip-address</i> [<i>port</i>]	Configures one or more real servers to use static Network Address Translation (NAT).

Stateless Backup Configuration Task List

This section lists the tasks used to configure stateless backup over VLANs between IOS SLB devices. Detailed configuration information is contained in the referenced sections of this or other documents. Required and optional tasks are indicated.

- [Configuring Required and Optional IOS SLB Functions, page 28](#) (Required for server load balancing)
- [Configuring Firewall Load Balancing, page 34](#) (Required for firewall load balancing)
- Configuring the IP Routing Protocol (Required)
Refer to the “IP Routing Protocols” chapter of the *Cisco IOS IP Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2 for more details.
- Configuring the VLAN between the IOS SLB devices (Required)
Refer to the “Virtual LANs” chapter of the *Cisco IOS Switching Services Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2 for more details.
- [Verifying the Stateless Backup Configuration, page 45](#) (Optional)



Note

For active standby, in which multiple IOS SLB devices share a virtual IP address, you must use exclusive client ranges and you must use policy routing to forward flows to the correct IOS SLB device.

Verifying the Stateless Backup Configuration

For server load balancing, to verify that stateless backup has been configured and is operating correctly, use the following **show ip slb vserver** commands to display information about the IOS SLB virtual server status:

Router# **show ip slb vserver**

slb vserver	prot	virtual	state	conns
VS1	TCP	10.10.10.12:23	OPERATIONAL	2
VS2	TCP	10.10.10.18:23	OPERATIONAL	2

Router# **show ip slb vserver detail**

```
VS1, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 10
  virtual = 10.10.10.12:23, TCP, service = NONE, advertise = TRUE
  server farm = SERVERGROUP1, delay = 10, idle = 3600
  sticky timer = 0, sticky subnet = 255.255.255.255
  sticky group id = 0
  synguard counter = 0, synguard period = 0
  conns = 0, total conns = 0, syns = 0, syn drops = 0
  standby group = None
VS2, state = INSERVICE, v_index = 11
  virtual = 10.10.10.18:23, TCP, service = NONE, advertise = TRUE
  server farm = SERVERGROUP2, delay = 10, idle = 3600
  sticky timer = 0, sticky subnet = 255.255.255.255
  sticky group id = 0
  synguard counter = 0, synguard period = 0
  conns = 0, total conns = 0, syns = 0, syn drops = 0
  standby group = None
```

For firewall load balancing, to verify that stateless backup has been configured and is operating correctly, use the following **show ip slb firewallfarm** commands to display information about the IOS SLB firewall farm status:

```
Router# show ip slb firewallfarm
```

```
firewall farm      hash      state      reals
-----
FIRE1              IPADDR    INSERVICE  2
```

```
Router# show ip slb firewallfarm details
```

```
FIRE1, hash = IPADDRPORT, state = INSERVICE, reals = 2
FirewallTCP:
  sticky timer = 0, sticky subnet = 255.255.255.255
  idle = 3600, delay = 10, syns = 1965732, syn drop = 0
  maxconns = 4294967295, conns = 597445, total conns = 1909512
FirewallUDP:
  sticky timer = 0, sticky subnet = 255.255.255.255
  idle = 3600
  maxconns = 1, conns = 0, total conns = 1
Real firewalls:
  10.1.1.3, weight = 10, OPERATIONAL, conns = 298823
  10.1.1.4, weight = 10, OPERATIONAL, conns = 298622
Total connections = 597445
```

Configuring Database Entries

To configure an initial allocation and a maximum value for IOS SLB database entries, enter the following command in global configuration mode:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# ip slb entries [conn [init-conn [max-conn]] frag [init-frag [max-frag] lifetime timeout] sticky [init-sticky [max-sticky]]]	Specifies the initial allocation and a maximum value for IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) database entries.

Configuring Buffers for the Fragment Database

To configure the maximum number of buffers for the IOS SLB fragment database, enter the following command in global configuration mode:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# ip slb maxbuffers frag buffers	Configures the maximum number of buffers for the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) fragment database.

Clearing Databases and Counters

To clear IP IOS SLB databases and counters, enter one or more of the following commands in privileged EXEC mode:

Command	Purpose
Router# clear ip slb connections [firewallfarm <i>firewall-farm</i> serverfarm <i>server-farm</i> vserver <i>virtual-server</i>]	Clears the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) connection database for one or more firewall farms, server farms, or virtual servers.
Router# clear ip slb counters	Clears the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) counters.
Router# clear ip slb sessions [serverfarm <i>server-farm</i> vserver <i>virtual-server</i>]	Clears the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) RADIUS session database for one or more server farms or virtual servers.
Router# clear ip slb sticky radius framed-ip [<i>framed-ip</i> [<i>netmask</i>]]	Clears entries from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

Purging and Reassigning Connections

You can enable IOS SLB to automatically remove connections to failed real servers and firewalls from the connection database even if the idle timers have not expired. This function is useful for applications that do not rotate the source port (such as IKE), and for protocols that do not have ports to differentiate flows (such as ESP).

You can also enable IOS SLB to automatically reassign to a new real server or firewall RADIUS sticky objects that are destined for a failed real server or firewall.

To configure IOS SLB's behavior when a real server fails, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm <i>server-farm</i>	Enters server farm configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-sfarm)# failaction [purge radius reassign]	Configures IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB)'s behavior when a real server fails.

To configure IOS SLB's behavior when a firewall fails, enter the following commands in order, beginning in global configuration mode:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm <i>firewall-farm</i>	Enters firewall farm configuration mode.
Step 2	Router(config-slb-fw)# failaction purge	Configures IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB)'s behavior when a firewall fails.

Monitoring and Maintaining the IOS SLB Feature

To obtain and display runtime information about IOS SLB, use the following commands in EXEC mode:

Command	Purpose
Router# show ip slb conns [vserver <i>virtual-server</i> client <i>ip-address</i> firewall <i>firewall-farm</i>] [detail]	Displays all connections handled by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), or, optionally, only those connections associated with a particular virtual server or client.
Router# show ip slb dfp [agent <i>agent-ip port</i> manager <i>manager-ip</i> detail weights]	Displays information about Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) and DFP agents, and about the weights assigned to real servers.
Router# show ip slb firewallfarm [detail]	Displays information about firewall farms.
Router# show ip slb fragments	Displays information from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) fragment database.
Router# show ip slb natpool [name <i>pool</i>] [detail]	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration.
Router# show ip slb probe [name <i>probe</i>] [detail]	Displays information about probes defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Router# show ip slb reals [vserver <i>virtual-server</i>] [detail]	Displays information about the real servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Router# show ip slb replicate	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) replication configuration.
Router# show ip slb serverfarms [name <i>server-farm</i>] [detail]	Displays information about the server farms defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Router# show ip slb sessions [radius gtp vserver <i>virtual-server</i>] [client <i>ip-address netmask</i>] [detail]	Displays information about sessions handled by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Router# show ip slb static	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) server Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration.
Router# show ip slb stats	Displays IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) statistics.
Router# show ip slb sticky [client <i>ip-address netmask</i> radius framed-ip [client <i>ip-address netmask</i>] radius username [name <i>string</i>]]	Displays information about the sticky connections defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
Router# show ip slb vserver [name <i>virtual-server</i>] [detail]	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

Configuration Examples

This section provides real-world examples of IOS SLB configurations. For a complete description of the IOS SLB commands in this section, see the [“Command Reference” section on page 104](#). To locate documentation of other commands that appear in this section, search online using Cisco.com.

This section includes the following examples:

- [Basic IOS SLB Network Configuration Example, page 50](#)
- [Complete IOS SLB Configuration Example, page 52](#)
- [IOS SLB with Firewall Load Balancing Example, page 53](#)
- [IOS SLB with Server Load Balancing and Firewall Load Balancing Example, page 55](#)
- [IOS SLB with Multiple Firewall Farms Example, page 57](#)
- [IOS SLB with Probes Example, page 59](#)
- [IOS SLB with Routed Probe Example, page 60](#)
- [Layer 3 Switch Configured with IOS SLB Example, page 61](#)
- [IOS SLB with NAT Example, page 64](#)
- [IOS SLB with Static NAT Example, page 66](#)
- [IOS SLB with Stateless Backup Examples, page 67](#)
- [IOS SLB with Stateful Backup Example, page 75](#)
- [IOS SLB with Active Standby Example, page 78](#)
- [IOS SLB with Redistribution of Static Routes Example, page 81](#)
- [IOS SLB with WAP and UDP Load Balancing Examples, page 83](#)
- [IOS SLB with Route Health Injection Examples, page 85](#)
- [IOS SLB with GPRS Load Balancing Example, page 89](#)
- [IOS SLB with GPRS Load Balancing and NAT Example, page 93](#)
- [IOS SLB with VPN Server Load Balancing Example, page 96](#)
- [IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a GPRS Network Example, page 98](#)
- [IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a Simple IP CDMA2000 Network Example, page 99](#)
- [IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a Mobile IP CDMA2000 Network Example, page 101](#)
- [IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for Multiple Service Gateway Farms Example, page 102](#)
- [IOS SLB with Sticky Connections Example, page 103](#)
- [IOS SLB with Transparent Web Cache Load Balancing, page 103](#)

**Note**

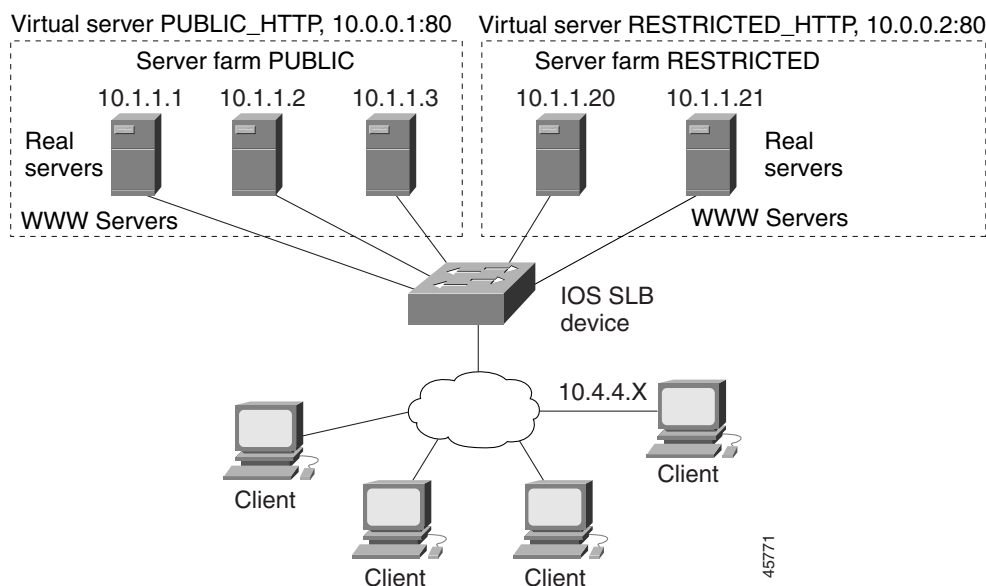
The IP and network addresses in these examples are generic; you must replace them with the actual addresses for your network.

Basic IOS SLB Network Configuration Example

Figure 2 shows a sample IOS SLB network with the following components:

- Two server farms—one configured to allow access by the public and named PUBLIC, one configured to allow limited access and named RESTRICTED.
- Five real servers configured as follows:
 - Three real servers in the PUBLIC server farm with IP addresses 10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.2, and 10.1.1.3
 - Two real servers in the restricted server farm with IP addresses 10.1.1.20 and 10.1.1.21
- Two virtual servers—one configured to allow access by the public and named PUBLIC_HTTP and one configured to allow limited access and named RESTRICTED_HTTP.
 - Virtual server PUBLIC_HTTP is configured with IP address 10.0.0.1 load balancing TCP connections on the WWW port (80).
 - Virtual server RESTRICTED_HTTP is configured with IP address 10.0.0.2 load balancing TCP connections on the WWW port (80) and allows access only from clients from network 10.4.4.0 255.255.255.0.

Figure 2 Example IOS SLB Network



The following sections include examples of the configuration commands used to configure and verify the IOS SLB network shown in Figure 2:

- [Server Farm Configuration, page 51](#)
- [Virtual Server Configuration, page 51](#)
- [Restricted Client Configuration, page 52](#)

Server Farm Configuration

The following example shows the configuration for the server farm PUBLIC, associated with three real servers:

```
ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
  real 10.1.1.1
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4 numclients 2
    retry 20
    inservice
  exit
  real 10.1.1.2
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  exit
  real 10.1.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  end
```

The following example shows the configuration for the server farm RESTRICTED, associated with two real servers:

```
ip slb serverfarm RESTRICTED
  real 10.1.1.20
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  exit
  real 10.1.1.21
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  end
```

Virtual Server Configuration

The following example shows the configuration for the virtual servers PUBLIC_HTTP and RESTRICTED_HTTP:

```
ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
  virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
  serverfarm PUBLIC
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice
exit
ip slb vserver RESTRICTED_HTTP
  virtual 10.0.0.2 tcp www
  serverfarm RESTRICTED
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice
end
```

Restricted Client Configuration

The following example shows the configuration for the virtual server RESTRICTED_HTTP:

```
ip slb vserver RESTRICTED_HTTP
  no inservice
  client 10.4.4.0 255.255.255.0
  inservice
end
```

Complete IOS SLB Configuration Example

The following example provides a complete configuration using many of the commands described in this feature document:

```
ip slb probe PROBE2 http
  request method POST url /probe.cgi?all
  header HeaderName HeaderValue
!
ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
  nat server
  real 10.1.1.1
    reassign 4
    faildetect numconns 16
    retry 120
    inservice
  real 10.1.1.2
    reassign 4
    faildetect numconns 16
    retry 120
    inservice
probe PROBE2
!
ip slb serverfarm RESTRICTED
  predictor leastconns
  bindid 309
  real 10.1.1.1
    weight 32
    maxconns 1000
    reassign 4
    faildetect numconns 16
    retry 120
    inservice
  real 10.1.1.20
    reassign 4
    faildetect numconns 16
    retry 120
    inservice
  real 10.1.1.21
    reassign 4
    faildetect numconns 16
    retry 120
    inservice
!
ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
  virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
  serverfarm PUBLIC
!
```

```

ip slb vserver RESTRICTED_HTTP
virtual 10.0.0.2 tcp www
serverfarm RESTRICTED
no advertise
sticky 60 group 1
idle 120
delay 5
client 10.4.4.0 255.255.255.0
synguard 3600000
inservice

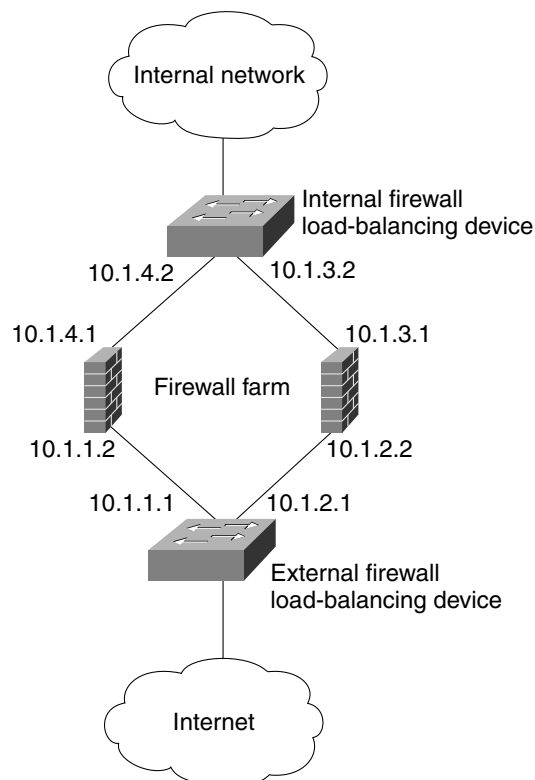
```

IOS SLB with Firewall Load Balancing Example

Figure 3 shows a sample IOS SLB firewall load-balancing network with the following components:

- Two firewalls with IP addresses as shown
- An internal firewall load-balancing device on the secure side of the firewalls
- An external firewall load-balancing device on the Internet side of the firewalls
- One firewall farm named FIRE1, containing both firewalls

Figure 3 *IOS SLB with Layer 3 Firewalls in Different Subnets*



When you configure IOS SLB firewall load balancing, the load-balancing devices use route lookup to recognize flows destined for the firewalls. To enable route lookup, you must configure each device with the IP address of each firewall that will route flows to that device.

In the following firewall farm configuration samples:

- The internal (secure side) firewall load-balancing device is configured with firewall IP addresses 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.4.1.
- The external (Internet side) firewall load-balancing device is configured with firewall IP addresses 10.1.1.2 and 10.1.2.2.

Internal Firewall Load-Balancing Device

The following example shows the configuration for ping probe PROBE1, HTTP probe PROBE2, and firewall farm FIRE1, associated with the two real servers for the load-balancing device on the internal (secure) side of the firewall:

```
!-----Ping probe
ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
!-----IP address of other load-balancing device
address 10.1.1.1
faildetect 4
!-----HTTP probe
ip slb probe PROBE2 http
!-----IP address of other load-balancing device
address 10.1.2.1
expect status 401
!-----Firewall farm FIRE1
ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
!-----First firewall
real 10.1.4.1
probe PROBE1
!-----Enable first firewall
inservice
!-----Second firewall
real 10.1.3.1
probe PROBE2
!-----Enable second firewall
inservice
```

External Firewall Load-Balancing Device

The following example shows the configuration for ping probe PROBE1, HTTP probe PROBE2, and firewall farm FIRE1, associated with the two real servers for the load-balancing device on the external (Internet) side of the firewall:

```
!-----Ping probe
ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
!-----IP address of other load-balancing device
address 10.1.4.2
faildetect 4
!-----HTTP probe
ip slb probe PROBE2 http
!-----IP address of other load-balancing device
address 10.1.3.2
expect status 401
!-----Firewall farm FIRE1
ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
!-----First firewall
real 10.1.1.2
probe PROBE1
!-----Enable first firewall
inservice
```

```

!-----Second firewall
  real 10.1.2.2
    probe PROBE2
!-----Enable second firewall
  inservice
  exit
inservice

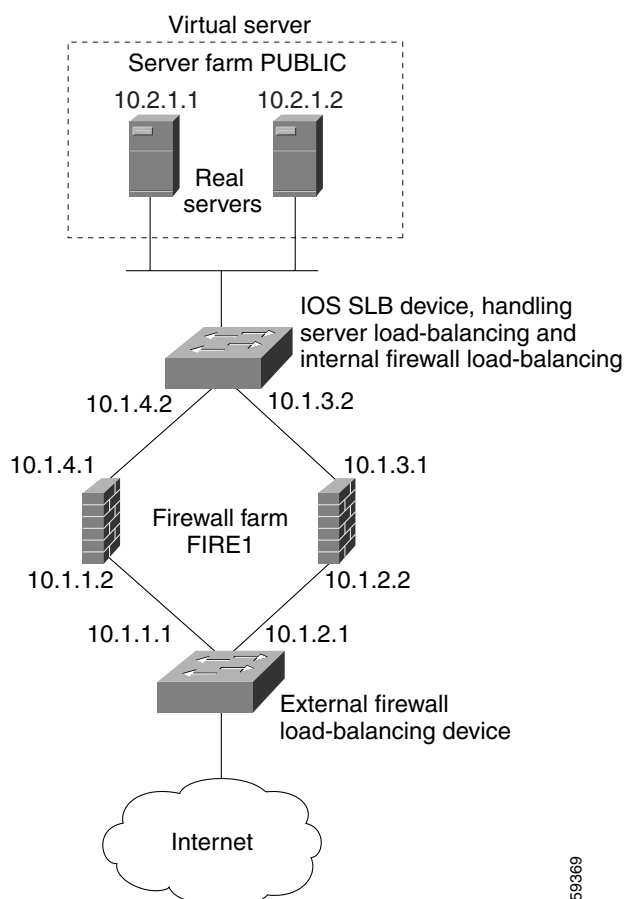
```

IOS SLB with Server Load Balancing and Firewall Load Balancing Example

Figure 4 shows a sample IOS SLB load-balancing network with server load balancing and firewall load balancing running together, and the following components:

- Two real servers with IP addresses as shown
- One server farm named PUBLIC, containing both real servers
- Two firewalls with IP addresses as shown
- One firewall farm named FIRE1, containing both firewalls
- An internal IOS SLB device on the secure side of the firewalls, performing server load balancing and firewall load balancing
- An external firewall load-balancing device on the Internet side of the firewalls

Figure 4 *IOS SLB with Server Load Balancing and Firewall Load Balancing*



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In the following firewall farm configuration samples:

- The internal (secure side) firewall load-balancing device is configured with firewall IP addresses 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.4.1.
- The external (Internet side) firewall load-balancing device is configured with firewall IP addresses 10.1.1.2 and 10.1.2.2.

Internal Server and Firewall Load-Balancing Device

The following example shows the configuration for ping probes ABCPROBE and XYZPROBE, firewall farm FIRE1, and server farm PUBLIC for the load-balancing device on the internal (secure) side of the firewalls:

```
ip slb probe ABCPROBE ping
    address 10.1.1.1
ip slb probe XYZPROBE ping
    address 10.1.2.1
!
ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
    real 10.1.4.1
        probe ABCPROBE
        inservice
    !
    real 10.1.3.1
        probe XYZPROBE
        inservice
    inservice
!
ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
    nat server
    real 10.2.1.1
        inservice
    real 10.2.1.2
        inservice
!
ip slb vserver HTTP1
    virtual 128.1.0.1 tcp www
    serverfarm PUBLIC
    idle 120
    delay 5
    inservice
```

External Firewall Load-Balancing Device

The following example shows the configuration for ping probes ABCPROBE and XYZPROBE and firewall farm FIRE1 for the load-balancing device on the external (Internet) side of the firewalls:

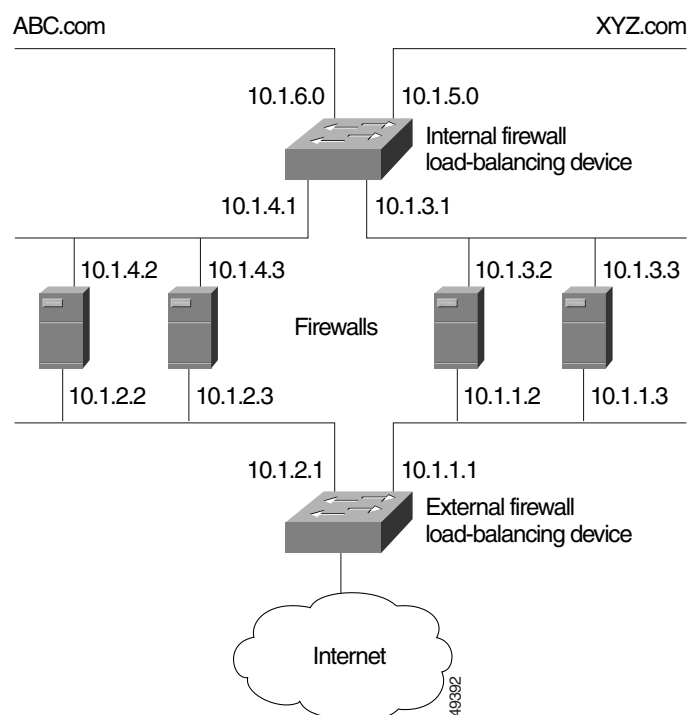
```
ip slb probe ABCPROBE ping
    address 10.1.4.2
ip slb probe XYZPROBE ping
    address 10.1.3.2
ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
    real 10.1.1.2
        probe ABCPROBE
        inservice
        probe XYZPROBE
        inservice
```


IOS SLB with Multiple Firewall Farms Example

Figure 5 shows a sample IOS SLB load-balancing network with multiple firewall farms and the following components:

- Four firewalls with IP addresses as shown
- An internal firewall load-balancing device on the secure side of the firewalls
- An external firewall load-balancing device on the Internet side of the firewalls
- One firewall farm named ABCFARM, containing the two firewalls on the left.
- One firewall farm named XYZFARM, containing the two firewalls on the right.

Figure 5 IOS SLB with Multiple Firewall Farms



In the following firewall farm configuration samples:

- The internal (secure side) firewall load-balancing device is configured with firewall IP addresses 10.1.3.1 and 10.1.4.1.
- The external (Internet side) firewall load-balancing device is configured with firewall IP addresses 10.1.1.2 and 10.1.2.2.

Internal Firewall Load-Balancing Device

The following example shows the configuration for ping probes ABCPROBE and XYZPROBE and firewall farms ABCFARM and XYZFARM for the load-balancing device on the internal (secure) side of the firewalls:

```
ip slb probe ABCPROBE ping
  address 10.1.2.1
ip slb probe XYZPROBE ping
  address 10.1.1.1
ip slb firewallfarm ABCFARM
  access source 10.1.6.0 255.255.255.0
  inservice
  real 10.1.4.2
    probe ABCPROBE
    inservice
  real 10.1.4.3
    probe ABCPROBE
    inservice
ip slb firewallfarm XYZFARM
  access source 10.1.5.0 255.255.255.0
  inservice
  real 10.1.3.2
    probe XYZPROBE
    inservice
  real 10.1.3.3
    probe XYZPROBE
    inservice
```

External Firewall Load-Balancing Device

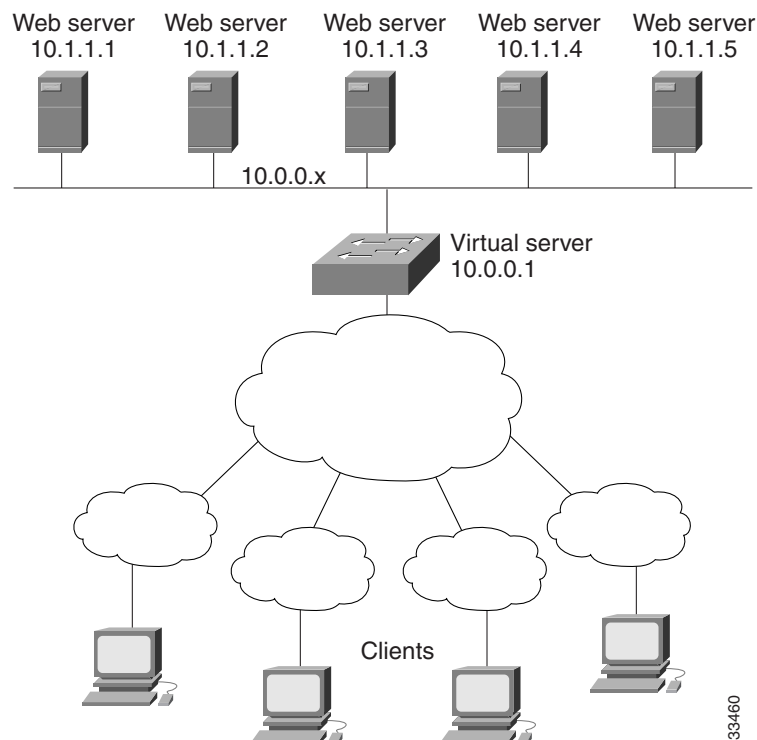
The following example shows the configuration for ping probes ABCPROBE and XYZPROBE and firewall farms ABCFARM and XYZFARM for the load-balancing device on the external (Internet) side of the firewalls:

```
ip slb probe ABCPROBE ping
  address 10.1.4.1
ip slb probe XYZPROBE ping
  address 10.1.3.1
ip slb firewallfarm ABCFARM
  access destination 10.1.6.0 255.255.255.0
  inservice
  real 10.1.2.2
    probe ABCPROBE
    inservice
  real 10.1.2.3
    probe ABCPROBE
    inservice
ip slb firewallfarm XYZFARM
  access destination 10.1.5.0 255.255.255.0
  inservice
  real 10.1.1.2
    probe XYZPROBE
    inservice
  real 10.1.1.3
    probe XYZPROBE
    inservice
```

IOS SLB with Probes Example

Figure 6 shows a sample configuration with IOS SLB real server connections configured as part of a server farm, focusing on using ping and HTTP probes to monitor applications being server load-balanced.

Figure 6 Sample Ping and HTTP Probe Topology



The topology shown in Figure 6 is a heterogeneous server farm servicing a single virtual server. Following are the configuration statements for this topology, including a ping probe named PROBE1 and an HTTP probe named PROBE2:

```
! Configure ping probe PROBE1, change CLI to IOS SLB probe configuration mode
ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
! Configure probe to receive responses from IP address 13.13.13.13
address 13.13.13.13
! Configure unacknowledged ping threshold to 16
faildetect 16
! Configure ping probe timer interval to send every 11 seconds
interval 11
! Configure HTTP probe PROBE2
ip slb probe PROBE2 http
! Configure request method as POST, set URL as /probe.cgi?all
request method post url /probe.cgi?all
! Configure header HeaderName
header HeaderName HeaderValue
! Configure basic authentication username and password
credentials Semisweet chips
! Exit to global configuration mode
exit
```

```

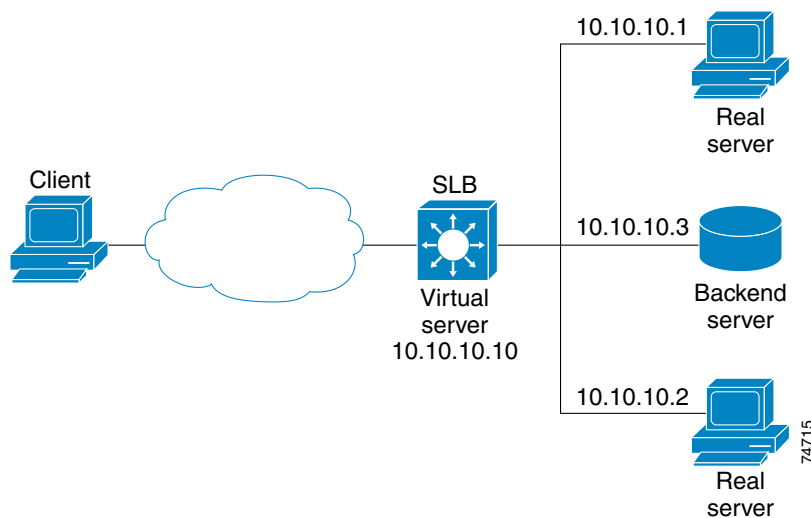
! Enter server farm configuration mode for server farm PUBLIC
ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
! Configure NAT server and real servers on the server farm
nat server
  real 10.1.1.1
  inservice
  real 10.1.1.2
  inservice
  real 10.1.1.3
  inservice
  real 10.1.1.4
  inservice
  real 10.1.1.5
  inservice
! Configure ping probe on the server farm
probe PROBE1
! Configure HTTP probe on the server farm
probe PROBE2
end

```

IOS SLB with Routed Probe Example

Figure 7 shows a typical datacenter and IOS SLB configuration. Virtual server ACME_VSERVER is configured with two real servers (10.10.10.1, and 10.10.10.2) in server farm ACME_FARM. The user wants the real servers to fail based on the health of the backend server (10.10.10.3). To accomplish this configuration without sending health checks via the real servers, the user defines BACKEND, a routed ping probe to the backend server's IP address.

Figure 7 IOS SLB with a Routed Ping Probe



Following are the IOS SLB configuration statements for the configuration shown in Figure 7:

```

ip slb probe BACKEND ping
  address 10.10.10.3 routed
!
ip slb serverfarm ACME_SFARM
  nat server
  probe BACKEND
  real 10.10.10.1
  inservice

```

```

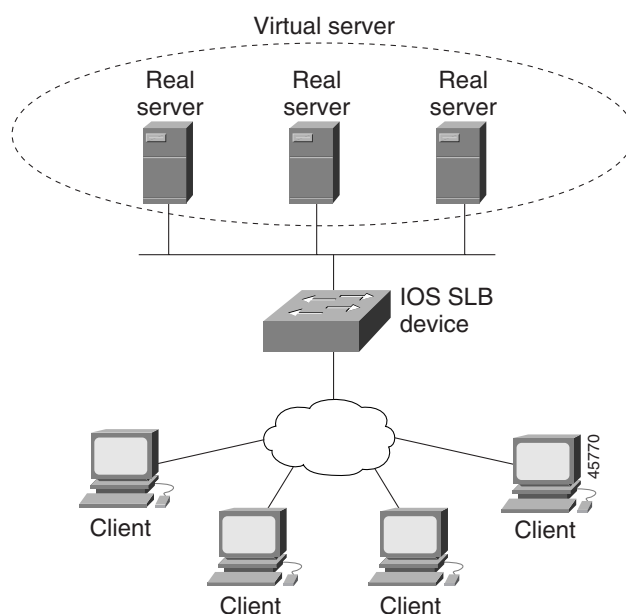
real 10.10.10.2
inservice
!
ip slb vserver ACME_VSERVER
virtual 10.10.10.10 tcp 80
serverfarm ACME_SFARM
inservice

```

Layer 3 Switch Configured with IOS SLB Example

Figure 8 shows a sample configuration with IOS SLB server connections configured as part of a server farm.

Figure 8 Network Configuration for IOS SLB



As shown in the following sample configuration, the example topology has three public web servers and two restricted web servers for privileged clients in subnet 10.4.4.0. The public web servers are weighted according to their capacity, with server 10.1.1.2 having the lowest capacity and having a connection limit imposed on it. The restricted web servers are configured as members of the same sticky group, so that HTTP connections and Secure Socket Layer (SSL) connections from the same client use the same real server.

The network configuration to provide the previously described IOS SLB functionality follows:

```

ip slb probe PROBE2 http
  request method POST url /probe.cgi?all
  header HeaderName HeaderValue
  header Authorization Basic U2VtaXN3ZWV0OmNoaXBz
!
ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
  nat server
  predictor leastconns
! First real server
  real 10.1.1.1
    reassign 4
  faildetect numconns 16

```

```

        retry 120
        inservice
    ! Second real server
    real 10.1.1.2
        reassign 4
        faildetect numconns 16
        retry 120
        inservice
    ! Third real server
    real 10.1.1.3
        reassign 4
        faildetect numconns 16
        retry 120
        inservice
    ! Probe
    probe PROBE2
    ! Restricted web server farm
ip slb serverfarm RESTRICTED
    predictor leastconns
    ! First real server
    real 10.1.1.20
        reassign 2
        faildetect numconns 4
        retry 20
        inservice
    ! Second real server
    real 10.1.1.21
        reassign 2
        faildetect numconns 4
        retry 20
        inservice
    !
    ! Unrestricted web virtual server
ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
    virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
    serverfarm PUBLIC
    idle 120
    delay 5
    inservice
    !
    ! Restricted HTTP virtual server
ip slb vserver RESTRICTED_HTTP
    virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
    serverfarm RESTRICTED
    client 10.4.4.0 255.255.255.0
    sticky 60 group 1
    idle 120
    delay 5
    inservice
    !
    ! Restricted SSL virtual server
ip slb vserver RESTRICTED_SSL
    virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp https
    serverfarm RESTRICTED
    client 10.4.4.0 255.255.255.0
    sticky 60 group 1
    idle 120
    delay 5
    inservice
    !
interface GigabitEthernet1/1
    switchport
    switchport access vlan 3
    switchport mode access

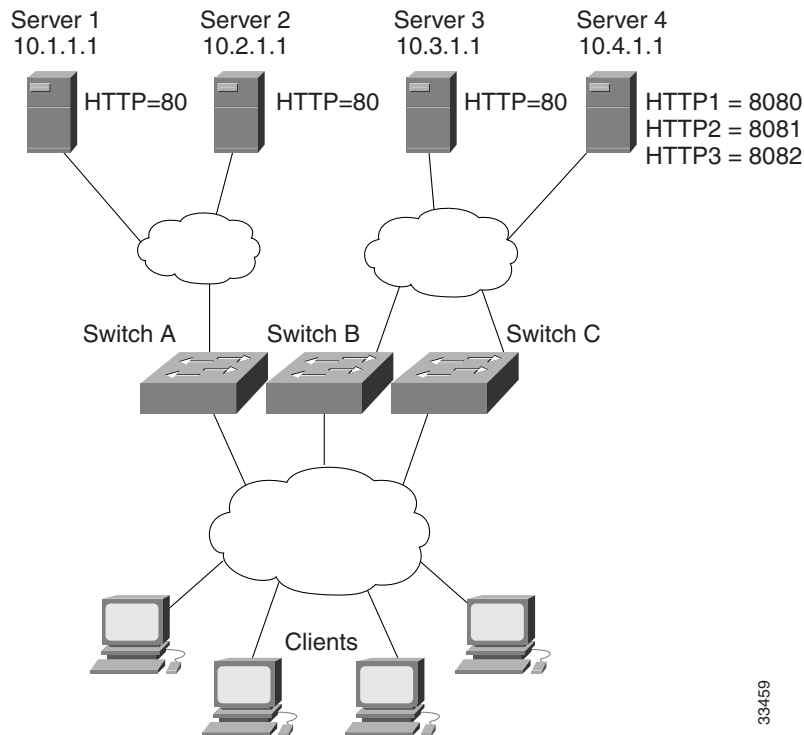
```

```
        no ip address
    !
interface FastEthernet2/1
    switchport
    switchport access vlan 2
    switchport mode access
    no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet2/2
    switchport
    switchport access vlan 2
    switchport mode access
    no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet2/3
    switchport
    switchport access vlan 2
    switchport mode access
    no ip address
!
interface Vlan2
    ip address 10.1.1.100 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan3
    ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0
```

IOS SLB with NAT Example

Figure 9 shows a sample configuration with IOS SLB real server connections configured as part of a server farm, focusing on the configuration of the NAT server and address pool of clients.

Figure 9 Sample IOS SLB NAT Topology



The topology in Figure 9 has four web servers, configured as follows:

- Servers 1, 2, and 3 are running single HTTP server applications listening on port 80.
- Server 4 has multiple HTTP server applications listening on ports 8080, 8081, and 8082.

Server 1 and Server 2 are load-balanced using Switch A, which is performing server address translation.

Server 3 and Server 4 are load-balanced using Switch B and Switch C. These two switches are performing both server and client address translation since there are multiple paths between the clients and the servers. These switches also must perform server port translation for HTTP packets to and from Server 4.

Switch A Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm FARM1
! Translate server addresses
nat server
! Server 1 port 80
real 10.1.1.1
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4 numclients 2
  retry 20
  inservice
```



```

! Server 2 port 80
  real 10.2.1.1
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
!
ip slb vserver HTTP1
! Handle HTTP (port 80) requests
  virtual 128.1.0.1 tcp www
  serverfarm FARM1
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice

```

Switch B Configuration Statements

```

ip slb natpool web-clients 128.3.0.1 128.3.0.254
! NAT address pool for clients
ip slb serverfarm FARM2
! Translate server addresses
  nat server
! Translate client addresses
  nat client web-clients
! Server 3 port 80
  real 10.3.1.1
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
! Server 4 port 8080
  real 10.4.1.1 port 8080
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
! Server 4 port 8081
  real 10.4.1.1 port 8081
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
! Server 4 port 8082
  real 10.4.1.1 port 8082
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
!
ip slb vserver HTTP2
! Handle HTTP (port 80) requests
  virtual 128.2.0.1 tcp www
  serverfarm FARM2
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice

```

Switch C Configuration Statements

```

ip slb natpool web-clients 128.5.0.1 128.5.0.254
! NAT address pool for clients
ip slb serverfarm FARM2
! Translate server addresses
nat server
! Translate client addresses
nat client web-clients
! Server 3 port 80
real 10.3.1.1
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
! Server 4 port 8080
real 10.4.1.1 port 8080
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
! Server 4 port 8081
real 10.4.1.1 port 8081
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
! Server 4 port 8082
real 10.4.1.1 port 8082
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
!
ip slb vserver HTTP2
! Handle HTTP (port 80) requests
virtual 128.4.0.1 tcp www
serverfarm FARM2
idle 120
delay 5
inservice

```

IOS SLB with Static NAT Example

The following example shows configuration statements for the following items:

- A DNS probe, PROBE4, configured to supply real server IP address 13.13.13.13 in response to domain name resolve requests.
- A server farm, DNS, that is configured to use server NAT and PROBE4.
- An all-port virtual server, 10.11.11.11, associated with server farm DNS, that performs per-packet server load balancing for UDP connections.
- A real server, 10.0.0.0, associated with server farm DNS, configured for static NAT and per-packet server load balancing.

```

ip slb probe PROBE4 dns
  lookup 13.13.13.13
!
ip slb serverfarm DNS
  nat server
  probe PROBE4
  real 10.0.0.0
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver DNS
  virtual 10.11.11.11 UDP 0 service per-packet
  serverfarm DNS
!
ip slb static nat 10.11.11.11 per-packet
  real 10.0.0.0

```

IOS SLB with Stateless Backup Examples

There are several different ways in which you can configure IOS SLB stateless backup. The differences between the configurations depend on the networking capabilities of your load balancing devices, and on the capabilities of the distribution devices that direct client traffic to those load balancing devices.

- If a load balancing device is capable of Layer 2 switching and VLAN trunking, you can wire the device directly to its real servers, and it can handle outbound flows from the real servers while acting as a standby for IOS SLB. HSRP is used on the server-side VLANs of the load balancing device, with the real servers routing to the HSRP address.
- If a load balancing device is *not* capable of both Layer 2 switching and VLAN trunking, you must connect it and its real servers to a Layer 2 switch. This configuration is required in order to use HSRP on the server-side VLANs.
- If a distribution device is capable of Layer 3 switching, it can use route redistribution to direct flows to the active load balancing device.
- If a distribution device is capable of Layer 2 switching, it can use client-side HSRP on the load balancing device to direct flows to the active load balancing device.
- While HSRP offers faster failover times, routing converges quickly enough for most configurations. If you use both client-side and server-side HSRP on the load balancing devices, you must use HSRP interface tracking and priorities to synchronize the client-side and server-side HSRP groups.

This section contains the following examples, illustrating several different IOS SLB stateless backup configurations:

- [Dynamic Routing and Trunking Example, page 68](#)
- [Dynamic Routing and No Trunking Example, page 70](#)
- [Static Routing and Trunking Example, page 71](#)
- [Static Routing and No Trunking Example, page 73](#)



Note

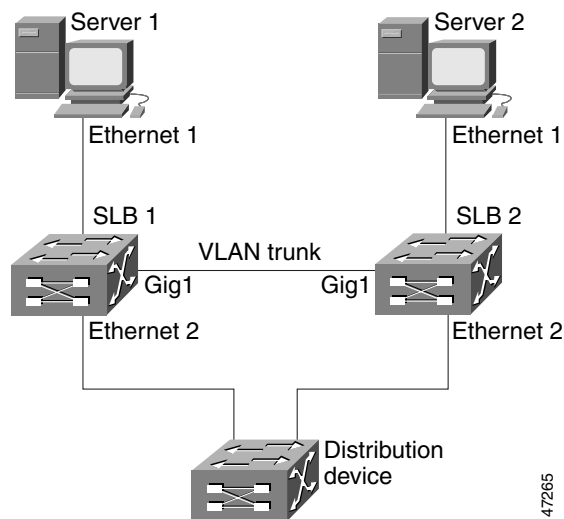
Stateful backup is omitted from these examples in the interest of simplicity. To see an example that uses stateful backup, see the [“IOS SLB with Stateful Backup Example” section on page 75](#).

Dynamic Routing and Trunking Example

Figure 10 shows a sample IOS SLB stateless backup configuration with the following characteristics:

- The IP address for real server 1 is 10.10.1.3, and for real server 2 is 10.10.1.4, routed to clients through 10.10.1.100.
- The IP address for the virtual server is 10.10.14.1.
- The IP address for VLAN 1 is 10.10.1.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The IP address for Subnet 2 is 10.10.2.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The IP address for Subnet 3 is 10.10.3.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The distribution device uses EIGRP to learn the route to 10.10.14.1 via either 10.10.2.1 or 10.10.3.1, depending on which IOS SLB is active.

Figure 10 *Stateless Backup with Layer 3 and Trunking*



SLB 1 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm SF1
  real 10.10.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4 numclients 2
    retry 20
    inservice
  real 10.10.1.4
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
  virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
  serverfarm SF1
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice standby SERVER
!
```

```

int Eth1
    switchport
    switchport vlan 1
int Eth2
    ip address 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.0
int vlan 1
    ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
    standby ip 10.10.1.100
    standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
    standby name SERVER
    standby track Eth2
    standby timers 1 3
router eigrp 666
    redistribute static
    network 10.0.0.0

```

SLB 2 Configuration Statements

```

ip slb serverfarm SF1
    real 10.10.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
    real 10.10.1.4
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
    virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
    serverfarm SF1
    idle 120
    delay 5
    inservice standby SERVER
!
interface GigabitEthernet1
    no ip address
    switchport
    switchport trunk encapsulation isl
int Eth1
    switchport
    switchport vlan 1
int Eth2
    ip address 10.10.3.1 255.255.255.0
int vlan 1
    ip address 10.10.1.2 255.255.255.0
    standby ip 10.10.1.100
    standby priority 5 preempt delay sync 20
    standby name SERVER
    standby track Eth2
    standby timers 1 3
router eigrp 666
    redistribute static
    network 10.0.0.0

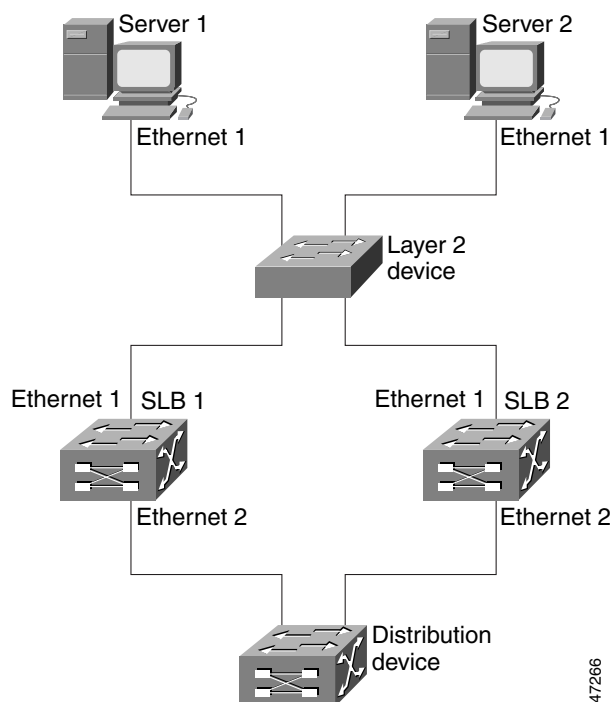
```

Dynamic Routing and No Trunking Example

Figure 11 shows a sample IOS SLB stateless backup configuration with the following characteristics:

- The IP address for real server 1 is 10.10.1.3, and for real server 2 is 10.10.1.4, routed to clients through 10.10.1.100.
- The IP address for the virtual server is 10.10.14.1.
- The IP address for Subnet 2 is 10.10.2.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The IP address for Subnet 3 is 10.10.3.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The distribution device uses EIGRP to learn the route to 10.10.14.1 via either 10.10.2.2 or 10.10.3.2, depending on which IOS SLB is active.

Figure 11 *Stateless Backup with Layer 3 and No Trunking*



47266

SLB 1 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm SF1
  real 10.10.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  real 10.10.1.4
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
  virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
  serverfarm SF1
  idle 120
```

```

        delay 5
        inservice standby SERVER
    !
int Eth1
    ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
    standby ip 10.10.1.100
    standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
    standby name SERVER
    standby track Eth2
    standby timers 1 3
int Eth2
    ip address 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 666
    redistribute static
    network 10.0.0.0

```

SLB 2 Configuration Statements

```

ip slb serverfarm SF1
    real 10.10.1.3
        reassign 2
        faildetect numconns 4
        retry 20
        inservice
    real 10.10.1.4
        reassign 2
        faildetect numconns 4
        retry 20
        inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
    virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
    serverfarm SF1
    idle 120
    delay 5
    inservice standby SERVER
!
int Eth1
    ip address 10.10.1.2 255.255.255.0
    standby ip 10.10.1.100
    standby priority 5 preempt delay sync 20
    standby name SERVER
    standby track Eth2
    standby timers 1 3
int Eth2
    ip address 10.10.3.1 255.255.255.0

router eigrp 666
    redistribute static
    network 10.0.0.0

```

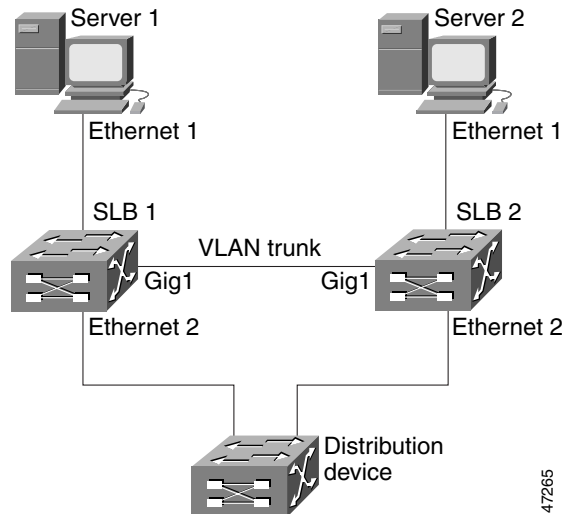
Static Routing and Trunking Example

Figure 12 shows a sample IOS SLB stateless backup configuration with the following characteristics:

- The IP address for real server 1 is 10.10.1.3, and for real server 2 is 10.10.1.4, routed to clients through 10.10.1.100.
- The IP address for the virtual server is 10.10.14.1.
- The IP address for VLAN 1 is 10.10.1.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The IP address for Subnet 2 is 10.10.2.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

- The IP address for Subnet 3 is 10.10.3.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The configuration uses static routing to the HSRP route on the distribution device.

Figure 12 Stateless Backup with Layer 2 and Trunking



47265

SLB 1 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm SF1
  real 10.10.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  real 10.10.1.4
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
  virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
  serverfarm SF1
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice standby SERVER
!
int Eth1
  switchport
  switchport vlan 1
int Eth2
  ip address 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.0
  standby ip 10.10.2.100
  standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
  standby track vlan1
  standby timers 1 3
int vlan 1
  ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
  standby ip 10.10.1.100
  standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
  standby name SERVER
  standby track Eth2
  standby timers 1 3
```


SLB 2 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm SF1
  real 10.10.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  real 10.10.1.4
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
  virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
  serverfarm SF1
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice standby SERVER
!
interface GigabitEthernet1
  no ip address
  switchport
  switchport trunk encapsulation isl
int Eth1
  switchport
  switchport vlan 1
int Eth2
  ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.0
  standby ip 10.10.2.100
  standby priority 5 preempt delay sync 20
  standby track vlan 1
  standby timers 1 3
int vlan 1
  ip address 10.10.1.2 255.255.255.0
  standby ip 10.10.1.100
  standby priority 5 preempt delay sync 20
  standby name SERVER
  standby track Eth2
  standby timers 1 3
```

Distribution Device Configuration Statements

```
int Eth1
  switchport
  switchport distribution vlan 2
int Eth2
  switchport
  switchport distribution vlan 2
int vlan2
  ip address 10.10.2.3 255.255.255.0
  no shut
ip route 10.10.14.1 255.255.255.255 10.10.2.100
```

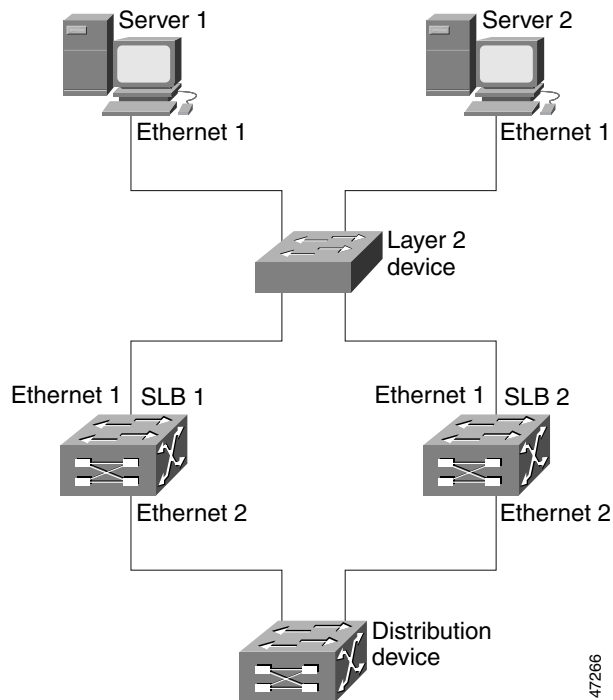
Static Routing and No Trunking Example

Figure 13 shows a sample IOS SLB stateless backup configuration with the following characteristics:

- The IP address for real server 1 is 10.10.1.3, and for real server 2 is 10.10.1.4, routed to clients through 10.10.1.100.
- The IP address for the virtual server is 10.10.14.1.

- The IP address for Subnet 2 is 10.10.2.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The IP address for Subnet 3 is 10.10.3.0, with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
- The configuration uses static routing to the HSRP route on the distribution device.

Figure 13 Stateless Backup with Layer 2 and No Trunking



47266

SLB 1 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm SF1
  real 10.10.1.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
  real 10.10.1.4
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
    inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
  virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
  serverfarm SF1
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice standby SERVER
!
int Eth1
  ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
  standby ip 10.10.1.100
  standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
  standby name SERVER
  standby track Eth2
  standby timers 1 3
```

```

int Eth2
 ip address 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.0
 standby ip 10.10.2.100
 standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
 standby track Eth1
 standby timers 1 3

```

SLB 2 Configuration Statements

```

ip slb serverfarm SF1
 real 10.10.1.3
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4
  retry 20
  inservice
 real 10.10.1.4
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4
  retry 20
  inservice
ip slb vserver VS1
 virtual 10.10.14.1 tcp www
  serverfarm SF1
  idle 120
  delay 5
  inservice standby SERVER
!
int Eth1
 ip address 10.10.1.2 255.255.255.0
 standby ip 10.10.1.100
 standby priority 5 preempt delay sync 20
 standby name SERVER
 standby track Eth2
 standby timers 1 3
!
int Eth2
 ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.0
 standby ip 10.10.2.100
 standby priority 5 preempt delay sync 20
 standby track Eth1
 standby timers 1 3

```

Distribution Device Configuration Statements

```

int Eth1
 switchport
 switchport distribution vlan 2
int Eth2
 switchport
 switchport distribution vlan 2
int vlan2
 ip address 10.10.2.3 255.255.255.0
 no shut
ip route 10.10.14.1 255.255.255.255 10.10.2.100

```

IOS SLB with Stateful Backup Example

This sample configuration focuses on the IOS SLB real server connections configured as part of a server farm, with real and virtual servers over Fast Ethernet interfaces configured with stateful backup standby connections.

Figure 14 is an example of a stateful backup configuration, using HSRP on both the client and server sides to handle failover. The real servers route outbound flows to 10.10.3.100, which is the HSRP address on the server side interfaces. The client (or access router), routes to the virtual IP address (10.10.10.12) through 10.10.2.100, HSRP address on the client side.

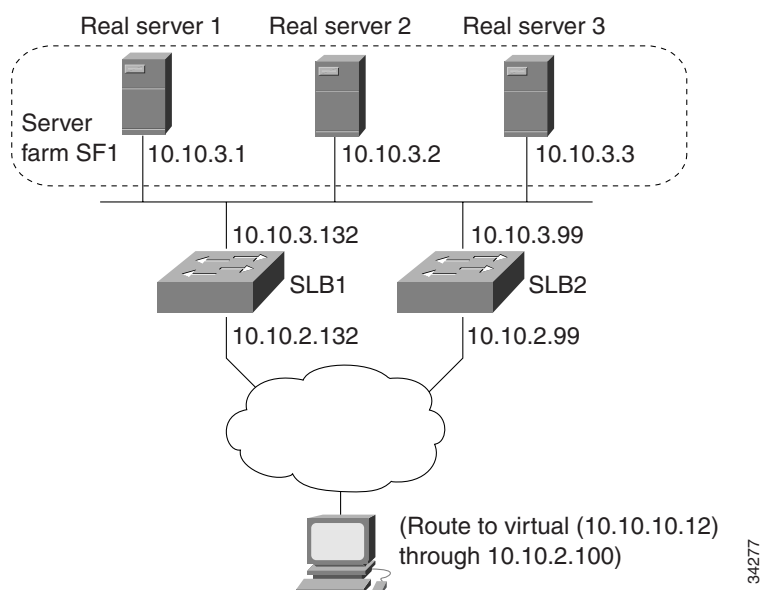
Notice the loopback interfaces configured on both devices for the exchange of these messages. Each IOS SLB should also be given duplicate routes to the other switch loopback address. This configuration allows replication messages to flow despite an interface failure.



Note

To allow HSRP to function properly, the **set spantree portfast** command must be configured on any Layer 2 device between the IOS SLB switches.

Figure 14 IOS SLB Stateful Environment



Switch SLB1 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm SF1
  nat server
  real 10.10.3.1
  inservice
  real 10.10.3.2
  inservice
  real 10.10.3.3
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver VS1
  virtual 10.10.10.12 tcp telnet
  serverfarm SF1
  replicate casa 10.10.99.132 10.10.99.99 1024 password PASS
  inservice standby virt
!
interface loopback 1
  ip address 10.10.99.132 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet1
```

```

ip address 10.10.3.132 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
no ip mroute-cache
standby priority 5 preempt
standby name out
standby ip 10.10.3.100
standby track FastEthernet2
standby timers 1 3
interface FastEthernet2
ip address 10.10.2.132 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
standby priority 5
standby name virt
standby ip 10.10.2.100
standby timers 1 3

```

Switch SLB2 Configuration Statements

```

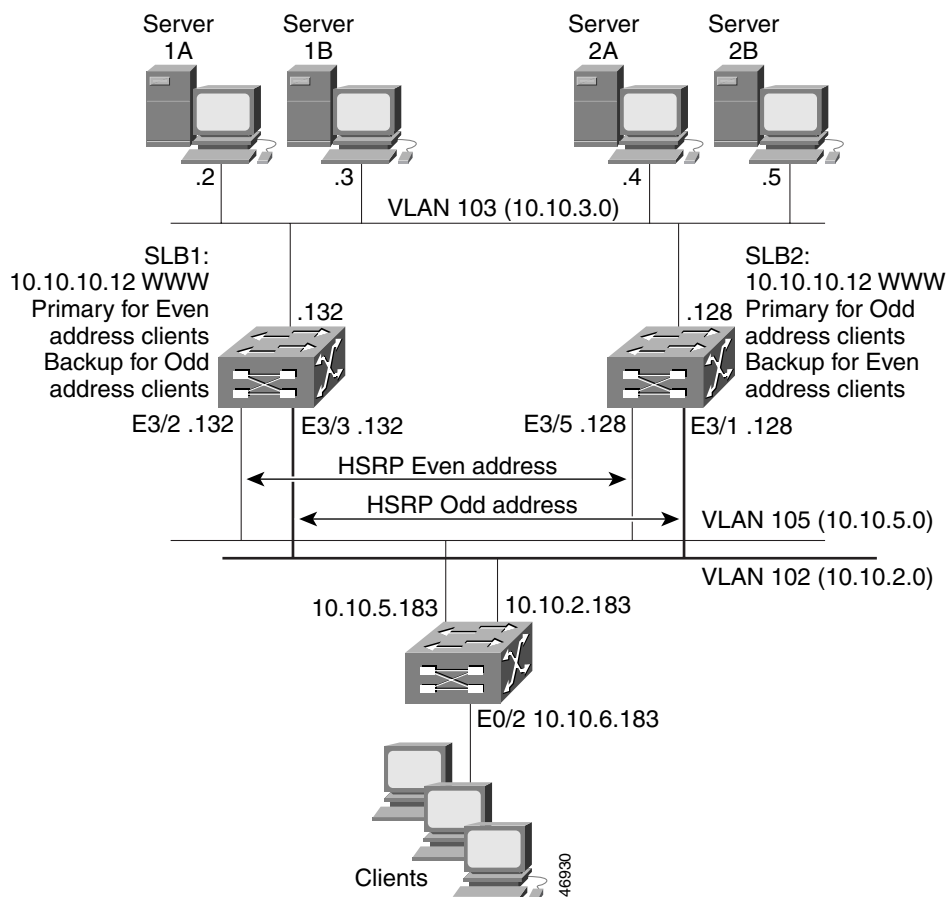
ip slb serverfarm SF1
nat server
real 10.10.3.1
inservice
real 10.10.3.2
inservice
real 10.10.3.3
inservice
!
ip slb vserver VS1
virtual 10.10.10.12 tcp telnet
serverfarm SF1
replicate casa 10.10.99.99 10.10.99.132 1024 password PASS
inservice standby virt
!
interface loopback 1
ip address 10.10.99.99 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet2
ip address 10.10.2.99 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
no ip route-cache
no ip mroute-cache
standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
standby name virt
standby ip 10.10.2.100
standby track FastEthernet3
standby timers 1 3
!
interface FastEthernet3
ip address 10.10.3.99 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
no ip route-cache
no ip mroute-cache
standby priority 10 preempt delay 20
standby name out
standby ip 10.10.3.100
standby track FastEthernet2
standby timers 1 3

```

IOS SLB with Active Standby Example

Figure 15 shows an IOS SLB network configured for active standby, with two IOS SLB devices load-balancing the same virtual IP address while backing up each other. If either device fails, the other takes over its load via normal HSRP failover and IOS SLB stateless redundancy.

Figure 15 IOS SLB Active Standby



The sample network configuration in Figure 15 has the following characteristics:

- SLB 1 balances servers 1A and 1B and SLB 2 balances 2A and 2B.
- A single virtual IP address (10.10.10.12 for web) is supported across the two IOS SLB devices.
- Client traffic is divided in an access router, sending clients with even IP addresses to HSRP1 (10.10.5.100) and clients with odd IP addresses to HSRP2 (10.10.2.100). SLB 1 is configured as primary for clients with odd IP addresses, and SLB 2 is primary for clients with even IP addresses.
- The IOS SLB devices balance the traffic to disjoint sets of real servers. (If client NAT was used in this example, this characteristic would not be a requirement).

- Each set of real servers has a default gateway configured to its IOS SLB device.
- The HSRP address on VLAN 105 is 10.10.5.100. The HSRP address on VLAN 102 is 10.10.2.100.

SLB 1 Configuration Statements

```

ip slb serverfarm EVEN
  nat server
  real 10.10.3.2
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4 numclients 2
    retry 20
  inservice
  real 10.10.3.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
  inservice
!
ip slb serverfarm ODD
  nat server
  real 10.10.3.2
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
  inservice
  real 10.10.3.3
    reassign 2
    faildetect numconns 4
    retry 20
  inservice
!-----Same EVEN virtual server as in SLB 2
ip slb vserver EVEN
  virtual 10.10.10.12 tcp www
  serverfarm EVEN
  client 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.1
  idle 120
  delay 5
!-----See standby name in Ethernet 3/3 below
  inservice standby STANDBY_EVEN
!-----Same ODD virtual server as in SLB 2
ip slb vserver ODD
  virtual 10.10.10.12 tcp www
  serverfarm ODD
  client 0.0.0.1 0.0.0.1
  idle 120
  delay 5
!-----See standby name in Ethernet 3/2 below
  inservice standby STANDBY_ODD
!
interface Ethernet3/2
  ip address 10.10.5.132 255.255.255.0
  standby priority 20 preempt delay sync 20
!-----See standby name in SLB 2, Ethernet 3/5
  standby name STANDBY_ODD
  standby ip 10.10.5.100
  standby track Ethernet3/3
  standby timers 1 3
!
interface Ethernet3/3
  ip address 10.10.2.132 255.255.255.0
  standby priority 10

```

```
!-----See standby name in SLB 2, Ethernet 3/1
standby name STANDBY_EVEN
standby ip 10.10.2.100
standby track Ethernet3/2
standby timers 1 3
```

SLB 2 Configuration Statements

```
ip slb serverfarm EVEN
nat server
real 10.10.3.4
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4
  retry 20
  inservice
real 10.10.3.5
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4
  retry 20
  inservice
!
ip slb serverfarm ODD
nat server
real 10.10.3.4
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4
  retry 20
  inservice
real 10.10.3.5
  reassign 2
  faildetect numconns 4
  retry 20
  inservice
!-----Same EVEN virtual server as in SLB 1
ip slb vserver EVEN
virtual 10.10.10.12 tcp www
serverfarm EVEN
client 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.1
idle 120
delay 5
!-----See standby name in Ethernet 3/1 below
inservice standby STANDBY_EVEN
!-----Same ODD virtual server as in SLB 1
ip slb vserver ODD
virtual 10.10.10.12 tcp www
serverfarm ODD
client 0.0.0.1 0.0.0.1
idle 120
delay 5
!-----See standby name in Ethernet 3/5 below
inservice standby STANDBY_ODD
!
interface Ethernet3/1
ip address 10.10.2.128 255.255.255.0
standby priority 20 preempt delay sync 20
!-----See standby name in SLB 1, Ethernet 3/3
standby name STANDBY_EVEN
standby ip 10.10.2.100
standby track Ethernet3/5
standby timers 1 3
!
```



```

interface Ethernet3/5
 ip address 10.10.5.128 255.255.255.0
 standby priority 10 preempt delay sync 20
!----See standby name in SLB 1, Ethernet 3/2
 standby name STANDBY_ODD
 standby ip 10.10.5.100
 standby track Ethernet3/1
 standby timers 1 3

```

Access Router Configuration Statements

```

interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.10.5.183 255.255.255.0
 no ip directed-broadcast
 no ip route-cache
 no ip mroute-cache
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 10.10.2.183 255.255.255.0
 no ip directed-broadcast
 no ip route-cache
 no ip mroute-cache
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 ip address 10.10.6.183 255.255.255.0
 no ip directed-broadcast
 no ip route-cache
 no ip mroute-cache
 ip policy route-map virts
!
access-list 100 permit ip 0.0.0.1 255.255.255.254 host 10.10.10.12
access-list 101 permit ip 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.254 host 10.10.10.12
route-map virts permit 10
 match ip address 100
 set ip next-hop 10.10.5.100
!
route-map virts permit 15
 match ip address 101
 set ip next-hop 10.10.2.100

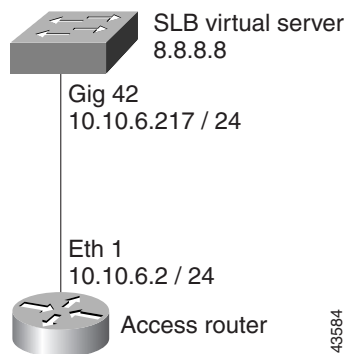
```

IOS SLB with Redistribution of Static Routes Example

Figure 16 shows an IOS SLB network configured to distribute static routes to a virtual server's IP address. The route to the address is added to the routing table as **static** if you advertise the address when you bring the virtual server into service (using the **inservice** command). See the description of the **advertise** command in the [“Command Reference” section on page 104](#) for more details about advertising virtual server IP addresses.

Because the routing configuration varies from protocol to protocol, sample configurations for several different routing protocols are given.

Figure 16 IOS SLB Redistribution of Static Routes



Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

Following is the RIP static route redistribution configuration for the IOS SLB switch shown in [Figure 16](#):

```

router rip
 redistribute static
 network 10.0.0.0
 network 8.0.0.0
  
```

Following is the RIP static route redistribution configuration for the access router that is listening for routing updates shown in [Figure 16](#):

```

router rip
 network 10.0.0.0
 network 8.0.0.0
  
```

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

Following is the OSPF static route redistribution configuration for the IOS SLB switch shown in [Figure 16](#):

```

router ospf 1
 redistribute static subnets
 network 10.10.6.217 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 8.8.8.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  
```

Following is the OSPF static route redistribution configuration for the access router that is listening for routing updates shown in [Figure 16](#):

```

router ospf 1
 network 10.10.6.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 8.8.8.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  
```

Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP)

Following is the IGRP static route redistribution configuration for the IOS SLB switch shown in [Figure 16](#):

```
router igrp 1
 redistribute connected
 redistribute static
 network 8.0.0.0
 network 10.0.0.0
```

Following is the IGRP static route redistribution configuration for the access router that is listening for routing updates shown in [Figure 16](#):

```
router igrp 1
 network 8.0.0.0
 network 10.0.0.0
```

Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (Enhanced IGRP)

Following is the Enhanced IGRP static route redistribution configuration for the IOS SLB switch shown in [Figure 16](#):

```
router eigrp 666
 redistribute static
 network 10.0.0.0
 network 8.0.0.0
```

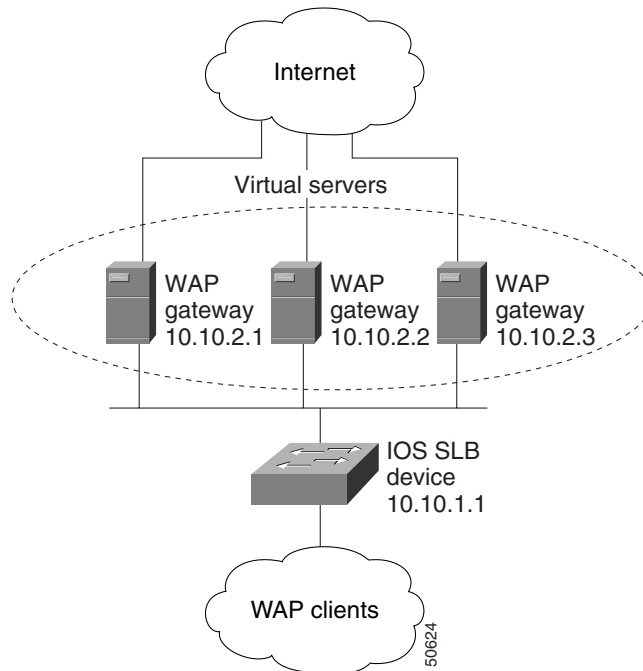
Following is the Enhanced IGRP static route redistribution configuration for the access router that is listening for routing updates shown in [Figure 16](#):

```
router eigrp 666
 network 10.0.0.0
 network 8.0.0.0
```

IOS SLB with WAP and UDP Load Balancing Examples

[Figure 17](#) shows an IOS SLB network configured to balance WAP flows. In this example:

- WAP flows are balanced between WAP gateways 10.10.2.1, 10.10.2.2, and 10.10.2.3.
- The clients connect to 10.10.1.1, the IOS SLB virtual server address.
- For a given session, load-balancing decisions change if the connection idles longer than the virtual server's idle connection timer (3000 seconds in this example).

Figure 17 IOS SLB with WAP Load Balancing

There are two ways to configure IOS SLB load balancing for WAP:

- To load-balance sessions running in connection-oriented WSP mode, define a WSP probe and use WAP load balancing. WAP load balancing requires a WAP virtual server configured on one of the WAP ports.
- To load-balance sessions running in connectionless WSP, connectionless secure WSP, and connection-oriented secure WSP modes, define a ping or WSP probe and use standard UDP load balancing with a low idle timer.

WAP Load Balancing Example

The following example shows the configuration for the IOS SLB device shown in [Figure 17](#), which balances WAP flows on UDP port 9201 (WSP/WTP/UDP):

```
ip slb probe PROBE3 wsp
  url http://localhost/test.txt
!
ip slb serverfarm WAPFARM
  nat server
  real 10.10.2.1
  inservice
  real 10.10.2.2
  inservice
  real 10.10.2.3
  inservice
  probe PROBE3
!
ip slb vserver VSERVER
  virtual 10.10.1.1 udp 9201
  serverfarm WAPFARM
  idle 3000
  inservice
```

UDP Load Balancing Example

The following example shows the configuration for the IOS SLB device shown in [Figure 17](#), which balances WAP flows on UDP port 9203 (WSP/WTP/WTLS/UDP):

```
ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
!
ip slb serverfarm WAPFARM
  nat server
  real 10.10.2.1
  inservice
  real 10.10.2.2
  inservice
  real 10.10.2.3
  inservice
  probe PROBE1
!
ip slb vserver VSERVER
  virtual 10.10.1.1 udp 9203
  serverfarm WAPFARM
  idle 3000
  inservice
```

IOS SLB with Route Health Injection Examples

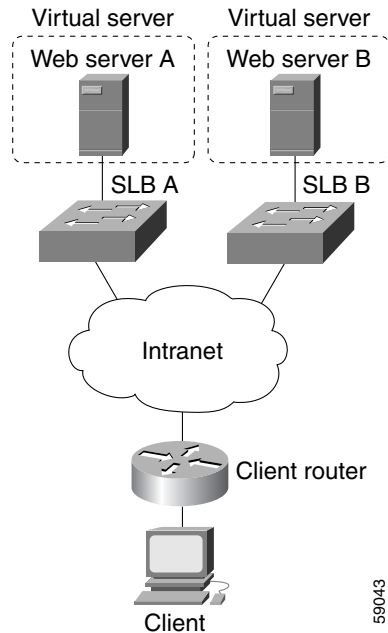
This section contains the following examples, illustrating several different IOS SLB route health injection configurations:

- [Example with Two Distributed Sites with One Web Server Each, page 85](#)
- [Example with Two Distributed Sites with Two Web Servers Each, page 87](#)
- [Example with Two Distributed Sites with One Web Server and a Backup IOS SLB Switch Each, page 88](#)

Example with Two Distributed Sites with One Web Server Each

[Figure 18](#) shows an IOS SLB network configured with route health injection with the following characteristics:

- Both IOS SLB devices are configured with the same virtual IP address.
- Each IOS SLB device has a server farm containing only the locally attached web server as a real server.
- The path to SLB A has the lower weight.

Figure 18 Two Distributed Sites with One Web Server Each

When both web servers in [Figure 18](#) are operational, the client router receives the host route from both IOS SLB devices.

If Web Server A fails, the virtual server for the virtual IP address on SLB A enters FAILED state and stops advertising the host route for the virtual IP address. The client router then begins using the route to SLB B.

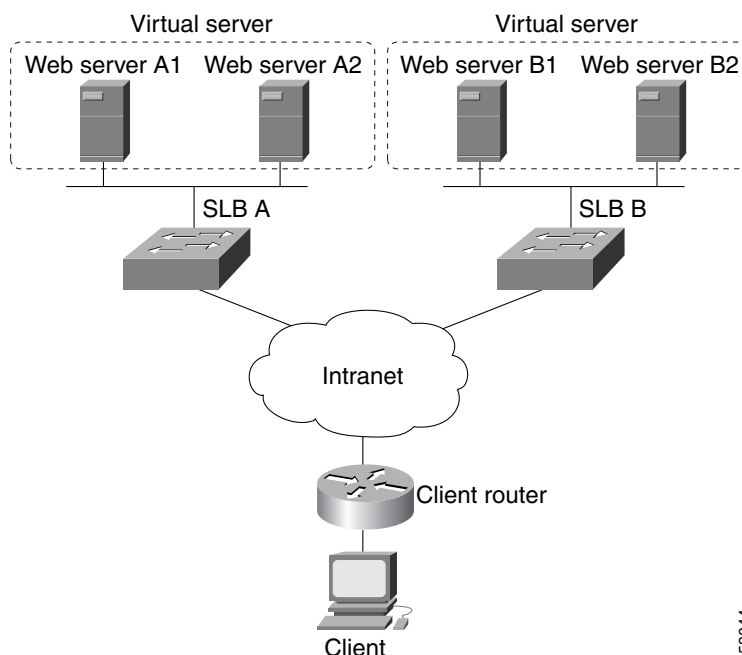
When Web Server A is again available, the virtual server again advertises the host route for the virtual IP address, and the client router begins using SLB A.

Example with Two Distributed Sites with Two Web Servers Each

Figure 19 shows an IOS SLB network configured with route health injection with the following characteristics:

- Both IOS SLB devices are configured with the same virtual IP address.
- Each IOS SLB device has a server farm containing two locally attached web servers as real servers.
- The path to SLB A has the lower weight.

Figure 19 Two Distributed Sites with Two Web Servers Each



When all web servers in Figure 19 are operational, the client router receives the host route from both IOS SLB devices.

If one web server in either server farm fails, the route continues to be advertised by the given IOS SLB device.

If both Web Server A1 and Web Server A2 fail, the virtual server for the virtual IP address on SLB A enters FAILED state and stops advertising the host route for the virtual IP address. The client router then begins using the route to SLB B.

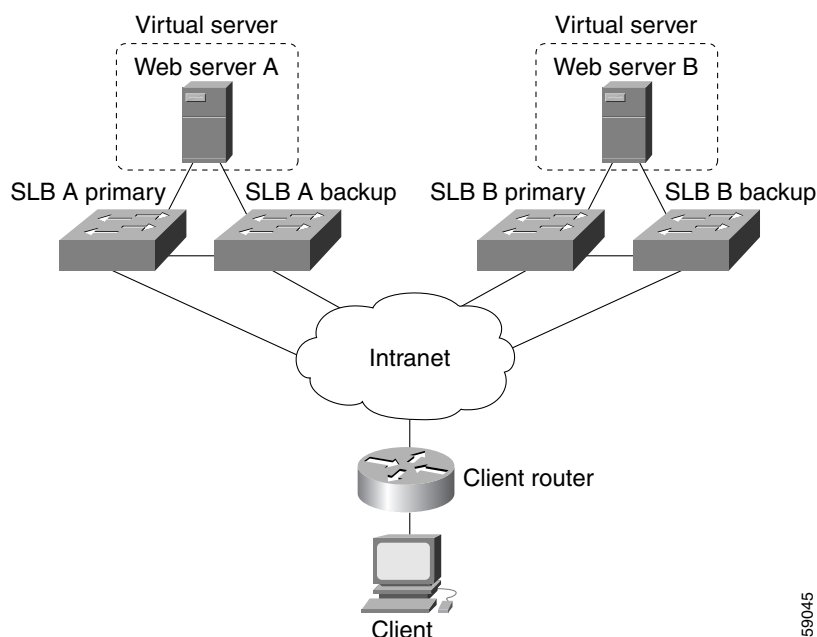
When either Web Server A1 or Web Server A2 is again available, the virtual server again advertises the host route for the virtual IP address, and the client router begins using SLB A.

Example with Two Distributed Sites with One Web Server and a Backup IOS SLB Switch Each

Figure 20 shows an IOS SLB network configured with route health injection with the following characteristics:

- Both IOS SLB devices are configured with the same virtual IP address.
- Each IOS SLB device has a server farm containing only the locally attached web server as a real server.
- Each site has a primary IOS SLB device and a backup IOS SLB device.
- The path to SLB A has the lower weight.

Figure 20 Two Distributed Sites with One Web Server and a Backup IOS SLB Switch Each



When both web servers in Figure 20 are operational, the client router receives the host route from both SLB A Primary and SLB B Primary.

If SLB A Primary fails, SLB A Backup begins advertising the host route to the virtual IP address. If SLB A Backup also fails, the virtual server for the virtual IP address on SLB A Primary and SLB A Backup enters FAILED state and stops advertising the host route for the virtual IP address. The client router then begins using the route to SLB B Primary (or to SLB B Backup, if SLB B Primary is not available).

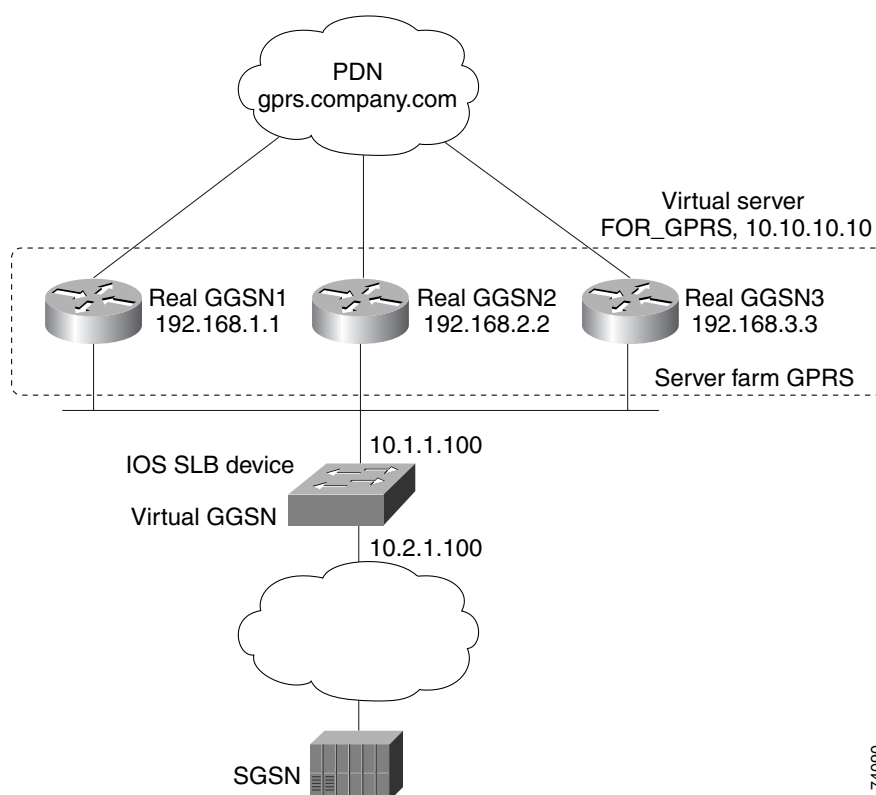
When either SLB A Primary or SLB A Backup is again available, the virtual server again advertises the host route for the virtual IP address, and the client router begins using SLB A Primary or SLB A Backup.

IOS SLB with GPRS Load Balancing Example

Figure 21 shows a typical GPRS load-balancing configuration. In this configuration:

- IOS SLB can balance GPRS flows across multiple real GGSNs. The SGSN “sees” the real GGSNs as a single virtual GGSN. This configuration increases the flow-handling capability of the real GGSNs and increases the reliability and availability.
- The virtual template address of the SGSN is 10.111.111.111.
- The virtual template address of GGSN1 is 192.168.1.1.
- The virtual template address of GGSN2 is 192.168.2.2.
- The virtual template address of GGSN3 is 192.168.3.3.

Figure 21 IOS SLB with GPRS Load Balancing



Following are the configuration statements for the configuration shown in Figure 21:

- [IOS SLB Configuration Statements, page 90](#)
- [GGSN1 Configuration Statements, page 90](#)
- [GGSN2 Configuration Statements, page 91](#)
- [GGSN3 Configuration Statements, page 92](#)

For more detailed GGSN configuration examples, refer to the *Cisco IOS Mobile Wireless Configuration Guide*.

IOS SLB Configuration Statements

```

hostname GTP_SLB
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
ip slb serverfarm GPRS
  real 192.168.1.1
    weight 1
    faildetect numconns 1 numclients 1
  inservice
!
  real 192.168.2.2
    weight 1
    faildetect numconns 1 numclients 1
  inservice
!
  real 192.168.3.3
    weight 1
    faildetect numconns 1 numclients 1
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver FOR_GPRS
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 3386 service gtp
  serverfarm GPRS
  inservice
!
ip slb dfp password Password1 0
  agent 10.1.1.201 1111 30 0 10
  agent 10.1.1.202 1111 30 0 10
  agent 10.1.1.203 1111 30 0 10
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
  description TO SERVERFARM GPRS
  ip address 10.1.1.100 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  duplex half
!
interface FastEthernet3/0
  description TO SGSN
  ip address 10.2.1.100 255.255.255.0
  no ip mroute-cache
  duplex half
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
ip route 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.201
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.202
ip route 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.203

```

GGSN1 Configuration Statements

```

service gprs ggsn
!
hostname GGSN1
!
ip dfp agent gprs
  port 1111
  password Password1 0
  inservice
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!

```

```

interface loopback 1
  description LOOPBACK SAME AS IOS SLB VSERVER ADDRESS
  ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
  no ip route-cache
  no ip mroute-cache
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
  description TO SLB
  ip address 10.1.1.201 255.255.255.0
  ip directed-broadcast
  no ip mroute-cache
  duplex half
!
interface Virtual-Template1
  description GTP VIRTUAL TEMPLATE
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation gtp
  gprs access-point-list gprs1
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
!
gprs access-point-list gprs1
  access-point 1
    access-point-name gprs.company.com
    access-mode non-transparent
    ip-address-pool dhcp-proxy-client
    dhcp-server 10.100.0.5 10.100.0.6
    dhcp-gateway-address 10.27.3.1
    exit
!
gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed 45000
gprs qos map canonical-qos
gprs gtp path-echo-interval 0
gprs dfp max-weight 32
gprs slb cef 10.10.10.10

```

GGSN2 Configuration Statements

```

service gprs ggsn
!
hostname GGSN2
!
ip dfp agent gprs
  port 1111
  password Password1 0
  inservice
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
interface loopback 1
  description LOOPBACK SAME AS IOS SLB VSERVER ADDRESS
  ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
  no ip route-cache
  no ip mroute-cache
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
  description TO SLB
  ip address 10.1.1.202 255.255.255.0
  ip directed-broadcast
  no ip mroute-cache
  duplex half
!

```

```

interface Virtual-Template1
  description GTP VIRTUAL TEMPLATE
  ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation gtp
  gprs access-point-list gprs1
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
!
gprs access-point-list gprs1
  access-point 1
    access-point-name gprs.company.com
    access-mode non-transparent
    ip-address-pool dhcp-proxy-client
    dhcp-server 10.100.0.5 10.100.0.6
    dhcp-gateway-address 10.27.3.1
  exit
!
gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed 45000
gprs qos map canonical-qos
gprs gtp path-echo-interval 0
gprs dfp max-weight 32
gprs slb cef 10.10.10.10

```

GGSN3 Configuration Statements

```

service gprs ggsn
!
hostname GGSN3
!
ip dfp agent gprs
  port 1111
  password Password1 0
  inservice
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
interface loopback 1
  description LOOPBACK SAME AS IOS SLB VSERVER ADDRESS
  ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
  no ip route-cache
  no ip mroute-cache
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
  description TO SLB
  ip address 10.1.1.203 255.255.255.0
  ip directed-broadcast
  no ip mroute-cache
  duplex half
!
interface Virtual-Template1
  description GTP VIRTUAL TEMPLATE
  ip address 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation gtp
  gprs access-point-list gprs1
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
!

```

```

gprs access-point-list gprs1
  access-point 1
    access-point-name gprs.company.com
    access-mode non-transparent
    ip-address-pool dhcp-proxy-client
    dhcp-server 10.100.0.5 10.100.0.6
    dhcp-gateway-address 10.27.3.1
  exit
!
gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed 45000
gprs qos map canonical-qos
gprs gtp path-echo-interval 0
gprs dfp max-weight 32
gprs slb cef 10.10.10.10

```

IOS SLB with GPRS Load Balancing and NAT Example

The following example uses the same basic configuration as in the [“IOS SLB with GPRS Load Balancing Example”](#) section on page 89, including the network shown in [Figure 21](#), but with the addition of NAT:

- [IOS SLB Configuration Statements, page 90](#)
- [GGSN1 Configuration Statements, page 90](#)
- [GGSN2 Configuration Statements, page 91](#)
- [GGSN3 Configuration Statements, page 92](#)

For more detailed GGSN configuration examples, refer to the *Cisco IOS Mobile Wireless Configuration Guide*.

IOS SLB Configuration Statements

```

hostname GTP_SLB
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
ip slb serverfarm GPRS
  nat server
    real 192.168.1.1
    weight 1
    faildetect numconns 1 numclients 1
    inservice
  !
  real 192.168.2.2
    weight 1
    faildetect numconns 1 numclients 1
    inservice
  !
  real 192.168.3.3
    weight 1
    faildetect numconns 1 numclients 1
    inservice
  !
ip slb vserver FOR_GPRS
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 3386 service gtp
  serverfarm GPRS
  inservice
!

```

```

ip slb dfp password Password1 0
agent 10.1.1.201 1111 30 0 10
agent 10.1.1.202 1111 30 0 10
agent 10.1.1.203 1111 30 0 10
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
description TO SERVERFARM GPRS
ip address 10.1.1.100 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
duplex half
!
interface FastEthernet3/0
description TO SGSN
ip address 10.2.1.100 255.255.255.0
no ip mroute-cache
duplex half
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
ip route 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.201
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.202
ip route 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.255 10.1.1.203

```

GGSN1 Configuration Statements

```

service gprs ggsn
!
hostname GGSN1
!
ip dfp agent gprs
port 1111
password Password1 0
inservice
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
description TO SLB
ip address 10.1.1.201 255.255.255.0
ip directed-broadcast
no ip mroute-cache
duplex half
interface Virtual-Template1
description GTP VIRTUAL TEMPLATE
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation gtp
gprs access-point-list gprs1
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
!
gprs access-point-list gprs1
access-point 1
access-point-name gprs.company.com
access-mode non-transparent
ip-address-pool dhcp-proxy-client
dhcp-server 10.100.0.5 10.100.0.6
dhcp-gateway-address 10.27.3.1
exit
!
gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed 45000
gprs qos map canonical-qos
gprs gtp path-echo-interval 0
gprs dfp max-weight 32

```

GGSN2 Configuration Statements

```

service gprs ggsn
!
hostname GGSN2
!
ip dfp agent gprs
  port 1111
  password Password1 0
  inservice
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
  description TO SLB
  ip address 10.1.1.202 255.255.255.0
  ip directed-broadcast
  no ip mroute-cache
  duplex half
interface Virtual-Template1
  description GTP VIRTUAL TEMPLATE
  ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation gtp
  gprs access-point-list gprs1
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
!
gprs access-point-list gprs1
  access-point 1
  access-point-name gprs.company.com
  access-mode non-transparent
  ip-address-pool dhcp-proxy-client
  dhcp-server 10.100.0.5 10.100.0.6
  dhcp-gateway-address 10.27.3.1
  exit
!
gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed 45000
gprs qos map canonical-qos
gprs gtp path-echo-interval 0
gprs dfp max-weight 32

```

GGSN3 Configuration Statements

```

service gprs ggsn
!
hostname GGSN3
!
ip dfp agent gprs
  port 1111
  password Password1 0
  inservice
!
ip domain-name gprs.com
!
interface FastEthernet1/0
  description TO SLB
  ip address 10.1.1.203 255.255.255.0
  ip directed-broadcast
  no ip mroute-cache
  duplex half
!

```

```

interface Virtual-Template1
  description GTP VIRTUAL TEMPLATE
  ip address 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.0
  encapsulation gtp
  gprs access-point-list gprs1
!
ip route 10.111.111.111 255.255.255.255 FastEthernet1/0
!
gprs access-point-list gprs1
  access-point 1
    access-point-name gprs.company.com
    access-mode non-transparent
    ip-address-pool dhcp-proxy-client
    dhcp-server 10.100.0.5 10.100.0.6
    dhcp-gateway-address 10.27.3.1
  exit
!
gprs maximum-pdp-context-allowed 45000
gprs qos map canonical-qos
gprs gtp path-echo-interval 0
gprs dfp max-weight 32

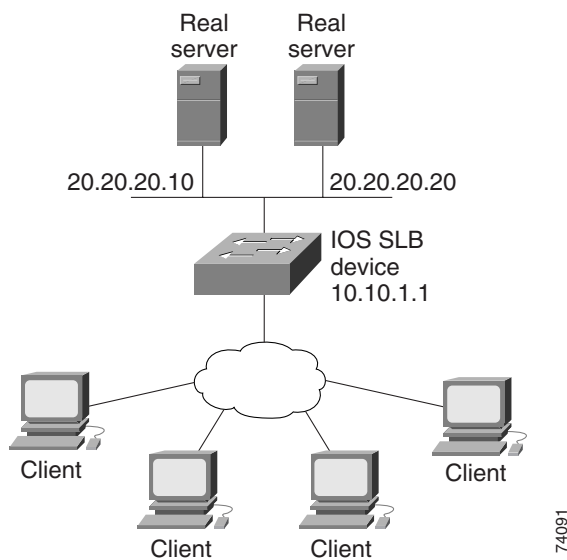
```

IOS SLB with VPN Server Load Balancing Example

Figure 22 shows a typical VPN server load-balancing configuration. In this configuration:

- VPN flows are balanced between real servers 20.20.20.10 and 20.20.20.20.
- Clients connect to 10.10.1.1, the IOS SLB virtual server address.
- There is a sticky connection between the ESP virtual server and the UDP virtual server.
- The cryptographic key exchange occurs via IKE (ISAKMP; port 500).

Figure 22 IOS SLB with VPN Server Load Balancing



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Following are the IOS SLB configuration statements for the configuration shown in [Figure 22](#):

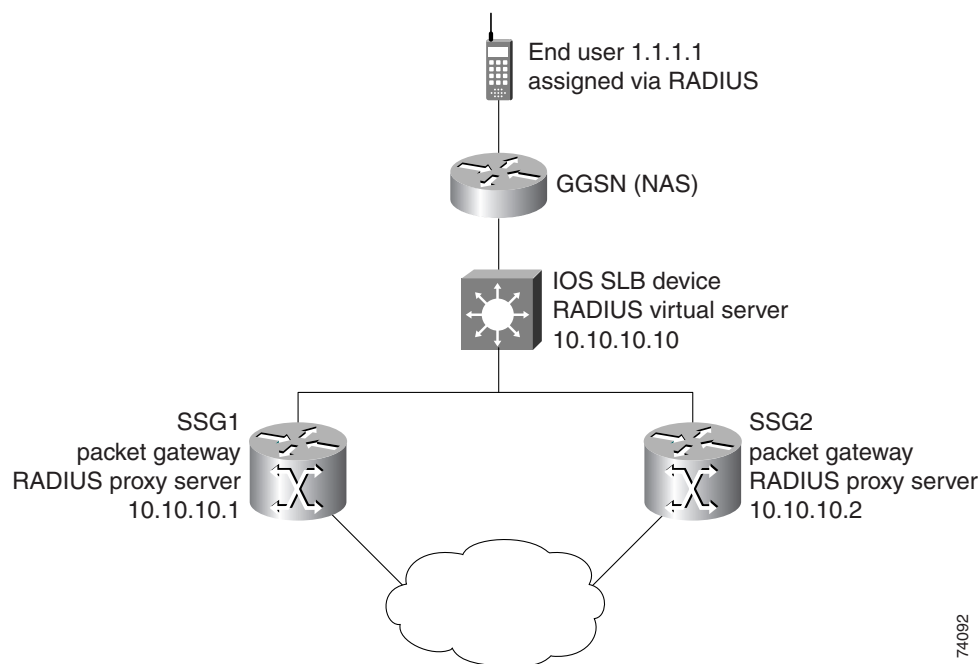
```
ip slb serverfarm VPN
nat server
real 20.20.20.10
inservice
real 20.20.20.20
inservice
failaction purge
!
ip slb vserver ESP
virtual 10.10.1.1 ESP
serverfarm VPN
sticky 3600 group 69
inservice
!
ip slb vserver UDP
virtual 10.10.1.1 UDP isakmp
serverfarm VPN
sticky 3600 group 69
inservice
```

IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a GPRS Network Example

Figure 23 shows a typical IOS SLB RADIUS load-balancing configuration for a GPRS network. In this configuration:

- RADIUS requests are load-balanced between SSG RADIUS proxy servers 10.10.10.1 and 10.10.10.2.
- End-user data packets are routed to the IOS SLB device.
- End-user data packets from the 1.1.1.0 subnet are directed by IOS SLB to SSG1.
- End-user data packets from the 1.1.2.0 subnet are directed by IOS SLB to SSG2.

Figure 23 IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a GPRS Network



Following are the IOS SLB configuration statements for the configuration shown in Figure 23:

```
ip slb route 1.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 framed-ip
!
ip slb serverfarm SSGFARM
  nat server
  real 10.10.10.1
  inservice
  real 10.10.10.2
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver RADIUS_ACCT
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 1812 service radius
  serverfarm SSGFARM
  idle radius request 20
  idle radius framed-ip 7200
  sticky radius framed-ip group 1
  inservice
!
```

```

ip slb vserver RADIUS_AUTH
virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 1813 service radius
serverfarm SSGFARM
idle radius request 20
idle radius framed-ip 7200
sticky radius framed-ip group 1
inservice

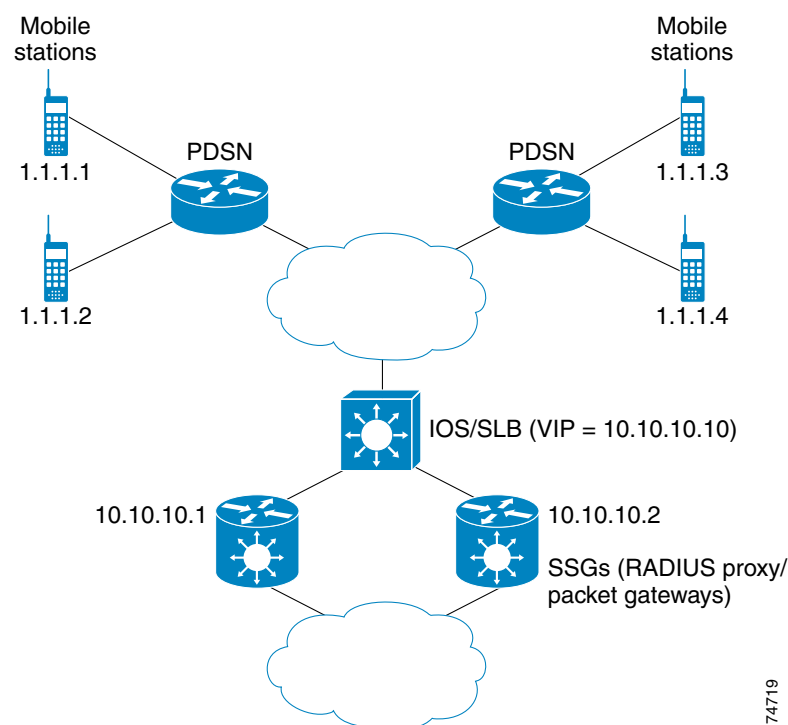
```

IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a Simple IP CDMA2000 Network Example

Figure 24 shows a typical IOS SLB RADIUS load-balancing configuration for a CDMA2000 network with simple IP service. In this configuration:

- The RADIUS virtual server IP address for the PDSNs is 10.10.10.10.
- RADIUS requests are load-balanced between SSG RADIUS proxy servers 10.10.10.1 and 10.10.10.2.
- End-user data packets are routed to the IOS SLB device.
- End-user data packets from the 1.1.0.0 network are routed to the SSGs.

Figure 24 IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a Simple IP CDMA2000 Network



Following are the IOS SLB configuration statements for the configuration shown in [Figure 24](#):

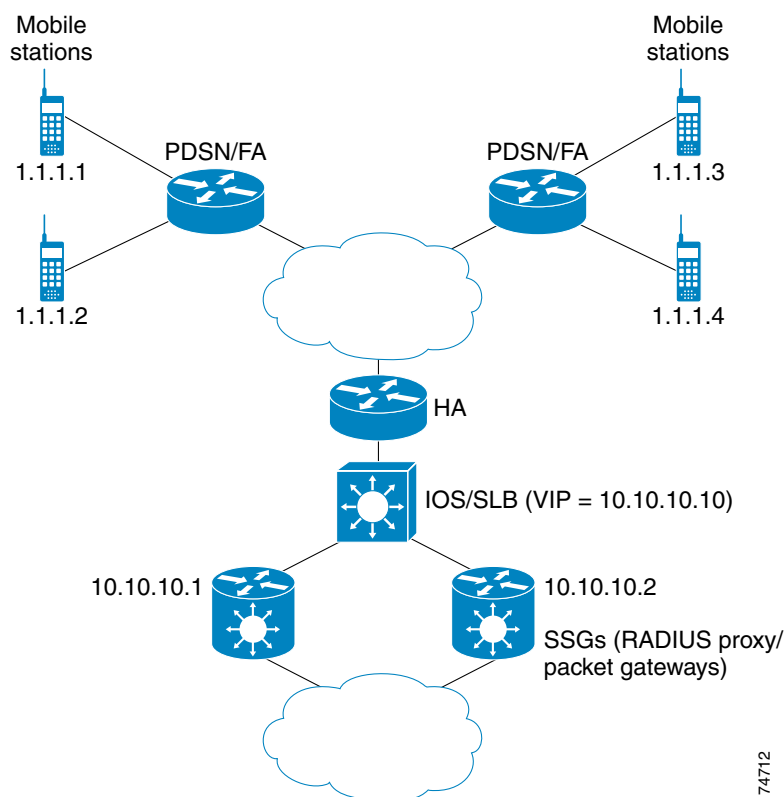
```
ip slb route 1.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 framed-ip
!
ip slb serverfarm SSGFARM
  nat server
    real 10.10.10.1
      inservice
    real 10.10.10.2
      inservice
!
ip slb vserver RADIUS_SIP
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 0 service radius
  serverfarm SSGFARM
  idle radius framed-ip 3600
  sticky radius username
  sticky radius framed-ip
  inservice
```

IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a Mobile IP CDMA2000 Network Example

Figure 25 shows a typical IOS SLB RADIUS load-balancing configuration for a CDMA2000 network with mobile IP service. In this configuration:

- The RADIUS virtual server IP address for the PDSNs and the HA is 10.10.10.10.
- RADIUS requests are load-balanced between SSG RADIUS proxy servers 10.10.10.1 and 10.10.10.2.
- End-user data packets are routed to the IOS SLB device.
- End-user data packets from the 1.1.0.0 network are routed to the SSGs.

Figure 25 IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for a Mobile IP CDMA2000 Network



Following are the IOS SLB configuration statements for the configuration shown in Figure 25:

```
ip slb route 1.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 framed-ip
!
ip slb serverfarm SSGFARM
  nat server
  real 10.10.10.1
    inservice
  real 10.10.10.2
    inservice
!
```

```

ip slb vserver RADIUS_SIP
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 0 service radius
  serverfarm SSGFARM
  idle radius framed-ip 3600
  sticky radius username
  sticky radius framed-ip
  inservice

```

IOS SLB with RADIUS Load Balancing for Multiple Service Gateway Farms Example

The following sample configuration enables IOS SLB to balance packet flows for a set of subscribers among multiple service gateway server farms (in this sample, a server farm of SSGs and a server farm of CSGs):

```

ip slb route 1.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 framed-ip
!
ip slb serverfarm SSGFARM
  nat server
  real 10.10.10.1
  inservice
  real 10.10.10.2
  inservice
!
ip slb serverfarm CSGFARM
  nat server
  real 20.20.20.1
  inservice
  real 20.20.20.2
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver SSG_AUTH
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 1812 service radius
  serverfarm SSGFARM
  idle radius request 20
  idle radius framed-ip 7200
  sticky radius framed-ip group 1
  access Vlan20 route framed-ip
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver SSG_ACCT
  virtual 10.10.10.10 udp 1813 service radius
  serverfarm SSGFARM
  idle radius request 20
  idle radius framed-ip 7200
  sticky radius framed-ip group 1
  access Vlan20 route framed-ip
  inservice
!
ip slb vserver CSG_ACCT
  virtual 20.20.20.20 udp 1813 service radius
  serverfarm CSGFARM
  idle radius request 25
  idle radius framed-ip 0
  sticky radius framed-ip
  access Vlan30 route framed-ip
  inservice

```

IOS SLB with Sticky Connections Example

The following sample configuration assigns all HTTP connections from a subnet to the same real server in server farm PUBLIC:

```
ip slb vserver http
  serverfarm PUBLIC
  sticky 30 group 1 netmask 255.255.255.248
  virtual 20.20.20.20 tcp 80
  inservice
```

The following sample configuration adds HTTPS connections to the above configuration, using the same sticky information but with a different virtual server:

```
ip slb vserver https
  serverfarm PUBLIC
  sticky 30 group 1 netmask 255.255.255.248
  virtual 20.20.20.20 tcp 443
  inservice
```

Now, all HTTP *and* HTTPS connections from the subnet are assigned to the same real server. For example, if a user connects to HTTP, then a second user connects to HTTPS, both connections are assigned to the same real server.

IOS SLB with Transparent Web Cache Load Balancing

In the following sample configuration, virtual server WEBCACHE examines all web flows passing through the load-balancing device and dispatches them to server farm WEBCACHE-FARM. The **client exclude** statement ignores flows originating from subnet 80.80.7.0, enabling the real servers 80.80.7.188 and 80.80.7.189 to communicate with the Internet as needed.

```
ip slb serverfarm WEBCACHE-FARM
  real 80.80.7.188
  inservice
  real 80.80.7.189
  inservice
ip slb vserver WEBCACHE
  virtual 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 tcp www
  serverfarm WEBCACHE-FARM
  client 80.80.7.0 255.255.255.0 exclude
  inservice
```

Command Reference

This section documents only new and modified commands.

- [access \(firewall farm\)](#)
- [access \(virtual server\)](#)
- [address \(DNS probe\)](#)
- [address \(HTTP probe\)](#)
- [address \(ping probe\)](#)
- [address \(TCP probe\)](#)
- [address \(WSP probe\)](#)
- [advertise](#)
- [agent \(DFP\)](#)
- [bindid](#)
- [clear ip slb connections](#)
- [clear ip slb counters](#)
- [clear ip slb sessions](#)
- [clear ip slb sticky radius framed-ip](#)
- [client \(virtual server\)](#)
- [credentials](#)
- [debug gprs dfp](#)
- [debug ip slb](#)
- [delay \(firewall farm TCP protocol\)](#)
- [delay \(virtual server\)](#)
- [expect](#)
- [failaction \(firewall farm\)](#)
- [failaction \(server farm\)](#)
- [faildetect \(DNS probe\)](#)
- [faildetect \(ping probe\)](#)
- [faildetect \(real server\)](#)
- [header](#)
- [idle \(firewall farm datagram protocol\)](#)
- [idle \(firewall farm TCP protocol\)](#)
- [idle \(virtual server\)](#)
- [inservice \(firewall farm\)](#)
- [inservice \(firewall farm real server\)](#)
- [inservice \(server farm real server\)](#)
- [inservice \(server farm virtual server\)](#)
- [interval \(DNS probe\)](#)

- **interval (HTTP probe)**
- **interval (ping probe)**
- **interval (TCP probe)**
- **interval (WSP probe)**
- **ip slb dfp**
- **ip slb entries**
- **ip slb firewallfarm**
- **ip slb maxbuffers frag**
- **ip slb natpool**
- **ip slb probe dns**
- **ip slb probe http**
- **ip slb probe ping**
- **ip slb probe tcp**
- **ip slb probe wsp**
- **ip slb route**
- **ip slb serverfarm**
- **ip slb static**
- **ip slb vserver**
- **lookup**
- **maxclients**
- **maxconns (firewall farm datagram protocol)**
- **maxconns (firewall farm TCP protocol)**
- **maxconns (server farm)**
- **nat**
- **port (HTTP probe)**
- **port (TCP probe)**
- **predictor (server farm)**
- **predictor hash address (firewall farm)**
- **probe (firewall farm real server)**
- **probe (server farm)**
- **protocol datagram**
- **protocol tcp**
- **real (firewall farm)**
- **real (server farm)**
- **real (static NAT)**
- **reassign**
- **replicate casa (firewall farm)**
- **replicate casa (virtual server)**

- **request**
- **retry**
- **serverfarm**
- **show ip slb conns**
- **show ip slb dfp**
- **show ip slb firewallfarm**
- **show ip slb fragments**
- **show ip slb natpool**
- **show ip slb probe**
- **show ip slb reals**
- **show ip slb replicate**
- **show ip slb serverfarms**
- **show ip slb sessions**
- **show ip slb static**
- **show ip slb stats**
- **show ip slb sticky**
- **show ip slb vserver**
- **sticky (firewall farm datagram protocol)**
- **sticky (firewall farm TCP protocol)**
- **sticky (virtual server)**
- **synguard (virtual server)**
- **url (WSP probe)**
- **virtual (virtual server)**
- **weight (firewall farm real server)**
- **weight (server farm)**

access (firewall farm)

To route specific flows to a firewall farm, use the **access** command in firewall farm configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

access [**source** *source-ip netmask*] [**destination** *destination-ip netmask*]

no access [**source** *source-ip netmask*] [**destination** *destination-ip netmask*]

Syntax Description	source	(Optional) Routes flows based on source IP address.
	<i>source-ip</i>	(Optional) Source IP address. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all sources).
	<i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Source IP network mask. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all source subnets).
	destination	(Optional) Routes flows based on destination IP address.
	<i>destination-ip</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all destinations).
	<i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Destination IP network mask. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all destination subnets).

Defaults

The default source IP address is 0.0.0.0 (routes flows from all sources to this firewall farm).
 The default source IP network mask is 0.0.0.0 (routes flows from all source subnets to this firewall farm).
 The default destination IP address is 0.0.0.0 (routes flows from all destinations to this firewall farm).
 The default destination IP network mask is 0.0.0.0 (routes flows from all destination subnets to this firewall farm).

Command Modes

Firewall farm configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(7)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify more than one source or destination for each firewall farm. To do so, configure multiple access statements, making sure the network masks do not overlap each other.

Examples

The following example routes flows with a destination IP address of 10.1.6.0 to firewall farm FIRE1:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# access destination 10.1.6.0 255.255.255.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

access (virtual server)

To enable framed-IP routing to inspect the ingress interface, use the **access** command in virtual server configuration mode. To disable framed-IP routing, use the **no** form of this command.

access *interface* **route framed-ip**

no access *interface* **route framed-ip**

Syntax Description	<i>interface</i>	Interface to be inspected.
	route framed-ip	Routes flows using framed-IP routing.

Defaults Framed-IP routing cannot inspect the ingress interface.

Command Modes Virtual server configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(12c)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines You can specify more than one source or destination for each firewall farm. To do so, configure multiple access statements, making sure the network masks do not overlap each other.

This command enables framed-IP routing to inspect the ingress interface when routing subscriber traffic. All framed-IP sticky database entries created as a result of RADIUS requests to this virtual server will include the interface in the entry. In addition to matching the source IP address of the traffic with the framed-IP address, the ingress interface must also match this interface when this command is configured.

You can use this command to allow subscriber data packets to be routed to multiple service gateway service farms.

Examples The following example enables framed-IP routing to inspect ingress interface Vlan20:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver SSG_AUTH
Router(config-slb-vserver)# access Vlan20 route framed-ip
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

address (DNS probe)

To configure an IP address to which to send Domain Name System (DNS) probes, use the **address** command in DNS probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

no address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address that is to respond to the DNS probe.
	routed	(Optional) Flags the probe as a routed probe, with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one instance of a routed probe per server farm can run at any given time. Outbound packets for a routed probe are routed directly to the specified IP address.

Defaults	<p>If the DNS probe is associated with a firewall farm, you must specify an IP address.</p> <p>If the DNS probe is associated with a server farm, and you do not specify an IP address, the address is inherited from the server farm real servers.</p>
-----------------	---

Command Modes	DNS probe configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(12c)E	The routed keyword was added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	<p>The following example configures a DNS probe named PROBE4, enters DNS probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to receive responses from IP address 13.13.13.13:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE4 dns Router(config-slb-probe)# address 13.13.13.13</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe dns	Configures a Domain Name System (DNS) probe name and enters DNS probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

address (HTTP probe)

To configure an IP address to which to send HTTP probes, use the **address** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

no address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address that is to respond to the HTTP probe.
	routed	(Optional) Flags the probe as a routed probe, with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one instance of a routed probe per server farm can run at any given time. Outbound packets for a routed probe are routed directly to the specified IP address.

Defaults	<p>If the HTTP probe is associated with a firewall farm, you must specify an IP address.</p> <p>If the HTTP probe is associated with a server farm, and you do not specify an IP address, the address is inherited from the server farm real servers.</p>
-----------------	---

Command Modes	HTTP probe configuration
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(12c)E	The routed keyword was added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	<p>The following example configures an HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to receive responses from IP address 13.13.13.13:</p>
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
Router(config-slb-probe)# address 13.13.13.13
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe http	Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

address (ping probe)

To configure an IP address to which to send ping probes, use the **address** command in ping probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

no address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address that is to respond to the ping probe.
	routed	(Optional) Flags the probe as a routed probe, with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one instance of a routed probe per server farm can run at any given time. Outbound packets for a routed probe are routed directly to the specified IP address.

Defaults	<p>If the ping probe is associated with a firewall farm, you must specify an IP address.</p> <p>If the ping probe is associated with a server farm, and you do not specify an IP address, the address is inherited from the server farm real servers.</p>
-----------------	---

Command Modes	Ping probe configuration
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(12c)E	The routed keyword was added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	<p>The following example configures a ping probe named PROBE1, enters ping probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to receive responses from IP address 13.13.13.13:</p>
-----------------	---

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
Router(config-slb-probe)# address 13.13.13.13
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe ping	Configures a ping probe name and enters ping probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

address (TCP probe)

To configure an IP address to which to send TCP probes, use the **address** command in TCP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

no address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address that is to respond to the TCP probe.
	routed	(Optional) Flags the probe as a routed probe, with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one instance of a routed probe per server farm can run at any given time. Outbound packets for a routed probe are routed directly to the specified IP address.

Defaults	<p>If the TCP probe is associated with a firewall farm, you must specify an IP address.</p> <p>If the TCP probe is associated with a server farm, and you do not specify an IP address, the address is inherited from the server farm real servers.</p>
-----------------	---

Command Modes	TCP probe configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(12c)E	The routed keyword was added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	<p>The following example configures a TCP probe named PROBE5, enters TCP probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to receive responses from IP address 13.13.13.13:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE5 tcp Router(config-slb-probe)# address 13.13.13.13</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe tcp	Configures a TCP probe name and enters TCP probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

address (WSP probe)

To configure an IP address to which to send Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probes, use the **address** command in WSP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

no address [*ip-address* [**routed**]]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address that is to respond to the WSP probe.
	routed	(Optional) Flags the probe as a routed probe, with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one instance of a routed probe per server farm can run at any given time. Outbound packets for a routed probe are routed directly to the specified IP address.

Defaults	<p>If the WSP probe is associated with a firewall farm, you must specify an IP address.</p> <p>If the WSP probe is associated with a server farm, and you do not specify an IP address, the address is inherited from the server farm real servers.</p> <p>In dispatched mode, the <i>ip-address</i> argument value is the same as the virtual server IP address. In directed Network Address Translation (NAT) mode, an IP address is unnecessary.</p>
-----------------	---

Command Modes	WSP probe configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(12c)E	The routed keyword was added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	<p>The following example configures a WSP probe named PROBE3, enters WSP probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to receive responses from IP address 13.13.13.13:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE3 wsp Router(config-slb-probe)# address 13.13.13.13</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe wsp	Configures a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe name and enters WSP probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

advertise

To control the installation of a static route to the Null0 interface for a virtual server address, use the **advertise** command in virtual server configuration mode. To prevent the installation of a static route for the virtual server IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

advertise [**active**]

no advertise [**active**]

Syntax Description

active	(Optional) Indicates that the host route is to be advertised only when the virtual IP address is available (that is, when there is at least one real server in OPERATIONAL, DFP_THROTTLED, or MAXCONNS state).
---------------	--

Defaults

The virtual server IP address is advertised. That is, a static route to the Null0 interface is installed for the virtual server IP addresses and it is added to the routing table. If you do not specify the **active** keyword, the host route is advertised regardless of whether the virtual IP address is available.

Command Modes

Virtual server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(7)E	The active keyword was added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

Advertisement of a static route using the routing protocol requires that you configure redistribution of static routes for the routing protocol.

The **advertise** command does not affect virtual servers used for transparent web cache load balancing.

HTTP probes and route health injection require a route to the virtual server. The route is not used, but it must exist to enable the sockets code to verify that the destination can be reached, which in turn is essential for HTTP probes and route health injection to function correctly.

- For HTTP probes, the route can be either a host route (advertised by the virtual server) or a default route (specified using the **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** command, for example). If you specify either the **no advertise** or the **advertise active** command, you must specify a default route.
- For route health injection, the route must be a default route.

HTTP probes and route health injection can both use the same default route; you need not specify two unique default routes.

Examples

The following example prevents advertisement of the virtual server's IP address in routing protocol updates:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# no advertise
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

agent (DFP)

To identify a Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent with which the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) feature can initiate connections, use the **agent** command in DFP configuration mode. To remove a DFP agent definition from the DFP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

agent *ip-address* *port* [*timeout* [*retry-count* [*retry-interval*]]]

no agent *ip-address* *port*

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	Agent IP address.
<i>port</i>	Agent TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number.
<i>timeout</i>	(Optional) Time period, in seconds, during which the DFP manager must receive an update from the DFP agent. The valid range is 0 to 65535 seconds. The default is 0 seconds, which means there is no timeout.
<i>retry-count</i>	(Optional) Number of times the DFP manager attempts to establish the TCP connection to the DFP agent. The valid range is 0 to 65535 times. The default is 0 retries, which means there are infinite retries.
<i>retry-interval</i>	(Optional) Interval, in seconds, between retries. The valid range is 1 to 65535 seconds. The default is 180 seconds.

Defaults

The default timeout is 0 seconds (no timeout).
 The default retry count is 0 (infinite retries).
 The default retry interval is 180 seconds.

Command Modes

DFP configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The password specified in the **ip slb dfp** command for the DFP manager must match the password specified in the **password** command for the DFP agent.

You can identify up to 1024 DFP agents.

Examples

The following example sets the DFP password to Password1 (to match the DFP agent's password), sets the timeout to 360 seconds, enters DFP configuration mode, and enables IOS SLB to connect to the DFP agent with IP address 10.1.1.1 and port number 2221:

```
Router(config)# ip slb dfp password Password1 360
Router(config-slb-dfp)# agent 10.1.1.1 2221 30 0 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dfp agent	Identifies a Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent subsystem and enters DFP agent configuration mode.
ip slb dfp	Configures Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP), supplies an optional password, and enters DFP configuration mode.

bindid

To configure a bind ID, use the **bindid** command in server farm configuration mode. To remove a bind ID from the server farm configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

bindid [*bind-id*]

no bindid [*bind-id*]

Syntax Description	<i>bind-id</i> (Optional) Bind ID number. The default bind ID is 0.
---------------------------	---

Defaults	The default bind ID is 0.
-----------------	---------------------------

Command Modes	Server farm configuration
----------------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	You can configure one bind ID on each bindid command.
	The bind ID allows a single physical server to be bound to multiple virtual servers, and to report a different weight for each one. Thus, the single real server is represented as multiple instances of itself, each having a different bind ID. Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) uses the bind ID to identify for which instance of the real server a given weight is specified.
	In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, bind IDs are not supported. Therefore do not use the bindid command in a GPRS load-balancing environment.

Examples	The following example configures bind ID 309:
-----------------	---

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# bindid 309
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb dfp	Configures Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP), supplies an optional password, and enters DFP configuration mode.
	show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) server farms.

clear ip slb connections

To clear IP IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) connections, use the **clear ip slb connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear ip slb connections [**firewallfarm** *firewall-farm* | **serverfarm** *server-farm* | **vserver** *virtual-server*]

Syntax Description

firewallfarm <i>firewall-farm</i>	(Optional) Clears the IOS SLB connection database for the specified firewall farm.
serverfarm <i>server-farm</i>	(Optional) Clears the IOS SLB connection database for the specified server farm.
vserver <i>virtual-server</i>	(Optional) Clears the IOS SLB connection database for the specified virtual server.

Defaults

The IOS SLB connection database is cleared for all firewall farms, server farms, and virtual servers.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)E	This command was introduced as part of the clear ip slb command.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(11b)E	This command was separated from the clear ip slb command.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, the **clear ip slb connections** command clears connections, but does not clear sessions.

Examples

The following example clears the connection database of server farm FARM1:

```
Router# clear ip slb connections serverfarm FARM1
```

The following example clears the connection database of virtual server VSERVER1:

```
Router# clear ip slb connections vserver VSERVER1
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb conns	Displays information about active IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) connections.
show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) server farms.
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

clear ip slb counters

To clear IP IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) counters, use the **clear ip slb counters** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear ip slb counters

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults IP IOS SLB counters are not cleared.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)E	This command was introduced as part of the clear ip slb command.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.1(11b)E	This command was separated from the clear ip slb command.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following example clears the IP IOS SLB counters:

```
Router# clear ip slb counters
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb stats	Displays IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) statistics.

clear ip slb sessions

To clear the IP IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) sessions database, use the **clear ip slb sessions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear ip slb sessions [**firewallfarm** *firewall-farm* | **serverfarm** *server-farm* | **vserver** *virtual-server*]

Syntax Description	firewallfarm <i>firewall-farm</i>	(Optional) Clears the IOS SLB session database for the specified firewall farm.
	serverfarm <i>server-farm</i>	(Optional) Clears the IOS SLB session database for the specified server farm.
	vserver <i>virtual-server</i>	(Optional) Clears the IOS SLB session database for the specified virtual server.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
----------------------	-----------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	If no optional keywords or arguments are specified, the IOS SLB sessions database is cleared of all firewall farms, server farms, and virtual servers.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example clears the session database of server farm FARM1:
-----------------	---

```
Router# clear ip slb sessions serverfarm FARM1
```

The following example clears the session database of virtual server VSERVER1:

```
Router# clear ip slb sessions vserver VSERVER1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) firewall farms.
	show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) server farms.
	show ip slb sessions	Displays information about sessions handled by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
	show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

clear ip slb sticky radius framed-ip

To clear entries from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) RADIUS framed-IP sticky database, use the **clear ip slb sticky radius framed-ip** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear ip slb sticky radius framed-ip [*framed-ip* [*netmask*]]

Syntax Description

<i>framed-ip</i>	(Optional) Framed-IP address of entries to be cleared.
<i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Subnet mask specifying a range of entries to be cleared.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

If no optional arguments are specified, all entries are cleared from the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

Examples

The following example clears all entries from the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database:

```
Router# clear ip slb sticky radius framed-ip
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb sticky	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) sticky database.

client (virtual server)

To define which clients are allowed to use the virtual server, use the **client** command in virtual server configuration mode. To remove a client definition from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

client *ip-address netmask* [**exclude**]

no client *ip-address netmask*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	Client IP address. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all clients).
	<i>netmask</i>	Client IP network mask. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all subnets).
	exclude	(Optional) Ignores connections initiated by the client IP address from the load-balancing scheme.

Defaults	The default client IP address is 0.0.0.0 (all clients).
	The default client IP network mask is 0.0.0.0 (all subnets).
	Taken together, the default is client 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 (allows all clients on all subnets to use the virtual server).

Command Modes	Virtual server configuration
----------------------	------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(1)E	The exclude keyword was added.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	You can use more than one client command to define more than one client.
	The <i>netmask</i> value is applied to the source IP address of incoming connections. The result must match the <i>ip-address</i> value for the client to be allowed to use the virtual server.
	If you configure probes in your network, you must also do one of the following:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure the exclude keyword on the client command on the virtual server to exclude connections initiated by the client IP address from the load-balancing scheme. Configure IP addresses on the IOS SLB device that are Layer 3-adjacent to the real servers used by the virtual server.

Examples

The following example allows clients from only 10.4.4.0 access to the virtual server:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# client 10.4.4.0 255.255.255.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

credentials

To configure basic authentication values for the HTTP IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe, use the **credentials** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To remove a **credentials** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

credentials *username* [*password*]

no credentials *username* [*password*]

Syntax Description	<i>username</i>	Authentication username of the HTTP probe header. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
	<i>password</i>	(Optional) Authentication password of the HTTP probe header. The character string is limited to 15 characters.

Defaults Basic authentication values for the HTTP IOS SLB probe are not configured.

Command Modes HTTP probe configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following example configures an HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP probe configuration mode, sets the HTTP authentication to username Username1, and sets the password to develop:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
Router(config-slb-probe)# credentials Username1 develop
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

debug gprs dfp

To display debugging messages for general packet radio service (GPRS) Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) weight calculation, use the **debug gprs dfp** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.


```
debug gprs dfp
no debug gprs dfp
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC or privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(9)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines This command displays debugging messages for GPRS DFP weight calculation. To display debugging messages for the DFP agent subsystem, use the **debug ip dfp agent** command.



Caution

Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can render the system unusable. For this reason, use **debug** commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco technical support staff. Moreover, it is best to use **debug** commands during periods of lower network flows and fewer users. Debugging during these periods reduces the effect these commands have on other users on the system.

Examples The following example configures a debugging session to check all GPRS DFP weight calculation:

```
Router# debug gprs dfp
GPRS DFP debugging is on
Router#
```


debug ip slb

To display debugging messages for IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), use the **debug ip slb** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

debug ip slb {all | conns [*acl-number*] | dfp | firewallfarm | fragments | icmp | natpool | probe | reals | replication | route | sessions [*radius*] | vservers}

no debug ip slb {all | conns [*acl-number*] | dfp | firewallfarm | fragments | icmp | natpool | probe | reals | replication | route | sessions [*radius*] | vservers}

Syntax Description		
all		Displays all debugging messages for IOS SLB.
conns [<i>acl-number</i>]		<p>Displays debugging messages for all connections being handled by IOS SLB, including Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) events and states.</p> <p>The optional <i>acl-number</i> argument references an IP access control list (ACL). This argument limits the information displayed based on the client IP address, real server IP address, or virtual server IP address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For simple ACLs, IOS SLB checks the client IP address. For extended ACLs, IOS SLB checks the client real and virtual IP addresses. <p>For more information about ACLs, see the “Configuring IP Services” chapter of the <i>Cisco IOS IP Configuration Guide</i>, Release 12.2.</p>
dfp		<p>Displays debugging messages for Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To display debugging messages for the DFP agent subsystem, use the debug ip dfp agent command. To display debugging messages for the general packet radio service (GPRS) DFP weight calculation, use the debug gprs dfp command.
firewallfarm		Displays debugging messages related to firewall load balancing.
fragments		Displays debugging messages related to the IOS SLB fragment database.
icmp		Displays all Internet Control Message Protocol debugging messages for IOS SLB.
natpool		Displays debugging messages related to the IOS SLB client Network Address Translation (NAT) pool.
probe		Displays debugging messages related to probes.
reals		Displays debugging messages for all real servers defined to IOS SLB.
replication		Displays debugging messages related to IOS SLB stateful backup virtual server.
route		Displays debugging messages for all routing handled by the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

sessions [radius]	Displays debugging messages for all sessions being handled by IOS SLB. The optional radius keyword enables users to limit the information displayed to only RADIUS sessions.
vservers	Displays debugging messages for all virtual servers defined to IOS SLB.

Command Modes

User EXEC or privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(2)E	The natpool and replication keywords were added.
12.1(3a)E	The firewallfarm keyword was added.
12.1(7)E	The vservers keyword was added.
12.1(9)E	The sessions keyword was added.
12.1(11b)E	The route keyword, the <i>acl-number</i> argument, and the radius option on the sessions keyword were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays debugging messages for IOS SLB.



Caution

Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can render the system unusable. For this reason, use **debug** commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco technical support staff. Moreover, it is best to use **debug** commands during periods of lower network flows and fewer users. Debugging during these periods reduces the effect these commands have on other users on the system.

Examples

The following example configures a debugging session to check all IP IOS SLB parameters:

```
Router# debug ip slb all
SLB All debugging is on
Router#
```

The following example stops all debugging:

```
Router# no debug all
All possible debugging has been turned off
Router#
```

The following example configures debugging to check IP IOS SLB replication used with stateful backup and displays the output from the send or transmit virtual server:

```
Router# debug ip slb replication
```

*Mar 2 08:02:38.019: SLB Replicate: (send) update vs: VS1 update_count 42

delay (firewall farm TCP protocol)

To change the amount of time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains TCP connection context after a connection has terminated, use the **delay** command in firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode. To restore the default delay timer, use the **no** form of this command.

delay *duration*

no delay

Syntax Description	<i>duration</i>	Delay timer duration in seconds. The valid range is 1 to 600 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

Defaults	The default duration is 10 seconds.
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Command Modes	Firewall farm TCP protocol configuration
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	The delay timer allows out-of-sequence packets and final acknowledgments (ACKs) to be delivered after a TCP connection ends. Do not set this value to zero (0).
	If you are configuring a delay timer for HTTP flows, choose a low number such as 5 seconds as a starting point.

Examples	The following example specifies that IOS SLB maintains TCP connection context for 30 seconds after a connection has terminated:
	Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
	Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol tcp
	Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# delay 30

Related Commands	Command	Description
	protocol tcp	Enters firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

delay (virtual server)

To change the amount of time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains TCP connection context after a connection has terminated, use the **delay** command in virtual server configuration mode. To restore the default delay timer, use the **no** form of this command.

delay *duration*

no delay

Syntax Description	<i>duration</i>	Delay timer duration in seconds. The valid range is 1 to 600 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.
--------------------	-----------------	--

Defaults	The default duration is 10 seconds.
----------	-------------------------------------

Command Modes	Virtual server configuration
---------------	------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	<p>The delay timer allows out-of-sequence packets and final acknowledgments (ACKs) to be delivered after a TCP connection ends. Do not set this value to zero (0).</p> <p>If you are configuring a delay timer for HTTP flows, choose a low number such as 5 seconds as a starting point.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>The following example specifies that IOS SLB maintains TCP connection context for 30 seconds after a connection has terminated:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP Router(config-slb-vserver)# delay 30</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
	virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

expect

To configure a status code or regular expression to expect information from the HTTP probe, use the **expect** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
expect [status status-code] [regex expression]

no expect [status status-code] [regex expression]
```

Syntax Description	status status-code	(Optional) Configures the expected HTTP status code. The valid range is 100 to 599. The default expected status code is 200.
	regex expression	(Optional) Configures the regular expression expected in the HTTP response.

Defaults

The default expected status code is 200.
There is no default expected regular expression.

Command Modes

HTTP probe configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(3a)E	The regex keyword and <i>expression</i> argument were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The **expect** command configures the expected status code or regular expression to be received from the servers. A real server is considered to have failed and is taken out of service if any of the following events occurs:

- A status number other than the expected one is received.
- The expected regular expression is not received in the first 2920 bytes of probe output. (IOS SLB searches only the first 2920 bytes for the expected status code or regular expression.)
- The server fails to respond.

For IOS SLB firewall load balancing, configure the HTTP probe to expect status code 401.

Examples

The following example configures an HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP configuration mode, and configures the HTTP probe to expect the status code 401 and the regular expression Copyright:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
Router(config-slb-probe)# expect status 401 regex Copyright
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb probe http	Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.
show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

failaction (firewall farm)

To configure IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB)’s behavior when a firewall fails, use the **failaction** command in firewall farm configuration mode.

failaction purge

Syntax Description	purge	Enables IOS SLB to automatically remove connections to failed firewalls from the connection database even if the idle timers have not expired.
--------------------	-------	--

Defaults	If you do not specify the failaction command, IOS SLB does not automatically remove connections to failed firewalls.	
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Command Modes	Firewall farm configuration
---------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(9)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	This command is useful for applications that do not rotate the source port (such as Internet Key Exchange [IKE]), and for protocols that do not have ports to differentiate flows (such as Encapsulation Security Payload [ESP]).
------------------	---

Examples	<p>In the following example, IOS SLB removes all connections to failed firewalls in firewall farm FIRE1:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1 Router(config-slb-fw) # failaction purge</pre>
----------	--

failaction (server farm)

To configure IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB)'s behavior when a real server fails, use the **failaction** command in server farm configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

failaction { **purge** | **radius reassign** }

no failaction { **purge** | **radius reassign** }

Syntax Description	purge	Enables IOS SLB to automatically remove connections to failed real servers from the connection database even if the idle timers have not expired.
	radius reassign	Enables IOS SLB to automatically reassign to a new real server RADIUS sticky objects that are destined for a failed real server.

Defaults If you do not specify the **failaction** command, IOS SLB does not automatically remove connections to failed real servers, nor does it reassign RADIUS sticky objects.

Command Modes Server farm configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(9)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(11b)E	The radius reassign keywords were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines This command is useful for applications that do not rotate the source port (such as Internet Key Exchange [IKE]), and for protocols that do not have ports to differentiate flows (such as Encapsulation Security Payload [ESP]).

You can specify **no failaction purge**, but it has no effect on the connection database.

If you specify **failaction radius reassign**, IOS SLB reassigns RADIUS sticky objects without seeing any new RADIUS messages. The assumption is that, in the event of a failure, the RADIUS proxy gateways can handle user flows without seeing the RADIUS messages. If the RADIUS proxy gateways cannot do so, do not specify the **failaction radius reassign** command.

Examples In the following example, IOS SLB removes all connections to failed real servers in server farm PUBLIC:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# failaction purge
```

faildetect (DNS probe)

To specify the conditions that indicate a server failure, use the **faildetect** command in DNS probe configuration mode. To restore the default values that indicate a server failure, use the **no** form of this command.

faildetect *number-of-probes*

no faildetect

Syntax Description	<i>number-of-probes</i>	Number of consecutive unacknowledged Domain Name System (DNS) probes allowed before a real server is considered to have failed. Valid range is 1 to 65535. The default value is three (3) unacknowledged DNS probes.
---------------------------	-------------------------	--

Defaults	The default value is three (3) unacknowledged DNS probes.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	DNS probe configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples In the following example the unacknowledged DNS probe threshold is set to 16:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE4 dns
Router(config-slb-probe)# faildetect 16
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe dns	Configures a Domain Name System (DNS) probe name and enters DNS probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

faildetect (ping probe)

To specify the conditions that indicate a server failure, use the **faildetect** command in ping probe configuration mode. To restore the default values that indicate a server failure, use the **no** form of this command.

faildetect *number-of-pings*

no faildetect

Syntax Description	<i>number-of-pings</i>	Number of consecutive unacknowledged pings allowed before a real server is considered to have failed. Valid range is 1 to 255. The default is 10 unacknowledged pings.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

Defaults	The default value is 10 unacknowledged pings.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	Ping probe configuration
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	In the following example the unacknowledged ping threshold is set to 16:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
Router(config-slb-probe)# faildetect 16
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe ping	Configures a ping probe name and enters ping probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

faildetect (real server)

To specify the conditions that indicate a real server failure, use the **faildetect** command in real server configuration mode. To restore the default values that indicate a server failure, use the **no** form of this command.

faildetect numconns *number-of-conns* [**numclients** *number-of-clients*]

no faildetect

Syntax Description

numconns <i>number-of-conns</i>	Number of consecutive connection failures allowed before IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) fails the real server. The valid range is 1 to 255. The default value is 8.
numclients <i>number-of-clients</i>	(Optional) Number of unique client IP addresses that can experience connection failures before IOS SLB fails the real server. The valid range is 1 to 8. The default value is 2. If there is only one client in your network (for example, one serving GPRS support node [SGSN] in a general packet radio service [GPRS] load-balancing environment), then you must specify numclients 1 . In RADIUS load balancing, for automatic session-based failure detection, specify numclients 1 .

Defaults

If you do not specify the **faildetect** command, the default value of the connection failure threshold is 8. If you specify the **faildetect** command but do not specify the **numclients** keyword, the default value of the client connection failure threshold is 2.

Command Modes

Real server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(9)E	This command was modified to support GPRS load balancing.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

IOS SLB does not fail the real server until both of the following conditions are met:

- There have been *number-of-conns* consecutive connection failures.
- There have been *number-of-clients* unique client connection failures.

That is, there can be many consecutive connection failures, but until there have also been *number-of-clients* unique client connection failures, IOS SLB does not fail the real server.

Similarly, there can be many unique client connection failures, but until there have also been *number-of-conns* consecutive connection failures, IOS SLB does not fail the real server.

GPRS load balancing has the following features:

- The **numconns** keyword specifies the number of consecutive Create Packet Data Protocol (PDP) requests allowed before IOS SLB fails the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN).
- The **numclients** keyword specifies the number of unique client Create PDP request failures allowed before IOS SLB fails the GGSN.

Examples

In the following example, the **numconns** keyword is set to 10 and the **numclients** keyword is set to 3:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.1
Router(config-slb-real)# faildetect numconns 10 numclients 3
```

With those settings, IOS SLB will not fail the real server until there have been ten (10) consecutive connection failures and there have been three (3) unique client connection failures.

Related Commands

Command	Description
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

header

To configure the basic authentication values for the HTTP probe, use the **header** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To remove a **header** HTTP probe configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
header field-name [field-value]

no header field-name [field-value]
```

Syntax Description	field-name	Configures the name of the HTTP probe header. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
	field-value	(Optional) Configures the value of the HTTP probe header.

Defaults

The following headers are inserted in the request by default:

Accept: */*
Connection: close
User-Agent: cisco-slb-probe/1.0
Host: *virtual IP address*


Command Modes

HTTP probe configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The **header** command in HTTP probe configuration mode configures the name and value parameters of the header.


Note

The colon (:) separating the field name and field value is automatically inserted if not provided. Multiple headers with the same name are not supported.

Examples

The following example configures an HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP configuration mode, and configures the HTTP probe header name as HeaderName and value as HeaderValue:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
Router(config-slb-probe)# header HeaderName HeaderValue
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb probe http	Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.
show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

idle (firewall farm datagram protocol)

To specify the minimum time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains connection information in the absence of packet activity, use the **idle** command in firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode. To restore the default idle duration value, use the **no** form of this command.

idle *duration*

no idle

Syntax Description

<i>duration</i>	Idle connection timer duration in seconds. Valid values range from 10 to 65535 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour).
-----------------	---

Defaults

The default idle duration is 3600 seconds.

Command Modes

Firewall farm datagram protocol configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example instructs IOS SLB to maintain connection information for an idle connection for 120 seconds:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol datagram
Router(config-slb-fw-udp)# idle 120
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
protocol datagram	Enters firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode.
show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

idle (firewall farm TCP protocol)

To specify the minimum time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains connection information in the absence of packet activity, use the **idle** command in firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode. To restore the default idle duration value, use the **no** form of this command.

idle *duration*

no idle

Syntax Description	<i>duration</i>	Idle connection timer duration in seconds. Valid values range from 10 to 65535 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour).
--------------------	-----------------	---

Defaults	The default idle duration is 3600 seconds.
----------	--

Command Modes	Firewall farm TCP protocol configuration
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	If a client sends a TCP packet that is not a sequence number (SYN) or reset (RST) packet, and IOS SLB does not have a TCP connection object in its table (possibly due to expiration of the idle timer), IOS SLB sends a TCP RST to the client.
------------------	---

If you are configuring an idle timer for HTTP flows, choose a low number such as 120 seconds as a starting point. A low number ensures that the IOS SLB connection database maintains a manageable size if problems at the server, client, or network result in a large number of connections. However, do not choose a value under 60 seconds; such a low value can reduce the efficiency of IOS SLB.

Examples	The following example instructs IOS SLB to maintain connection information for an idle connection for 120 seconds:
----------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol tcp
Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# idle 120
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	protocol tcp	Enters firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

idle (virtual server)

To specify the minimum time IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) maintains connection information in the absence of packet activity, use the **idle** command in virtual server configuration mode. To restore the default idle duration value, use the **no** form of this command.

idle [**radius** {**request** | **framed-ip**}] *duration*

no idle [**radius** {**request** | **framed-ip**}] *duration*

Syntax Description	radius request	(Optional) Configures the duration for RADIUS entries in the IOS SLB session database.
	radius framed-ip	(Optional) Configures the duration for entries in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.
	<i>duration</i>	Idle connection timer duration in seconds. Valid values range from 10 to 65535. The default values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 seconds in general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing. • 30 seconds for RADIUS entries in the IOS SLB session database. • 7200 seconds for entries in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database. • 3600 seconds (1 hour) in all other environments.

Defaults

The default idle duration is:

- 30 seconds in GPRS load balancing
- 30 seconds for RADIUS entries in the IOS SLB session database
- 7200 seconds for entries in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database
- 3600 seconds (1 hour) in all other environments

Command Modes

Virtual server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(9)E	This command was modified to support GPRS load balancing.
12.1(11b)E	This command was modified to support RADIUS load balancing.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

If a client sends a TCP packet that is not a sequence number (SYN) or reset (RST) packet, and IOS SLB does not have a TCP connection object in its table (possibly due to expiration of the idle timer), IOS SLB sends a TCP RST to the client.

If you are configuring an idle timer for HTTP flows, choose a low number such as 120 seconds as a starting point. A low number ensures that the IOS SLB connection database maintains a manageable size if problems at the server, client, or network result in a large number of connections. However, do not choose a value under 60 seconds (except in GPRS load balancing); such a low value can reduce the efficiency of IOS SLB.

In most environments, the idle timer times out data paths. However, in GPRS load balancing, it times out the session context for signaling paths (not data paths).

In GPRS load balancing, you must specify an idle timer greater than the longest possible interval between Packet Data Protocol (PDP) context requests on the serving GPRS support node (SGSN). The longest interval can be expressed using the following algorithm:

$$\text{Longest interval} = T3 \times 2(N3-2)$$

where T3 is the SGSN's T3-RESPONSE counter value and N3 is the SGSN's N3-REQUESTS counter value.

For example, if the T3-RESPONSE counter value is 3 and the N3-REQUESTS counter value is 6, then:

$$\text{Longest interval} = 3 \times 2(6-2) = 3 \times 2(4) = 3 \times 16 = 48 \text{ seconds}$$

Given those values, you must specify an idle timer of at least 49 seconds.

Examples

The following example instructs IOS SLB to maintain connection information for an idle connection for 120 seconds:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# idle 120
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

inservice (firewall farm)

To enable the firewall farm for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), use the **inservice** command in firewall farm configuration mode. To remove the firewall farm from service, use the **no** form of this command.

```
inservice [standby group-name]

no inservice [standby group-name]
```

Syntax Description	standby	(Optional) Configures the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) standby firewall farm for use with stateless and stateful backup.
	group-name	(Optional) HSRP group name with which the IOS SLB firewall farm is associated.

Defaults The firewall farm is defined to IOS SLB but is not used.

Command Modes Firewall farm configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines When you use the **no** form of this command to remove a firewall farm from service, the firewall farm acquiesces gracefully. No new connections are assigned, and existing connections are allowed to complete.

Examples In the following example, the firewall farm is enabled for use by the IOS SLB feature:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# inservice
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb firewallfarm	Identifies a firewall by IP address farm and enters firewall farm configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

inservice (firewall farm real server)

To enable the firewall for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), use the **inservice** command in firewall farm real server configuration mode. To remove the firewall from service, use the **no** form of this command.

inservice

no inservice

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults The firewall is defined to IOS SLB but is not used.

Command Modes Firewall farm real server configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines IOS SLB firewall load balancing uses probes to detect failures. Therefore, if you have not configured a probe, the firewall is not placed in service.

When you use the **no** form of this command to remove a firewall from service, the firewall acquiesces gracefully. No new connections are assigned, and existing connections are allowed to complete.

Examples In the following example, the firewall is enabled for use by the IOS SLB feature:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slbfw)# real 10.10.1.1
Router(config-slbfw-real)# inservice
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	real (firewall farm)	Identifies a firewall by IP address as a member of a firewall farm and enters real server configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

inervice (server farm real server)

To enable the real server for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), use the **inervice** command in server farm real server configuration mode. To remove the real server from service, use the **no** form of this command.

inervice

no inervice

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The real server is defined to IOS SLB but is not used.

Command Modes

Server farm real server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **no** form of this command to remove a real server from service, the real server acquiesces gracefully. No new connections are assigned, and existing connections are allowed to complete.

Examples

In the following example, the real server is enabled for use by the IOS SLB feature:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.1
Router(config-slb-sfarm-real)# inervice
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.
show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

inservice (server farm virtual server)

To enable the virtual server for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), use the **inservice** command in server farm virtual server configuration mode. To remove the virtual server from service, use the **no** form of this command.

inservice [*standby group-name*]

no inservice [*standby group-name*]

Syntax Description	standby	(Optional) Configures the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) standby virtual server for use with stateless and stateful backup.
	<i>group-name</i>	(Optional) HSRP group name with which the IOS SLB virtual server is associated.

Defaults The virtual server is defined to IOS SLB but is not used.

Command Modes Server farm virtual server configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(1)E	The standby keyword and <i>group-name</i> argument were added.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines When you use the **no** form of this command to remove a virtual server from service, the virtual server acquiesces gracefully. No new connections are assigned, and existing connections are allowed to complete.

Examples In the following example, the virtual server is enabled for use by the IOS SLB feature:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# inservice
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
	virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

interval (DNS probe)

To configure a Domain Name System (DNS) probe interval, use the **interval** command in DNS probe configuration mode. To remove a DNS probe **interval** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interval seconds

no interval seconds
```

Syntax Description	seconds	Number of seconds to wait before reattempting the probe. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default interval is 10 seconds.
--------------------	---------	--

Defaults	The default DNS probe interval value is 10 seconds.
----------	---

Command Modes	DNS probe configuration
---------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example configures a DNS probe named PROBE4, enters DNS configuration mode, and configures the DNS probe timer interval to send every 11 seconds:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE4 dns
Router(config-slb-probe)# interval 11
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe dns	Configures a Domain Name System (DNS) probe name and enters DNS probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

interval (HTTP probe)

To configure an HTTP probe interval, use the **interval** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To remove an HTTP probe **interval** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

interval *seconds*

no interval *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds to wait before reattempting the probe. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default interval is 8 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

Defaults	The default HTTP probe interval value is 8 seconds.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	HTTP probe configuration
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	The following example configures an HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP configuration mode, and configures the HTTP probe timer interval to send every 11 seconds:
-----------------	---

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
Router(config-slb-probe)# interval 11
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe http	Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

interval (ping probe)

To configure a ping probe interval, use the **interval** command in ping probe configuration mode. To remove a ping probe **interval** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interval seconds

no interval seconds
```

Syntax Description	seconds	Number of seconds to wait before reattempting the probe. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default interval is 1 second.
--------------------	---------	--

Defaults	The default ping probe interval value is 1 second.
----------	--

Command Modes	Ping probe configuration
---------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	The following example configures a ping probe named PROBE1, enters ping configuration mode, and configures the ping probe timer interval to send every 11 seconds: Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE1 ping Router(config-slb-probe)# interval 11
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe ping	Configures a ping probe name and enters ping probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

interval (TCP probe)

To configure a TCP probe interval, use the **interval** command in TCP probe configuration mode. To remove a TCP probe **interval** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

interval *seconds*

no interval *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds to wait before reattempting the probe. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default interval is 10 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	--

Defaults	The default TCP probe interval value is 10 seconds.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	TCP probe configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	The following example configures a TCP probe named PROBE5, enters TCP configuration mode, and configures the TCP probe timer interval to send every 11 seconds:
-----------------	---

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE5 tcp
Router(config-slb-probe)# interval 11
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe tcp	Configures a TCP probe name and enters TCP probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

interval (WSP probe)

To configure a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe interval, use the **interval** command in WSP probe configuration mode. To remove a WSP probe **interval** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

interval *seconds*

no interval *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds to wait before reattempting the probe. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default interval is 8 seconds.
---------------------------	----------------	---

Defaults	The default WSP probe interval value is 8 seconds.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	WSP probe configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example configures a ping probe named PROBE3, enters WSP probe configuration mode, and configures the WSP probe timer interval to send every 11 seconds:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE3 wsp
Router(config-slb-probe)# interval 11
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe wsp	Configures a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe name and enters WSP probe configuration mode.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

ip slb dfp

To configure Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP), supply an optional password, and enter DFP configuration mode, use the **ip slb dfp** command in global configuration mode. To remove the DFP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb dfp [**password** [0 | 7] *password* [*timeout*]]

no ip slb dfp

Syntax Description		
password	(Optional) Password for Message Digest Algorithm Version 5 (MD5) authentication.	
0	(Optional) Password is unencrypted. This value is the default setting.	
7	(Optional) Password is encrypted.	
<i>password</i>	(Optional) Password value for MD5 authentication. This password must match the password configured on the host agent.	
<i>timeout</i>	(Optional) Delay period, in seconds, during which both the old password and the new password are accepted. The valid range is 0 to 65535 seconds. The default value is 180 seconds, if a password is specified.	

Defaults

The default password encryption is 0 (unencrypted).
The default password timeout is 180 seconds, if a password is specified.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(3a)E	The 0 and 7 keywords were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The password specified in the **ip slb dfp** command for the DFP manager must match the password specified in the **password** command for the DFP agent.

The timeout option allows you to change the password without stopping messages between the DFP agent and its manager. The default value is 180 seconds.

During the timeout, the agent sends packets with the old password (or null, if there is no old password), and receives packets with either the old or new password. After the timeout expires, the agent sends and receives packets only with the new password; received packets that use the old password are discarded.

If you are changing the password for an entire load-balanced environment, set a longer timeout to allow enough time for you to update the password on all agents and servers before the timeout expires. Setting a longer timeout also prevents mismatches between agents and servers that have begun running the new password and agents, and servers on which you have not yet changed the old password.

Examples

The following example configures DFP, sets the DFP password to Password1 and the timeout to 360 seconds, and enters DFP configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# ip slb dfp password Password1 360
Router(config-slb-dfp)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
agent (DFP)	Identifies a Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent to which IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) can connect.
ip dfp agent	Identifies a Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent subsystem and enters DFP agent configuration mode.

ip slb entries

To configure an initial allocation and a maximum value for IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) database entries, use the **ip slb entries** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb entries [**conn** [*init-conn* [*max-conn*]] | **frag** [*init-frag* [*max-frag*] | **lifetime** *timeout*] | **sticky** [*init-sticky* [*max-sticky*]]]

no ip slb entries [**conn** | **frag** [**lifetime**] | **sticky**]

Syntax Description		
conn	(Optional) Configures an initial allocation and a maximum value for IOS SLB connection database entries.	
<i>init-conn</i>	(Optional) Initial allocation of connection database entries. When the number of available entries is reduced to less than half of the <i>init-conn</i> argument, IOS SLB begins allocating additional entries. The number of entries can grow dynamically up to the number specified by the <i>max-conn</i> argument. Valid range is 1 to 1000000 connection database entries. The default is 8000 connection database entries. Note Be careful when setting the <i>init-conn</i> argument to a very high value, such as 1000000, because IOS SLB immediately allocates those entries, which can cause the router or switch to pause indefinitely. Start with a lower value, such as 125000.	
<i>max-conn</i>	(Optional) Maximum number of connection database entries that can be allocated. Valid range is 1 to 8000000 connection database entries. The default is 8000000 connection database entries.	
frag	(Optional) Configures an initial allocation and a maximum value for IOS SLB fragment database entries.	
<i>init-frag</i>	(Optional) Initial allocation of routing entries in the fragment database. When the number of available entries is reduced to less than half of the <i>init-frag</i> argument, IOS SLB begins allocating additional entries. The number of entries can grow dynamically up to the number specified by the <i>max-frag</i> argument. Valid range is 1 to 1000000 connection database entries. The default is 2000 connection database entries. Note Be careful when setting the <i>init-frag</i> argument to a very high value, such as 1000000, because IOS SLB immediately allocates those entries, which can cause the router or switch to pause indefinitely. Start with a lower value, such as 125000.	
<i>max-frag</i>	(Optional) Maximum number of fragment database entries that can be allocated. Valid range is 1 to 8000000 fragment database entries. The default is 32000 fragment database entries.	

lifetime <i>timeout</i>	(Optional) Lifetime of an entry in the IOS SLB fragment database, in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 255 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.
sticky	(Optional) Configures an initial allocation and a maximum value for IOS SLB sticky connection database entries.
<i>init-sticky</i>	(Optional) Initial allocation of sticky database entries. When the number of available entries is reduced to less than half of the <i>init-sticky</i> argument, IOS SLB begins allocating additional entries. The number of entries can grow dynamically up to the number specified by the <i>max-sticky</i> argument. Valid range is 1 to 1000000 sticky database entries. The default is 4000 sticky database entries. Note Be careful when setting the <i>init-sticky</i> argument to a very high value, such as 1000000, because IOS SLB immediately allocates those entries, which can cause the router or switch to pause indefinitely. Start with a lower value, such as 125000.
<i>max-sticky</i>	(Optional) Maximum number of sticky database entries that can be allocated. Valid range is 1 to 8000000 sticky database entries. The default is 8000000 sticky database entries.

Defaults

For connections, the default initial allocation is 8000 connections, and the default maximum is 8000000 connections.
 For fragments, the default initial allocation is 2000 fragments, and the default maximum is 8000000 fragments. The default lifetime is 10 seconds.
 For sticky connections, the default initial allocation is 4000 sticky connections, and the default maximum is 3200 sticky connections.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
12.1(11b)E	The lifetime keyword and <i>timeout</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

If you configure an initial allocation value that exceeds the amount of available memory, memory might not be available for other features. In extreme cases, the router or switch might not boot properly. Therefore, be careful when you configure initial allocation values.

Examples

The following example configures an initial allocation of 128,000 connections, which can grow dynamically to a limit of 512,000 connections:

```
Router(config)# ip slb entries conn 128000 512000
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb conns	Displays all connections handled by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), or, optionally, only those connections associated with a particular virtual server or client.

ip slb firewallfarm

To identify a firewall farm and enter firewall farm configuration mode, use the **ip slb firewallfarm** command in global configuration mode. To remove the firewall farm from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip slb firewallfarm firewall-farm
no ip slb firewallfarm firewall-farm
```

Syntax Description	firewall-farm	Character string used to identify the firewall farm. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
--------------------	---------------	--

Defaults	No default behavior or values
----------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	Grouping real servers into firewall farms is an essential part of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) firewall load balancing. Using firewall farms enables IOS SLB to assign new connections to the real servers based on their weighted capacities, and on the load-balancing algorithms used.
------------------	--

Examples	The following example identifies a firewall farm named FIRE1: Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	real (firewall farm)	Identifies a firewall by IP address as a member of a firewall farm and enters real server configuration mode.

ip slb maxbuffers frag

To configure the maximum number of buffers for the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) fragment database, use the **ip slb maxbuffers frag** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb maxbuffers frag *buffers*

no ip slb maxbuffers frag

Syntax Description

<i>buffers</i>	Maximum number of out-of-order trailing fragments to be buffered simultaneously in the IOS SLB fragment database, waiting for the leader fragment. This value can help prevent IOS SLB memory from being overrun in the event of a fragment attack. Valid range is 0 to 65535 buffers. The default value is 100 buffers.
----------------	---

Defaults

The default maximum is 100 buffers.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of buffers for the IOS SLB fragment buffer to 300:

```
Router(config)# ip slb maxbuffers frag 300
```

ip slb natpool

To configure an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) Network Address Translation (NAT) to create at least one client address pool, use the **ip slb natpool** command in global configuration mode. To remove an **ip slb natpool** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip slb natpool pool start-ip end-ip [netmask netmask | prefix-length leading-1-bits] [entries
init-address [max-address]]

no ip slb natpool pool
```

Syntax Description

pool	Character string used to identify this client address pool. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
start-ip	Starting IP address that defines the range of addresses in the address pool.
end-ip	Ending IP address that defines the range of addresses in the address pool.
netmask netmask	(Optional) Configures the mask for the associated IP subnet. Specifies the netmask of the network to which the pool addresses belong.
prefix-length leading-1-bits	(Optional) Specifies how many bits of the netmask are ones (that is, how many bits of the address indicate the network).
entries	(Optional) Configures an initial allocation and optional maximum value for IOS SLB client NAT address entries for the pool argument.
init-address	(Optional) Initial allocation of client NAT address entries. The number of client NAT address entries can grow dynamically: When the number of available client NAT address entries is less than half of the init-address argument, IOS SLB allocates additional client NAT address entries. Valid range is 1 to 1000000 client NAT address entries. The default is 8000 client NAT address entries.
max-address	(Optional) Maximum number of client NAT address entries that can be allocated. Valid range is 1 to 8000000 client NAT address entries. The default is the maximum number of ports that can be allocated within the IP address range specified for the pool argument. For example, the following command: ip slb natpool 3.3.3.1 3.3.3.5 prefix-length 24 entries 8000 has a default max-address of (3.3.3.1-3.3.3.5)*54535, or 4*54535, or 218140.

Defaults

The default initial allocation is 8000 client NAT address entries.
The default maximum number of client NAT address entries that can be allocated is the maximum number of ports that can be allocated within the IP address range.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

If you want to use client NAT, you must create at least one client address pool.

Examples

The following example configures an IOS SLB NAT server farm pool of addresses with the name web-clients, the IP address range from 128.3.0.1 to 128.3.0.254, and a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0:

```
Router(config)# ip slb natpool web-clients 128.3.0.1 128.3.0.254 netmask  
255.255.0.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb natpool	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

ip slb probe dns

To configure a Domain Name System (DNS) probe name and enter DNS probe configuration mode, use the **ip slb probe dns** command in global configuration mode. To remove an **ip slb probe dns** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb probe probe dns

no ip slb probe probe

Syntax Description	probe	Name of the DNS probe. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
--------------------	-------	--

Defaults	No DNS probe is configured.
----------	-----------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	DNS probes send domain name resolve requests to real servers and verify the returned IP addresses. This command configures the DNS probe name and application protocol and enters DNS configuration mode. The DNS probe cannot be unconfigured while it is being used by the server farm or firewall farm. You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types, for each server farm or for each firewall in a firewall farm.
------------------	---

Examples	The following example configures an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe named PROBE4, then enters DNS probe configuration mode: Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE4 dns
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

ip slb probe http

To configure an HTTP probe name and enter HTTP probe configuration mode, use the **ip slb probe http** command in global configuration mode. To remove an **ip slb probe http** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb probe *probe* **http**

no ip slb probe *probe*

Syntax Description	<i>probe</i>	Name of the HTTP probe. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
---------------------------	--------------	---

Defaults	No HTTP probe is configured.
-----------------	------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	This command configures the HTTP probe name and application protocol and enters HTTP configuration mode.
	The HTTP probe cannot be unconfigured while it is being used by the server farm or firewall farm.
	You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types, for each server farm or for each firewall in a firewall farm.



Note

HTTP probes require a route to the virtual server. The route is not used, but it must exist to enable the sockets code to verify that the destination can be reached, which in turn is essential for HTTP probes to function correctly. The route can be either a host route (advertised by the virtual server) or a default route (specified using the **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** command, for example).

Examples	The following example configures an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe named PROBE2, then enters HTTP probe configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

ip slb probe ping

To configure a ping probe name and enter ping probe configuration mode, use the **ip slb probe ping** command in global configuration mode. To remove an **ip slb probe ping** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb probe *probe* **ping**

no ip slb probe *probe*

Syntax Description	<i>probe</i>	Name of the ping probe. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
---------------------------	--------------	---

Defaults	No ping probe is configured.
-----------------	------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	This command configures the ping probe name and application protocol and enters ping configuration mode.
	The ping probe cannot be unconfigured while it is being used by the server farm or firewall farm.
	You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types, for each server farm or for each firewall in a firewall farm.

Examples	The following example configures an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe named PROBE1, then enters ping probe configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE1 ping
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

ip slb probe tcp

To configure a TCP probe name and enter TCP probe configuration mode, use the **ip slb probe tcp** command in global configuration mode. To remove an **ip slb probe tcp** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb probe *probe* **tcp**

no ip slb probe *probe*

Syntax Description	<i>probe</i>	Name of the TCP probe. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
--------------------	--------------	--

Defaults	No TCP probe is configured.
----------	-----------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	<p>This command configures the TCP probe name and application protocol and enters TCP configuration mode.</p> <p>The TCP probe cannot be unconfigured while it is being used by the server farm or firewall farm.</p> <p>You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types, for each server farm or for each firewall in a firewall farm.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>The following example configures an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe named PROBE5, then enters TCP probe configuration mode:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE5 tcp</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

ip slb probe wsp

To configure a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe name and enter WSP probe configuration mode, use the **ip slb probe wsp** command in global configuration mode. To remove an **ip slb probe wsp** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb probe *probe* **wsp**

no ip slb probe *probe*

Syntax Description	<i>probe</i>	Name of the WSP probe. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
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Defaults	No WSP probe is configured.
-----------------	-----------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	This command configures the WSP probe name and application protocol and enters WSP probe configuration mode.
	The WSP probe cannot be unconfigured while it is being used by the server farm or firewall farm.
	You can configure more than one probe, in any combination of supported types, for each server farm or for each firewall in a firewall farm.

Examples	The following example configures an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe named PROBE3, then enters WSP probe configuration mode:
	Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE3 wsp

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

ip slb route

To enable IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) to route packets using the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database, use the **ip slb route** command in global configuration mode. To route packets normally, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb route *ip-address netmask* **framed-ip**

no ip slb route *ip-address netmask* **framed-ip**

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of packets to be inspected.
	<i>netmask</i>	Subnet mask specifying a range of packets to be inspected.
	framed-ip	Packets are to be routed using the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

Defaults IOS SLB cannot route packets using the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines This command enables IOS SLB to inspect packets whose source IP addresses match the specified IP address and subnet mask. IOS SLB then searches for the packet’s source IP address in the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database. If the database contains a matching entry, IOS SLB routes the packet to the associated real server. If the database does not contain a matching entry, IOS SLB routes the packet normally.

Examples The following example enables IOS SLB to inspect packets with the source IP address 10.10.10.1:

```
Router(config)# ip slb route 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.255 framed-ip
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb sticky	Displays the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) sticky database.

ip slb serverfarm

To identify a server farm and enter server farm configuration mode, use the **ip slb serverfarm** command in global configuration mode. To remove the server farm from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb serverfarm *server-farm*

no ip slb serverfarm *server-farm*

Syntax Description	<i>server-farm</i>	Character string used to identify the server farm. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	--

Defaults	No server farm is identified.
-----------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	Grouping real servers into server farms is an essential part of IOS SLB. Using server farms enables IOS SLB to assign new connections to the real servers based on their weighted capacities, and on the load-balancing algorithms used.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example identifies a server farm named PUBLIC:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)#?
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.

ip slb static

To configure a real server's Network Address Translation (NAT) behavior and enter static NAT configuration mode, use the **ip slb static** command in global configuration mode. To restore the real server's default NAT behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip slb static { drop | nat { virtual | virtual-ip [per-packet | sticky]} }
```

```
no ip slb static { drop | nat { virtual | virtual-ip [per-packet | sticky]} }
```

Syntax Description		
drop		Indicates that IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) is to drop packets from this real server if the packets do not correspond to existing connections. This option is usually used in conjunction with the subnet mask or port number option on the real command in static NAT configuration mode, such that IOS SLB builds connections to the specified subnet or port, and drops all other connections from the real server.
nat virtual		Configures the real server to use server NAT, and to use the virtual IP address that is configured on the real command in static NAT configuration mode when translating addresses.
nat virtual-ip		Configures the real server to use server NAT, and to use the specified virtual IP address when translating addresses.
per-packet		(Optional) IOS SLB is <i>not</i> to maintain connection state for packets originating from the real server. That is, IOS SLB is to use server NAT to redirect packets originating from the real server.
sticky		(Optional) Indicates that IOS SLB is <i>not</i> to maintain connection state for packets originating from the real server, <i>unless</i> those packets match a sticky object. That is, if IOS SLB can find a matching sticky object, it builds the connection. Otherwise, IOS SLB does not build the connection.

Defaults If you do not specify either the **per-packet** or **sticky** keyword, IOS SLB maintains connection state for packets originating from the real server.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines If you specify the *virtual-ip* argument and you do not specify the **per-packet** option, IOS SLB uses server port translation to distinguish between connection requests initiated by different real servers.

Examples

The following example specifies that the real server is to use server NAT and to use virtual IP address 13.13.13.13 when translating addresses, and that IOS SLB is not to maintain connection state for any packets originating from the real server:

```
Router(config)# ip slb static nat 13.13.13.13 per-packet
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb static	Displays information about the static Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration.

ip slb vserver

To identify a virtual server and enter virtual server configuration mode, use the **ip slb vserver** command in global configuration mode. To remove a virtual server from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip slb vserver *virtual-server*

no ip slb vserver *virtual-server*

Syntax Description

<i>virtual-server</i>	Character string used to identify the virtual server. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
-----------------------	---

Defaults

No virtual server is identified.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example identifies a virtual server named PUBLIC_HTTP:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
serverfarm	Associates a real server farm with a virtual server, and optionally configures a backup server farm and specifies that sticky connections are to be used in the backup server farm.
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

lookup

To configure an IP address of a real server that a Domain Name System (DNS) server should supply in response to a domain name resolve request, use the **lookup** command in DNS probe configuration mode. To remove an IP address from the expected list, use the **no** form of this command.

lookup *ip-address*

no lookup *ip-address*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a real server that a DNS server should supply in response to a domain name resolve request.
-------------------	---

Defaults

No lookup IP address is configured.

Command Modes

DNS probe configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example configures a DNS probe named PROBE4, enters DNS probe configuration mode, and specifies 13.13.13.13 as the IP address to resolve:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE4 dns
Router(config-slb-probe)# lookup 13.13.13.13
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb probe dns	Configures a Domain Name System (DNS) probe name and enters DNS probe configuration mode.
show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

maxclients

To specify the maximum number of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) RADIUS sticky subscribers that can be assigned to an individual virtual server, use the **maxclients** command in real server configuration mode. To remove the limit, use the **no** form of this command.

maxclients *maximum-number*

no maxclients

Syntax Description	<i>maximum-number</i>	<p>Maximum number of IOS SLB RADIUS sticky subscribers that can be assigned to an individual virtual server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the radius framed-ip keyword is specified in the sticky command for the virtual server (that is, if the virtual server is configured to create the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database), a sticky subscriber is an entry in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database. If the radius username keyword is specified in the sticky command for the virtual server (that is, if the virtual server is configured to create the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database), a sticky subscriber is an entry in the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database. If both the radius framed-ip and radius username keywords are specified in the sticky command for the virtual server, a sticky subscriber is an entry in the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database. <p>By default, there is no limit on the number of IOS SLB RADIUS sticky subscribers that can be assigned to an individual virtual server.</p>
--------------------	-----------------------	--

Defaults	There is no limit on the number of IOS SLB RADIUS sticky subscribers that can be assigned to an individual virtual server.
----------	--

Command Modes	Real server configuration
---------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(12c)E	This command was modified to support RADIUS load balancing for CDMA2000, a third-generation (3-G) version of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA).
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example specifies that up to 10 IOS SLB RADIUS sticky subscribers can be assigned to an individual real server:

```
Router(config-slb-real)# maxclients 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb route	Enables IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) to inspect packets for RADIUS framed-IP sticky routing.
show ip slb sticky	Displays the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) sticky database.

maxconns (firewall farm datagram protocol)

To limit the number of active datagram connections to the firewall farm, use the **maxconns** command in firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode. To restore the default of 4294967295, use the **no** form of this command.

maxconns *maximum-number*

no maxconns

Syntax Description

<i>maximum-number</i>	Maximum number of simultaneous active datagram connections using the firewall farm. Valid values range from 1 to 4294967295. The default is 4294967295.
-----------------------	---

Defaults

The default maximum number of simultaneous active datagram connections using the firewall farm is 4294967295.

Command Modes

Firewall farm datagram protocol configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example limits the real server to a maximum of 1000 simultaneous active connections:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol datagram
Router(config-slb-fw-udp)# maxconns 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
protocol datagram	Enters firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode.
show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

maxconns (firewall farm TCP protocol)

To limit the number of active TCP connections to the firewall farm, use the **maxconns** command in firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode. To restore the default of 4294967295, use the **no** form of this command.

maxconns *maximum-number*

no maxconns

Syntax Description	<i>maximum-number</i>	Maximum number of simultaneous active TCP connections using the firewall farm. Valid values range from 1 to 4294967295. The default is 4294967295.
--------------------	-----------------------	--

Defaults	The default maximum number of simultaneous active TCP connections using the firewall farm is 4294967295.
----------	--

Command Modes	Firewall farm TCP protocol configuration
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	<p>The following example limits the real server to a maximum of 1000 simultaneous active connections:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1 Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol tcp Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# maxconns 1000</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	protocol tcp	Enters firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

maxconns (server farm)

To limit the number of active connections to the real server, use the **maxconns** command in real server configuration mode. To restore the default of 4294967295, use the **no** form of this command.

maxconns *maximum-number*

no maxconns

Syntax Description

<i>maximum-number</i>	Maximum number of simultaneous active connections on the real server. Valid values range from 1 to 4294967295. The default is 4294967295.
-----------------------	---

Defaults

The default maximum number of simultaneous active connections on the real server is 4294967295.

Command Modes

Real server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example limits the real server to a maximum of 1000 simultaneous active connections:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.1
Router(config-slb-real)# maxconns 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.
show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

nat

To configure IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) Network Address Translation (NAT) and specify a NAT mode, use the **nat** command in server farm configuration mode. To remove a NAT configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

nat {*client pool* | *server*}

no nat {*client* | *server*}

Syntax Description	client <i>pool</i>	Configures the client address in load-balanced packets using addresses from the client address pool. The pool name must match the <i>pool</i> argument from a previous ip slb natpool command. This mode is commonly referred to as <i>directed client NAT</i> , or simply client NAT.
	server	Configures the destination address in load-balanced packets sent to the real server as the address of the real server chosen by the server farm load-balancing algorithm. This mode is commonly referred to as <i>directed server NAT</i> , or simply server NAT.

Defaults No IOS SLB NAT is configured.

Command Modes Server farm configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.1(2)E	The client keyword and <i>pool</i> argument were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines The **no nat** command is allowed only if the virtual server was removed from service with the **no inservice** command.

In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, NAT is not supported; therefore, the **nat** command is not supported.

Examples

The following example enters server farm configuration mode and configures NAT mode as server address translation on server farm FARM2:

```
Router# ip slb serverfarm FARM2  
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# nat server
```

The following example configures the NAT mode on server farm FARM2 to client translation mode and, using the **real** command in server farm configuration mode, configures the real server IP address as 10.3.1.1:

```
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# nat client web-clients  
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.3.1.1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb serverfarm	Associates a real server farm with a virtual server.
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

port (HTTP probe)

To specify the port to which an HTTP probe is to connect, use the **port** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

port *port*

no port *port*

Syntax Description	<i>port</i> TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number to which the HTTP probe is to connect.									
Defaults	In dispatched mode, the port number is inherited from the virtual server. If port translation is configured for the real server, that port number is used. See the real (server farm) command for more details.									
Command Modes	HTTP probe configuration									
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>12.1(3a)E</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr><tr><td>12.2(14)S</td><td>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.		
Release	Modification									
12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.									
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.									
Examples	<p>The following example configures an HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to connect to port number 8:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http Router(config-slb-probe)# port 8</pre>									
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>ip slb probe http</td><td>Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.</td></tr><tr><td>real (server farm)</td><td>Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.</td></tr><tr><td>show ip slb probe</td><td>Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	ip slb probe http	Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.	real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.
Command	Description									
ip slb probe http	Configures an HTTP probe name and enters HTTP probe configuration mode.									
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.									
show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.									

port (TCP probe)

To specify the port to which a TCP probe is to connect, use the **port** command in TCP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

port *port*

no port *port*

Syntax Description	<i>port</i> TCP port number to which the TCP probe is to connect.									
Defaults	In dispatched mode, the port number is inherited from the virtual server. If port translation is configured for the real server, that port number is used. See the real (server farm) command for more details.									
Command Modes	TCP probe configuration									
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>12.1(11b)E</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr><tr><td>12.2(14)S</td><td>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.		
Release	Modification									
12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.									
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.									
Examples	<p>The following example configures a TCP probe named PROBE5, enters TCP probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to connect to port number 8:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE5 tcp Router(config-slb-probe)# port 8</pre>									
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>ip slb probe tcp</td><td>Configures a TCP probe name and enters TCP probe configuration mode.</td></tr><tr><td>real (server farm)</td><td>Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.</td></tr><tr><td>show ip slb probe</td><td>Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	ip slb probe tcp	Configures a TCP probe name and enters TCP probe configuration mode.	real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.
Command	Description									
ip slb probe tcp	Configures a TCP probe name and enters TCP probe configuration mode.									
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.									
show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.									

predictor (server farm)

To specify the load-balancing algorithm for selecting a real server in the server farm, use the **predictor** command in server farm configuration mode. To restore the default load-balancing algorithm of weighted round robin, use the **no** form of this command.

predictor [**roundrobin** | **leastconns**]

no predictor

Syntax Description	roundrobin	(Optional—IOS SLB feature only) Uses the weighted round robin algorithm for selecting the real server to handle the next new connection for the server farm. See the “Weighted Round Robin” section on page 6 for a detailed description of this algorithm. This algorithm is the default value.
	leastconns	(Optional—IOS SLB feature only) Uses the weighted least connections algorithm for selecting the real server to handle the next new connection for this server farm. See the “Weighted Least Connections” section on page 6 for a detailed description of this algorithm.

Defaults If you do not enter a **predictor** command, or if you enter the **predictor** command without specifying a load-balancing algorithm, the weighted round robin algorithm is used.

Command Modes Server farm configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines RADIUS load balancing requires the weighted round robin algorithm.

GPRS load balancing without GTP cause code inspection enabled requires the weighted round robin algorithm. A server farm that uses weighted least connections can be bound to a virtual server providing GPRS load balancing without GTP cause code inspection enabled, but you cannot place the virtual server INSERVICE. If you try to do so, IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) issues an error message.

Examples

The following example specifies the weighted least connections algorithm:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# predictor leastconns
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.
weight (server farm)	Specifies the real server's capacity, relative to other real servers in the server farm.

predictor hash address (firewall farm)

To specify the load-balancing algorithm for selecting a firewall in the firewall farm, use the **predictor hash address** command in firewall farm configuration mode. To restore the default load-balancing algorithm, use the **no** form of this command.

predictor hash address [**port**]

no predictor

Syntax Description	port (Optional) Uses the source and destination TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port numbers, in addition to the source and destination IP addresses, when selecting a firewall.	
Defaults	IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) uses the source and destination IP addresses when selecting a firewall.	
Command Modes	Firewall farm configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
Examples	<p>The following example specifies that source and destination IP addresses are to be used when selecting a firewall:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb firewall FIRE1 Router(config-slbfw)# predictor hash address</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	weight (firewall farm real server)	Specifies the firewall's capacity, relative to other firewalls in the firewall farm.

probe (firewall farm real server)

To associate a probe with a firewall farm, use the **probe** command in firewall farm real server configuration mode. To remove the association, use the **no** form of this command.

probe *probe*

no probe *probe*

Syntax Description	<i>probe</i>	Name of the probe to associate with this firewall farm.
--------------------	--------------	---

Defaults	No probe is associated with a firewall farm.
----------	--

Command Modes	Firewall farm real server configuration
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	You can configure more than one probe for each firewall in a firewall farm.
	If you configure probes in your network, you must also do one of the following:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configure the exclude keyword on the client command on the virtual server, to exclude connections initiated by the client IP address from the load-balancing scheme.• Configure IP addresses on the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) device that are Layer 3-adjacent to the real servers used by the virtual server.

Examples	The following example associates probe FireProbe with server farm FIRE1:
----------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw-real)# probe FireProbe
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

probe (server farm)

To associate a probe with a server farm, use the **probe** command in server farm configuration mode. To remove the association, use the **no** form of this command.

probe *probe*

no probe *probe*

Syntax Description	<i>probe</i>	Name of the probe to associate with this server farm.
---------------------------	--------------	---

Defaults	No probe is associated with a server farm.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	Server farm configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	You can configure more than one probe for each server farm.
	If you configure probes in your network, you must also do one of the following:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configure the exclude keyword on the client command on the virtual server, to exclude connections initiated by the client IP address from the load-balancing scheme. Configure IP addresses on the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) device that are Layer 3-adjacent to the real servers used by the virtual server.

Examples	The following example associates probe PROBE1 with server farm PUBLIC:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# probe PROBE1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

protocol datagram

To enter firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode, use the **protocol datagram** command in firewall farm configuration mode.

protocol datagram

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	No default behavior or values
-----------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	Firewall farm configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced, replacing the udp command.
	12.1(12c)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(12c)E, replacing the protocol udp command.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	Firewall farm datagram protocol configuration applies to the Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP), Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE), IP in IP encapsulation, and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) protocols.
-------------------------	---

Examples	The following example enters firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol datagram
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

protocol tcp

To enter firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode, use the **protocol tcp** command in firewall farm configuration mode.

protocol tcp

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	No default behavior or values
-----------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	Firewall farm configuration
----------------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced, replacing the tcp command.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	The following example enters firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode:
-----------------	---

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slbfw)# protocol tcp
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.

real (firewall farm)

To identify a firewall as a member of a firewall farm and enter real server configuration mode, use the **real** command in firewall farm configuration mode. To remove the firewall from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

real *ip-address*

no real *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	Real server IP address.
---------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------

Defaults	No firewall is identified as a member of a firewall farm.	
-----------------	---	--

Command Modes	Firewall farm configuration	
----------------------	-----------------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	A firewall farm comprises a number of firewalls. The firewalls are the physical devices that provide the firewall load-balanced services.
-------------------------	---

Examples	<p>The following example identifies a firewall as a member of firewall farm FIRE1:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1 Router(config-slb-fw)# real 10.1.1.1</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	inservice (firewall farm real server)	Enables the firewall for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

real (server farm)

To identify a real server as a member of a server farm and enter real server configuration mode, use the **real** command in server farm configuration mode. To remove the real server from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

real *ip-address* [*port*]

no real *ip-address* [*port*]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	Real server IP address.
	<i>port</i>	(Optional) Port translation for the server. Valid values range from 1 to 65535.

Defaults No real server is identified as a member of a server farm.

Command Modes Server farm configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.1(2)E	The <i>port</i> argument was added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines A server farm comprises a number of real servers. The real servers are the physical devices that provide the load-balanced services.

In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, this command identifies a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that is a member of the server farm. Also, remember that the Cisco GGSN IP addresses are virtual template IP addresses, not real interface IP addresses.

In Virtual Private Network (VPN) server load balancing, this command identifies a real server acting as a VPN terminator.

Examples The following example identifies a real server as a member of the server farm:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.1.1.1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	inservice (server farm real server)	Enables the real server for use by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.
	show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

real (static NAT)

To configure one or more real servers to use static Network Address Translation (NAT), use the **real** command in static NAT configuration mode. To restore the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

real *ip-address* [*port*]

no real *ip-address* [*port*]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the real server that is to use static NAT.
	<i>port</i>	(Optional) Layer 4 source port number, used by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) to differentiate between User Datagram Protocol (UDP) responses from the real server and connections initiated by the real server.

Defaults No real server is configured to use static NAT.

Command Modes Static NAT configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines If no port number is specified, IOS SLB uses static NAT for all packets outbound from the real server.

Examples The following example configures real server 10.0.0.0 to use static NAT:

```
Router(config)# ip slb static nat
Router(config-slb-static)# real 10.0.0.0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb static	Configures a real server's Network Address Translation (NAT) behavior and enters static NAT configuration mode.
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.
	show ip slb static	Displays information about the static Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration.

reassign

To specify the threshold of consecutive unacknowledged SYNchronize sequence numbers (SYNs) or Create Packet Data Protocol (PDP) requests that, if exceeded, result in an attempted connection to a different real server, use the **reassign** command in real server configuration mode. To restore the default reassignment threshold, use the **no** form of this command.

reassign *threshold*

no reassign

Syntax Description

threshold

Number of unacknowledged TCP SYNs (or Create PDP requests, in general packet radio service [GPRS] load balancing) that are directed to a real server before the connection is reassigned to a different real server. An unacknowledged SYN is one for which no SYN or ACKnowledgment (ACK) is detected before the next SYN arrives from the client. IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) allows 30 seconds for the connection to be established or for a new SYN to be received. If neither of these occurs within that time, the connection is removed from the IOS SLB database.

The 30-second timer is restarted for each SYN as long as the number of connection reassignments specified in the **faildetect (real server)** command's **numconns** keyword is not exceeded. See the **faildetect (real server)** command for more information.

Valid threshold values range from one (1) to four (4) SYNs. The default value is three (3).

Defaults

The default threshold is three (3) SYNs.

Command Modes

Real server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(9)E	This command was modified to support general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

IOS SLB does not reassign sticky connections if either of the following conditions is true:

- The real server is not OPERATIONAL or MAXCONNS_THROTTLED.
- The connection is the first for this sticky connection.

In GPRS load balancing, this command specifies the number of consecutive unacknowledged Create PDP requests (not TCP SYNs) that are directed to a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) before the connection is reassigned to a different GGSN. You must specify a reassign threshold less than the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)'s N3-REQUESTS counter value:

threshold < n3-requests

Examples

The following example sets the threshold of unacknowledged SYNs to 2:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.1
Router(config-slb-real)# reassign 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

replicate casa (firewall farm)

To configure a stateful backup of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) decision tables to a backup switch, use the **replicate casa** command in firewall farm configuration mode. To remove a **replicate casa** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

replicate casa *listen-ip remote-ip port [interval] [password [0 | 7] password [timeout]]*

no replicate casa *listen-ip remote-ip port*

Syntax Description

<i>listen-ip</i>	Listening IP address for state exchange messages that are advertised.
<i>remote-ip</i>	Destination IP address for all state exchange signals.
<i>port</i>	TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number or port name for all state exchange signals.
<i>interval</i>	(Optional) Maximum replication delivery interval from 1 to 300 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.
password	(Optional) Specifies the password for Message Digest Algorithm Version 5 (MD5) authentication.
0	(Optional) Indicates that the password is unencrypted. This value is the default setting.
7	(Optional) Indicates that the password is encrypted.
<i>password</i>	(Optional) Password value for MD5 authentication. This password must match the password configured on the host agent.
<i>timeout</i>	(Optional) Delay period, in seconds, during which both the old password and the new password are accepted. The default value is 180 seconds.

Defaults

The default interval is 10 seconds.
 The default password encryption is 0 (unencrypted).
 The default password timeout is 180 seconds.

Command Modes

Firewall farm configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The *timeout* option allows you to change the password without stopping messages between the backup and primary Layer 3 switches. The default value is 180 seconds.

During the timeout, the backup sends packets with the old password (or null, if there is no old password), and receives packets with either the old or new password. After the timeout expires, the backup sends and receives packets only with the new password.

When setting a new password timeout, remember the following considerations:

- If you are configuring a new backup, set the timeout to 0 (send packets with the new password immediately). This configuration prevents password mismatches between the new backup and its primary.
- If you are changing the password for an existing backup, set a longer timeout to allow enough time for you to update the password on the primary before the timeout expires. Setting a longer timeout also prevents mismatches between the backup and primary.

Examples

The following example configures a stateful backup Layer-3 switch with a listening IP address of 10.10.10.11 and a remote IP address of 10.10.11.12 over HTTP port 4231:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# replicate casa 10.10.10.11 10.10.11.12 4231
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
show ip slb replicate	Displays the configuration of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) IP replication.

replicate casa (virtual server)

To configure a stateful backup of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) decision tables to a backup switch, use the **replicate casa** command in virtual server configuration mode. To remove a **replicate casa** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

replicate casa *listen-ip remote-ip port [interval] [password [0 | 7] password [timeout]]*

no replicate casa *listen-ip remote-ip port*

Syntax Description		
<i>listen-ip</i>		Listening IP address for state exchange messages that are advertised.
<i>remote-ip</i>		Destination IP address for all state exchange signals.
<i>port</i>		TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number or port name for all state exchange signals.
<i>interval</i>		(Optional) Maximum replication delivery interval from 1 to 300 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.
password		(Optional) Specifies the password for Message Digest Algorithm Version 5 (MD5) authentication.
0		(Optional) Indicates that the password is unencrypted. This value is the default setting.
7		(Optional) Indicates that the password is encrypted.
<i>password</i>		(Optional) Password value for MD5 authentication. This password must match the password configured on the host agent.
<i>timeout</i>		(Optional) Delay period, in seconds, during which both the old password and the new password are accepted. The default value is 180 seconds.

Defaults

The default interval is 10 seconds.
The default password encryption is 0 (unencrypted).
The default password timeout is 180 seconds.

Command Modes

Virtual server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
12.1(3a)E	The 0 and 7 keywords were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The *timeout* option allows you to change the password without stopping messages between the backup and primary Layer 3 switches. The default value is 180 seconds.

During the timeout, the backup sends packets with the old password (or null, if there is no old password), and receives packets with either the old or new password. After the timeout expires, the backup sends and receives packets only with the new password.

When setting a new password timeout, remember the following considerations:

- If you are configuring a new backup, set the timeout to 0 (send packets with the new password immediately). This configuration prevents password mismatches between the new backup and its primary.
- If you are changing the password for an existing backup, set a longer timeout to allow enough time for you to update the password on the primary before the timeout expires. Setting a longer timeout also prevents mismatches between the backup and primary.

General packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing does not support the **replicate casa** command in virtual server configuration mode.

Examples

The following example configures a stateful backup Layer-3 switch with a listening IP address of 10.10.10.11 and a remote IP address of 10.10.11.12 over HTTP port 4231:

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver VS1
Router(config-slb-vserver)# replicate casa 10.10.10.11 10.10.11.12 4231
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb replicate	Displays the configuration of IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) IP replication.
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

request

To configure an HTTP probe to check the status of the real servers, use the **request** command in HTTP probe configuration mode. To remove a **request** configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

request [**method** {**get** | **post** | **head** | **name** *name*}] [**url** *path*]

no request [**method** {**get** | **post** | **head** | **name** *name*}] [**url** *path*]

Syntax Description

method	(Optional) Configures the way the data is requested from the server.
get	(Optional) Configures the Get method to request data from the server.
post	(Optional) Configures the Post method to request data from the server.
head	(Optional) Configures the header data type to request data from the server.
name <i>name</i>	(Optional) Configures the name string of the data to send to the servers to request data. The character string is limited to 15 characters.
url <i>path</i>	(Optional) Configures the path from the server.

Defaults

No HTTP probe is configured to check the status of the real servers.

Command Modes

HTTP probe configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The **request** command configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) HTTP probe method used to receive data from the server. Only one IOS SLB HTTP probe can be configured for each server farm.

If no values are configured following the **method** keyword, the default is Get.

If no URL path is set to the server, the default is /.

Examples

The following example configures an IOS SLB HTTP probe named PROBE2, enters HTTP probe configuration mode, and configures HTTP requests to use the post method and the URL /probe.cgi?all:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE2 http
Router(config-slb-probe)# request method post url /probe.cgi?all
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip slb probe http	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) IP probe name.
	show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

retry

To specify how long to wait before a new connection is attempted to a failed server, use the **retry** command in real server configuration mode. To restore the default retry value, use the **no** form of this command.

retry *retry-value*

no **retry**

Syntax Description	<i>retry-value</i>	<p>Time, in seconds, to wait after the detection of a server failure before a new connection to the server is attempted.</p> <p>If the new connection attempt succeeds, the real server is placed in OPERATIONAL state. If the connection attempt fails, the timer is reset, the connection is reassigned, and the process repeats until it is successful or until the server is placed in the OUTOFSERVICE state by the network administrator.</p> <p>Valid values range from 1 to 3600. The default value is 60 seconds.</p> <p>A value of 0 means do not attempt a new connection to the server when it fails.</p>
--------------------	--------------------	---

Defaults	The default retry-value is 60 seconds.
----------	--

Command Modes	Real server configuration
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Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>12.0(7)XE</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr><tr><td>12.1(5)T</td><td>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.</td></tr><tr><td>12.2</td><td>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.</td></tr><tr><td>12.2(14)S</td><td>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
Release	Modification										
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.										
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.										
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.										
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.										

Examples	<p>The following example specifies that 120 seconds must elapse after the detection of a server failure before a new connection is attempted:</p> <pre>Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.1 Router(config-slb-real)# retry 120</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.
	show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

serverfarm

To associate a real server farm with a virtual server, and optionally configure a backup server farm and specify that sticky connections are to be used in the backup server farm, use the **serverfarm** command in virtual server configuration mode. To remove the server farm association from the virtual server configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

serverfarm *primary-farm* [**backup** *backup-farm* [**sticky**]]

no serverfarm *primary-farm* [**backup** *backup-farm* [**sticky**]]

Syntax Description

<i>primary-farm</i>	Name of a server farm that has already been defined using the ip slb serverfarm command.
backup <i>backup-farm</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a backup server farm that has already been defined using the ip slb serverfarm command.
sticky	(Optional) Specifies that sticky connections are to be used in the backup server farm.

Defaults

No real server farm is associated with a virtual server.

Command Modes

Virtual server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(8a)E	The backup and sticky keywords and the <i>backup-farm</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, the **sticky** keyword is not supported.

If **backup** *backup-farm* is not specified, no backup server farm is configured.

If a backup server farm is configured but the **sticky** keyword is not specified, sticky connections are not used in the backup server farm.

Examples

The following example shows how the **ip slb vserver**, **virtual**, and **serverfarm** commands are used to associate the real server farm named PUBLIC with the virtual server named PUBLIC_HTTP.

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
Router(config-slb-vserver)# serverfarm PUBLIC
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb serverfarm	Identifies a server farm and enters server farm configuration mode.
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

show ip slb conns

To display the active IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) connections, use the **show ip slb conns** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip slb conns [vserver virtual-server | client ip-address | firewall firewall-farm] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	vserver virtual-server	(Optional) Displays only those connections associated with the specified virtual server.
	client ip-address	(Optional) Displays only those connections associated with the specified client IP address.
	firewall firewall-farm	(Optional) Displays only those connections associated with the specified firewall farm.
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed connection information.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.1(7)E	The firewall keyword and <i>firewall-farm</i> argument were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines If no options are specified, the command displays output for all active IOS SLB connections.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip slb conns** command:

```
Router# show ip slb conns

vserver      prot  client                      real                      state
-----
TEST         TCP   7.150.72.183:328           80.80.90.25:80           INIT
TEST         TCP   7.250.167.226:423         80.80.90.26:80           INIT
TEST         TCP   7.234.60.239:317          80.80.90.26:80           ESTAB
TEST         TCP   7.110.233.96:747          80.80.90.26:80           ESTAB
TEST         TCP   7.162.0.201:770           80.80.90.30:80           CLOSING
TEST         TCP   7.22.225.219:995          80.80.90.26:80           CLOSING
TEST         TCP   7.2.170.148:169           80.80.90.30:80           ZOMBIE
```

Table 1 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 1 *show ip slb conns Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
vserver	Name of the virtual server whose connections are being monitored and displayed. Information about each connection is displayed on a separate line.
prot	Protocol being used by the connection.
client	Client IP address being used by the connection.
real	Real IP address of the connection.
state	<p>Current state of the connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLOSING—IOS SLB TCP connection deactivated (awaiting a delay timeout before cleaning up the connection). • ESTAB—IOS SLB TCP connection processed a SYNchronize sequence number (SYN)-SYN-to-ACKnowledgment (ACK) exchange between the client and server. • FINCLIENT—IOS SLB TCP connection processed a finish (FIN) from the client. • FINSERVER—IOS SLB TCP connection processed a FIN from the server. • INIT—Initial state of the IOS SLB TCP connection. • SYNBOTH—IOS SLB TCP connection processed one or more TCP SYNs from both the client and the server. • SYNCLIENT—IOS SLB TCP connection processed one or more client TCP SYNs. • SYNSERVER—IOS SLB TCP connection processed one or more server 1 TCP SYNs. • ZOMBIE—Destruction of the IOS SLB TCP connection failed, possibly because of bound flows. Destruction will proceed when the flows are unbound.

show ip slb dfp

To display Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) manager and agent information, such as passwords, timeouts, retry counts, and weights, use the **show ip slb dfp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb dfp [**agent** *agent-ip* *port* | **manager** *manager-ip* | **detail** | **weights**]

Syntax Description

agent	(Optional) Displays information about an agent.
<i>agent-ip</i>	(Optional) Agent IP address.
<i>port</i>	(Optional) Agent TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number.
manager	(Optional) Displays information about the specified manager.
<i>manager-ip</i>	(Optional) Manager IP address.
detail	(Optional) Displays all data available.
weights	(Optional) Displays information about weights assigned to real servers for load balancing.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(5a)E	The manager keyword and <i>manager-ip</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

If no options are specified, the command displays summary information.

Examples

The following sample output from the **show ip slb dfp** command displays high-level information about all DFP agents and managers:

```
Router# show ip slb dfp
DFP Manager:
  Current passwd:NONE Pending passwd:NONE
  Passwd timeout:0 sec

Agent IP          Port    Timeout  Retry Count  Interval
-----
161.44.2.34      61936   0         0             180 (Default)
```

Table 2 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 2 *show ip slb dfp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Agent IP	IP address of the agent about which information is being displayed.
Port	TCP or UDP port number of the agent. The valid range is 1 to 65535.
Timeout	Time period, in seconds, during which the DFP manager must receive an update from the DFP agent. A value of 0 means there is no timeout.
Retry Count	Number of times the DFP manager attempts to establish the TCP connection to the DFP agent. A value of 0 means there are infinite retries.
Interval	Interval, in seconds, between retries.

The following example displays detailed information about DFP agents and managers:

```
Router# show ip slb dfp detail
DFP Manager
  Current passwd <none> Pending passwd <none>
  Passwd timeout 0 sec
  Unexpected errors 0
% No DFP Agents configured
```

The following example displays detailed information about DFP manager 55.55.55.2:

```
Router# show ip slb dfp manager 55.55.55.2
DFP Manager 55.55.55.2 Connection state Connected
  Timeout = 20
  Last message sent 033537 UTC 01/02/00
```

The following example displays detailed information about weights assigned to real servers for load balancing:

```
Router# show ip slb dfp weights
Real IP Address 17.17.17.17 Protocol TCP Port 22 Bind_ID 111 Weight 111
  Set by Agent 161.44.2.3458490 at 132241 UTC 12/03/99
Real IP Address 17.17.17.17 Protocol TCP Port www Bind_ID 1 Weight 1
  Set by Agent 161.44.2.3458490 at 132241 UTC 12/03/99
Real IP Address 68.68.68.68 Protocol TCP Port www Bind_ID 4 Weight 4
  Set by Agent 161.44.2.3458490 at 132241 UTC 12/03/99
Real IP Address 85.85.85.85 Protocol TCP Port www Bind_ID 5 Weight 5
  Set by Agent 161.44.2.3458490 at 132241 UTC 12/03/99
```

show ip slb firewallfarm

To display firewall farm information, use the **show ip slb firewallfarm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb firewallfarm [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays detailed information.
--------------------	---

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>12.1(3a)E</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr><tr><td>12.2(14)S</td><td>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
Release	Modification						
12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.						
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.						

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip slb firewallfarm** command:

```
Router# show ip slb firewallfarm

firewall farm      hash      state      reals
-----
FIRE1              IPADDR    OPERATIONAL 2
```

[Table 3](#) describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 3 show ip slb firewallfarm Field Descriptions

Field	Description
firewall farm	Name of the firewall farm.
hash	Load-balancing algorithm used to select a firewall for the firewall farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none">IPADDR—Uses the source and destination IP addresses in the algorithm.IPADDRPORT—Uses the source and destination TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port numbers, in addition to the source and destination IP addresses, in the algorithm. See the predictor hash address (firewall farm) command for more details.
state	Current state of the firewall farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none">OPERATIONAL—Functioning properly.OUTOFSERVICE—Removed from the load-balancing predictor lists.STANDBY—Backup firewall farm, ready to become operational if the active firewall farm fails.
reals	Number of firewalls that are members of the firewall farm.

show ip slb fragments

To display information from the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) fragment database, use the **show ip slb fragments** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb fragments

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following sample output from the **show ip slb fragments** command shows fragment information for virtual server 10.11.11.11:

Router# **show ip slb fragments**

ip src	id	forward	src nat	dst nat
10.11.2.128	12	10.11.2.128	10.11.11.11	10.11.2.128
10.11.2.128	13	10.11.2.128	10.11.11.11	10.11.2.128
10.11.2.128	14	10.11.2.128	10.11.11.11	10.11.2.128
10.11.2.128	15	10.11.2.128	10.11.11.11	10.11.2.128
10.11.2.128	16	10.11.2.128	10.11.11.11	10.11.2.128

Table 4 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 4 *show ip slb fragments Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
ip src	Source IP address of the fragment.
id	IP ID of the fragment, set by the packet originator.
forward	IP address to which the fragment is being forwarded.
src nat	If using Network Address Translation (NAT), new source IP address after NAT.
dst nat	If using NAT, new destination IP address after NAT.

show ip slb natpool

To display the IP IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration, use the **show ip slb natpool** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb natpool [*name pool*] [*detail*]

Syntax Description	name <i>pool</i>	(Optional) Displays the specified NAT pool.
	detail	(Optional) Lists all the interval ranges currently allocated in the client NAT pool.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following is sample output from the default **show ip slb natpool** command:

```
Router# show ip slb natpool
nat client B 1.1.1.6 1.1.1.8 Netmask 255.255.255.0
nat client A 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.5 Netmask 255.255.255.0
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb natpool** command with the **detail** parameter:

```
Router# show ip slb natpool detail
nat client A 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.5 Netmask 255.255.255.0
  Start NAT      Last NAT      Count      ALLOC/FREE
  -----
  1.1.1.1:11001   1.1.1.1:16333   0005333    ALLOC
  1.1.1.1:16334   1.1.1.1:19000   0002667    ALLOC
  1.1.1.1:19001   1.1.1.5:65535   0264675    FREE

nat client B 1.1.1.6 1.1.1.8 Netmask 255.255.255.0
  Start NAT      Last NAT      Count      ALLOC/FREE
  -----
  1.1.1.6:11001   1.1.1.6:16333   0005333    ALLOC
  1.1.1.6:16334   1.1.1.6:19000   0002667    ALLOC
  1.1.1.6:19001   1.1.1.8:65535   0155605    FREE
```

[Table 5](#) describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 5 show ip slb napool detail Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Start NAT	Starting NAT address in a range of addresses in the client NAT pool.
Last NAT	Last NAT address in a range of addresses in the client NAT pool.

Table 5 *show ip slb natpool detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

Count	Number of NAT addresses in the range.
ALLOC/FREE	Indicates whether the range of NAT addresses has been allocated or is free.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb natpool	Configures the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) Network Address Translation (NAT).

show ip slb probe

To display information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe, use the **show ip slb probe** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip slb probe [name probe] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

name <i>probe</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the specified probe.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information, including the SA Agent operation ID, which you can correlate with the output of the show rtr operational-state command in EXEC mode.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb probe** command:

```
Router# show ip slb probe

Server:Port      State      Outages  Current  Cumulative
-----
10.10.4.1:0      OPERATIONAL    0  never    00:00:00
10.10.5.1:0      FAILED         1  00:00:06  00:00:06
```

[Table 6](#) describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 6 show ip slb probe Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Server:Port	IP address and port of the real server.
State	Operational state of the probe: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FAILED—The probe has succeeded in the past but has currently failed.• OPERATIONAL—The probe is functioning normally.• TESTING—The probe has never succeeded, due to no response. IOS SLB keeps no counters or timers for this state. For a detailed listing of real server states, see the show ip slb reals command.
Outages	Number of intervals between successful probes.

Table 6 *show ip slb probe Field Descriptions (continued)*

Current	Time, in hours, minutes, and seconds (in the format hh:mm:ss), since the last probe success. That is, the duration (so far) of the current outage.
Cumulative	Total time, in hours, minutes, and seconds (in the format hh:mm:ss), the real server has been under test by the probe and has failed the probe test. This value is the sum of the Current time plus the total time of all previous outages.

show ip slb reals

To display information about the real servers, use the **show ip slb reals** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip slb reals [sfarm server-farm] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	sfarm <i>server-farm</i>	(Optional) Displays information about those real servers associated with the specified server farm or firewall farm.
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
---------------	-----------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	If no options are specified, the command displays information about all real servers.
------------------	---

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip slb reals** command:

```
Router# show ip slb reals

real          farm name      weight  state          conns
-----
80.80.2.112    FRAG             8       OUTOFSERVICE  0
80.80.5.232    FRAG             8       OPERATIONAL    0
80.80.15.124   FRAG             8       OUTOFSERVICE  0
80.254.2.2     FRAG             8       OUTOFSERVICE  0
80.80.15.124   LINUX            8       OPERATIONAL    0
80.80.15.125   LINUX            8       OPERATIONAL    0
80.80.15.126   LINUX            8       OPERATIONAL    0
80.80.90.25    SRE              8       OPERATIONAL    220
80.80.90.26    SRE              8       OPERATIONAL    216
80.80.90.27    SRE              8       OPERATIONAL    216
80.80.90.28    SRE              8       TESTING        1
80.80.90.29    SRE              8       OPERATIONAL    221
80.80.90.30    SRE              8       OPERATIONAL    224
80.80.30.3     TEST             100     READY_TO_TEST  0
80.80.30.4     TEST             100     READY_TO_TEST  0
80.80.30.5     TEST             100     READY_TO_TEST  0
80.80.30.6     TEST             100     READY_TO_TEST  0
```

Table 7 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 7 *show ip slb reals Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
real	IP address of the real server about which information is being displayed. Used to identify each real server. Information about each real server is displayed on a separate line.
farm name	Name of the server farm or firewall farm with which the real server is associated.
weight	Weight assigned to the real server. The weight identifies the real server's capacity, relative to other real servers in the server farm.
state	<p>Current state of the real server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFP_THROTTLED—The Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent sent a weight of 0 for this real server (send no further connections to this real server). • FAILED—The real server has failed as a result of either no response or reset (RST) responses to client traffic. (See the faildetect (real server) command for more information about controlling tolerance for no responses and RSTs.) The real server has been removed from use by the predictor algorithms. The retry timer has started. • MAXCONNS_THROTTLE—The number of connections on the real server exceeds the configured maximum number of simultaneous active connections (maxconns). • OPERATIONAL—The real server is functioning properly and is being used for load-balancing. • OPER_WAIT—The real server is waiting to become operational (waiting for a timeout or some other condition to be met). • OUTOFSERVICE—The real server was configured with no inservice and has been removed from the load-balancing predictor lists. • PROBE_FAILED—The probe has succeeded in the past but has currently failed. This failure might occur at the same time user connections fail, or it might not. • PROBE_TESTING—The probe has never succeeded, due to no response. The initial probe timed out waiting for a success. • READY_TO_TEST—The real server is queued for testing after being in FAILED state until the retry timer expired. • TESTING—The real server is queued for assignment. When a single user connection is assigned to a real server that is in READY_TO_TEST state, the real server is placed in TESTING state. If the test succeeds, the real server is placed back in OPERATIONAL state. • TEST_WAIT—The real server is waiting to begin testing (waiting for a timeout or some other condition to be met).
conns	<p>Number of connections associated with the real server.</p> <p>In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, number of sessions associated with the real server.</p> <p>In per-packet server load balancing, number of request packets that have been load balanced to each real server, using the connection count.</p>

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb reals detail** command for a real server in a server farm:

```
Router# show ip slb reals detail

10.10.1.7, S, state = OPERATIONAL, type = server
  conns = 0, dummy_conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295
  weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 0
  reassign = 3, retry = 60
  failconn threshold = 8, failconn count = 0
  failclient threshold = 2, failclient count = 0
  total conns established = 0, total conn failures = 0
  server failures = 0
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb reals detail** command for a real server in a firewall farm:

```
Router# show ip slb reals detail

10.10.3.2, F, state = OPERATIONAL, type = firewall
  conns = 0, dummy_conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295
  weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 0
  total conns established = 8377, hash count = 0
  server failures = 0
  interface FastEthernet1/0, MAC 0000.0c41.1063
```

Table 8 describes the fields shown in the above detail displays.

Table 8 *show ip slb reals detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
IP address	IP address of the real server about which information is being displayed. Used to identify each real server. Information about each real server is displayed on a separate line.
farm name	Name of the server farm or firewall farm with which the real server is associated.

Table 8 *show ip slb reals detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

state	<p>Current state of the real server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFP_THROTTLED—The Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP) agent sent a weight of 0 for this real server (send no further connections to this real server). • FAILED—The real server has failed as a result of either no response or reset (RST) responses to client traffic. (See the faildetect (real server) command for more information about controlling tolerance for no responses and RSTs.) The real server has been removed from use by the predictor algorithms. The retry timer has started. • MAXCONNS_THROTTLE—The number of connections on the real server exceeds the configured maximum number of simultaneous active connections (maxconns). • OPERATIONAL—The real server is functioning properly and is being used for load-balancing. • OPER_WAIT—The real server is waiting to become operational (waiting for a timeout or some other condition to be met). • OUTOFSERVICE—The real server was configured with no inservice and has been removed from the load-balancing predictor lists. • PROBE_FAILED—The probe has succeeded in the past but has currently failed. This failure might occur at the same time user connections fail, or it might not. • PROBE_TESTING—The probe has never succeeded, due to no response. The initial probe timed out waiting for a success. • READY_TO_TEST—The real server is queued for testing after being in FAILED state until the retry timer expired. • TESTING—The real server is queued for assignment. When a single user connection is assigned to a real server that is in READY_TO_TEST state, the real server is placed in TESTING state. If the test succeeds, the real server is placed back in OPERATIONAL state. • TEST_WAIT—The real server is waiting to begin testing (waiting for a timeout or some other condition to be met).
type	Indicates whether the real server is associated with a server farm (server) or firewall farm (firewall).
conns	<p>Number of connections associated with the real server.</p> <p>In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, number of sessions associated with the real server.</p> <p>In per-packet server load balancing, number of request packets that have been load balanced to each real server, using the connection count.</p>
dummy_conns	Internal counter used in debugging.
maxconns	Maximum number of active connections allowed on the real server at one time.
weight	Weight assigned to the real server. The weight identifies the real server's capacity, relative to other real servers in the server farm. This value could be changed by DFP.

Table 8 *show ip slb reals detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

weight(admin)	Configured (or default) weight assigned to the real server.
metric	Internal counter used in debugging.
remainder	Internal counter used in debugging.
reassign	Total number of consecutive unacknowledged SYNchronize sequence numbers (SYNs) or Create Packet Data Protocol (PDP) requests since the last time the clear ip slb counters command was issued.
retry	Interval, in seconds, to wait between the detection of a failure on the real server and the next attempt to connect to the server.
failconn threshold	Maximum number of consecutive connection failures allowed before the real server is considered to have failed.
failconn count	Total number of consecutive connection failures since the last time the clear ip slb counters command was issued.
failclient threshold	Maximum number of unique client connection failures allowed before the real server is considered to have failed.
failclient count	Total number of unique client connection failures since the last time the clear ip slb counters command was issued.
total conns established	Total number of successful connection assignments since the last time the clear ip slb counters command was issued.
total conn failures	Total number of unsuccessful connection assignments since the last time the clear ip slb counters command was issued.
server failures	Total number of times this real server has been marked failed.
hash count	Total number of times the hash algorithm has been called.
interface	Type of interface.
MAC	MAC address of the firewall.

show ip slb replicate

To display the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) replication configuration, use the **show ip slb replicate** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb replicate

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip slb replicate** command:

```
Router# show ip slb replicate
VS1, local = 10.10.99.132 remote = 10.10.99.99 port = 1024
  current password = none pending password = none
  password timeout = 180 sec (Default)
  unsent conn updates:      0
  conn updates received:    32
  conn updates transmitted: 471
  update packets received:  12
  update packets transmitted: 34
  failovers:                0
```

Table 9 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 9 *show ip slb replicate Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
local	Listening IP address for state exchange messages that are advertised.
remote	Destination IP address for all state exchange signals.
port	TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number or port name for all state exchange signals.
current password	Current password for Message Digest Algorithm Version 5 (MD5) authentication, if any.
pending password	Pending password for MD5 authentication, if any.
password timeout	Delay period during which both the current (old) password and the pending (new) password are accepted.
unsent conn updates	Number of connection updates (changes in connection status) waiting to be sent to the remote switch.

Table 9 *show ip slb replicate Field Descriptions (continued)*

conn updates received	Number of connection updates (changes in connection status) received from the remote switch.
conn updates transmitted	Number of connection updates (changes in connection status) sent to the remote switch.
update packets received	Number of packets containing connection updates (changes in connection status) received from the remote switch.
update packets transmitted	Number of packets containing connection updates (changes in connection status) sent to the remote switch.
failovers	Number of failovers detected. That is, the number of times the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) state has changed from Active to Standby, or from Standby to Active.

Related Commands

Command	Description
request	Configures an HTTP probe to check the status of the real servers.

show ip slb serverfarms

To display information about the server farms, use the **show ip slb serverfarms** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb serverfarms [*name server-farm*] [*detail*]

Syntax Description	name <i>server-farm</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the specified server farm.
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed server farm information.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
----------------------	-----------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb serverfarms** command:

Router# **show ip slb serverfarms**

```
server farm      predictor      reals      bind id
-----
FRAG             ROUNDROBIN    4          0
LINUX            ROUNDROBIN    3          0
SRE              ROUNDROBIN    6          0
TEST             ROUNDROBIN    4          0
```

[Table 10](#) describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 10 *show ip slb serverfarms Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
server farm	Name of the server farm about which information is being displayed. Information about each server farm is displayed on a separate line.
predictor	Type of load-balancing algorithm (ROUNDROBIN or LEASTCONNS) used by the server farm.
reals	Number of real servers configured in the server farm.
bind id	Bind ID configured on the server farm.

show ip slb sessions

To display information about sessions handled by IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB), use the **show ip slb sessions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip slb sessions [radius | gtp] [vserver virtual-server] [client ip-address netmask] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

radius	(Optional) Displays information about RADIUS sessions being handled by IOS SLB.
gtp	(Optional) Displays information about GPRS Tunneling Protocol (GTP) sessions being handled by IOS SLB.
vserver virtual-server	(Optional) Displays information about sessions being handled by the specified virtual server.
client ip-address netmask	(Optional) Displays information about sessions associated with the specified client IP address or subnet
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb sessions** command for RADIUS sessions:

```
Router# show ip slb sessions radius

Source          Dest          Retry
Addr/Port      Addr/Port      Id Count  Real          Vserver
-----
10.10.11.1/1645 10.10.11.2/1812 15      1 10.10.10.1  RADIUS_ACCT
```

Table 11 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 11 show ip slb sessions radius Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Source Addr/Port	Source IP address and port number for the session.
Dest Addr/Port	Destination IP address and port number for the session.
Id	RADIUS identifier for the session.
Retry Count	Number of times a RADIUS request was sent by a RADIUS client without receiving a response from the RADIUS server (proxy or otherwise).
Real	IP address of the SSG RADIUS server (proxy or otherwise).
Vserver	Name of the virtual server whose sessions are being monitored and displayed.

show ip slb static

To display the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) server Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration, use the **show ip slb static** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb static

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	The default behavior is to display the entire IOS SLB server NAT configuration.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
----------------------	-----------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11b)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show ip slb static command:
-----------------	--

Router# **show ip slb static**

real	action	address	counter

10.11.3.4	drop	0.0.0.0	0
10.11.3.1	NAT	10.11.11.11	3
10.11.3.2	NAT sticky	10.11.11.12	0
10.11.3.3	NAT per-packet	10.11.11.13	0

Table 12 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 12 *show ip slb static Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
real	IP address of the real server.
action	<p>Action to be taken by the real server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drop—The real server is configured to have its packets dropped by IOS SLB, if the packets do not correspond to existing connections. • NAT—The real server is configured to use server NAT, and to use its own virtual IP address when translating addresses. • NAT per-packet—The real server is configured to use server NAT and per-packet server load balancing. • NAT sticky—The real server is configured to use server NAT for sticky connections. • pass-thru—The real server is not configured to use server NAT.
address	Virtual IP address used by the real server when translating addresses using server NAT. Address 0.0.0.0 means the real server is not configured for server NAT.
counter	<p>For actions drop and NAT per-packet, indicates the number of packets processed by the real server.</p> <p>For actions NAT and NAT sticky, indicates the number of packets received by, but not necessarily processed by, the real server.</p>

show ip slb stats

To display IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) statistics, use the **show ip slb stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb stats

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.1(9)E	This command was modified to support general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip slb stats** command:

```
Router# show ip slb stats
Pkts via normal switching:      0
Pkts via special switching:    12534087
Pkts via slb routing:          0
Pkts dropped:                  0
Connections Created:           12466960
Connections Established:       12240100
Connections Destroyed:         12466960
Connections Reassigned:        0
Zombie Count:                  0
Connections Reused:            0
Connection Flowcache Purges:   0
Failed Connection Allocs:      0
Failed Real Assignments:       0
RADIUS framed-ip Sticky Count: 0
RADIUS username Sticky Count: 0
```

Table 13 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 13 *show ip slb stats Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Pkts via normal switching	Number of packets handled by IOS SLB via normal switching since the last time counters were cleared. Normal switching is when IOS SLB packets are handled on normal IOS switching paths (CEF, fast switching, and process level switching).
Pkts via special switching	Number of packets handled by IOS SLB via special switching since the last time counters were cleared. Special switching is when IOS SLB packets are handled on hardware-assisted switching paths.
Pkts via slb routing	Number of packets handled by IOS SLB via SLB routing since the last time counters were cleared.
Pkts dropped	Number of packets dropped since the last time counters were cleared.
Connections Created	Number of connections (or sessions, in general packet radio service [GPRS] load balancing) created since the last time counters were cleared.
Connections Established	Number of connections (or sessions, in GPRS load balancing) created and that have become established since the last time counters were cleared.
Connections Destroyed	Number of connections (or sessions, in GPRS load balancing) destroyed since the last time counters were cleared.
Connections Reassigned	Number of connections (or sessions, in GPRS load balancing) reassigned to a different real server since the last time counters were cleared.
Zombie Count	Number of connections (or sessions, in GPRS load balancing) that are currently pending destruction (awaiting a timeout or some other condition to be met).
Connections Reused	Number of zombie connections (or sessions, in GPRS load balancing) reused since the last time counters were cleared. A zombie connection is reused if it receives a TCP SYNchronize sequence number (SYN) or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packet and succeeds in connecting to a real server. The zombie connection becomes a real connection and the zombie count is decremented.
Connection Flowcache Purges	Number of times the connection flow cache was purged since the last time counters were cleared.
Failed Connection Allocs	Number of times the allocation of a connection (or session, in GPRS load balancing) failed since the last time counters were cleared.
Failed Real Assignments	Number of times the assignment of a real server failed since the last time counters were cleared.
RADIUS framed-ip Sticky Count	Number of entries in the RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.
RADIUS username Sticky Count	Number of entries in the RADIUS username sticky database.

show ip slb sticky

To display the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) sticky database, use the **show ip slb sticky** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip slb sticky [**client** *ip-address netmask* | **radius framed-ip** [**client** *ip-address netmask*] | **radius username** [**name** *string*]]

Syntax Description	client <i>ip-address netmask</i>	(Optional) Displays only those sticky database entries associated with the specified client IP address or subnet.
	radius framed-ip	(Optional) Displays only entries associated with the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.
	radius username	(Optional) Displays only entries associated with the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database.
	name <i>string</i>	(Optional) Displays only those sticky database entries associated with the username.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.1(11b)E	The radius keyword was added.
	12.1(12c)E	The framed-ip , username , name , <i>netmask</i> , and <i>string</i> keywords and arguments were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines If no options are specified, the command displays information about all virtual servers or firewall farms.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip slb sticky** command:

Router# **show ip slb sticky**

```

client          netmask          group  real          conns
-----
10.10.2.12      255.255.0.0      4097   10.10.3.2      1

```

Table 14 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 14 *show ip slb sticky Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
client	Client IP address or subnet which is bound to this sticky assignment.
netmask	Subnet mask for this sticky assignment.
group	Group ID for this sticky assignment.
real	Real server used by all clients connecting with the client IP address or subnet detailed on this line.
conns	Number of connections currently sharing this sticky assignment.

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb sticky radius framed-ip** command:

```
Router# show ip slb sticky radius framed-ip

framed-ip      group id      server real  username
-----
1.1.1.1        15             10.10.10.1  9198783355
```

Table 15 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 15 *show ip slb sticky radius framed-ip Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
framed-ip	IP address bound to a Cisco Service Selection Gateway (SSG) RADIUS proxy in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.
group id	Group ID for this sticky assignment.
server real	IP address of the SSG RADIUS proxy server.
username	Username bound to the SSG RADIUS proxy in the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database.

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb sticky radius username** command:

```
Router# show ip slb sticky radius username

username      group id      server real  framed-ips
-----
9198783355    15             10.10.10.1  1
```

Table 16 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 16 *show ip slb sticky radius username Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
username	Username bound to an SSG RADIUS proxy in the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database.
group id	Group ID for this sticky assignment.

Table 16 *show ip slb sticky radius username Field Descriptions (continued)*

server real	IP address of the SSG RADIUS proxy server.
framed-ips	Number of IP addresses bound to the SSG RADIUS proxy in the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database.

show ip slb vserver

To display information about the virtual servers, use the **show ip slb vserver** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip slb vserver [name virtual-server] [redirect] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

name <i>virtual-server</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the specified virtual server.
redirect	(Optional) Displays information about redirect virtual servers.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

If no options are specified, the command displays information about all virtual servers.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip slb vserver** command:

```
Router# show ip slb vserver

slb vserver      prot    virtual                               state          conns
-----
TEST             TCP     80.80.254.3:80                       OPERATIONAL    1013
TEST21           TCP     80.80.254.3:21                       OUTOFSERVICE  0
TEST23           TCP     80.80.254.3:23                       OUTOFSERVICE  0
```

[Table 17](#) describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 17 show ip slb vserver Field Descriptions

Field	Description
slb vserver	Name of the virtual server about which information is being displayed. Information about each virtual server is displayed on a separate line.
prot	Protocol being used by the virtual server.
virtual	Virtual IP address of the virtual server, including the network mask, if configured.

Table 17 *show ip slb vsrver Field Descriptions (continued)*

state	<p>Current state of the virtual server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAILED—Real server represented by this virtual server has been removed from use by the predictor algorithms; retry timer started. • OPERATIONAL—Functioning properly. • OUTOFSERVICE—Removed from the load-balancing predictor lists. • STANDBY—Backup virtual server, ready to become operational if active virtual server fails.
conns	Number of connections (or sessions, in general packet radio service [GPRS] load balancing) associated with the virtual server.

The following sample output from the **show ip slb vsrver detail** command shows detailed data for a virtual server with route health injection (advertise=TRUE):

```
Router# show ip slb vsrver detail
RH1, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 6
  virtual = 5.5.5.5/32:80, TCP, service = NONE, advertise = TRUE
  server farm = RHSF, delay = 10, idle = 3600
  backup server farm = BACKUP, use count = 0, backup sticky = FALSE
  sticky timer = 0, sticky subnet = 255.255.255.255
  sticky group id = 0
  synguard counter = 0, synguard period = 0
  conns = 1, total conns = 31484, syns = 0, syn drops = 0
  standby group = None
```

Table 18 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 18 *show ip slb vsrver detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
RH1	Name of the virtual server about which information is being displayed (in this case, RH1). Information about each virtual server is displayed on a separate line.
state	<p>Current state of the virtual server:</p> <p>FAILED—Real server represented by this virtual server has been removed from use by the predictor algorithms; retry timer started.</p> <p>OPERATIONAL—Functioning properly.</p> <p>OUTOFSERVICE—Removed from the load-balancing predictor lists.</p> <p>STANDBY—Backup virtual server, ready to become operational if active virtual server fails.</p>
v_index	Virtual index, out of a maximum of 500.
virtual	Virtual IP address of the virtual server, including the network mask, if configured.
TCP	Protocol being used by the virtual server (in this case, TCP).
service	Service, such as HTTP or Telnet, associated with the virtual server.
advertise	<p>Current state of host route advertisement for this virtual server:</p> <p>TRUE—Host route is being advertised.</p> <p>FALSE—Host route is not being advertised.</p>

Table 18 *show ip slb vserver detail Field Descriptions (continued)*

server farm	Name of the server farm associated with the virtual server.
delay	Delay timer duration, in seconds, for this virtual server.
idle	Idle connection timer duration, in seconds, for this virtual server.
backup server farm	Name of the backup server farm associated with the virtual server.
use count	Number of times the backup server farm has taken over for the primary server farm in this period.
backup sticky	Indicates whether sticky connections are used in the backup server farm: TRUE—Sticky connections are used in the backup server farm. FALSE—Sticky connections are not used in the backup server farm.
sticky timer	Sticky timer duration, in seconds, for this virtual server.
sticky subnet	Sticky subnet in which this virtual server is placed, for coupling of services.
sticky group id	Sticky group in which this virtual server is placed, for coupling of services.
synguard counter	Number of unacknowledged SYNchronize sequence numbers (SYNs) that are allowed to be outstanding to this virtual server.
synguard period	Interval, in milliseconds, for SYN threshold monitoring for this virtual server.
conns	Number of active connections currently associated with the virtual server.
total conns	Total number of connections that have been associated with the virtual server since coming INSERVICE.
syms	Number of SYNs handled by the virtual server in this period.
syn drops	Number of SYNs dropped by the virtual server in this period.
standby group	Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) group name with which the virtual server is associated.

sticky (firewall farm datagram protocol)

To assign all connections from a client to the same firewall, use the **sticky** command in firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode. To remove the client/server coupling, use the **no** form of this command.

sticky *duration* [*netmask netmask*] [*source* | *destination*]

no sticky

Syntax Description	<i>duration</i>	Sticky timer duration in seconds. Valid values range from 0 to 65535.
	netmask <i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Places the virtual server as part of a sticky subnet, for coupling of services.
	source	(Optional) Bases sticky on source IP address.
	destination	(Optional) Bases sticky on destination IP address.

Defaults Virtual servers are not associated with any groups.

Command Modes Firewall farm datagram protocol configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(12c)E	The source and destination keywords were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following example specifies that if a client's subsequent request for a firewall farm is made within 60 seconds of the previous request, then the same firewall is used for the connection:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol datagram
Router(config-slb-fw-udp)# sticky 60
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	protocol datagram	Enters firewall farm datagram protocol configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	show ip slb sticky	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) database.

sticky (firewall farm TCP protocol)

To assign all connections from a client to the same firewall, use the **sticky** command in firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode. To remove the client/server coupling, use the **no** form of this command.

sticky *duration* [**netmask** *netmask*] [**source** | **destination**]

no sticky

Syntax Description	<i>duration</i>	Sticky timer duration in seconds. Valid values range from 0 to 65535.
	netmask <i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Places the virtual server as part of a sticky subnet, for coupling of services.
	source	(Optional) Bases sticky on source IP address.
	destination	(Optional) Bases sticky on destination IP address.

Defaults Virtual servers are not associated with any groups.

Command Modes Firewall farm TCP protocol configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(12c)E	The source and destination keywords were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples The following example specifies that if a client's subsequent request for a firewall farm is made within 60 seconds of the previous request, then the same firewall is used for the connection:

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slb-fw)# protocol tcp
Router(config-slb-fw-tcp)# sticky 60
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	protocol tcp	Enters firewall farm TCP protocol configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	show ip slb sticky	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) database.

sticky (virtual server)

To assign all connections from a client to the same real server, use the **sticky** command in virtual server configuration mode. To remove the client/server coupling, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sticky {duration [group group-id] [netmask netmask] | radius framed-ip [group group-id] |
radius username [msid-cisco] [group group-id]}
```

```
no sticky {duration [group group-id] [netmask netmask] | radius framed-ip [group group-id] |
radius username [msid-cisco] [group group-id]}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>duration</i>	Sticky timer duration in seconds. Valid values range from 0 to 65535.
group <i>group-id</i>	(Optional) Places the virtual server in the specified sticky group, for coupling of services. In essence, the group keyword and <i>group-id</i> argument tie multiple virtual servers together. Valid values range from 0 to 255.
netmask <i>netmask</i>	(Optional) Places the virtual server as part of the specified sticky subnet, for coupling of services. Client sessions whose source IP addresses fall within the <i>netmask</i> are directed to the same real server.
radius framed-ip	Enables IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) to create the IOS SLB RADIUS framed-IP sticky database and direct RADIUS requests and non-RADIUS flows from a given end user to the same service gateway.
radius username	Enables IOS SLB to create the IOS SLB RADIUS username sticky database and direct RADIUS requests from a given end user to the same service gateway.
msid-cisco	Enables IOS SLB to support Cisco PDSNs that provide MSID-based access (also known as MSID-based access, Cisco variant).

Defaults

Sticky connections are not tracked.
Virtual servers are not associated with any groups.

Command Modes

Virtual server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(2)E	The netmask keyword and <i>netmask</i> argument were added.
12.1(11b)E	The radius framed-ip keywords were added.
12.1(12c)E	The radius username and msid-cisco keywords were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The last real server that was used for a connection from a client is stored for the set *duration* seconds. If a new connection from the client to the virtual server is initiated during that time, the same real server that was used for the previous connection is chosen for the new connection. If two virtual servers are placed in the same group, coincident connection requests for those services from the same IP address are handled by the same real server.

In Virtual Private Network (VPN) server load balancing:

- For IPSec flows, you must specify a sticky connection between the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) virtual server and the Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP) virtual server.
- For PPTP flows, you must specify a sticky connection between the TCP virtual server and the Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) virtual server.
- You must specify a *duration* of at least 15 seconds.

In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, the **sticky** command is not supported.

In RADIUS load balancing:

- If you configure the **sticky radius framed-ip** command, you must also configure the **virtual** command with the **service radius** keywords specified.
- If you configure the **sticky radius username** command, you must also configure the **virtual** command with the **service radius** keywords specified, and you must configure the **sticky radius framed-ip** command.

Examples

The following example specifies that if a client's subsequent request for a virtual server is made within 60 seconds of the previous request, then the same real server is used for the connection. This example also places the virtual server in group 10.

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver VS1
Router(config-slb-vserver)# sticky 60 group 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip slb sticky	Displays information about the IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) database.
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

synguard (virtual server)

To limit the rate of TCP SYNchronize sequence numbers (SYNs) handled by a virtual server to prevent a SYN flood denial-of-service attack, use the **synguard** command in virtual server configuration mode. To remove the threshold, use the **no** form of this command.

synguard *syn-count* [*interval*]

no synguard

Syntax Description	<i>syn-count</i>	Number of unacknowledged SYNs that are allowed to be outstanding to a virtual server. Valid values range from 0 (off) to 4294967295. The default is 0.
	<i>interval</i>	(Optional) Interval, in milliseconds, for SYN threshold monitoring. Valid values range from 50 to 5000. The default is 100 milliseconds (ms).

Defaults	The default number of unacknowledged SYNs that are allowed to be outstanding to a virtual server is 0 (off). The default interval is 100 ms.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	Virtual server configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	In general packet radio service (GPRS) load balancing, the synguard command has no meaning.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets the threshold of unacknowledged SYNs to 50:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# synguard 50
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).
	virtual (virtual server)	Configures the virtual server attributes.

url (WSP probe)

To specify the URL path that a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe is to request from the server, use the **url** command in WSP probe configuration mode. To restore the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

url [*path*]

no url [*path*]

Syntax Description

path (Optional) Path from the server. This argument is casesensitive.

Defaults

If no URL path is specified, the default is /.

Command Modes

WSP probe configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5a)E	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples

The following example configures a ping probe named PROBE3, enters WSP probe configuration mode, and configures the probe to request URL path http://localhost/test.txt:

```
Router(config)# ip slb probe PROBE3 wsp
Router(config-slb-probe)# url http://localhost/test.txt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb probe wsp	Configures a Wireless Session Protocol (WSP) probe name and enters WSP probe configuration mode.
show ip slb probe	Displays information about an IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) probe.

virtual (virtual server)

To configure virtual server attributes, use the **virtual** command in virtual server configuration mode. To remove the attributes, use the **no** form of this command.

Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP) and Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) Protocols

```
virtual ip-address [netmask [group]] {esp | gre | protocol}
```

```
no virtual ip-address [netmask [group]] {esp | gre | protocol}
```

TCP and User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

```
virtual ip-address [netmask [group]] {tcp | udp} [port | any] [service service]
```

```
no virtual ip-address [netmask [group]] {tcp | udp} [port | any] [service service]
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address for this virtual server instance, used by clients to connect to the server farm.
<i>netmask</i>	(Optional) IP network mask for transparent web cache load balancing. The default is 0.0.0.0 (all subnets).
group	(Optional) Allows the virtual subnet to be advertised. If you do not specify the group keyword, the virtual subnet cannot be advertised.
esp	Performs load balancing for only ESP connections.
gre	Performs load balancing for only GRE connections.
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol for which load balancing is performed. The valid range is 2 to 127.
tcp	Performs load balancing for only TCP connections.
udp	Performs load balancing for only UDP connections.

<i>port</i>	<p>(Optional) IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) virtual port (the TCP or UDP port number or port name). If specified, only the connections for the specified port on the server are load-balanced. The ports and the valid name or number for the <i>port</i> argument are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ports: any 0 • Connectionless secure Wireless Session Protocol (WSP): wsp-wtls 9202 • Connectionless WSP: wsp 9200 • Connection-oriented secure WSP: wsp-wtp-wtls 9203 • Connection-oriented WSP: wsp-wtp 9201 • Domain Name System: dns 53 • File Transfer Protocol: ftp 21 • General packet radio service (GPRS) tunneling protocol (GTP): gtp 3386 • HTTP over Secure Socket Layer: https 443 • Internet Key Exchange (IKE): isakmp 500 • Mapping of airline traffic over IP, Type A: matip-a 350 • Network News Transport Protocol: nntp 119 • Post Office Protocol v2: pop2 109 • Post Office Protocol v3: pop3 110 • Simple Mail Transport Protocol: smtp 25 • Telnet: telnet 23 • X.25 over TCP (XOT): xot 1998 • World Wide Web (HTTP): www 80 <p>Specify a port number of 0 to configure an all-port virtual server (that is, a virtual server that accepts flows destined for all ports except GTP ports).</p>
any	(Optional) Performs load balancing on all ports.
service service	<p>(Optional) Couples connections associated with a given service, such as HTTP or Telnet, so all related connections from the same client use the same real server. The following are the valid types of connection coupling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ftp—Couples FTP data connections with the control session that created them. • gtp—Allows load-balancing decisions to be made using Layer 5 information. You can balance UDP flows without awareness of GTP by omitting the service gtp keywords. • per-packet—Does not maintain connection objects for packets destined for this virtual server. • radius—Enables IOS SLB to build RADIUS session objects for RADIUS load balancing.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Virtual server configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
12.1(5a)E	The wsp , wsp-wtp , wsp-wtls , and wsp-wtp-wtls keywords were added.
12.1(9)E	The gtp option was added as a new value on the <i>service</i> argument.
12.1(11b)E	The following keywords, arguments, and options were added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The esp, gre, and all keywords • The <i>protocol</i> argument • The isakmp option on the <i>port</i> argument • The per-packet and radius options on the <i>service</i> argument The wsp , wsp-wtp , wsp-wtls , and wsp-wtp-wtls keywords were changed to options for the <i>port</i> argument.
12.1(12c)E	The group keyword was added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines

The **no virtual** command is allowed only if the virtual server was removed from service by the **no inservice** command.

For some applications, it is not feasible to configure all the virtual server TCP or UDP port numbers for IOS SLB. To support such applications, you can configure IOS SLB virtual servers to accept flows destined for all ports (except GTP ports). To configure an all-port virtual server, specify a port number of 0 or any.

In general, you should use port-bound virtual servers instead of all-port virtual servers. When you use all-port virtual servers, flows can be passed to servers for which no application port exists. When the servers reject these flows, IOS SLB might fail the servers and remove them from load balancing. To prevent this problem, use one of the following procedures:

- Configure one or more port-bound virtual servers.
- Configure access control lists on the IOS SLB ingress interface to permit only ports for supported applications on the real server.
- Configure **faildetect numconns 255 numclients 8** on the real server.

Specifying port 9201 for connection-oriented WSP mode also activates the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) finite state machine (FSM), which monitors WSP and drives the session FSM accordingly.

In RADIUS load balancing, IOS SLB maintains session objects in a database to ensure that re-sent RADIUS requests are load-balanced to the same real server.

Examples

The following example specifies that the virtual server with the IP address 10.0.0.1 performs load balancing for TCP connections for the port named www. The virtual server processes HTTP requests.

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
```

The following example specifies that the virtual server with the IP address 10.0.0.13 performs load balancing for UDP connections for all ports. The virtual server processes HTTP requests.

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
Router(config-slb-vserver)# virtual 10.0.0.13 udp 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip slb vserver	Identifies a virtual server.
show ip slb vserver	Displays information about the virtual servers defined to IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB).

weight (firewall farm real server)

To specify a real server's capacity, relative to other real servers in the firewall farm, use the **weight** command in firewall farm real server configuration mode. To restore the default weight value, use the **no** form of this command.

weight *setting*

no weight

Syntax Description	<i>setting</i>	Weight setting to use for the real server predictor algorithm. Valid settings range from 1 to 255. The default weight setting is 8.
--------------------	----------------	---

Defaults	The default setting to use for the real server predictor algorithm is 8.
----------	--

Command Modes	Firewall farm real server configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3a)E	This command was introduced.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Examples	The following example specifies the relative weights of three real servers as 16, 8 (by default), and 24, respectively:
----------	---

```
Router(config)# ip slb firewallfarm FIRE1
Router(config-slbfw)# real 10.10.1.1
Router(config-slbfw-real)# weight 16
Router(config-slbfw-real)# inservice
Router(config-slbfw-real)# exit
Router(config-slbfw)# real 10.10.1.2
Router(config-slbfw-real)# inservice
Router(config-slbfw-real)# exit
Router(config-slbfw)# real 10.10.1.3
Router(config-slbfw-real)# weight 24
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
	show ip slb firewallfarm	Displays information about the firewall farm configuration.
	show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.

weight (server farm)

To specify a real server’s capacity, relative to other real servers in the server farm, use the **weight** command in real server configuration mode. To restore the default weight value, use the **no** form of this command.

weight *setting*

no weight

Syntax Description	<i>setting</i>	Weight setting to use for the real server predictor algorithm. Valid settings range from 1 to 255. The default weight setting is 8.
--------------------	----------------	---

Defaults	The default setting to use for the real server predictor algorithm is 8.
----------	--

Command Modes	Real server configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.

Usage Guidelines	The static weights you define using this command are overridden by the weights calculated by Dynamic Feedback Protocol (DFP). If DFP is removed from the network, IOS Server Load Balancing (IOS SLB) reverts to these static weights.
------------------	--

Examples

The following example specifies the relative weights of three real servers as 16, 8 (by default), and 24, respectively:

```
Router(config)# ip slb serverfarm PUBLIC
!-----First real server
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.1
!-----Assigned weight of 16
Router(config-slb-real)# weight 16
!-----Enabled
Router(config-slb-real)# inservice
Router(config-slb-real)# exit
!-----Second real server
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.2
!-----Enabled with default weight
Router(config-slb-real)# inservice
Router(config-slb-real)# exit
!-----Third real server
Router(config-slb-sfarm)# real 10.10.1.3
!-----Assigned weight of 24, not enabled
Router(config-slb-real)# weight 24
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
real (server farm)	Identifies a real server by IP address and optional port number as a member of a server farm and enters real server configuration mode.
show ip slb reals	Displays information about the real servers.
show ip slb serverfarms	Displays information about the server farm configuration.

FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

The following questions and answers can help you troubleshoot IOS SLB, if you have problems.

Question	Answer
Can I use IOS SLB to load-balance clients and real servers that are on the same LAN or VLAN?	NO! IOS SLB does not support load balancing of flows between clients and real servers that are on the same LAN or VLAN. The packets being load-balanced cannot enter and leave the load-balancing device on the same interface.
Why is IOS SLB not marking my connections as ESTABLISHED even though I'm transferring data?	If you are using dispatched mode, make sure there are no alternate paths that allow outbound flows to bypass IOS SLB. Also, make sure the clients and real servers are not on the same IP subnet (that is, they are not on the same LAN or VLAN).
Why am I able to connect to real servers directly, but unable to connect to the virtual server?	Make sure that the virtual IP address is configured as a loopback in each of the real servers (if you are running in dispatched mode).
Why is IOS SLB not marking my real server as failed when I disconnect it from the network?	Tune the values for the numclients , numconns , and delay keywords. If you have a very small client population (for example, in a test environment), the numclients keyword could be causing the problem. This parameter prevents IOS SLB from mistaking the failure of a small number of clients for the failure of a real server.
Why does IOS SLB show my real server as INSERVICE even though I have taken it down or physically disconnected it?	The INSERVICE and OUTOFSERVICE states indicate whether the network administrator <i>intends</i> for that real server to be used when it is operational. A real server that was INSERVICE but was removed from the selection list dynamically by IOS SLB as a result of automatic failure detection, is marked as FAILED. Use the show ip slb reals detail command to display these real server states. Beginning with release 12.1(1)E, INSERVICE is changed to OPERATIONAL, to better reflect what is actually occurring.
Why is IOS SLB not balancing correctly? I am using dispatched mode, the servers are leaving sockets open, and I am seeing RSTs in response to a number of SYNs. Curiously, sometimes things work fine.	Enter the show mls flow command: Router# show mls flow current ip flowmask for unicast: full flow current ipx flowmask for unicast: destination only The current IP flowmask must be full flow. If it is not, correct the problem using the mls flow ip full command: Router# configure terminal Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)# mls flow ip full Router(config)#

Question	Answer
How can I verify that IOS SLB sticky connections are working properly?	<p data-bbox="699 260 1024 296">Use the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="699 302 1118 338">1. Configure the sticky connections.<li data-bbox="699 344 1024 380">2. Start a client connection.<li data-bbox="699 386 1507 422">3. Enter the show ip slb reals detail and show ip slb conns commands.<li data-bbox="699 428 1507 506">4. Examine the real server connection counts. The real server whose count increased is the one to which the client connection is assigned.<li data-bbox="699 512 1409 590">5. Enter the show ip slb sticky command to display the sticky relationships stored by IOS SLB.<li data-bbox="699 596 967 632">6. End the connection.<li data-bbox="699 638 1377 674">7. Ensure that the real server's connection count decreased.<li data-bbox="699 680 1435 758">8. Restart the connection, after waiting no longer than the sticky timeout value.<li data-bbox="699 764 1252 800">9. Enter the show ip slb conns command again.<li data-bbox="699 806 1500 869">10. Examine the real server connection counts again, and verify that the sticky connection is assigned to the same real server as before.

Question	Answer
How can I verify that server failures are being detected correctly?	<p>Use the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use a large client population. If the number of clients is very small, tune the numclients keyword on the faildetect (real server) command so that the servers are not displayed as FAILED. 2. Enter the show ip slb reals detail command to show the status of the real servers. 3. Examine the status and connection counts of the real servers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Servers that failed show a status of FAILED, TESTING, or READY_TO_TEST, based on whether IOS SLB is checking that the server came back up when the command was sent. – When a real server fails, connections that are assigned but not established (no SYN or ACK is received) are reassigned to another real server on the first inbound SYN after the reassign threshold is met. However, any connections that were already established are forwarded to the same real server because, while it might not be accepting new connections, it might be servicing existing ones. – For weighted least connections, a real server that has just been placed in service starts slowly so that it is not overloaded with new connections. (See the “Slow Start” section on page 20 for more information.) Therefore, the connection counts displayed for a new real server show connections going to other real servers (despite the new real server’s lower count). The connection counts also show “dummy connections” to the new real server, which IOS SLB uses to artificially inflate the connection counts for the real server during the slow start period.
Does the no inservice command take a resource out of service immediately?	<p>When you use the no form of the inservice command to remove a firewall, firewall farm, real server, or virtual server from service, the resource acquiesces gracefully. No new connections are assigned, and existing connections are allowed to complete.</p> <p>To stop all existing connections for an entire firewall farm or virtual server immediately, use the clear ip slb connections command.</p>

Glossary

access control list—See *ACL*.

ACL—access control list. Mechanism used to limit the kind of information clients can access, and limit what they can do with the information.

active standby—Redundancy scheme in which two IOS SLB devices can load-balance the same virtual IP address while at the same time acting as backups for each other. See also *stateful backup* and *stateless backup*.

bearer network—Network that carries messages of a transport-layer protocol, and ultimately also of the session-layer protocols, between physical devices. A single session can use more than one bearer network.

CASA—Cisco Application Services Architecture. CASA is a protocol designed to allow network appliances to selectively control the flow of IP packets through a router, switch, or other network device.

CDMA—Code Division Multiple Access. Digital spread-spectrum modulation technique used mainly with personal communication devices such as mobile phones.

CDMA2000—Third-generation (3-G) version of CDMA.

client NAT—Translation scheme in which the client IP address is replaced with an IP address associated with one of a group of load-balancing devices, resulting in outbound flows being routed to the correct device. See also *directed mode* and *server NAT*.

client subsystem—Users, such as IOS SLB or GPRS, of the DFP agent function.

cluster—Set of computer systems that are connected through multisystem hardware or software to supply services traditionally provided by a single system. This arrangement provides higher availability and better scalability of the system.

Code Division Multiple Access—See *CDMA*.

content-aware networking—Networking strategy that enables content to be dynamically distributed. Because content can be dynamically cached, it can be located at any given place at any given time and distributed between the servers and the location of the web cache. Cisco has developed the ContentFlow architecture and the DFP to enable networks to provide content-aware networking services.

ContentFlow architecture—Cisco's content-aware networking architecture that describes message flows and actions in a distributed environment.

DFP—Dynamic Feedback Protocol. Allows host agents to dynamically report the change in status of the host systems providing a virtual service. The status reported is a relative weight that specifies a host server's capacity to perform work.

DFP agent—Object in a load-balanced environment that dynamically reports changes in status of the host systems that provide a virtual service. The status reported is a relative weight that specifies a host server's capacity to perform work. See also *DFP manager*.

DFP manager—Object in a load-balanced environment that collects status reports from DFP agents. See also *DFP agent*.

directed mode—Session redirection mode in which the virtual server can be assigned an IP address that is not known to any of the real servers. IOS SLB translates packets exchanged between a client and real server, translating the virtual server IP address to a real server IP address through NAT. See also *dispatched mode* and *NAT*.

dispatched mode—Session redirection mode in which the virtual server address is known to the real servers. The virtual server IP address must be configured as a loopback address, or secondary IP address, on each of the real servers. IOS SLB redirects packets to the real servers at the media access control (MAC) layer. Since the virtual server IP address is not modified in dispatched mode, the real servers must be Layer 2-adjacent to IOS SLB, or intervening routers might not be able to route to the chosen real server. See also *directed mode*.

Dynamic Feedback Protocol—See *DFP*.

Encapsulation Security Payload—See *ESP*.

ESP—Encapsulation Security Payload. Most common IPSec protocol, used for both encryption and data authentication.

FA—Foreign agent. Router on a mobile node's visited network which provides routing services to the mobile node while registered. The foreign agent detunnels and delivers datagrams to the mobile node that were tunneled by the mobile node's home agent. For datagrams sent by a mobile node, the foreign agent may serve as a default router for registered mobile nodes.

firewall—Router or access server, or several routers or access servers, designated as a buffer between any connected public networks and a private network. A firewall router uses access lists and other methods to ensure the security of the private network.

firewall farm—Group of firewalls.

firewall load balancing—Load-balancing scheme in which the network administrator configures a group of firewalls into a firewall farm. When a client initiates a connection, IOS SLB chooses a firewall for the connection based on a hash algorithm.

foreign agent—See *FA*.

gateway GPRS support node—See *GGSN*.

General packet radio service—See *GPRS*.

Generic Routing Encapsulation—See *GRE*.

GGSN—Gateway GPRS Support Node. A GPRS network entity that serves as the mobile wireless gateway between an SGSN and PDNs. The GGSN allows mobile wireless users to access PDNs. See also *GPRS*, *GSM*, *GTP*, and *SGSN*.

Global System for Mobile Communications—See *GSM*.

GPRS—General packet radio service. An ETSI standard that defines the implementation of packet data services on a GSM network. See also *GGSN*, *GSM*, *GTP*, and *SGSN*.

GPRS Tunneling Protocol—See *GTP*.

GSM—Global System for Mobile Communications. A second-generation (2G) mobile wireless networking standard defined by ETSI and deployed widely throughout the world. See also *GGSN*, *GPRS*, *GTP*, and *SGSN*.

GRE—generic routing encapsulation. Encapsulates flows with new packet headers to ensure delivery to specific destinations.

GTP—GPRS Tunneling Protocol. Protocol that handles the flow of user packet data and signaling information between the SGSN and GGSN in a GPRS network. GTP is defined on both the Gn and Gp interfaces of a GPRS network. See also *GGSN*, *GPRS*, *GSM*, *SGSN*.

HA—Home agent. Router on a mobile node's home network which tunnels packets to the mobile node while it is away from home. It keeps current location information for registered mobile nodes called a mobility binding.

home address—IP address that is assigned for an extended time to a mobile node. It remains unchanged regardless of where the node is attached to the Internet.

home agent—See *HA*.

home network—The network or virtual network which matches the subnet address of the mobile node.

HSRP—Hot Standby Router Protocol. Provides high network availability and transparent network topology changes. HSRP creates a Hot Standby router group with a lead router that services all packets sent to the Hot Standby address. The lead router is monitored by other routers in the group, and if it fails, one of these standby routers inherits the lead position and the Hot Standby group address. See also *redundancy*, *stateful backup*, and *stateless backup*.

HTTP redirect load balancing—Load-balancing scheme in which all HTTP requests that belong to the same transaction are directed to the same real server.

ICMP—Internet Control Message Protocol. Message control and error-reporting protocol between a host server and a gateway to the Internet. ICMP uses Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams, but the messages are processed by the IP software and are not directly apparent to the application user.

IKE—Internet Key Exchange Protocol. Defines the procedures for authenticating a communicating peer, creation and management of Security Associations, key generation techniques, and mitigation of threats (such as denial of service and replay attacks), all of which are necessary to establish and maintain secure communications in an Internet environment.

Internet Control Message Protocol—See *ICMP*.

Internet Key Exchange Protocol—See *IKE*.

IOS SLB—IOS Server Load Balancing. Load-balancing function in which the network administrator defines a virtual server that represents a group of real servers in a cluster of network servers known as a server farm. When a client initiates a connection to the virtual server, IOS SLB chooses a real server for the connection based on a configured load-balancing algorithm.

IP Security—See *IPSec*.

IPSec—IP Security. Family of protocols designed to provide security to packets sent over IP.

load balancing—Spreading user requests among available servers within a cluster of servers, based on a variety of algorithms.

MD5—Message Digest Algorithm Version 5. Neighbor router authentication scheme used to ensure reliability and security when routing updates are exchanged between neighbor routers.

Message Digest Algorithm Version 5—See *MD5*.

mobile node—A host or router that changes its point of attachment from one network or subnet to another. A mobile node may change its location without changing its IP address; it may continue to communicate with other Internet nodes at any location using its home IP address, assuming link-layer connectivity to a point of attachment is available.

Mobile Station Identification—See *MSID*.

MSID—Mobile Station Identification. A number that uniquely identifies a mobile station.

NAS—Network Access Server. Device providing local network access to users across a remote access network such as the PSTN.

NAT—Network Address Translation. Modification of one or more of the following fields in an IP packet: source IP address, destination IP address, source TCP/UDP port, destination TCP/UDP port. See also *client NAT*, and *server NAT*.

NetFlow switching—High-performance network-layer switching path that captures as part of its switching function a rich set of traffic statistics including user, protocol, port, and type of service information.

Network Access Server—See *NAS*.

Network Address Translation—See *NAT*.

packet data protocol—See *PDP*.

Packet Data Serving Node—See *PDSN*.

PDP—Packet data protocol. Network protocol used by external packet data networks that communicate with a GPRS network. IP is an example of a PDP supported by GPRS.

PDSN—Packet Data Serving Node. Cisco's standards-compliant solution that enables packet data services in a CDMA environment. The PDSN acts as an access gateway for simple IP and mobile stations. It provides foreign agent support and packet transport for virtual private networking. It also acts as an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) client.

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol—See *PPTP*.

port-bound—Server configuration scheme in which a virtual server IP address represents one set of real servers for one service, such as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), and a different set of real servers for another service, such as Telnet.

PPTP—Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol. Protocol used to ensure that messages sent from one VPN node to another are secure.

RADIUS—Remote Authentication Dial In User Service. Protocol used for authentication authorization and configuration information between a NAS and a shared authentication server.

real server—The specification of a physical server associated with a virtual server. The specification includes the real server's IP address and an optional weight to be used by the virtual server predictor.

redundancy—The duplication of devices, services, or connections so that, in the event of a failure, the redundant devices, services, or connections can perform the work of those that failed. See also *stateful backup*, and *stateless backup*.

Remote Authentication Dial In Use Service—See *RADIUS*.

round robin—See *weighted round robin*.

Secure Socket Layer—See *SSL*.

server cluster—See *server farm*.

server farm—Also called a server cluster. Group of real servers that provide various applications and services.

Server Load Balancing—See *IOS SLB*.

server NAT—Translation scheme in which the virtual server IP address is replaced with the real server IP address (and vice versa), allowing servers to be many hops away from the load-balancing device, and enabling intervening routers to route to them without requiring tunnelling. See also *client NAT*, *directed mode*, and *server port translation*.

server port translation—Translation scheme in which the virtual server port number is replaced with the real server port number (and vice versa), allowing servers to be many hops away from the load-balancing device, and enabling intervening routers to route to them without requiring tunnelling. See also *client NAT*, *directed mode*, and *server NAT*.

services manager—Functionality built into IOS SLB that makes load-balancing decisions based on application availability, server capacity, and load distribution algorithms such as weighted round robin or weighted least connections, or the DFP. The services manager determines a real server for the packet flow using load balancing and server/application feedback.

serving GPRS support node—See *SGSN*.

SGSN—serving GPRS support node. A GPRS network entity that sends data to and receives data from mobile stations, and maintains information about the location of a mobile station. The SGSN communicates between the mobile station and the GGSN; the GGSN provides access to the data network. See also *GGSN*, *GPRS*, *GSM*, and *GTP*.

SLB—See *IOS SLB*.

SSL—Secure Socket Layer. Encryption technology for the web used to provide secure transactions such as the transmission of credit card numbers for e-commerce.

stateful backup—Redundancy scheme that enables IOS SLB to incrementally backup its load-balancing decisions, or “keep state,” between primary and backup switches. See also *active standby* and *stateless backup*.

stateless backup—Redundancy scheme that provides high network availability by routing IP flows from hosts on Ethernet networks without relying on the availability of a single Layer 3 switch. See also *active standby* and *stateful backup*.

sticky connections—Load-balancing scheme in which new connections from a client IP address or subnet are assigned to the same real server (for server load balancing) or firewall (for firewall load balancing) as were previous connections from that address or subnet.

Virtual Private Network—See *VPN*.

virtual server—Presents a single address that represents an application server farm to clients.

VPN—Virtual Private Network. Private network that uses the Internet to connect some nodes.

WAP—Wireless Application Protocol. Suite of protocols used to deliver services to wireless devices.

weighted least connection—Load-balancing algorithm in which the next real server chosen for a new connection to the virtual server is the server with the fewest active connections. Each real server is assigned a weight, n , that represents its capacity to handle connections, as compared to the other real servers associated with the virtual server. The server with the fewest connections is based on the number of active connections on each server, and on the relative capacity of each server. The capacity of a given real server is calculated as the assigned weight of that server divided by the sum of the assigned weights of all of the real servers associated with that virtual server, or $n_1/(n_1+n_2+n_3\dots)$.

weighted round robin—Load-balancing algorithm in which the real server used for a new connection to the virtual server is chosen in a circular fashion. Each real server is assigned a weight, n , that represents its capacity to handle connections, as compared to the other real servers associated with the virtual server. New connections are assigned to a given real server n times before the next real server in the list is chosen.

Wireless Application Protocol—See *WAP*.

Wireless Session Protocol—See *WSP*.

Wireless Transaction Protocol—See *WTP*.

Wireless Transport Security Layer—See *WTLS*.

workload agents—Value-added software components developed for specific platforms by third-party developers. Workload agents run on server platforms or on platforms that manage server farms. Workload agents deliver server and application information to the services manager. This information enables the services manager to make optimum server selection.

WSP—Wireless Session Protocol. Session-layer protocol of the WAP suite.

WTLS—Wireless Transport Security Layer. Layer that provides security between WAP clients and WAP gateways.

WTP—Wireless Transaction Protocol. Transaction-layer protocol of the WAP suite.

