



Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Command Reference

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Preface

This preface describes the objectives and organization of this guide and contains the following sections:

- [Document Revision History, page xiii](#)
- [Document Organization, page xiii](#)
- [Audience, page xiv](#)
- [Conventions, page xiv](#)
- [Related Documentation, page xv](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page xv](#)

Document Revision History

[Table 1](#) records the technical changes to the Document Revision History.

Table 1 *Document Revision History*

Document Version	Date	Change Summary
OL-20800-04	March 2011	Updated for Release 2.5.9, build 119.
OL-20800-03	June 2010	Updated for Release 2.5.9.
OL-20800-02	March 2010	Updated for Releases 2.5.3 and 2.5.7.
OL-20800-01	November 2009	This is the first release of this document.

Document Organization

[Table 2](#) describes the organization of the document.

Table 2 Document Organization

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1, “Command-Line Interface Command Summary”	This chapter describes how to use the CDS ¹ CLI ² to configure software features.
Chapter 2, “Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 Software Commands”	This chapter provides a complete list of Cisco Internet Streamer commands, listed alphabetically.
Appendix A, “Acronyms”	This appendix lists the abbreviations and acronyms used in this guide.
Appendix B, “Standard Time Zones”	This appendix lists all the standard time zones that you can configure on a CDE ³ and the offset from UTC ⁴ for each standard time zone.

1. CDS = content delivery system
2. CLI = command-line interface
3. CDE = content delivery engine
4. UTC = coordinated universal time

Audience

This guide is for the networking professional using Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5. Before using this guide, you should have experience working with the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS and the concepts and terminology of Ethernet and local area networking.

Conventions

This publication uses various conventions to convey instructions and information.

Command descriptions use these conventions:

- Commands and keywords are in **boldface** text.
- Arguments for which you supply values are in *italic*.
- Square brackets ([]) means optional elements.
- Braces ({ }) group required choices, and vertical bars (|) separate the alternative elements.
- Braces and vertical bars within square brackets ([{ | }]) mean a required choice within an optional element.

Interactive examples use these conventions:

- Terminal sessions and system displays are in `screen` font.
- Information you enter is in **boldface screen** font.
- Nonprinting characters, such as passwords or tabs, are in angle brackets (< >).

Notes, cautions, and warnings use these conventions and symbols:



Note

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to materials not contained in this manual.



Caution

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Related Documentation

These documents provide complete information about the CDS and are available from Cisco.com:

- *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Software Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Alarms and Error Messages Guide*
- *Cisco Content Delivery Engine 100/200/300/400 Hardware Installation Guide*
- *Cisco Content Delivery Engine 205/220/420 Hardware Installation Guide*
- *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco Content Delivery Engines*
- *Cisco Content Delivery System 2.x Documentation Roadmap*
- *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Quick Start Guide*
- *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 API Guide*
- *Release Notes for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5.1*
- *Release Notes for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5.3*
- *Release Notes for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5.7*
- *Release Notes for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5.9*
- *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.x Product Documentation*

You can access the software documents at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps7127/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

You can access the hardware documents at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps7126/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

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CHAPTER 1

Command-Line Interface Command Summary

This chapter provides an overview of how to use the Cisco Internet Streamer Content Delivery System (CDS) software command-line interface (CLI), including an explanation of CLI command modes, CDS devices modes, and tables that summarize the purpose of the commands in each mode. The chapter includes the following sections:

- [Using CDS Device Modes, page 1-1](#)
- [Using Command-Line Processing, page 1-1](#)
- [Using Command Modes, page 1-2](#)
- [Checking the Command Syntax, page 1-5](#)
- [System Help, page 1-6](#)
- [Saving Configuration Changes, page 1-6](#)



Note

The CLI can be accessed through the console port or Telnet.

Using CDS Device Modes

In the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software, the device mode determines whether the CDS device is functioning as a Service Engine (SE), CDS Manager (CDSM), or Service Router (SR). The commands available from a specific CLI mode are determined by the CDS device mode that is in effect. Use the **device mode** Global configuration command to change the current device mode to another configuration. Use the **show device-mode** command to display the current device configuration.

To determine if a specific command is available for a specific device type, see [Table 2-1](#).

Using Command-Line Processing

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software commands are not case sensitive. You can abbreviate commands and parameters as long as they contain enough letters to be different from any other currently available commands or parameters.

You can scroll through the last 20 commands stored in the history buffer and enter or edit the command at the prompt (see [Table 1-1](#)).

Table 1-1 *Command-Line Processing Keystroke Combinations*

Keystroke Combination	Function
Ctrl-A	Jumps to the first character of the command line.
Ctrl-B or the Left Arrow key	Moves the cursor back one character.
Ctrl-C	Escapes and terminates prompts and tasks.
Ctrl-D	Deletes the character at the cursor.
Ctrl-E	Jumps to the end of the current command line.
Ctrl-F or the Right Arrow key	Moves the cursor forward one character.
Ctrl-K	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl-L	Repeats the current command line on a new line.
Ctrl-N or the Down Arrow key	Enters the next command line in the history buffer.
Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow key	Enters the previous command line in the history buffer.
Ctrl-T	Transposes the character at the cursor with the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl-U; Ctrl-X	Deletes from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl-W	Deletes the last word entered.
Esc-B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc-D	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc-F	Moves the cursor forward one word.
Delete key or Backspace key	Erases a mistake made when entering a command; re-enter the command after using this key.

Using Command Modes

The CLI for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software is similar to the CLI for the Cisco IOS software. Both the Cisco IOS software and the CDS CLI are organized into different commands and configuration modes. Each mode provides access to a specific set of commands. This section describes the command modes provided by Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software CLI, and includes the following topics:

- [Using EXEC Mode, page 1-3](#)
- [Using Global Configuration Mode, page 1-3](#)
- [Using Interface Configuration Mode, page 1-4](#)
- [Using Other Configuration Modes, page 1-4](#)

Using EXEC Mode

Use the EXEC mode for setting, viewing, and testing system operations. The EXEC mode is divided into two access levels, user and privileged. Use the **enable** and **disable** commands to switch between the two levels.

Access to the user-level EXEC command line requires a valid password. The user-level EXEC commands are a subset of the privileged-level EXEC commands. The user-level EXEC prompt is the host name followed by a right-angle bracket (>). The prompt for the privileged-level EXEC command line is the pound sign (#). To execute an EXEC command, enter the command at the EXEC system prompt and press the **Return** key. In the following example, a user accesses the privileged-level EXEC command line from the user level:

```
ServiceEngine> enable
ServiceEngine#
```

Use the **Delete** or **Backspace** key sequences to edit commands when you enter commands at the EXEC prompt.

As a shortcut, you can abbreviate commands to the fewest letters that make them unique. For example, the letters **sho** can be entered for the **show** command.

Certain EXEC commands display multiple screens with the following prompt at the bottom of the screen:

```
--More--
```

Press the **Spacebar** to continue the output, or press **Return** to display the next line. Press any other key to return to the prompt. Also, at the `--More--` prompt, you can enter a question mark (?) to display the help message.

To leave EXEC mode, use the **exit** command at the system prompt:

```
ServiceEngine# exit
```

The EXEC commands are entered in EXEC mode.

Using Global Configuration Mode

Use Global configuration mode for setting, viewing, and testing the configuration of Internet Streamer CDS software features for the entire device. To enter this mode, enter the **configure** command from privileged EXEC mode. You must be in Global configuration mode to enter Global configuration commands:

```
ServiceEngine# configure
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

To exit Global configuration mode, use the **end** Global configuration command:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# end
```

You can also exit Global configuration mode by entering the **exit** command or by pressing **Ctrl-Z**.

Global configuration commands are entered in Global configuration mode.

Using Interface Configuration Mode

Use the interface configuration mode for setting, viewing, and testing the configuration of Internet Streamer CDS software features on a specific interface. To enter this mode, enter the **interface** command from the Global configuration mode. The following example demonstrates how to enter interface configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# configure
ServiceEngine(config)# interface ?
GigabitEthernet Select a gigabit ethernet interface to configure
PortChannel      Ethernet Channel of interfaces
Standby          Standby groups
```

To exit interface configuration mode, enter **exit** to return to Global configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine(config-if)# exit
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The interface configuration commands are entered in interface configuration mode.

Using Other Configuration Modes

The CLI provides several other configuration modes that make it easier to configure specific features, including the configuration modes described in [Table 1-2](#).

Table 1-2 *Commands Used to Access Configuration Modes for Specific Features*

Configuration Mode	Command to Enter from Global Configuration Mode
Standard access control list (ACL) configuration mode	ip access-list standard
Extended ACL configuration mode	ip access-list extended
Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP) service configuration mode	icap service
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) configuration mode	router ospf
Service Routing Protocol (SRP) configuration mode	router srp
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration mode	router bgp
Intermediate System -to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) configuration mode	router isis

To work with these configuration modes, enter the appropriate command from the Global configuration mode prompt. The CLI can enter a new configuration mode where all subsequent commands apply to the current entry. To return to Global configuration mode, enter the **exit** command.

For further information about these configuration modes and the commands permitted in each one, see [Chapter 2, “Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 Software Commands.”](#)

Checking the Command Syntax

The user interface provides error isolation in the form of an error indicator, a caret symbol (^). The ^ symbol appears at the point in the command string where you have entered an incorrect command, keyword, or argument.

For example, if you want to set the clock, use context-sensitive help to check the syntax for setting the clock.

An example of a mistake is as follows:

```
ServiceEngine# clock ?
read-calendar  Read the calendar and update system clock
set           Set the time and date
update-calendar Update the calendar with system clock
```

The help output shows that the **set** keyword is required. Check the syntax for entering the time:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set ?
<0-23>: Current Time (hh:mm:ss)
```

Enter the current time in a 24-hour format with hours, minutes, and seconds separated by colons:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00
% Incomplete command.
```

The system indicates that you need to provide additional arguments to complete the command. Press the **Up Arrow** to automatically repeat the previous command entry. Then add a space and question mark (?) to display the additional arguments:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 ?
<1-31> Day of the month
January Month of the year
February
March
. . .
```

Enter the day and month as prompted, and use the question mark for additional instructions:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 12 April ?
<1993-2035> Year
```

Now you can complete the command entry by entering the year:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 12 April 00
                                     ^
%Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
ServiceEngine#
```

The caret symbol (^) and help response indicate an error with the 00 entry. To display the correct syntax, press **Ctrl-P** or the **Up Arrow**. You can also re-enter the command string, and then enter a space character, a question mark, and press **Enter**:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 12 April ?
<1993-2035> Year
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 12 April
```

Enter the year using the correct syntax and press **Return** to execute the command:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 12 April 2009
Sun Apr 12 13:32:00 UTC 2009
Restarting acquisition and distribution
ServiceEngine#
```

System Help

You can obtain help when you enter commands by using the following methods:

- For a brief description of the context-sensitive help system, enter **help**.
- To list all commands for a command mode, enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt.
- To obtain a list of commands that start with a particular character set, enter an abbreviated command immediately followed by a question mark (?):

```
ServiceEngine# c1?  
clear clock
```

- To list the command keywords or arguments, enter a space and a question mark (?) after the command:

```
ServiceEngine# clock ?  
read-calendar Read the calendar and update system clock  
set Set the time and date  
update-calendarUpdate the calendar with system clock
```

Saving Configuration Changes

To avoid losing new configurations, save them to NVRAM using the **copy** or **write** commands, as shown in the following examples:

```
ServiceEngine# copy running-config startup-config
```

or

```
ServiceEngine# write
```

See the command description for the **copy running-config startup-config** command for more information about the running and saved configuration modes.

2

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 Software Commands

This chapter contains an alphabetical listing of all the commands in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software. The Internet Streamer CDS software CLI is organized into the following command modes:

- EXEC mode—For setting, viewing, and testing system operations. It is divided into two access levels, user and privileged. To use the privileged access level, enter the **enable** command at the user access level prompt and then enter the privileged EXEC password when you see the password prompt.
- Global configuration (config) mode—For setting, viewing, and testing the configuration of Internet Streamer CDS software features for the entire device. To use this mode, enter the **configure** command from privileged EXEC mode.
- Interface configuration (config-if) mode—For setting, viewing, and testing the configuration of a specific interface. To use this mode, enter the **interface** command from Global configuration mode.
- Other configuration modes—Several configuration modes are available from the Global configuration mode for managing specific features. The commands used to access these modes are marked with a footnote in [Table 2-1](#).

See [Chapter 1, “Using Command Modes,”](#) for a complete discussion of using CLI command modes.

[Table 2-1](#) summarizes the Internet Streamer CDS commands and indicates the command mode for each command. The same command may have different effects when entered in a different command mode, and for this reason, they are listed and documented separately. In [Table 2-1](#), when the first occurrence is entered in EXEC mode, the second occurrence is entered in Global configuration mode. When the first occurrence is entered in Global configuration mode, the second occurrence is entered in interface configuration mode.

The Internet Streamer CDS software device mode determines whether the Internet Streamer CDS device is functioning as a Service Engine (SE), CDS Manager (CDSM), or Service Router (SR). The commands available from a specific CLI mode are determined by the Internet Streamer CDS device mode in effect. [Table 2-1](#) also indicates the device mode for each command. *All* indicates that the command is available for every device mode.



Note

When viewing this guide online, click the name of the command in the left column of the table to jump to the command page, which provides the command syntax, examples, and usage guidelines.



Note

See [Appendix A, “Acronyms”](#) for an expansion of all acronyms used in this publication.

Table 2-1 CLI Commands

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
access-lists	Configures the access control list entries.	Global configuration	SE
acquirer (EXEC)	Configures the content acquirer.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
acquirer (Global configuration)	Enables authentication when the acquirer obtains content through a proxy server.	Global configuration	SE
acquisition-distribution	Starts and stops the acquisition and distribution database cleanup process and the content acquisition and distribution process.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
alarm	Configures alarms.	Global configuration	All
area nssa	Configures an area as an NSSA ¹ .	OSPF configuration	SR
area stub	Defines an area as a stub area.	OSPF configuration	SR
asset	Configures the CISCO-ENTITY-ASSET-MIB.	Global configuration	All
authentication	Configures the authentication parameters.	Global configuration	All
authentication-check	Enables the checking of received packets on the corresponding level.	IS-IS Configuration	SR
authentication key-chain	Specifies the key chain to be used for the authentication for the corresponding level.	IS-IS Configuration	SR
authentication-type	Specifies the cleartext or MD5 authentication for the corresponding level.	IS-IS Configuration	SR
authsvr	Enables and configures the Authorization server.	Global configuration	SE
bandwidth (Global configuration)	Sets the allowable bandwidth usage and its duration for the Movie Streamer and WMT ² streaming media.	Global configuration	SE
bandwidth (interface configuration)	Sets the specified interface bandwidth to 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps.	Interface configuration	All
banner	Configures the EXEC, login, and MOTD ³ banners.	Global configuration	All
bitrate	Configures the maximum pacing bit rate for the Movie Streamer and configures WMT bit-rate settings.	Global configuration	SE
bootstrap-node	Configures a bootstrap node IP address.	SRP configuration	SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
cache	Specifies the cache commands.	Global configuration	SE
capability	Modifies the capability configuration.	Global configuration	SE
cd	Changes the directory.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
cdn-select	Enables the CDN Selector for third-party service selection.	Global Configuration	SR
cdnfs	Manages the Internet Streamer CDNFS ⁴ .	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
cdsm	Configures the CDSM IP address and primary or standby role settings.	Global configuration	All
clear cache	Clears the HTTP object cache.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
clear content	Clears the URL content.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
clear ip	Clears the IP configuration.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
clear isis	Clears the IS-IS Routing for IP.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear logging	Clears the syslog messages saved in the disk file.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
clear service-router	Clears the Service Router.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear srp database offline	Clears the SRP database while it is offline.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear srp descriptor	Deletes a single descriptor or all descriptors from the service routing layer.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear srp neighbor	Removes a neighbor Proximity Engine from the neighbor list of the local Proximity Engine.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear srp resource	Deletes a resource from a descriptor in the service routing layer.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear srp route	Deletes a single route entry from the DHT routing table of the local Proximity Engine.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
clear statistics	Clears the statistics.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
clear transaction-logs	Clears and archives the working transaction logs.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>clear users</code>	Clears the connections (login) of authenticated users.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>clear wmt</code>	Clears the WMT streams.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>clock (EXEC)</code>	Manages the system clock.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>clock (Global configuration)</code>	Sets the summer daylight saving time of day and time zone.	Global configuration	All
<code>cms (EXEC)</code>	Configures the CMS ⁵ -embedded database parameters.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>cms (Global configuration)</code>	Schedules the maintenance and enables the Centralized Management System on a given node.	Global configuration	All
<code>configure⁶</code>	Enters configuration mode from privileged EXEC mode.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>copy</code>	Copies the configuration or image files to and from the CD-ROM, flash memory, disk, or remote hosts.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>cpfile</code>	Copies a file.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>debug</code>	Configures the debugging options.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>debug ip bgp</code>	Displays information related to the BGP process.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>debug ip ospf</code>	Displays information related to the OSPF process.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>debug ip rib</code>	Turns on proximity debugging information.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>debug isis</code>	Displays information related to the IS-IS process.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>debug srp</code>	Turns on SRP debugging information.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>delfile</code>	Deletes a file.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>deltree</code>	Deletes a directory and its subdirectories.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>device</code>	Configures the mode of operation on a device.	Global configuration	All

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
dir	Displays the list of files in a directory.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
direct-server-return	Enables a VIP for direct server return.	Global configuration	SE, SR
disable	Turns off the privileged EXEC commands.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
disk (EXEC)	Allocates the disks among the CDNFS and sysfs file systems.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
disk (Global configuration)	Configures how the disk errors should be handled.	Global configuration	All
distribution	Reschedules and refreshes the content redistribution through multicast for all delivery services or a specified delivery service ID or name.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
dnslookup	Resolves a host or domain name to an IP address.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
domain	Sets the domain ID for the SRP.	SRP configuration	CDSM, SR
enable⁶	Accesses the privileged EXEC commands.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
end	Exits configuration and privileged EXEC modes.	Global configuration	All
exec-timeout	Configures the length of time that an inactive Telnet or SSH ⁷ session remains open.	Global configuration	All
exit	Exits from interface, Global configuration, or privileged EXEC modes.	All	All
expert-mode password	Sets the expert-mode password.	Global configuration	All
external-ip	Configures up to a maximum of eight external IP addresses.	Global configuration	All
find-pattern	Searches for a particular pattern in a file.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
flash-media-streaming	Enables and configures Flash Media Streaming.	Global configuration	SE, SR
flooding	Sets the flooding threshold for SRP multicast.	SRP configuration	SR
geo-location-server	Redirects requests to different CDNs based on the geographic location of the client.	Global configuration	SR

Table 2-1 CLI Commands (continued)

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
gulp	Captures lossless gigabit packets and writes them to disk.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
help	Obtains online help for the command-line interface.	Global configuration and user-level EXEC	All
hostname	Configures the device network name.	Global configuration	All
http	Configures HTTP-related parameters.	Global configuration	SE, SR
icap	Enables the Internet Content Adaptation Protocol for supporting third-party software applications and plug-ins.	Global configuration	SE
install	Installs a new version of the caching application.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
interface ⁶	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface. Provides access to interface configuration mode.	Global configuration	All
ip (Global configuration)	Configures the Internet Protocol.	Global configuration	All
ip (interface configuration)	Configures the interface Internet Protocol.	Interface configuration	All
ip access-list ⁶	Creates and modifies the access lists for controlling access to interfaces or applications. Provides access to ACL configuration mode.	Global configuration	All
ip ospf priority	Sets the router priority, which helps determine the designated router for this network.	Interface configuration mode under OSPF configuration	SR
ip router isis	Specifies the interfaces to be used for routing IS-IS.	Interface configuration mode under IS-IS configuration mode	SR
ipv6	Specifies the default gateway's IPv6 address.	Global configuration	SE
isis	Configures IS-IS routing for IP.	Interface configuration mode under IS-IS configuration	SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
is-type	Configures a Proximity Engine to act as a Level 1 (intra-area) router, as both a Level 1 router and a Level 2 (interarea) router, or as an inter-area router only.	IS-IS configuration	SR
kernel kdb	Enables the kernel debugger configuration mode.	Global configuration	All
key	Creates a key ID and enters into key ID configuration submode.	Key chain submode	SR
key-string	Creates a key string to be used for authentication.	Key ID configuration submode	SR
key chain	Creates a key chain and enters into key chain configuration submode.	Global configuration	SR
line	Specifies the terminal line settings.	Global configuration	All
lls	Displays the files in a long-list format.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
location community	Configures the community values that are associated with a Proximity Engine.	BGP configuration	SR
log-adjacency-changes	Configures the router to send a syslog message when an IS-IS neighbor goes up or down.	BGP, IS-IS and OSPF configuration	SR
logging	Configures syslog ⁸ .	Global configuration	All
log-neighbor-changes	Enables logging of BGP neighbor resets.	BGP configuration	SR
ls	Lists the files and subdirectories in a directory.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
lsp-mtu	Sets the maximum transmission unit MTU ⁹ size of IS-IS LSPs.	IS-IS configuration	SR
mkdir	Makes a directory.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
mkfile	Makes a file (for testing).	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
movie-streamer	Enables and configures the Movie Streamer server.	Global configuration	SE

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
mtu	Sets the interface maximum transmission unit packet size.	Interface configuration	All
neighbor	Configures the BGP neighbors.	BGP configuration	SR
net	Configures an IS-IS NET ¹⁰ for a CLNS ¹¹ routing process.	IS-IS configuration	SR
netmon	Displays the transmit and receive activity on an interface.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
netstat	Displays the rate of change of netstat statistics.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
network area	Defines the interfaces on which OSPF runs and defines the area ID for those interfaces.	OSPF configuration	SR
no (Global configuration)	Negates a Global configuration command or sets its defaults.	Global configuration	All
no (interface configuration)	Negates an interface command or sets its defaults.	Interface configuration	All
ntp	Configures the Network Time Protocol server.	Global configuration	All
ntpdate	Sets the NTP software clock.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
ping	Sends the echo packets.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
ping srp	Pings the the SRP ring.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
ping6	Pings the IPv6 address.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
port-channel	Configures the port channel load balancing options.	Global configuration	All
primary-interface	Configures a primary interface for the Internet Streamer CDS network to be a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface.	Global configuration	All
proximity algorithm bgp	Enables a BGP proximity algorithm option for the Proximity Engine.	Global configuration	SR
proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.	Global Configuration	SR
pwd	Displays the present working directory.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
qos	Globally enables QoS functionality on the device.	Global configuration	SE
radius-server	Configures the RADIUS authentication.	Global configuration	All
rcp	Enables RCP.	Global configuration	All
rea	Starts the remote execution agent.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
reload	Halts a device and performs a cold restart.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
rename	Renames a file.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
restore	Restores a device to its manufactured default status.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
rmdir	Removes a directory.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.	Global configuration	SR
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.	Global configuration	SR
router ospf	Enables the OSPF ¹² routing process.	Global configuration	SR
router srp	Enters SRP configuration mode.	Global configuration	SR
rtsp	Configures the Real-Time Streaming Protocol-related parameters.	Global configuration	SE
rule	Sets the rules by which the SE filters HTTP, HTTPS, and RTSP traffic.	Global configuration	SE
script	Checks the errors in a script or executes a script.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
service	Specifies the type of service.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
service-router	Configures service routing.	Global configuration	All
setup	Configures the basic configuration settings and a set of commonly used caching services.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
show access-lists 300	Displays the access control list configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE

Table 2-1 CLI Commands (continued)

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
show acquirer	Displays the acquirer delivery service information and progress for a specified delivery service number or name.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show alarms	Displays information on various types of alarms, their status, and history.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show arp	Displays the Address Resolution Protocol entries.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show authentication	Displays the authentication configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show authsvr	Displays the Authorization Server status.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show bandwidth	Displays the bandwidth allocated to a particular device.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
show banner	Displays information on various types of banners.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show bitrate	Displays the SE bit-rate configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
show cache	Displays a list of cached contents.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show cache-router	Displays cache-route information for various Protocol Engines.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show capability	Displays information for the Cap-X profile ID.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show cdn-select	Displays the status of the CDN Selector.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show cdnfs	Displays the Internet Streamer CDS network file system information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SE
show clock	Displays the system clock.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>show cms</code>	Displays the Centralized Management System protocol, embedded database content, maintenance status, and other information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show content</code>	Displays all content entries in the CDS.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show debugging</code>	Displays the state of each debugging option.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show debugging srp</code>	Displays the debug flags that are turned on for the SRP.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show device-mode</code>	Displays the configured or current mode of a CDSM, SE, or SR device.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show direct-server-return</code>	Displays the Direct Server return information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
<code>show disks</code>	Displays the disk configurations.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show distribution</code>	Displays the distribution information for a specified delivery service.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show flash</code>	Displays the flash memory information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show flash-media-streaming</code>	Displays the Flash Media Streaming information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
<code>show ftp</code>	Displays the caching configuration of the FTP ¹³ .	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show hardware</code>	Displays the system hardware information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show hosts</code>	Displays the IP domain name, name servers, IP addresses, and host table.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show http</code>	Displays the HTTP-related caching configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE

Table 2-1 CLI Commands (continued)

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>show icap</code>	Displays the ICAP configurations.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show interface</code>	Displays the hardware interface information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show inventory</code>	Displays the system inventory information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show ip access-list</code>	Displays the information about access lists that are defined and applied to specific interfaces or applications.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show ip bgp</code>	Displays the contents of a particular host in the BGP routing table.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp all</code>	Displays the contents of the BGP routing table.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp community</code>	Displays BGP routes that match a specified BGP community string.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp ipv4 unicast</code>	Displays information relating to all IPV4 unicast routes in the BGP routing table.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp memory</code>	Displays memory usage information of the running BGP daemon.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp neighbors</code>	Displays information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp nexthop-database</code>	Displays the next-hop database information in the BGP routing table.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip bgp summary</code>	Displays the status of all BGP connections.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip interface</code>	Displays the IP interface state and its address and mask for all interfaces.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip ospf</code>	Displays general information about OSPF routing processes.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
show ip ospf border-routers	Displays general information about OSPF border routers.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf database	Displays information specific to the OSPF database for a specific router.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf interface	Displays OSPF-related interface information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf memory	Displays memory usage of the OSPF process.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf neighbor	Displays OSPF neighbor information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf request-list	Displays a list of all LSAs ¹⁴ requested by a router.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf retransmission-list	Displays a list of all LSAs waiting to be re-sent.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf route	Displays the OSPF RSPF route for OSPF routes.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf rspf route	Displays OSPF RSPF ¹⁵ from specific routers.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip ospf traffic	Displays OSPF traffic statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip proximity algorithm	Displays the proximity algorithm options currently in use by this Proximity Engine.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip proximity servers	Displays the interface addresses and hostnames of the proximity servers currently in use by this Proximity Engine.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip rib clients	Displays details of all the routing protocol instances that are clients of the RIB.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show ip rib memory	Displays the memory usage information of the RIB.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>show ip rib recursive-next-hop</code>	Displays IP recursive next-hop information from the RIB.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip rib route</code>	Displays IP RIB route information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip rib unresolved-next-hop</code>	Displays unresolved next-hop information from the RIB.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show ip routes</code>	Displays the IP routing table.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show isis adjacency</code>	Displays IS-IS adjacencies.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis clns route</code>	Displays one or all the destinations to which the router knows how to route CLNS packets.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis database</code>	Displays the IS-IS link-state database.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis hostname-table</code>	Displays the router-name-to-system-ID mapping table entries for an IS-IS router.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis interface</code>	Displays information about the IS-IS interfaces.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis ip route</code>	Displays the Intermediate IS-IS RSPF route for IS-IS learned routes.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis ip rspf route</code>	Displays the Intermediate IS-IS RSPF route for IS-IS learned routes.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis memory</code>	Displays memory usage information for an IS-IS instance.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis process</code>	Displays summary information about an IS-IS instance.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis rrm</code>	Displays IS-IS RRM ¹⁶ information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>show isis spf-log</code>	Displays how often and why the router has run a full SPF ¹⁷ calculation.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis srm</code>	Displays SRM ¹⁸ information for an IS-IS process.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show isis ssn</code>	Displays SSN ¹⁹ information for an IS-IS process.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show key chain</code>	Displays the key chains in the system.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show logging</code>	Displays the system logging configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show movie-streamer</code>	Displays the Movie Streamer configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show ntp</code>	Displays the Network Time Protocol configuration status.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show processes</code>	Displays the process status.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show programs</code>	Displays the scheduled programs.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show qos</code>	Displays QoS information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show radius-server</code>	Displays the RADIUS server information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show rea</code>	Displays the REA information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show rcp</code>	Displays RCP information	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show rtsp</code>	Displays the RTSP configurations.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show rule</code>	Displays the Rules Template configuration information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>show running-config</code>	Displays the current operating configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show service-router</code>	Displays the Service Router configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show services</code>	Displays the services-related information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show snmp</code>	Displays the SNMP parameters.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show srp database</code>	Displays the descriptor-related information saved in the descriptor database.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp leafset</code>	Displays SRP leafset information.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp memory</code>	Displays SRP memory usage information.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp multicast database</code>	Displays multicast database information for an SRP process.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp neighbor</code>	Displays SRP neighbor information.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp process</code>	Displays the basic configurations for SRP.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp replica-set</code>	Displays the replica-set information for a Proximity Engine.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp route</code>	Displays route information for a Proximity Engine to its neighbor nodes on the same DHT network.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show srp subscribers</code>	Displays SRP multicast group subscriber information.	Privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show ssh</code>	Displays the Secure Shell status and configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show standby</code>	Displays the information related to the standby interface.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show startup-config</code>	Displays the startup configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
show statistics access-lists 300	Displays the access control list statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics acquirer	Displays the SE acquirer delivery service statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics authentication	Displays the authentication statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics authsvr	Displays the Authentication Server statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics cdn-select	Displays the statistics for the CDN Selector.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
show statistics cdnfs	Displays the SE Internet Streamer CDS network file system statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SE
show statistics distribution	Displays the simplified statistics for content distribution components.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics flash-media-streaming	Displays the statistics for Flash Media Streaming.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics http	Displays the Hypertext Transfer Protocol statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
show statistics icap	Displays the ICAP-related statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show statistics icmp	Displays the Internet Control Message Protocol statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show statistics ip	Displays the Internet Protocol statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show statistics isis	Displays IS-IS traffic counters.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
show statistics movie-streamer	Displays statistics for the Movie Streamer.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>show statistics netstat</code>	Displays the Internet socket connection statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics qos</code>	Displays statistics for the QoS policy service.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show statistics radius</code>	Displays the RADIUS authentication statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics replication</code>	Displays the delivery service replication status and related statistical data.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	CDSM, SR
<code>show statistics service-router</code>	Displays the Service Router statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show statistics services</code>	Displays the services statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics snmp</code>	Displays the SNMP statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics srp</code>	Displays SRP statistics information.	Privileged-level EXEC	SR
<code>show statistics tacacs</code>	Displays the Service Engine TACACS+ authentication and authorization statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics tcp</code>	Displays the Transmission Control Protocol statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics transaction-logs</code>	Displays the transaction log export statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show statistics udp</code>	Displays the User Datagram Protocol statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>show statistics web-engine</code>	Displays the Web Engine statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show statistics wmt</code>	Displays the Windows Media Technologies statistics.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>show tacacs</code>	Displays TACACS+ authentication protocol configuration information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
show tech-support	Displays the system information for Cisco technical support.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show telnet	Displays the Telnet services configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show transaction-logging	Displays the transaction logging information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show url-signature	Displays the URL signature information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show user	Displays the user identification number and username information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show users	Displays the specified users.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show version	Displays the software version.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
show web-engine	Displays the Web Engine information.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
show wmt	Displays the WMT configuration.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE
shutdown (interface configuration)	Shuts down the specified interface.	Interface configuration	All
shutdown (EXEC)	Shuts down the device (stops all applications and operating system).	Privileged-level EXEC	All
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.	Global configuration	All
snmp-server contact	Specifies the text for the MIB object sysContact.	Global configuration	All
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SNMP traps.	Global configuration	All
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.	Global configuration	All
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.	Global configuration	All
snmp-server location	Specifies the path for the MIB object sysLocation.	Global configuration	All

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
<code>snmp-server notify inform</code>	Configures the SNMP inform request.	Global configuration	All
<code>snmp-server user</code>	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.	Global configuration	All
<code>snmp-server view</code>	Defines an SNMPv2 ²⁰ MIB view.	Global configuration	All
<code>ss</code>	Dumps socket statistics.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>sshd</code>	Configures the SSH service parameters.	Global configuration	All
<code>streaming-interface</code>	Configures the streaming interface.	Global configuration	SE
<code>sysreport</code>	Saves the sysreport to a user-specified file.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>tacacs</code>	Configures TACACS+ server parameters.	Global configuration	All
<code>tcpdump</code>	Dumps the TCP traffic on the network.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>tcpmon</code>	Searches all TCP connections.	Privileged-level EXEC	SE
<code>tcp timestamp</code>	Enables and disables TCP timestamp.	Global configuration	All
<code>telnet</code>	Starts the Telnet client.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>telnet enable</code>	Enables the Telnet services.	Global configuration	All
<code>terminal</code>	Sets the terminal output commands.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>test-url</code>	Tests the accessibility of a URL using FTP, HTTP, or HTTPS.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
<code>top</code>	Displays a dynamic real-time view of a running CDS.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>traceroute</code>	Traces the route to a remote host.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
<code>traceroute srp</code>	Traces the route of the SRP ring.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SR

Table 2-1 *CLI Commands (continued)*

Command	Description	CLI Mode	Device Mode
traceroute6	Traces the route to a remote IPv6-enabled host.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	SE, SR
transaction-log force	Forces archiving of the working log file to make a transaction log file.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
transaction-logs	Configures and enables the transaction logging parameters.	Global configuration	SE
type	Displays a file.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
type-tail	Displays the last several lines of a file.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
undebug	Disables debugging functions.	Privileged-level EXEC	All
url-signature	Configures the URL signature.	Global configuration	SE
username	Establishes the username authentication.	Global configuration	All
web-engine (EXEC)	Configures the Web Engine.	User-level EXEC	SE
web-engine (Global configuration)	Configures the Web Engine caching parameters and disables revalidation.	Global configuration	SE
whoami	Displays the current user's name.	User-level EXEC and privileged-level EXEC	All
wmt	Configures the WMT.	Global configuration	SE
write	Writes or erases the startup configurations to NVRAM or to a terminal session, or writes the MIB persistence configuration to disk.	Privileged-level EXEC	All

1. NSSA = not-so-stubby area
2. WMT = Windows Media Technologies
3. MOTD = message-of-the-day
4. CDNFS = CDS network file system
5. CMS = centralized management system
6. Commands used to access configuration modes.
7. SSH = secure shell
8. syslog = system logging
9. MTU = maximum transmission unit
10. NET = network entity title
11. CLNS = Connectionless Network Service
12. OSPF = Open Shortest Path First
13. FTP = File Transfer Protocol

14. LSAs = link-state advertisements
15. RSPF = reverse shortest path first
16. RRM = received routing message
17. SPF = Shortest Path First
18. SRM = send routing message
19. SSN = send sequence number
20. SNMPv2 = SNMP Version 2

access-lists

To configure access control list entries, use the **access-lists** command in Global configuration mode. To remove access control list entries, use the **no** form of this command.

```
access-lists {300 {deny groupname {any [position number] | groupname [position number] } } |
```

```
  {permit groupname {any [position number] | groupname [position number] } } | enable}
```

```
no access-lists {300 {deny groupname {any [position number] | groupname [position number] } } |
```

```
  {permit groupname {any [position number] | groupname [position number] } } | enable}
```

Syntax Description	300	Specifies the group name-based access control list (ACL).
	deny	Specifies the rejection action.
	groupname	Defines which groups are granted or denied access to content that is served by this SE.
	any	Specifies any group name.
	position	(Optional) Specifies the position of the ACL record within the access list.
	<i>number</i>	(Optional) Position number within the ACL. The range is from 1 to 4294967294.
	<i>groupname</i>	Name of the group that is permitted or denied from accessing the Internet using an SE.
	permit	Specifies the permission action.
	enable	Enables the ACL.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines In the Internet Streamer CDS 2.x software, you can configure group authorization using an ACL only after a user has been authenticated against an LDAP HTTP-request Authentication Server. The use of this list configures group privileges when members of the group are accessing content provided by an SE. You can use the ACL to allow the users who belong to certain groups or to prevent them from viewing specific content. This authorization feature offers more granular access control by specifying that access is only allowed to specific groups.

Use the **access-lists enable** Global configuration command to enable the use of the ACL.

Use the **access-lists 300** command to permit or deny a group from accessing the Internet using an SE. For instance, use the **access-lists 300 deny groupname marketing** command to prevent any user from the marketing group from accessing content through an SE.

At least one login authentication method, such as local, TACACS+, or RADIUS, must be enabled.



Note

We recommend that you configure the local login authentication method as the primary method.

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, the ACL contains the following feature enhancements and limitations:

- A user can belong to several groups.
- A user can belong to an unlimited number of groups within group name strings.
- A *group name string* is a case-sensitive string with mixed-case alphanumeric characters.
- Each unique group name string cannot exceed 128 characters.



Note If the unique group name string is longer than 128 characters, the group is ignored.

- Group names in a group name string are separated by a comma.
- Total string of individual group names cannot exceed 750 characters.

For Windows-based user groups, append the domain name in front of the group name in the form domain or group as follows:

For Windows NT-based user groups, use the domain NetBIOS name.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the configuration of the ACL by using the **show access-lists 300** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show access-lists 300
Access Control List Configuration
-----
Access Control List is enabled

Groupname-based List (300)
1. permit groupname techpubs
2. permit groupname acme1
3. permit groupname engineering
4. permit groupname sales
5. permit groupname marketing
6. deny groupname any
```

The following example shows how to display statistical information for the ACL by using the **show statistics access-lists 300** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics access-lists 300
Access Control Lists Statistics
-----
Groupname and username-based List (300)
Number of requests:      1
Number of deny responses: 0
Number of permit responses: 1
```

The following example shows how to reset the statistical information for the ACL by using the **clear statistics access-lists 300** command:

```
ServiceEngine# clear statistics access-lists 300
ServiceEngine(config)# access-lists 300 permit groupname acme1 position 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show access-lists 300	Displays the ACL configuration.
show statistics access-list 300	Displays the ACL statistics.

acquirer (EXEC)

To start or stop content acquisition on a specified acquirer delivery service, use the **acquirer** command in EXEC configuration mode. You can also use this command to verify and correct the Last-Modified-Time attribute in content acquired using the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software.

```
acquirer {check-time-for-old-content [delivery-service-id delivery-service-num |
delivery-service-name delivery-service-name] | [correct [delivery-service-id
delivery-service-num | delivery-service-name delivery-service-name] ] |
start-delivery-service {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num | delivery-service-name
delivery-service-name} | stop-delivery-service {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num |
delivery-service-name delivery-service-name} | test-url url [use-http-proxy url |
use-smb-options smb-options] }
```

Syntax	Description
check-time-for-old-content	Checks the content for the Last-Modified-Time attributes in the local time format.
delivery-service-id	(Optional) Sets the delivery service number identifier.
<i>delivery-service-num</i>	(Optional) Delivery service number. The range is from 0 to 4294967295.
delivery-service-name	(Optional) Sets the delivery service name descriptor.
<i>delivery-service-name</i>	(Optional) Delivery service name.
correct	(Optional) Changes the Last-Modified-Time attributes in the local time format to the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) format.
start-delivery-service	Starts the content acquisition.
stop-delivery-service	Stops the content acquisition.
test-url	Tests the accessibility of a URL, using HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, or SMB.
<i>url</i>	URL to be tested.
	Note For the SMB protocol, use the Uniform Naming Convention (UNC) path, for example, //host/share/file.
use-http-proxy	(Optional) Specifies the HTTP proxy. The connectivity of the URL (content request over HTTP) through the HTTP proxy server (SE) is tested. Use this option only when the HTTP protocol is used.
<i>url</i>	(Optional) HTTP proxy URL. Use one of the following formats to specify the HTTP proxy URL: http://proxyIpAddress:proxyPort http://proxyUser:proxypasswd@proxyIpAddress:proxyPort
use-smb-options	(Optional) Specifies the username, password, port, and domain for the SMB URL.
<i>smb-options</i>	(Optional) Parameters to be specified when an SMB URL is used. Use the following format to specify these parameters: username=xxx,password=xxx,port=xxx,workgroup=xxx Note All the comma-separated key=value pairs are optional and need to be specified only if the SMB host requires them.

Command Defaults

If you do not specify the delivery service, this command applies to all delivery services assigned to the Content Acquirer.

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The *acquirer* is a software agent that gathers delivery service content before it is distributed to the receiver SEs in an Internet Streamer CDS network. The acquirer maintains a task list, which it updates after receiving a notification of changes in its delivery service configuration.

The acquirer stores the Last-Modified-Time attribute in the local time format. Content acquired using earlier software releases has a Last-Modified-Time attribute that is incorrect if used with later versions of the Internet Streamer CDS software, which use GMT format.

With Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, correct the Last-Modified-Time attributes for content acquired with earlier releases by entering the following command from the privileged EXEC prompt:

acquirer check-time-for-old-content correct [**delivery-service-id** *delivery-service-num*]
delivery-service-name *delivery-service-name*]

This command changes the Last-Modified-Time attributes for content in all delivery services assigned to the Content Acquirer unless you specify the delivery service ID or name.

SEs running Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software identify changes in the Last-Modified-Time attribute and download content only when changes have occurred.

Use the **acquirer start-delivery-service** command to immediately start acquisition tasks for the selected delivery service. Use the **acquirer stop-delivery-service** command to immediately stop all acquisition tasks for the selected delivery service.

Use the **acquirer test-url** *url* command in EXEC configuration mode to test whether a URL is accessible or not. The actual content is dumped into the /dev/null path.

Examples

The following example shows how the acquirer starts acquiring content on delivery service 86:

```
ServiceEngine# acquirer start-delivery-service delivery-service-id 86
```

```
ServiceEngine# acquirer start-delivery-service delivery-service-name corporate
```

The following example shows how the acquirer stops acquiring content on delivery service 86:

```
ServiceEngine# acquirer stop-delivery-service delivery-service-id 86
```

```
ServiceEngine# acquirer stop-delivery-service delivery-service-name corporate
```

The following example shows how the **acquirer test-url** command is used to test a URL:

```
ServiceEngine# acquirer test-url http://172.16.150.26
--05:16:41-- http://10.107.150.26
=> `/dev/null'
Connecting to 10.107.150.26:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1,722 [ text/html ]

100% [ =====> ] 1,722          1.64M/s    ETA 00:00

02:45:40 (1.64 MB/s) - `/dev/null' saved [ 1722/1722 ]
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	show acquirer	Displays the acquirer delivery service information and progress for a specified delivery service number or name.
	show statistics acquirer	Displays the SE acquirer delivery service statistics.

acquirer (Global configuration)

To provide authentication when the acquirer obtains content through a proxy server, use the **acquirer** command in Global configuration mode. To disable acquirer proxy authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

```
acquirer proxy authentication {outgoing {hostname | ip-address} port-num} username |  
    password password}
```

```
no acquirer proxy authentication {outgoing {hostname | ip-address} port-num} username |  
    password password}
```

Syntax Description

proxy	Configures parameters for outgoing proxy mode requests for content acquisition.
authentication	Enables authentication so that the acquirer can obtain content through a proxy server.
outgoing	Enables authentication for a nontransparent proxy server.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of a nontransparent proxy server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a nontransparent proxy server.
<i>port-num</i>	Port number of a nontransparent proxy server. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<i>username</i>	Username for authentication using a maximum of 256 characters.
password	Allows the use of a password for authentication.
<i>password</i>	Password for authentication using a maximum of 256 characters.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **acquirer proxy authentication outgoing** Global configuration command to configure authentication when you enable content acquisition through a proxy server. First configure the proxy host and the port using the **http proxy outgoing host** Global configuration command. The maximum number of outgoing proxies allowed is eight. When you remove an outgoing proxy using the **no http outgoing proxy** command, the authentication information associated with that proxy is automatically removed.

Use the **acquirer proxy authentication transparent** command for transparent caches in the Internet Streamer CDS network that require authentication.

The *acquirer* supports a proxy with basic authentication. Content acquisition through a proxy server is supported only for HTTP and not for HTTPS or FTP. Also, authentication is only supported for a single proxy server in a chain, so if multiple proxy servers in a chain require authentication, the request fails.

Acquisition through a proxy server can be configured when the Content Acquirer cannot directly access the origin server because the origin server is set up to allow access only by a specified proxy server. When a proxy server is configured for Content Acquirer content acquisition, the acquirer contacts the proxy server instead of the origin server, and all requests to that origin server go through the proxy server.

**Note**

Content acquisition through a proxy server is only supported for HTTP requests. It is not supported for HTTPS, FTP, MMS, or MMS-over-HTTP requests.

There are three ways to configure the proxy server: through the CDSM GUI. If you need to configure the SE to use the proxy for both caching and prepositioned content, use the CLI to configure the proxy. The CLI command is a Global configuration command that configures the entire SE to use the proxy. If only the acquirer portion of the SE needs to use the proxy for acquiring the prepositioned content, use the manifest file or specify the outgoing proxy. When you configure the proxy server in the manifest file, you are configuring the acquirer to use the proxy to fetch the content for a particular delivery service.

**Note**

Proxy configurations in the manifest file take precedence over proxy configurations in the CLI. A *noProxy* attribute configuration in the manifest file takes precedence over the other proxy server configurations in the manifest file.

You can also configure a proxy for fetching the manifest file by using the CDSM GUI (the Creating New Delivery Service or Modifying Delivery Service window). When you configure a proxy server in the CDSM GUI, the proxy configuration is valid only for acquiring the manifest file and not for acquiring the delivery service content. Requests for the manifest file go through the proxy server, and requests for the content go directly to the origin server.

**Tip**

Before configuring a proxy server, verify that the Content Acquirer is able to ping the proxy server. To check whether the proxy server is accepting incoming HTTP traffic at the configured port, use the **acquirer test-url** *http://proxyIP:proxyport* command in Global configuration mode in the Content Acquirer CLI, where the URL in the command is the URL of the proxy server being tested. If the proxy is not servicing the configured port, the message “failed: Connection refused.”

Examples

The following example shows the authentication configuration for a transparent proxy server with basic authentication:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# acquirer proxy authentication transparent 192.168.1.1 8080 myname
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
http proxy outgoing	Configures an SE to direct all HTTP miss traffic to a parent cache.
show acquirer	Displays the acquirer delivery service information and progress for a specified delivery service number or name.

acquisition-distribution

To start or stop the content acquisition and distribution process, use the **acquisition-distribution** command in EXEC configuration mode.

acquisition-distribution {database-cleanup {start | stop} | start | stop}

Syntax Description

database-cleanup	Cleans up the acquisition and distribution database to maintain consistency with the file system.
start	Starts the cleanup of the acquisition and distribution database.
stop	Stops the cleanup of the acquisition and distribution database.
start	Starts the acquisition and distribution process.
stop	Stops the acquisition and distribution process.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **acquisition-distribution database-cleanup** command, the acquisition and distribution database is checked to ensure that all prepositioned content is available in Cisco Network File System (CDNFS). If any prepositioned content is found to be missing from CDNFS, the content is replicated to all SEs in the Internet Streamer CDS network. Content Acquirers assigned to a delivery service acquire the content directly from the origin server and replicate the content through the delivery service either by unicast or multicast transmission to other SEs in the delivery service. Receiver SEs obtain the content from forwarder SEs either by unicast or multicast. In the case of a disk00 failure, when the database is stored on disk00 in an internal file system (/state), the recovery of the acquisition and distribution database is done automatically. You should run the acquisition and distribution database cleanup if a failure occurs or if you have to replace a disk drive other than disk00.

Examples

The following example shows how to start the acquisition and distribution database cleanup process:

```
ServiceEngine# acquisition-distribution database-cleanup start
```

The following example shows how to start the acquisition and distribution process:

```
ServiceEngine# acquisition-distribution start
```

The following example shows how to stop the acquisition and distribution process:

```
ServiceEngine# acquisition-distribution stop
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cdnfs cleanup	Cleans up the content of deleted channels from the acquisition and distribution database.

show acquirer	Displays the acquirer delivery service information and progress for a specified delivery service number or name.
show distribution	Displays the distribution information for a specified delivery service.

alarm

To configure alarms, use the **alarm** command in Global configuration mode. To disable alarms, use the **no** form of this command.

alarm overload-detect {clear 1-999 [raise 10-1000] | enable | raise 10-1000 [clear 1-999] } | temperature enable

no alarm overload-detect {clear 1-999 [raise 10-1000] | enable | raise 10-1000 [clear 1-999] } | temperature enable

Syntax Description		
clear		Specifies the threshold below which the alarm overload state on an SE is cleared and the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps and alarm notifications to the Centralized Management System (CMS) resume.
		Note The alarm overload-detect clear command value must be less than the alarm overload-detect raise value.
<i>1-999</i>		Number of alarms per second that ends an alarm overload condition.
raise		(Optional) Specifies the threshold at which the CDE enters an alarm overload state and SNMP traps and alarm notifications to CMS are suspended.
<i>10-1000</i>		Number of alarms per second that triggers an alarm overload.
enable		Enables the detection of alarm overload situations.
temperature		Configures temperature alarms on the CDE100 and CDE200.
enable		Enables temperature alarms on the CDE100 and CDE200.

Command Defaults	raise: 10 alarms per second
	clear: 1 alarm per second

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	When multiple applications running on an SE experience problems at the same time, numerous alarms are set off simultaneously, and an SE may stop responding. In the Internet Streamer CDS 2.2 software and later and later releases, you can use the alarm overload-detect command to set an overload limit for the incoming alarms from the node health manager. If the number of alarms exceeds the maximum number of alarms allowed, an SE enters an alarm overload state until the number of alarms drops down to the number defined in the clear .

When an SE is in the alarm overload state, the following events occur:

- Alarm overload notification is sent to SNMP and the CMS. The **clear** and **raise** values are also communicated to SNMP and the CMS.
- SNMP traps and CMS notifications for subsequent alarm raise and clear operations are suspended.
- Alarm overload clear notification is sent.
- SE remains in the alarm overload state until the rate of incoming alarms decreases to the **clear** value.

**Note**

In the alarm overload state, applications continue to raise alarms and the alarms are recorded within an SE. The **show alarms** and **show alarms history** command in EXEC configuration modes display all the alarms even in the alarm overload state.

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9-b124 software, the temperature alarm support is disabled by default on the CDE100 and CDE200. The **alarm temperature enable** command has been added and is only applicable to the CDE100 and CDE200. When the alarm temperature enable command is entered on the CDE100 and the CDE200, the temperature alarm is visible and `alarm temperature enable` is displayed in the output for the `show running-config` command. When no alarm temperature enable command is entered on these platforms, there are no temperature alarms.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the detection of alarm overload:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# alarm overload-detect enable
```

The following example shows how to set the threshold for triggering the alarm overload at 100 alarms per second:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# alarm overload-detect raise 100
```

The following example shows how to set the level for clearing the alarm overload at 10 alarms per second:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# alarm overload-detect clear 10
```

The following example shows how to enable temperature alarms for a CDE100 or CDE200:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# alarm temperature enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show alarms	Displays information on various types of alarms, their status, and history.
show alarm status	Displays the status of various alarms and alarm overload settings.

area nssa

To configure an area as a not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **area nssa** router configuration command. To remove the NSSA distinction from the area, use the **no** form of this command.

area *area-id* **nssa**

no area *area-id* **nssa**

Syntax Description	<i>area-id</i>	Identifier of the area for which authentication is to be enabled. The identifier can be specified as either a decimal value or an IP address (ID range is from 0 to 4294967295).

Command Defaults	No NSSA area is defined.

Command Modes	OSPF configuration (config-ospf) mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command is used to configure an area as a NSSA. The area ID range is given as 0 to 4294967295, but area 0 cannot be configured as an NSSA area.

Examples	In the following example area 1 is configured as an NSSA area:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router ospf
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# area 1 nssa
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)#
```


area stub

To define an area as a stub area, use the **area stub** router configuration command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command

area *area-id* **stub**

no area *area-id* **stub**

Syntax Description	<i>area-id</i> Identifier for the stub area. The identifier can be specified as either a decimal value or an IP address (ID range is from 0 to 4294967295).
Command Defaults	No stub area is defined.
Command Modes	OSPF configuration (config-ospf) mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command is used to define an area as a stub area. The area ID range is given as 0 to 4294967295, but area 0 cannot be configured as a stub area.
Examples	The following example shows how to configure area 1 as a stub area: <pre>ServiceRouter(config)# router ospf ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 1 ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# area 1 stub ServiceRouter(config-ospf)#</pre>

asset

To configure the CISCO-ENTITY-ASSET-MIB, use the **asset** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the asset tag name, use the **no** form of this command.

```
asset tag name
no asset tag name
```

Syntax Description

tag	Sets the asset tag.
name	Asset tag name string.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a tag name for the asset tag string:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# asset tag entitymib
```

authentication

To specify authentication and authorization methods, use the **authentication** command in Global configuration mode. To selectively disable options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
authentication { configuration { local | radius | tacacs } enable [primary | secondary] | fail-over
server-unreachable | login { local | radius | tacacs } enable [primary | secondary] }
```

```
no authentication { configuration { local | radius | tacacs } enable [primary | secondary] |
fail-over server-unreachable | login { local | radius | tacacs } enable [primary | secondary] }
```



Note

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

configuration	Sets configuration authentication (authorization).
local	Selects the local database for authentication or authorization.
radius	Selects a RADIUS server for authentication or authorization.
tacacs	Selects TACACS+ server authentication.
enable	Enables the source of authorization information.
primary	(Optional) Sets the first authentication method used.
secondary	(Optional) Sets the second authentication method used.
fail-over	Sets the condition to use the next authentication scheme, when primary authentication fails.
server-unreachable	Specifies that a failover to the secondary authentication scheme should occur only if the primary Authentication Server is unreachable.
login	Selects the local method for authentication.

Command Defaults

The local authentication method is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Authentication, also referred to as login, is the act of verifying usernames and passwords. Authorization is the action of determining what a user is allowed to do. It permits or denies privileges for authenticated users in the network. For example, if you log in to an SE with a superuser administrator account (for example, the predefined admin account), you have the highest level of access privileges and can perform any administrative task, such as:

- Configure the standalone SE.
- Obtain statistical information that the standalone SE has collected.
- Reload the device.

Generally, authentication precedes authorization in a network.

The **authentication** command configures both the authentication and authorization methods that govern login and configuration access to an SE. Login and configuration privileges can be maintained in two different databases in the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 software: the local database, TACACS+ database, and RADIUS database. If all databases are enabled, then all three databases are queried. If the user data cannot be found in the first database queried, then the second and third databases are queried.

When an administrator can log in to an SE through the console or the GUI, an SE checks the specified authentication database to verify the user's username and password to process these administrative login requests and to determine the access rights that this particular administrator should be granted during this login session. When an SE receives an administrative login request, an SE can check its local database or a remote third-party database (the TACACS+ database or the RADIUS database) to verify the username with the password and to determine the access privileges of the administrator.

**Note**

If you are going to use different servers for authentication and authorization (for example, local for authentication login and RADIUS for authentication configuration) , then the username and password must be the same for both servers.

When defining or modifying the authentication configuration method for an SE, follow these guidelines:

- Use the **authentication** command to choose between using an external access server or the internal (local) SE-based AAA system for user access management.
- Configure any combination of these authentication and authorization methods to control access and set privileges on an SE:
 - Local authentication and authorization
 - RADIUS authentication and authorization
 - TACACS+ authentication and authorization
- Authentication configuration applies to the following:
 - Console and Telnet connection attempts
 - Secure FTP (SFTP), SSH (SSH Version 1 and Version 2), and Websense server access
- If you configure a RADIUS or TACACS+ key on an SE (the RADIUS client), make sure that you configure an identical key on the RADIUS or TACACS+ server.
- If you configure multiple RADIUS or TACACS+ servers, the first server configured is the primary server, and authentication requests are sent to this server first. You can also specify secondary servers for authentication and authorization purposes.
- By default, the SE uses the local database to authenticate and authorize administrative login requests. The SE verifies whether all authentication databases are disabled and if so, sets the system to the default state. For information on this default state, see the [“Default Administrative Login Authentication and Authorization Configuration”](#) section on page 2-39.

The **authentication login** command determines whether the user has any level of permission to access the SE. The **authentication configuration** command authorizes the user with privileged access (configuration access) to the SE.

The **authentication login local** and the **authentication configuration local** commands use a local database for authentication and authorization.

The **authentication login tacacs** and **authentication configuration tacacs** commands use a remote TACACS+ server to determine the level of user access.

The TACACS+ database validates users before they gain access to the SE. TACACS+ is derived from the United States Department of Defense (RFC 1492) and is used by Cisco as an additional control of non-privileged and privileged mode access. The Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.4 software and later support TACACS+ only and not TACACS or Extended TACACS.

To configure TACACS+, use the **authentication** and **tacacs** commands. To enable TACACS+, use the **tacacs enable** command.

For more information on TACACS+ authentication, see the [“tacacs” section on page 2-660](#).

The authentication login radius and authentication configuration radius commands use a remote RADIUS server to determine the level of user access.

The **authentication login tacacs** and **authentication configuration tacacs** commands use a remote TACACS+ server to determine the level of user access.

By default, the local method is enabled, with TACACS+ and RADIUS both disabled for login and configuration. Whenever TACACS+ and RADIUS are disabled, local is automatically enabled. TACACS+, RADIUS and local methods can be enabled at the same time. The **primary** option specifies the first method to attempt for both login and configuration; the **secondary** option specifies the method to use if the primary method fails. If all methods of an **authentication login** or **authentication configuration** commands are configured as primary or secondary, local is attempted first, then TACACS+ and then RADIUS.


Note

Use the **tacacs** Global configuration command to configure a TACACS+ server for the TACACS+ authentication and authorization method. For information about configuring a TACACS+ server, see the [“Specifying RADIUS Authentication and Authorization Settings” section on page 2-40](#).

Use the **radius-server** Global configuration command to configure a RADIUS server for the RADIUS authentication and authorization method. For information about configuring a RADIUS server, see the [“Specifying RADIUS Authentication and Authorization Settings” section on page 2-40](#).

Default Administrative Login Authentication and Authorization Configuration

By default, the SE uses the local database to obtain login authentication and authorization privileges for administrative users.


Note

Use the **authentication** command to configure the authentication methods that govern administrative login and configuration access to the SE.

[Table 2-2](#) lists the default configuration for administrative login authentication and authorization.

Table 2-2 Default Configuration for Administrative Login Authentication and Authorization

Feature	Default Value
Administrative login authentication	Enabled
Administrative configuration authorization	Enabled
Authentication Server failover because the Authentication Server is unreachable	Disabled
TACACS+ login authentication (console and Telnet)	Disabled
TACACS+ authorization (console and Telnet)	Disabled
TACACS+ key	None specified

Table 2-2 *Default Configuration for Administrative Login Authentication and Authorization (continued)*

Feature	Default Value
TACACS+ server timeout	5 seconds
TACACS+ retransmit attempts	2 times
RADIUS login authentication (console and Telnet)	Disabled
RADIUS authorization (console and Telnet)	Disabled
RADIUS server IP address	None specified
RADIUS server UDP authorization port	Port 1645
RADIUS key	None specified
RADIUS server timeout	5 seconds
RADIUS retransmit attempts	2 times

Enforcing Authentication with the Primary Method

The **authentication fail-over server-unreachable** command allows you to specify that failover to the secondary authentication method should occur only if the primary Authentication Server is unreachable. This feature ensures that users gain access to the SE using the local database only when nonlocal Authentication Servers (TACACS+ or RADIUS) are unreachable. For example, when a TACACS+ server is enabled for authentication with user authentication failover configured and the user tries to log in to the SE using an account defined in the local database, login fails. Login succeeds only when the TACACS+ server is unreachable.

Server Redundancy

You can specify Authentication Servers with the corresponding Authentication Server (LDAP, or RADIUS) **host** command options, or in the case of TACACS+ servers, with the server hostname command option to configure additional servers. These additional servers provide authentication redundancy and improved throughput, especially when SE load balancing schemes distribute the requests evenly between the servers. If the SE cannot connect to any of the Authentication Servers, no authentication takes place and users who have not been previously authenticated are denied access.

Login Authentication and Authorization Through the Local Database

Local authentication and authorization use locally configured login and passwords to authenticate administrative login attempts. The login and passwords are local to each SE and are not mapped to individual usernames.

By default, local login authentication is enabled first. You can disable local login authentication only after enabling one or more of the other administrative login authentication methods. However, when local login authentication is disabled, if you disable all other administrative login authentication methods, local login authentication is reenabled automatically.

Specifying RADIUS Authentication and Authorization Settings

RADIUS authentication clients reside on the SE running Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software. When enabled, these clients send authentication requests to a central (remote) RADIUS server, which contains login authentication and network service access information.

To configure RADIUS authentication on the SE, configure a set of RADIUS Authentication Server settings on the SE. You can use the GUI or the CLI to configure this set of RADIUS Authentication Server settings for the SE.

[Table 2-3](#) describes the RADIUS authentication settings.

Table 2-3 RADIUS Authentication Settings

Setting	Description
RADIUS server	RADIUS servers that the SE is to use for RADIUS authentication. To enable the SE to use a specific RADIUS server, enter the IP address or hostname of the RADIUS server and port information. Up to five different hosts are allowed. Early deployment of RADIUS was done using port number 1645, although the official port number for RADIUS is now 1812. Up to five different ports are allowed.
RADIUS key	Key used to encrypt and authenticate all communication between the RADIUS client (the SE) and the RADIUS server. The maximum number of characters in the key is 15. There is no default. Tip Make sure that the same RADIUS key is enabled on the RADIUS server.
RADIUS timeout interval	Number of seconds the SE waits for a response from the specified RADIUS Authentication Server before declaring a timeout. The range is 1 to 20 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds.
RADIUS retransmit count	Number of times the SE is to retransmit its connection to the RADIUS if the RADIUS timeout interval is exceeded. The range is one to three attempts. The default value is two attempts.

After configuring these RADIUS authentication settings on the SE, you can enable RADIUS login authentication and authorization on the SE.

Specifying TACACS+ Authentication and Authorization Settings

TACACS+ controls access to network devices by exchanging Network Access Server (NAS) information between a network device and a centralized database to determine the identity of a user or an entity. TACACS+ is an enhanced version of TACACS, a UDP-based access control protocol specified by RFC 1492. TACACS+ uses TCP to ensure reliable delivery and encrypt all traffic between the TACACS+ server and the TACACS+ daemon on a network device.

TACACS+ works with many authentication types, including fixed password, one-time password, and challenge-response authentication.

When a user requests restricted services, TACACS+ encrypts the user password information using the MD5 encryption algorithm and adds a TACACS+ packet header. This header information identifies the packet type being sent (for example, an authentication packet), the packet sequence number, the encryption type used, and the total packet length. The TACACS+ protocol then forwards the packet to the TACACS+ server.

A TACACS+ server can provide authentication, authorization, and accounting functions. These services, while all part of TACACS+, are independent of one another. A TACACS+ configuration can use any or all of the three services.

When the TACACS+ server receives a packet, it does the following:

- Authenticates the user information and notifies the client that the login authentication has either succeeded or failed.
- Notifies the client that authentication will continue and that the client must provide additional information. This challenge-response process can continue through multiple iterations until login authentication either succeeds or fails.

You can configure a TACACS+ key on the client and server. If you configure a key on the SE, it must be the same as the one configured on the TACACS+ servers. The TACACS+ clients and servers use the key to encrypt all TACACS+ packets transmitted. If you do not configure a TACACS+ key, packets are not encrypted.

TACACS+ authentication is disabled by default. You can enable TACACS+ authentication and local authentication at the same time.

In order to configure TACACS+ authentication on SEs, configure a set of TACACS+ authentication settings on the SE. You can use the SE CLI or GUI to configure this set of TACACS+ authentication settings for an SE.

Table 2-4 describes the TACACS+ authentication settings.


Note

No TACACS+ authentication will be performed if no TACACS+ servers are configured on the SE.

Table 2-4 TACACS+ Authentication Settings

Setting	Description
TACACS+ server	TACACS+ servers that the SE uses for TACACS+ authentication. Explicitly specify the primary TACACS+ server; otherwise, the SE makes its own decision. You can configure one primary TACACS+ server and two backup TACACS+ servers. TACACS+ uses the standard port (port 49) for communication, based on the specified service.
TACACS+ key	Secret key that the SE uses to communicate with the TACACS+ server. The maximum number of characters in the TACACS+ key should not exceed 99 printable ASCII characters (except tabs). An empty key string is the default. All leading spaces are ignored; spaces within and at the end of the key string are not ignored. Double quotes are not required even if there are spaces in the key, unless the quotes themselves are part of the key. There is no default. Tip Make sure that the same TACACS+ key is specified on the TACACS+ server.
TACACS+ timeout interval	Number of seconds the SE waits for a response from the specified TACACS+ Authentication Server before declaring a timeout. The range is 1 to 20 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds.
TACACS+ retransmit count	Number of times the SE retransmits its connection to the TACACS+ if the TACACS+ timeout interval is exceeded. The range is one to three attempts. The default value is two attempts.
TACACS+ password authentication method	Mechanism for password authentication. By default, the Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) is the mechanism for password authentication. The other option is to use ASCII cleartext as the password authentication mechanism.

TACACS+ Enable Password Attribute

The CLI EXEC mode is used for setting, viewing, and testing system operations. It is divided into two access levels, user and privileged. To access privileged-level EXEC mode, enter the **enable** EXEC command at the user access level prompt and specify a privileged EXEC password (superuser or admin-equivalent password) when prompted for a password.

In TACACS+, an enable password feature allows an administrator to define a different enable password per administrative-level user. If an administrative-level user logs in to the SE with a normal-level user account (privilege level of 0) instead of an admin or admin-equivalent user account (privilege level of 15), that user must enter the admin password in order to access privileged-level EXEC mode. This requirement applies even if these users are using TACACS+ for login authentication.

```
ServiceEngine> enable
Password:
```

Examples

The following example shows how to enable local and TACACS+ authentication and authorization, setting TACACS+ as the first method used and local as the secondary method to use if TACACS+ fails:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login tacacs enable primary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login local enable secondary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration local enable secondary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration tacacs enable primary
```

The following example shows the output of the **show authentication user** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show authentication user
Login Authentication: Console/Telnet Session
-----
local enabled (secondary)
radius disabled
tacacs enabled (primary)
Configuration Authentication: Console/Telnet Session
-----
local enabled (secondary)
radius disabled
tacacs enabled (primary)
Configuration Authentication: Console/Telnet Session
-----
local enabled (secondary)
radius enabled (tertiary)
tacacs enabled (primary)
```

The following example shows the output of the **show authentication user** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show authentication user
Login Authentication: Console/Telnet/Ftp/SSH Session
-----
local disabled
Radius disabled
Tacacs+ disabled

Configuration Authentication: Console/Telnet/Ftp/SSH Session
-----
local disabled
Radius disabled
Tacacs+ disabled
```

The following example shows the output of the **show statistics authentication** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics authentication
Authentication Statistics
-----
Number of access requests: 37
Number of access deny responses: 14
Number of access allow responses: 23
```

The following example shows how to enable local, TACACS+, and RADIUS authentication and authorization, setting TACACS+ as the first method used, local as the secondary method if the TACACS+ method fails, and RADIUS as the tertiary method if both local and TACACS+ fail:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login tacacs enable primary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login local enable secondary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login radius enable tertiary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration tacacs enable primary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration local enable secondary
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration radius enable tertiary
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
radius-server	Configures the RADIUS authentication.
show authentication	Displays the authentication configuration.
show statistics authentication	Displays the authentication statistics.
username	Establishes the username authentication.

authentication-check

To enable the checking of received packets on the corresponding level, use the **authentication-check** command in Intermediate System -to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) configuration mode. To disable the checking of received packets, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication-check {level-1 | level-2}

no authentication-check



Note

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

level-1	Specifies authentication type for level-1 LSP, CSNP and PSNP.
level-2	Specifies authentication type for level-2 LSP, CSNP and PSNP.

Command Defaults

The default is On.

Command Modes

IS-IS configuration (config-isis) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables and disables the checking of received packets on the corresponding level. When authentication-check is disabled, IS-IS adds authentication to the outgoing packets, but does not check authentication on incoming packets. This feature allows smooth transition of enabling authentication without disrupting the network operation.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the checking of packets on a level-1:

```
ServiceRouter# configure
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# no authentication-check level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication key-chain	Specifies the key chain to be used for the authentication for the corresponding level.
authentication-type	Specifies the cleartext or MD5 authentication for the corresponding level.

authentication key-chain

To specify the key chain to be used for the authentication for the corresponding level, use the **authentication key-chain** command in IS-IS configuration mode. To disable the authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication key-chain *name* {**level-1** | **level-2**}

no authentication key-chain *name* {**level-1** | **level-2**}



Note

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Authentication key chain name.
level-1	Specifies authentication type for level-1 LSP, CSNP and PSNP.
level-2	Specifies authentication type for level-2 LSP, CSNP and PSNP.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

IS-IS configuration (config-isis) mode.

Usage Guidelines

If no key chain is configured with the **authentication key-chain** command, no key chain authentication is performed. Key chain authentication can apply to cleartext authentication or MD5 authentication. The mode is determined by the authentication mode command.

Only one authentication key chain is applied to IS-IS at one time. For example, if you configure a second authentication key-chain command, the first authentication key chain is overridden. You can specify authentication for an individual IS-IS interface by using the **isis authentication key-chain** command.

This command requires the Proximity Engine license.

A key chain string cannot exceed 63 characters.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify MD5 authentication for a level 1:

```
ServiceRouter# configure
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# authentication key-chain my-key level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication-check	Enables the checking of received packets on the corresponding level.
authentication-type	Specifies the cleartext or MD5 authentication for the corresponding level.

authentication-type

To specify the cleartext or MD5 authentication for the corresponding level, use the **authentication-type** command in IS-IS configuration mode. To disable the authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

authentication-type {cleartext {level-1 | level-2} | md5 {level-1 | level-2}}

no authentication-type {cleartext {level-1 | level-2} | md5 {level-1 | level-2}}

**Note**

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

cleartext	Specifies cleartext authentication.
md5	Specifies HMAC-MD5 authentication.
level-1	Specifies authentication type for level-1 LSP, CSNP and PSNP.
level-2	Specifies authentication type for level-2 LSP, CSNP and PSNP.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

IS-IS configuration (config-isis) mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify the type of authentication and the level to which it applies for a single IS-IS interface, rather than per IS-IS instance, by using the **authentication-type** command.

You can specify authentication type for an individual IS-IS interface by using the **isis authentication-type {cleartext | md5} [level-1 | level-2] interface configuration mode** command.

This command requires the Proximity Engine license.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify MD5 authentication for a level 1:

```
ServiceRouter# configure
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# authentication-type md5 level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication-check	Enables the checking of received packets on the corresponding level.
authentication key-chain	Specifies the key chain to be used for the authentication for the corresponding level.

authsvr

To enable and configure the Authorization server, use the **authsvr** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the Authorization server, use the **no** form of this command.

authsvr {**enable** | **location-server** {**primary** *ip addr port num* | **secondary** *ip addr port num*} | **unknown-server allow**}

no authsvr {**enable** | **location-server** {**primary** *ip addr port num* | **secondary** *ip addr port num*} | **unknown-server allow**}

Syntax Description

enable	Enables the Authorization server.
location-server	Configures the geo location server IP address and port.
primary	Configures the primary geo location server IP address and port.
<i>ip addr</i>	IP address of the primary geo location server.
<i>port num</i>	Port number of the primary geo location server.
secondary	Configures the secondary geo location server IP address and port.
<i>ip addr</i>	IP address of the secondary geo location server.
<i>port num</i>	Port number of the secondary geo location server.
unknown-server	Configures the Authorization server unknown server or domain.
allow	Allows requests for an unknown server or domain.

Command Defaults

authsvr: enabled
unknown-server: blocked

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Changing the primary or secondary Geo-Location server configuration requires a restart of the authsvr for the configuration change to take effect. To restart the authsvr, disable it by entering the **no authsvr enable** and then re-enable it by entering the **authsvr enable** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the Authorization server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authsvr enable
Authserver is enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug authsvr	Debugs the Authentication Server.
debug authsvr error	Sets the debug level to error.
debug authsvr trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
show statistics authsvr	Displays the Authentication Server statistics.

bandwidth (Global configuration)

To set an allowable bandwidth usage limit and its duration for Cisco Streaming Engine Windows Media Technology (WMT) streaming media, use the **bandwidth** command in Global configuration mode. To remove individual options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
bandwidth {movie-streamer {incoming bandwidth | outgoing bandwidth {default |  
  max-bandwidth start-time day hour end-time day hour} } | wmt {incoming bandwidth |  
  outgoing bandwidth} }
```

```
no bandwidth {movie-streamer {incoming bandwidth | outgoing bandwidth {default |  
  max-bandwidth start-time day hour end-time day hour} } | wmt {incoming bandwidth |  
  outgoing bandwidth} }
```

Syntax Description

movie-streamer	Configures the maximum pacing bit rate, in kilobits per second (kbps), for the Movie Streamer.
incoming	Configures the duration of allowable incoming bandwidth settings for WMT.
<i>bandwidth</i>	Bandwidth size for the Movie Streamer, in kbps. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
outgoing	Configures the duration of allowable outgoing bandwidth settings for WMT.
default	Specifies the default value for bandwidth if the scheduled bandwidth is not configured.
max-bandwidth	Specifies the maximum value of bandwidth, in kbps.
start-time	Specifies the start time for this bandwidth setting.
<i>day</i>	Day of the week.
<i>hour</i>	Time to start (hh:mm) (00 to 23:00 to 59)
end-time	Specifies the end time for this bandwidth setting.
wmt	Configures the duration of allowable bandwidth settings for WMT. For more information, see the “Configuring Incoming and Outgoing WMT Bandwidth” section on page 2-51.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

With the various types of traffic originating from a device, every type of traffic, such as streaming media, HTTP, and metadata, consumes network resources. Use the **bandwidth** command to limit the amount of network bandwidth used by the WMT streaming media.

The content services bandwidth includes the bandwidth allocation for WMT. WMT bandwidth settings apply to WMT streaming of live, cached, and prepositioned content.

For each type of bandwidth, you can specify the amount of bandwidth to be used for a particular time period. This type is called *scheduled bandwidth*. The *default bandwidth* is the amount of bandwidth associated with each content service type when there is no scheduled bandwidth. In centrally managed deployments (the SEs are registered with a CDSM), if the SE is assigned to a device group and no default bandwidth has been configured for the SE itself, the device group default bandwidth settings are applied. However, if the default bandwidth has been configured for the SE, then that setting overrides the device group settings. If the SE is a member of multiple device groups, the most recently updated default bandwidth settings are applied.

The *maximum bandwidth* specifies the upper limit for the allowable bandwidth. The total bandwidth configured for all content services must not exceed the bandwidth limits specified for any SE platform model in the Internet Streamer CDS network. In addition, the license keys configured for WMT further restrict the maximum bandwidth available for each SE model.

Configuring Incoming and Outgoing WMT Bandwidth

The bandwidth between the WMT proxy server (the SE) and the WMT client is called the *WMT outgoing bandwidth*.

The bandwidth between the WMT proxy and the origin streaming server is called the *incoming bandwidth*. Because the bandwidth from the edge to the outside IP WAN is limited, you must specify a per session limit (the maximum bit rate per request) for each service that is running on the SE and that consumes the incoming bandwidth (for example, the WMT streaming service), and an aggregate limit (the maximum incoming bandwidth.) You need to control the outgoing bandwidth based on the WMT license that is configured on the SE.

The **bandwidth wmt outgoing** and **bandwidth incoming** commands enable you to specify a WMT incoming and an outgoing bandwidth as follows:

- Use the **bandwidth wmt outgoing kbits** command in Global configuration mode to specify the outgoing WMT bandwidth in kbps. This command sets the maximum bandwidth for the WMT content that can be delivered to a client that is requesting WMT content. The range of values is between 0 and 2,147,483,647 kbps.

If the specified outgoing bandwidth is above the limit specified by the WMT license, then a warning message is displayed. However, the specified outgoing bandwidth setting is applied to the SE because the outgoing bandwidth may be configured before the WMT licenses are enabled or an enabled WMT license may be changed to a higher value at a later time.

- Use the **bandwidth wmt incoming kbits** command in Global configuration mode to specify the incoming WMT bandwidth in kbps. This command sets the maximum bandwidth for the WMT content that can be delivered to the SE from the origin streaming server or another SE in the case of a cache miss. The specified bit rate is the maximum incoming WMT per session bit rate. The range of values is between 0 and 2,147,483,647 kbps. The incoming bandwidth applies to VoD content from the origin server for a cache miss.

bandwidth (Global configuration)

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bandwidth (interface configuration)	Sets the specified interface bandwidth to 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps.
	interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface. Provides access to interface configuration mode.
	show bandwidth	Displays the bandwidth allocated to a particular device.
	show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.
	show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.
	show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

bandwidth (interface configuration)

To configure an interface bandwidth, use the **bandwidth** command in interface configuration mode. To restore default values, use the **no** form of this command.

bandwidth {10 | 100 | 1000}

no bandwidth {10 | 100 | 1000}

Syntax Description	10	Sets the bandwidth to 10 megabits per second (Mbps).
	100	Sets the bandwidth to 100 Mbps.
	1000	Sets the bandwidth to 1000 Mbps. This option is not available on all ports.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The bandwidth is specified in Mbps. The **1000** Mbps option is not available on all ports. On an SE model that has an optical Gigabit Ethernet interface, you cannot change the bandwidth of this interface. Therefore, Gigabit Ethernet interfaces run only at 1000 Mbps. For newer models of the SE that have a Gigabit Ethernet interface over copper, this restriction does not apply; you can configure these Gigabit Ethernet interfaces to run at 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps.

You can configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface settings (bandwidth, and duplex settings) if the Gigabit-over-copper-interface is up or down. If the interface is up, it applies the specific interface settings. If the interface is down, the specified settings are stored and then applied when the interface is brought up. For example, you can specify any of the following commands for a Gigabit-over-copper-interface, which is currently down, and have these settings automatically applied when the interface is brought up:

```
ServiceEngine(config-if)# bandwidth 10
ServiceEngine(config-if)# bandwidth 100
ServiceEngine(config-if)# bandwidth 1000
```

You cannot configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface settings on an optical Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Examples

The following example shows how to set an interface bandwidth to 10 Mbps:

```
ServiceEngine(config-if)# bandwidth 10
```

The following example shows how to restore default bandwidth values on an interface:

```
ServiceEngine(config-if)# no bandwidth
```

bandwidth (interface configuration)**Related Commands**

Command	Description
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface. Provides access to interface configuration mode.

banner

To configure the EXEC, login, and message-of-the-day (MOTD) banners, use the **banner** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the banner feature, use the **no** form of this command.

banner {**enable** | **exec** {**message** *line* | *message_text*} | **login** {**message** *line* | *message_text*} | **motd** {**message** *line* | *message_text*} }

no banner {**enable** | **exec** [**message**] | **login** [**message**] | **motd** [**message**] }

Syntax Description

enable	Enables banner support on the SE.
exec	Configures an EXEC banner.
message	Specifies a message to be displayed when an EXEC process is created.
<i>line</i>	EXEC message text on a single line. The SE translates the \n portion of the message to a new line when the EXEC banner is displayed to the user.
<i>message_text</i>	EXEC message text on one or more lines. Press the Return key or enter delimiting characters (\n) to specify an EXEC message to appear on a new line. Supports up to a maximum of 980 characters, including new line characters (\n). Enter a period (.) at the beginning of a new line to save the message and return to the prompt for the Global configuration mode. Note The EXEC banner content is obtained from the command-line input that the user enters after being prompted for the input.
login	Configures a login banner.
message	Specifies a message to be displayed before the username and password login prompts.
<i>line</i>	Login message text on a single line. The SE translates the \n portion of the message to a new line when the login banner is displayed to the user.
<i>message_text</i>	Login message text on one or more lines. Press the Return key or enter delimiting characters (\n) to specify a login message to appear on a new line. Supports up to a maximum of 980 characters, including new line characters (\n). Enter a period (.) at the beginning of a new line to save the message and return to the prompt for the Global configuration mode. Note The login banner content is obtained from the command-line input that the user enters after being prompted for the input.
motd	Configures an MOTD banner.
message	Specifies an MOTD message.
<i>line</i>	MOTD message text on a single line. The SE translates the \n portion of the message to a new line when the MOTD banner is displayed to the user.
<i>message_text</i>	MOTD message text on one or more lines. Press the Return key or enter delimiting characters (\n) to specify an MOTD message to appear on a new line. Supports up to a maximum of 980 characters, including new-line characters (\n). Enter a period (.) at the beginning of a new line to save the message and return to the prompt for the Global configuration mode. Note The MOTD banner content is obtained from the command line input that the user enters after being prompted for the input.

Command Defaults

Banner support is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure the following three types of banners in any Internet Streamer CDS software device mode:

- MOTD banner sets the message of the day. This message is the first message that is displayed when a login is attempted.
- Login banner is displayed after the MOTD banner but before the actual login prompt appears.
- EXEC banner is displayed after the EXEC CLI shell has started.

**Note**

All these banners are effective on a console, Telnet, or a Secure Shell (SSH) Version 2 session.

After you configure the banners, enter the **banner enable** command to enable banner support on the SE. Enter the **show banner** command in EXEC configuration mode to display information about the configured banners.

**Note**

When you run an SSH Version 1 client and log in to the SE, the MOTD and login banners are not displayed. You need to use SSH Version 2 to display the banners when you log in to the SE.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable banner support on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# banner enable
```

The following example shows how to use the **banner motd message** command to configure the MOTD banner. In this example, the MOTD message consists of a single line of text.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# banner motd message This is an Internet Streamer CDS 2.3 device
```

The following example shows how to use the **banner motd message** global command to configure a MOTD message that is longer than a single line. In this case, the SE translates the \n portion of the message to a new line when the MOTD message is displayed to the user.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# banner motd message "This is the motd message.
\nThis is an Internet Streamer CDS 2.3 device\n"
```

The following example shows how to use the **banner login message** command to configure a MOTD message that is longer than a single line. In this case, SE A translates the \n portion of the message to a new line in the login message that is displayed to the user.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# banner login message "This is login banner.
\nUse your password to login\n"
```

The following example shows how to use the **banner exec** command to configure an interactive banner. The **banner exec** command is similar to the **banner motd message** commands except that for the **banner exec** command, the banner content is obtained from the command-line input that the user enters after being prompted for the input.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# banner exec
Please type your MOTD messages below and end it with '.' at beginning of line:
(plain text only, no longer than 980 bytes including newline)
This is the EXEC banner.\nUse your Internet Streamer CDS username and password to log in
to this SE.\n
.
Message has 99 characters.
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

Assume that the SE has been configured with the MOTD, login, and EXEC banners as shown in the previous examples. When a user uses an SSH session to log in to the SE, the user sees a login session that includes a MOTD banner and a login banner that asks the user to enter a login password as follows:

```
This is the motd banner.
This is an Internet Streamer CDS 2.3 device
This is login banner.
Use your password to login.
```

```
Cisco SE
```

```
admin@ce's password:
```

After the user enters a valid login password, the EXEC banner is displayed, and the user is asked to enter the Internet Streamer CDS username and password as follows:

```
Last login: Fri Oct 1 14:54:03 2004 from client
System Initialization Finished.
This is the EXEC banner.
Use your Internet Streamer CDS username and password to log in to this SE.
```

After the user enters a valid Internet Streamer CDS username and password, the SE CLI is displayed. The CLI prompt varies depending on the privilege level of the login account. In the following example, because the user entered a username and password that had administrative privileges (privilege level of 15), the EXEC configuration mode CLI prompt is displayed:

```
ServiceEngine#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show banner	Enables banner support on the SE.

bitrate

To configure the maximum pacing bit rate for large files for the Movie Streamer and to separately configure WMT bit-rate settings, use the **bitrate** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the bit-rate settings, use the **no** form of this command.

bitrate {**movie-streamer** *bitrate* | **wmt** {**incoming** *bitrate* | **outgoing** *bitrate*} }

no bitrate {**movie-streamer** *bitrate* | **wmt** {**incoming** | **outgoing**} }

Syntax Description

movie-streamer	Configures the maximum pacing bit rate, in kbps, for the Movie Streamer.
<i>bitrate</i>	Bit rate in kbps. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
wmt	Configures the bit rate, in kbps, for large files sent using the WMT protocol.
incoming	Sets the incoming bit-rate settings.
<i>bitrate</i>	Incoming bit rate, in kbps. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
outgoing	Sets the outgoing bit-rate settings.
<i>bitrate</i>	Outgoing bit rate, in kbps. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.

Command Defaults

movie-streamer *bitrate*: 1500 kbps

wmt incoming *bitrate*: 0 (no limit)

wmt outgoing *bitrate*: 0 (no limit)

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The Internet Streamer CDS 2.x software includes the WMT proxy, which has the ability to cache on-demand media files when the user requests these files for the first time. All subsequent requests for the same file are served by the WMT proxy using the RTSP protocol. The WMT proxy can also live-split a broadcast, which causes only a single unicast stream to be requested from the origin server in response to multiple client requests for the stream.

The bit rate between the proxy and the origin server is called the *incoming bit rate*. Use the **bitrate** command to limit the maximum bit rate per session for large files. The **bitrate wmt incoming** and **bitrate wmt outgoing** commands enable you to specify a WMT incoming and outgoing per session bit rate as follows:

- Use the **bitrate wmt incoming** *bitrate* command to specify the maximum incoming streaming bit rate per session that can be delivered to the WMT proxy server (the SE) from the origin streaming server or another SE in the case of a cache miss. The specified bit rate is the maximum incoming WMT per session bit rate. The range of values is between 0 and 2,147,483,647 kbps. The default value is 0 (no bit-rate limit).
- Use the **bitrate wmt outgoing** *bitrate* command to set the maximum outgoing streaming bit rate per session that can be delivered to a client requesting WMT content. The specified bit rate is the maximum outgoing WMT per session bit rate. The range of values is between 0 and 2,147,483,647 kbps. The default value is 0 (no bit-rate limit). The outgoing bandwidth applies to VoD content from the WMT proxy server on the SE in the case of a cache miss.

**Note**

The aggregate bandwidth used by all concurrent users is still limited by the default device bandwidth or by the limit configured using the **bandwidth** command.

Variable WMT Bit Rates

A content provider can create streaming media files at different bit rates to ensure that different clients who have different connections—for example, modem, DSL, or LAN—can choose a particular bit rate. The WMT caching proxy can cache multiple bit-rate files or variable bit-rate (VBR) files, and based on the bit rate specified by the client, it serves the appropriate stream. Another advantage of creating variable bit-rate files is that you only need to specify a single URL for the delivery of streaming media.

**Note**

In the case of multiple bit-rate files, the SE that is acting as the WMT proxy server retrieves only the bit rate that the client has requested.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an incoming bit rate for the Movie Streamer:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# bitrate movie-streamer incoming 100
```

The following example shows how to configure an incoming bit rate for a file sent using WMT. Use the **show wmt** command to verify that the incoming bit rate has been modified.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# bitrate wmt incoming 300000
ServiceEngine(config)# exit
ServiceEngine# show wmt
----- WMT Server Configurations -----
WMT is enabled
WMT disallowed client protocols: none
WMT bandwidth platform limit: 1000000 Kbits/sec
WMT outgoing bandwidth configured is 500000 Kbits/sec
WMT incoming bandwidth configured is 500000 Kbits/sec
WMT max sessions configured: 14000
WMT max sessions platform limit: 14000
WMT max sessions enforced: 14000 sessions
WMT max outgoing bit rate allowed per stream has no limit
WMT max incoming bit rate allowed per stream has no limit
WMT cache is enabled
WMT cache max-obj-size: 25600 MB
WMT cache revalidate for each request is not enabled
WMT cache age-multiplier: 30%
WMT cache min-ttl: 60 minutes
WMT cache max-ttl: 1 days
WMT debug client ip not set
WMT debug server ip not set
WMT accelerate live-split is enabled
WMT accelerate proxy-cache is enabled
WMT accelerate VOD is enabled
WMT fast-start is enabled
WMT fast-start max. bandwidth per player is 3500 (Kbps)
WMT fast-cache is enabled
WMT fast-cache acceleration factor is 5
WMT maximum data packet MTU (TCP) enforced is 1472 bytes
WMT maximum data packet MTU (UDP) is 1500 bytes
WMT client idle timeout is 60 seconds
WMT forward logs is enabled
WMT server inactivity-timeout is 65535
WMT Transaction Log format is Windows Media Services 4.1 logging
RTSP Gateway incoming port 554
```

```

----- WMT HTTP Configurations -----
WMT http extensions allowed:
asf none nsc wma wmv nsclog

----- WMT Proxy Configurations -----
Outgoing Proxy-Mode:
-----
MMS-over-HTTP Proxy-Mode:
is not configured.
RTSP Proxy-Mode:
is not configured. ServiceEngine#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show wmt	Displays the WMT configuration.

bootstrap-node

To configure a bootstrap node IP address, use the **bootstrap-node** Service Routing Protocol (SRP) configuration command.

To remove a bootstrap node address, use the **no** or **default** form of the command.

bootstrap-node *ip-address*

[no | default] bootstrap-node *ip-address*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Valid IP address for the bootstrap node. IP addresses 0.0.0.0 and 255.255.255.255 are not valid addresses for a bootstrap node.

Command Defaults

No bootstrap node address is configured.

Command Modes

SRP configuration (config-srp) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to set bootstrap nodes for an SRP. A Proximity Engine specifies one or more bootstrap nodes to join a DHT network. In a DHT network, the domain ID of the bootstrap nodes and the Proximity Engine must be the same.

The first Proximity Engine in the network, which acts as the bootstrap node for others, does not have to configure the bootstrap node address itself. This is the only exception to configuring bootstrap nodes. All other nodes need to configure a bootstrap node address before they can join any network.

The **no** and **default** forms of the command remove a given bootstrap node from the list of available bootstrap nodes of a Proximity Engine. The port number for bootstrap node is 9000. The **show srp process** command lists configured bootstrap nodes.

A Proximity Engine cannot be its own bootstrap node. A maximum 25 bootstrap nodes are allowed.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a bootstrap node address with the **bootstrap-node** command.

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ServiceRouter(config)# router srp
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# bootstrap-node 192.168.6.91
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# end
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how the **show srp process** command displays configured bootstrap nodes:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp process

Process:
  Domain: 0
  Node Id: 6b05858ab28345e62e9e614a48e1206445ec9ca0884fa0e827c1072f5fe8c5f5
  Port: 9000
  Interfaces running SRP:
```

 bootstrap-node

```
*GigabitEthernet 1/0
Database Mirroring: Disabled
# of storages requested for mirroring: 2
# of storages used for mirroring      : 1
...

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
domain	Sets the domain ID for the SRP.
router srp	Enters SRP configuration mode.
show srp process	Displays the basic configurations for SRP.

cache

To restrict the maximum number of contents in the CDS, use the **cache** command in Global configuration mode.

cache content max-cached-entries *num*

Syntax Description

content	Browses the CDNFS directories and files.
max-cached-entries	Cleans up the unwanted entries in the CDNFS.
<i>num</i>	Max cached entries. The range is from 1 to 10000000.

Command Defaults

The max-cached-entries default is 3000000 entries.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The ucache process, also known as the cache content manager, manages the caching, storage, and deletion of content.

Previously, the Internet Streamer CDS software did not restrict adding new content to CDNFS as long as there was enough disk space for the asset. The cache content max-cached-entries command restricted the number of assets, but it was not a hard limit. New content was always added and the CDS would delete old content in attempt to keep within the limits configured. The CDS could actually have more content than the configured limit, because the process to delete content is slower than the process to add content. The same situation applies to disk-usage based deletion, where deletion occurs when 90 percent of the CDNFS is used.

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9-b126 software, content addition is stopped at 105 percent of the maximum object count or 95 percent of the CDNFS capacity (disk usage). For example, if the maximum number of objects has been configured as 3,000,000 (which is the default value), the CDS starts deleting content if the object count reaches 3,000,000, but adding content is still allowed. Adding content stops when the maximum number of content objects reaches 3,150,000 (105 percent of 3,000,000), which allows time for the content deletion process to reduce the number of objects in the CDS to the configured limit. Adding content resumes only after the number of objects is 3,000,000 or less. The same logic applies to disk usage. The deletion process starts when disk usage reaches 90 percent, adding content stops when disk usage reaches 95 percent, and adding content resumes only after the disk usage percentage reaches 90 percent or less.

If adding content has been stopped because either the content count reached 105 percent of the limit or the disk usage reached 95 percent of capacity, a UCACHE BUSY error message is sent to the Web Engine, Windows Media Streaming, or Movie Streamer, and the protocol engine performs a cut-through or a bypass.



Note

When the CDS is just started or the ucache process (which is the cache content manager) is just restarted, it performs a scan of the entire CDNFS. During this period, the deletion starts at 94 percent (not 90 percent) and adding content stops at 95 percent.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the cache content:

```
ServiceEngine# cache content max-cached-entries 1000
```

The **show cdnfs usage** command shows the current status of whether the content is able to be cached or not. Following is an example of the output:

```
# show cdnfs usage
Total number of CDNFS entries : 2522634
Total space : 4656.3 GB
Total bytes available : 4626.0 GB
Total cache size : 2.4 GB
Total cached entries : 2522634
Cache-content mgr status : Cachable
Units: 1KB = 1024B; 1MB = 1024KB; 1GB = 1024MB
```

If the maximum object count is reached, the following is displayed:

```
Cache-content mgr status : caching paused[ max count 105% of configured reached ]
```

If the disk usage reaches more than 95 percent, the following is displayed:

```
Cache-content mgr status : caching paused[ disk max 95% of disk usage reached ]
```

**Note**

When the CDS is just started or the ucache process (which is cache content manager) is just restarted, it performs a scan of the entire CDNFS. During this period, the deletion starts at 94 percent (not 90 percent) and adding content stops at 95 percent.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cache	Displays a list of cached contents.

capability

To modify the capability configuration, use the **capability** command in Global configuration mode. To disable capability, use the **no** form of this command.

capability config profile *number* [**add attrib** { **capability-url** *url* | **user-agent** *name* } | **description**]

no capability config

Syntax Description

config	Enters the capability exchange submode.
profile	Populates the profile database.
<i>number</i>	The profile ID. The range is from 1 to 65535.
add	(Optional) Adds the capability attributes.
attrib	Adds the capability attributes.
capability-url	Specifies the capability URL.
<i>url</i>	The capability URL string.
user-agent	Specifies the user-agent.
<i>name</i>	The user-agent name.
description	(Optional) Specifies the profile description.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show capability	Displays information for the Cap-X profile ID.

cd

To change from one directory to another directory, use the **cd** command in EXEC configuration mode.

cd *directoryname*

Syntax Description	<i>directoryname</i>	Directory name.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to maneuver between directories and for file management. The directory name becomes the default prefix for all relative paths. Relative paths do not begin with a slash (/). Absolute paths begin with a slash (/).

Examples	The following example shows how to use a relative path: <pre>ServiceEngine(config)# cd local1</pre> The following example shows how to use an absolute path: <pre>ServiceEngine(config)# cd /local1</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	deltree	Deletes a directory and its subdirectories.
	dir	Displays the files in a long list format.
	lls	Displays the files in a long list format.
	ls	Lists the files and subdirectories in a directory.
	mkdir	Makes a directory.
	pwd	Displays the present working directory.

cdn-select

To enable the CDN Selector for third-party service selection, use the **cdn-select** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the CDN Selector, use the **no** form of this command.

cdn-select enable

no cdn-select enable

Syntax Description	enable Enables the CDN Selector.								
Command Defaults	None								
Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.								
Usage Guidelines	The cdn-select command enables the CDN Selector, which provides a method to do third-party service selection based on parameters like content type and geographic location.								
Examples	The following example shows how to enable the CDN Selector: <pre>ServiceRouter(config)# cdn-select enable ServiceRouter(config)#</pre> The following example shows how to disable the CDN Selector: <pre>ServiceRouter(config)# no cdn-select enable ServiceRouter(config)#</pre>								
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>geo-location-server</td><td>Redirects requests to different Content Delivery Networks based on the geographic location of the client.</td></tr><tr><td>show cdn-select</td><td>Displays the status of the CDN Selector.</td></tr><tr><td>show statistics cdn-select</td><td>Displays the statistics for the CDN Selector.</td></tr></table>	Command	Description	geo-location-server	Redirects requests to different Content Delivery Networks based on the geographic location of the client.	show cdn-select	Displays the status of the CDN Selector.	show statistics cdn-select	Displays the statistics for the CDN Selector.
Command	Description								
geo-location-server	Redirects requests to different Content Delivery Networks based on the geographic location of the client.								
show cdn-select	Displays the status of the CDN Selector.								
show statistics cdn-select	Displays the statistics for the CDN Selector.								

cdnfs

To manage the Internet Streamer CDS network file system (CDNFS), use the **cdnfs** command in EXEC configuration mode.

cdnfs {browse | cleanup {info | start {force} | stop} database recover}

Syntax Description

browse	Browses the CDNFS directories and files.
cleanup	Cleans up the unwanted entries in the CDNFS.
info	Summarizes the information about unwanted entries without starting the cleanup process.
start	Starts the cleanup of unwanted entries in the CDNFS.
force	Removes objects that are in transient states.
stop	Stops the cleanup of unwanted entries in the CDNFS.
database	Commands working with the CDNFS database.
	Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
recover	Recovers the CDNFS database by doing a re-sync of all content.
	Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The Internet Streamer CDS CDNFS stores the prepositioned Internet Streamer CDS network content to be delivered by all supported protocols. You can configure the CDNFS size of each SE using the **disk configure** command.

The **cdnfs cleanup** command cleans up the content of deleted channels from the acquisition and distribution database. In certain cases, the acquirer is not notified by the Centralized Management System (CMS) about deleted channels, and it fails to clear all unified name space (UNS) content. In such cases, the **cdnfs cleanup** command in EXEC configuration mode can be used to clean up all UNS content associated with deleted channels.



Note

You can use the **cdnfs cleanup start** command to clean up the orphan content. The orphan content is content that is not associated with any channel to which the SE is subscribed.

The **cdnfs browse** command is an interactive command and has the following subcommands used to view Internet Streamer CDS network files and directories:

```
ServiceEngine# cdnfs browse

-----  CDNFS interactive browsing  -----
```

```

dir, ls:    list directory contents
cd, chdir:  change current working directory
info:       display attributes of a file
more:       page through a file
cat:        display a file
exit,quit:  quit CDNFS browse shell

/>dir
                                www.gidtest.com/
/>cd www.gidtest.com
/www.gidtest.com/>dir
764 Bytes      index.html
/www.gidtest.com/>info index.html

CDNFS File Attributes:
  Status              3   (Ready)
  File Size            764 Bytes
  Start Time          null
  End Time             null
  Last-modified Time   Sun Sep  9 01:46:40 2001

Internal path to data file:
/disk06-00/d/www.gidtest.com/05/05d201b7ca6fdd41d491eaec7cfc6f14.0.data.html
  note: data file actual last-modified time: Tue Feb 15 00:47:35 2005

/www.gidtest.com/>

```

Because the CDNFS is empty in this example, the **ls** command does not show any results. Typically, if the CDNFS contains information, it lists the websites as directories, and file attributes and content could be viewed using these subcommands.

The **cdnfs cleanup** command synchronizes the state of the acquisition and distribution database with the content stored on the CDNFS. Use this command after replacing a failed disk drive.

The **cdnfs database recover** command must be run when the **cdnfs_db_corrupt** alarm is raised. This alarm is raised when the Total Cached entries is more than Total CDNFS entries in the output for the **show cdnfs usage** command:

```

ServiceEngine# show cdnfs usage
Total number of CDNFS entries :      202
Total space                   :    5037.9 GB
Total bytes available         :    5019.5 GB
Total cache size              :      21.0 GB
Total cached entries          :       218
Cache-content mgr status      : Cachable
Units: 1KB = 1024B; 1MB = 1024KB; 1GB = 1024MB

```

This occurs generally when an internal bookkeeping file is corrupted. With the server in the offloading status, enter the **cdnfs database recover** command to remove this inconsistency, then reload the server.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the **cdnfs cleanup info** command:

```

ServiceEngine# cdnfs cleanup info
Gathering cleanup information. This may take some time....
(Use Ctrl+C or 'cdnfs cleanup stop' to interrupt)
.....

Summary of garbage resource entries found
-----
Number of entries      : 605

```

Size of entries (KB) : 60820911

The following example shows the output for the **cdnfs database recover** command:

```
ServiceEngine# cdnfs database recover
CDNFS database inconsistency issue found.
CDNFS database recovery operation would impact existing and new client sessions.
Recovering database would need device in offloaded state.
Do you want to recover the CDNFS database now (y/n)?
y
Recovering CDNFS database. It may take few minutes.
Please wait...
CDNFS database recovery is complete. Please reload the device now.
ServiceEngine# reload
Proceed with reload?[confirm]yes
Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes.
reload in progress ..
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cdnfs	Displays the Internet Streamer CDS network file system information.
show statistics cdnfs	Displays the SE Internet Streamer CDS network file system statistics.

cdsm

To configure the Content Delivery System (CDSM) IP address to be used for the SEs or SRs, or to configure the role and GUI parameters on a CDSM device, use the **cdsm** command in Global configuration mode. To negate these actions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cdsm {ip {hostname | ip-address | role {primary | standby} | ui port port-num} }
```

```
no cdsm {ip | role {primary | standby} | ui port}
```

Syntax Description

ip	Configures the CDSM hostname or IP address.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the CDSM.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the CDSM.
role	Configures the CDSM role to either primary or standby (available only from the CDSM CLI).
primary	Configures the CDSM to be the primary CDSM.
standby	Configures the CDSM to be the standby CDSM.
ui	Configures the CDSM GUI port address (available only from the CDSM CLI).
port	Configures the CDSM GUI port.
<i>port-num</i>	Port number. The range is from 1 to 65535.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **cdsm ui port** command to change the CDSM GUI port from the standard number 8443 as follows:

```
CDSM(config)# cdsm ui port 35535
```



Note

The **role** and **ui** options are only available on CDSM devices. Changing the CDSM GUI port number automatically restarts the Centralized Management System (CMS) service if this has been enabled.

The **cdsm ip** command associates the device with the CDSM so that the device can be approved as a part of the network.

After the device is configured with the CDSM IP address, it presents a self-signed security certificate and other essential information, such as its IP address or hostname, disk space allocation, and so forth, to the CDSM.

Configuring Devices Inside a NAT

In an Internet Streamer CDS network, there are two methods for a device registered with the CDSM (SEs, SRs, or standby CDSM) to obtain configuration information from the primary CDSM. The primary method is for the device to periodically poll the primary CDSM on port 443 to request a configuration update. You cannot configure this port number. The backup method is when the CDSM pushes configuration updates to a registered device as soon as possible by issuing a notification to the registered device on port 443. This method allows changes to take effect in a timelier manner. You cannot configure this port number even when the backup method is being used. Internet Streamer CDS networks do not work reliably if devices registered with the CDSM are unable to poll the CDSM for configuration updates. Similarly, when a receiver SE requests content and content metadata from a forwarder SE, it contacts the forwarder SE on port 443.

All the above methods become complex in the presence of Network Address Translation (NAT) firewalls. When a device (SEs at the edge of the network, SRs, and primary or standby CDSMs) is inside a NAT firewall, those devices that are inside the same NAT use one IP address (the inside local IP address) to access the device and those devices that are outside the NAT use a different IP address (the inside global IP address) to access the device. A centrally managed device advertises only its inside local IP address to the CDSM. All other devices inside the NAT use the inside local IP address to contact the centrally managed device that resides inside the NAT. A device that is not inside the same NAT as the centrally managed device is not able to contact it without special configuration.

If the primary CDSM is inside a NAT, you can allow a device outside the NAT to poll it for `getUpdate` requests by configuring a *static translation* (inside global IP address) for the CDSM's inside local IP address on its NAT, and using this address, rather than the CDSM's inside local IP address, in the **cdsm ip ip-address** command when you register the device to the CDSM. If the SE or SR is inside a NAT and the CDSM is outside the NAT, you can allow the SE or SR to poll for `getUpdate` requests by configuring a static translation (inside global IP address) for the SE or SR's inside local address on its NAT and specifying this address in the Use IP Address field under the NAT Configuration heading in the Device Activation window.



Note

Static translation establishes a one-to-one mapping between your inside local address and an inside global address. Static translation is useful when a host on the inside must be accessible by a fixed address from the outside.

Standby CDSMs

The Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software implements a standby CDSM. This process allows you to maintain a copy of the Internet Streamer CDS network configuration. If the primary CDSM fails, the standby can be used to replace the primary.

For interoperability, when a standby CDSM is used, it must be at the same software version as the primary CDSM to maintain the full CDSM configuration. Otherwise, the standby CDSM detects this status and does not process any configuration updates that it receives from the primary CDSM until the problem is corrected.



Note

We recommend that you upgrade your standby CDSM first and then upgrade your primary CDSM. We also recommend that you create a database backup on your primary CDSM and copy the database backup file to a safe place before you upgrade the software.

Switching a CDSM from Warm Standby to Primary

If your primary CDSM becomes inoperable for some reason, you can manually reconfigure one of your warm standby CDSMs to be the primary CDSM. Configure the new role by using the Global configuration **`cdsm role primary`** command as follows:

```
ServiceEngine# configure
ServiceEngine(config)# cdsm role primary
```

This command changes the role from standby to primary and restarts the management service to recognize the change.



Note

Check the status of recent updates from the primary CDSM. Use the **`show cms info`** command in EXEC configuration mode and check the time of the last update. To be current, the update time should be between 1 and 5 minutes old. You are verifying that the standby CDSM has fully replicated the primary CDSM configuration. If the update time is not current, check whether there is a connectivity problem or if the primary CDSM is down. Fix the problem, if necessary, and wait until the configuration has replicated as indicated by the time of the last update. Make sure that both CDSMs have the same Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) configured.

If you switch a warm standby CDSM to primary while your primary CDSM is still online and active, both CDSMs detect each other, automatically shut themselves down, and disable management services. The CDSMs are switched to halted, which is automatically saved in flash memory.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IP address and a primary role for a CDSM:

```
CDSM(config)# cdsm ip 10.1.1.1
CDSM(config)# cdsm role primary
```

The following example shows how to configure a new GUI port to access the CDSM GUI:

```
CDSM(config)# cdsm ui port 8550
```

The following example shows how to configure the CDSM as the standby CDSM:

```
CDSM(config)# cdsm role standby
Switching CDSM to standby will cause all configuration settings made on this CDSM
to be lost.
Please confirm you want to continue [ no ] ?yes
Restarting CMS services
```

The following example shows how to configure the standby CDSM with the IP address of the primary CDSM by using the **`cdsm ip ip-address`** command. This command associates the device with the primary CDSM so that it can be approved as a part of the network.

```
CDSM# cdsm ip 10.1.1.1
```

clear cache

To clear the HTTP object cache use the **clear** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clear cache [**all** | **content** *1-1000000* | **flash-media-streaming**]

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Clears all cached objects.
	content	(Optional) Clears cached content.
	<i>1-1000000</i>	Free space, in MBs.
	flash-media-streaming	Clears the Flash Media Streaming edge server cached content and DVR cached content.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **clear cache** command removes all cached contents from the currently mounted cache volumes. Objects being read or written are removed when they stop being busy.



Caution

This command is irreversible, and all cached content is erased. Cisco does not recommend using this command on production systems.

clear content

To clear the content of a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), use the **clear content** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clear content url *url*

Syntax Description	url	Clears cached content with its original URL.
	<i>url</i>	The URL for the content object to delete.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to clear the content URL:

1. Verify the URL that is to be deleted from the SE.

```
ServiceEngine# show cache
Max-cached-entries is set as 10000000
Number of cal cached assets: 10
-----
Priority    Size      URL
-----
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961503
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961548
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961450
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961495
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961540
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961399
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961349
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961395
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961302
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961575
ServiceRouter#
```

2. Clear the URL content from that SE:

```
ServiceEngine# clear content url http://7.1.200.200/file-1961503
```

3. Verify the content is removed from SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show cache
Max-cached-entries is set as 10000000
Number of cal cached assets: 10
-----
Priority    Size      URL
-----
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961548
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961450
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961495
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961540
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961399
1.87390e+01 64000    http://7.1.200.200/file-1961349
```

```
1.87390e+01 64000      http://7.1.200.200/file-1961395
1.87390e+01 64000      http://7.1.200.200/file-1961302
1.87390e+01 64000      http://7.1.200.200/file-1961575
1.87390e+01 64000      http://7.1.200.200/file-1961529
ServiceEngine#
```

clear ip

To clear the IP configuration, use the **clear ip** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the SE:

```
clear ip access-list counters [acl-num | acl-name]
```

On the SR:

```
clear ip access-list counters [acl-num | acl-name] | bgp {ip address | all} | ospf {neighbor {all |
GigabitEthernet slot/port num | PortChannel num} | rspf route [router-id] | traffic}
```

Syntax Description		
access-list		Clears the IP access list statistical information.
counters		Clears the IP access list counters.
<i>acl-name</i>		(Optional) Counters for the specified access list, identified using an alphanumeric identifier up to 30 characters, beginning with a letter.
<i>acl-num</i>		(Optional) Counters for the specified access list, identified using a numeric identifier (standard access list: 1 to 99; extended access list: 100 to 199).
bgp		Clears the BGP ¹ neighbors.
all		Specifies that all current BGP sessions are reset.
<i>ip-address</i>		Specifies that only the identified BGP neighbor is reset.
ospf		Clears the OSPF ² tables.
neighbor		Neighbor statistics per interface.
all		Clears all neighbors.
GigabitEthernet		Selects a GigabitEthernet interface.
<i>slot/port num</i>		Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is 0 to 14, and the port is 0. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel		Selects the Ethernet Channel of interfaces.
<i>num</i>		Specifies the Ethernet Channel interface number. The range is from 1 to 4.
rspf		OSPF rspf.
route		Internal OSPF rspf routes.
<i>router-id</i>		(Optional) Specifies the ID of a router for clear routing information.
traffic		OSPF traffic counters.

1. BGP = Border Gateway Protocol

2. OSPF = Open Shortest Path First

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clear ip bgp** command whenever any of the following changes occur:

- Additions or changes to the BGP-related access lists
- Changes to BGP-related weights
- Changes to BGP-related distribution lists
- Changes to BGP-related route maps

Examples

The **clear ip bgp all** command is used to clear all routes in the local routing table. In the following example, the Proximity Engine has only one neighbor, 192.168.86.3:

```
ServiceRouter# clear ip bgp all
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp summary
```

```
BGP router identifier 172.20.168.47, local AS number 23
BGP table version is 815342, IPv4 Unicast config peers 2, capable peers 1
4021 network entries and 4021 paths using 852452 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [ 7/1120 ], BGP AS path entries [ 0/0 ]
BGP community entries [ 0/0 ], BGP clusterlist entries [ 0/0 ]

Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.86.3  4    23   172     8         0     0   0   00:00:04 Closing
```

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp summary
```

```
BGP router identifier 172.20.168.47, local AS number 23
BGP table version is 815342, IPv4 Unicast config peers 2, capable peers 1
4021 network entries and 4021 paths using 852452 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [ 7/1120 ], BGP AS path entries [ 0/0 ]
BGP community entries [ 0/0 ], BGP clusterlist entries [ 0/0 ]

Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.86.3  4    23   172     8         0     0   0   00:00:06 Idle
```

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp summary
```

```
BGP router identifier 172.20.168.47, local AS number 23
BGP table version is 815342, IPv4 Unicast config peers 2, capable peers 1
4021 network entries and 4021 paths using 852452 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [ 7/1120 ], BGP AS path entries [ 0/0 ]
BGP community entries [ 0/0 ], BGP clusterlist entries [ 0/0 ]

Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.86.3  4    23   218    11       25680     0   19   00:00:06 8516
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to clear OSPF of all neighbors:

```
ServiceRouter# clear ip ospf neighbor *
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to clear OSPF of all neighbors in the GigabitEthernet 1/0 interface:

```
ServiceRouter# clear ip ospf neighbor GigabitEthernet 1/0
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to clear OSPF RSPF information for all routers:

```
ServiceRouter# clear ip ospf rspf route  
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to clear OSPF RSPF information for the router with the ID 172.20.168.41:

```
ServiceRouter# clear ip ospf rspf route 172.20.168.41  
ServiceRouter#
```

clear isis

To clear IS-IS Routing for an IP, use the **clear isis** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
clear isis {adjacency {all | GigabitEthernet slot/port num | PortChannel num } | ip rspf route
[ LSP-ID ] }
```

Syntax Description

adjacency	Clears the IS-IS adjacency information.
all	Clears IS-IS adjacencies on all interfaces.
GigabitEthernet	Selects a GigabitEthernet interface.
<i>slot/port num</i>	Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is 0 to 14; the port is 0. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel	Selects the Ethernet Channel of interfaces.
<i>num</i>	Specifies the Ethernet Channel interface number. The range is from 1 to 4.
ip	IS-IS IP information.
rspf	IS-IS Reverse SPF ¹ routing information.
route	Specifies the IS-IS route.
<i>LSP_ID</i>	(Optional) Clears information for LSPs ² ID in the form of xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xxxx or name.

1. SPF = Shortest Path First

2. LSP = link-state packet

Command Defaults

If no LSP ID is specified in the **clear isis ip rspf route** command, IS-IS RSPF information is cleared for all LSP IDs.

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **clear isis ip rspf route** command is used to clear IS-IS RSPF routing information. IS-IS RSPF routing information is displayed only with the **show isis ip rspf route** command when a new proximity request has been received.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis adjacency** command before and after running the **clear isis adjacency** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis adjacency
```

```
IS-IS adjacency database:
```

System ID	SNPA	Level	State	Hold Time	Interface
0200.c0a8.5401	0000.a1e8.e019	1	UP	00:00:21	GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core	001d.a1e9.c41b	1	UP	00:00:08	GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core	001d.a1e9.c41b	2	UP	00:00:08	GigabitEthernet 3/0

```

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# clear isis adjacency *

ServiceRouter# show isis adjacency

IS-IS adjacency database:
System ID      SNPA              Level  State  Hold Time  Interface
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b  1      UP     00:00:09   GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b  2      UP     00:00:09   GigabitEthernet 3/0

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis adjacency

IS-IS adjacency database:
System ID      SNPA              Level  State  Hold Time  Interface
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b  1      UP     00:00:08   GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b  2      UP     00:00:07   GigabitEthernet 3/0

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis adjacency

IS-IS adjacency database:
System ID      SNPA              Level  State  Hold Time  Interface
0200.c0a8.5401 0000.a1e8.e019   1      UP     00:00:31   GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b  1      UP     00:00:10   GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b  2      UP     00:00:08   GigabitEthernet 3/0

ServiceRouter#

```

The following is a sample from the **show isis ip rspf route** command before and after running the **show isis ip rspf route** command:

```

ServiceRouter# show isis ip rspf route

LSP ID          SPF Time  Cache Hit  Level  Age Max range
0200.c0a8.0a01.00-00  3d22h      0      1      3d22h 10

ServiceRouters# clear isis ip rspf route

ServiceRouter# show isis ip rspf route

LSP ID          SPF Time  Cache Hit  Level  Age Max range

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show isis adjacency	Displays IS-IS adjacencies.
show isis ip rspf route	Displays the Intermediate IS-IS RSPF route for IS-IS learned routes.

clear logging

To clear the syslog messages saved in the disk file, use the **clear logging** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clear logging

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The clear logging command removes all current entries from the syslog.txt file, but does not make an archive of the file. It puts a “Syslog cleared” message in the syslog.txt file to indicate that the syslog has been cleared, as shown in the following example:

```
Feb 14 12:17:18 ServiceEngine# exec_clear_logging:Syslog cleared
```

Examples	The following example shows how to clear the syslogs:

```
ServiceRouter# clear logging  
U11-CDE220-2#
```


clear service-router

To clear the proximity-based routing proximity cache , use the **clear service-router** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clear service-router proximity-based-routing proximity-cache

Syntax Description

proximity-based-routing	Clears proximity-based routing.
proximity-cache	Clears proximity cache.

Command Defaults

Clears the cache for all proximity ratings.

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

When an SR receives a redirect request from a client network 1 with proximity-based routing enabled, the SR queries the proximity server for the proximity rating of the SEs. The ratings returned from the proximity server are cached, and the default timeout for the cache is 1800 seconds . If there is any network or proximity rating change within this period, the SR does not know as it redirects based on the ratings cached for that network. The **clear service-router** command is used to force clear cache.

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the Service Router.

```
ServiceRouter# clear service-router proximity-based-routing proximity-cache
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-router	Shows the cache timeout period.

clear srp database offline

To clear the SRP database while it is offline, use the **clear srp database offline** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear srp database offline

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **clear srp database offline** command is used to clear the SRP database while it is offline.



Note

You must turn off SRP before executing this command by entering the **no router srp** command.

Examples The following example shows how to clear the SRP database offline:

```
ServiceRouter# clear srp database offline
Clearing database offline
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srp database	Displays the descriptor-related information saved in the descriptor database.
	show srp multicast database	Displays multicast database information.

 `clear srp descriptor`

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>show srp database</code>	Displays the descriptor-related information saved in the descriptor database.
	<code>show srp multicast database</code>	Displays multicast database information.

clear srp neighbor

To remove a neighbor Proximity Engine from the neighbor list of the local Proximity Engine, use the **clear srp neighbor** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear srp neighbor *key*

Syntax Description

<i>key</i>	The DHT key in hexadecimal format for the node to be removed from the neighbor list. A valid DHT key has 1 to 64 hexadecimal digits.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **clear srp neighbor** command is used to delete a single neighbor in the service routing layer from the local Proximity Engine neighbor list. After a small interval, the neighbor list is refreshed and the deleted neighbor may be included in the neighbor list again if it is still a neighbor of the local Proximity Engine in the service routing layer.

A valid DHT key should be specified in *key* to identify the neighbor. Keys with less than 64 hexadecimal characters are appended with zeroes.

If you attempt to delete a neighbor that does not appear in the neighbor list of the local Proximity Engine, **clear srp neighbor** displays an error message stating that the neighbor could not be found.

Examples

The following example shows how to use Proximity Engine sn-sj85 with one neighbor sn-sj81 as seen in the following **show srp neighbor** command output. The neighbor sn-sj81 is also in the leafset of sn-sj85 as can be seen in the **show srp leafset** output. All commands are issued from Proximity Engine sn-sj85.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, D - delay, H - hold time
```

```
Number of neighbors in the database: 1
```

```
PL 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
   via sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, D=0.389864 ms,
   H=00:00:09
```

```
ServiceRouter# show srp leafset
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, W - wrapped
```

```
Leafset count: total 3, left 1, right 1
```

```
PL 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
```

The **clear srp neighbor** command is used to remove sn-sj81 from the neighbor list.

Neighbor is found and cleared

- Output from **show srp neighbor** shows that the neighbor sn-sj81 is in the intransitive state (I). The intransitive state means node sn-sj85 cannot reach node sn-sj81.

```
I 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
   via sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, D=0.000 ms,
   H=00:00:07
```

- Output from **show srp leafset** shows that there are no leafset entries (PL or WPL) for the Proximity Engine sn-sj85.

ServiceRouter# #

The following example shows how to use the **clear srp resource** command to delete a resource having resource ID 456 from a descriptor with the key 123. The **show srp database** command is used to verify that the resource exists before the delete operation and that it has been deleted after the delete operation.

```
Entity key:  
123000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
Entity rec type:          101      Entity total length: 175  
Entity type:              38b73479   Entity flags:          0  
----- Element 0           (main)-----  
Element ID: main
```

ServiceRouter#

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[illegible]

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear srp descriptor	Deletes a single descriptor or all descriptors from the service routing layer
	show srp database	Displays the descriptor-related information saved in the descriptor database.

clear srp route

To delete a single route entry from the DHT routing table of the local Proximity Engine, use the **clear srp route** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear srp route *prefix*/*length*

Syntax Description

<i>prefix</i>	The prefix of the DHT key of the route entry to delete.
<i>length</i>	The length of the prefix (in multiples of 4).

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **clear srp route** command deletes a single routing table entry from the local DHT routing table. Similar to other routing protocols, the DHT routing table entries consist of a prefix and length that index the DHT ID of the next-hop Proximity Engine. A valid DHT key prefix (1 to 64 hexadecimal characters) and valid prefix length (multiples of four) must be supplied to identify the neighbor to be deleted.

The **clear srp route** command provides a manual way to delete routing table entries. After a small interval, the DHT routing table is refreshed and the deleted next-hop Proximity Engine may be included in the DHT routing table again if it is still a viable neighbor.

The **clear srp route** command can be used to test the presence and persistence of neighbors. Deleting a routing entry that does not exist results in an error message.

Examples

In the following example, Proximity Engine sn-sj85 has four routing table entries. The example shows how to use the **clear srp route** command to clear the routing table entry that has 8/4 as its *prefix/length*. The **show srp route** command is used to verify the deletion of the route.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp route
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive
```

```
PL 8/4 via 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
    sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, 0.389525 ms, 00:00:08
PL a/4 via ad3a659121442210a68b79348e9a42eaeafb229f388afb2628fa871f26bc750c
    sn-sj67 [ 172.20.168.67, 192.168.20.41, 192.168.20.44, 192.168.22.41, 192.168
    .22.42 ] :9000, 1.825903 ms, 00:00:09
PL b/4 via b5ca21563f5b938e46e2cb8f33a148ae00a1f6666f2a5eb735b7ed90c012c882
    sn-sj82 [ 172.20.168.82 ] :9000, 0.333920 ms, 00:00:08
PL d/4 via d2fc632c53c9ff1de8683e265386b09502791aedd65f28025fe7f64ad8cab2d9
    sn-sj87 [ 172.20.168.87 ] :9000, 0.642357 ms, 00:00:09
```

```
ServiceRouter# clear srp route 8/4
```

```
Clearing entry 8/4
```

```
The entry is found and cleared
```

```
ServiceRouter# show srp route
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive
```

```
PL  a/4 via ad3a659121442210a68b79348e9a42eaebfb229f388afb2628fa871f26bc750c
      sn-sj67 [ 172.20.168.67, 192.168.20.41, 192.168.20.44, 192.168.22.41, 192.168
.22.42 ] :9000, 1.846593 ms, 00:00:09
PL  b/4 via b5ca21563f5b938e46e2cb8f33a148ae00a1f6666f2a5eb735b7ed90c012c882
      sn-sj82 [ 172.20.168.82 ] :9000, 0.333920 ms, 00:00:09
PL  d/4 via d2fc632c53c9ff1de8683e265386b09502791aedd65f28025fe7f64ad8cab2d9
      sn-sj87 [ 172.20.168.87 ] :9000, 0.572056 ms, 00:00:09
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srp route	Displays route information for a Proximity Engine to its neighbor nodes on the same DHT network.

clear statistics

To clear the statistics, use the **clear statistics** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the SE:

```
clear statistics {access-lists 300 | all | authentication | authsvr | distribution {all |
  metadata-receiver | metadata-sender | unicast-data-receiver | unicast-data-sender} |
  flash-media-streaming | history | icap | icmp | ip | movie-streamer | qos policy-service |
  radius | rule {action action-type | all | pattern {1-512 | all} | rtsp} | running | snmp | tacacs
  | tcp | transaction-logs | udp | web-engine [force] | web-engine [force] | wmt}
```

On the SR:

```
clear statistics {all | authentication | history | http requests | icmp | ip [ospf | proximity {rib |
  server}] | isis [GigabitEthernet slot/port num | PortChannel num] | radius | running |
  service-registry | service-router | snmp | srp | tacacs | tcp | udp}
```

Syntax Description

statistics	Clears the statistics as specified.
access-lists	Clears the ACL statistics.
300	Clears the group name-based ACL.
all	Clears all statistics.
authentication	Clears the authentication statistics.
authsvr	Clears the Authorization Server statistics.
distribution	Clears the distribution statistics.
all	Clears the distribution statistics for every component.
metadata-receiver	Clears the distribution statistics for the metadata receiver.
metadata-sender	Clears the distribution statistics for the metadata sender.
unicast-data-receiver	Clears the distribution statistics for the unicast data receiver.
unicast-data-sender	Clears the distribution statistics for the unicast data sender.
flash-media-streaming	Clears the Flash Media Streaming statistics.
history	Clears the statistics history.
icap	Clears the ICAP ¹ statistics.
icmp	Clears the ICMP statistics.
ip	Clears the IP statistics.
ospf	Clears the OSPF statistics.
proximity	Clears the proximity statistics.
rib	Clears the RIB proximity statistics.
server	Clears the Proximity Server statistics.
isis	Clears counters for an IS-IS instance.
GigabitEthernet	(Optional) Selects a GigabitEthernet interface.
<i>slot/port num</i>	Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is 0 to 14; the port is 0. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel	(Optional) Selects the Ethernet Channel of interfaces.

<i>num</i>	Specifies the Ethernet Channel interface number (1 to 4).
movie-streamer	Clears the Movie Streamer statistics.
qos	Clears the QoS statistics.
policy-service	Specifies the Camiant cdn-am service.
radius	Clears the RADIUS statistics.
rule	Clears the rules statistics.
action	Clears the statistics of all the rules with the same action.
<i>action-type</i>	Specifies one of the following actions: allow block generate-url-signature no-cache redirect rewrite use-icap-service validate-url-signature
all	Clears the statistics of all the rules.
pattern	Clears the statistics of the pattern lists.
1-512	Pattern list number.
all	Clears the statistics for all the pattern lists.
rtsp	Clears the statistics for the configured RTSP rules (rules configured for RTSP requests from RealMedia players [the RTSP rules] and rules configured for RTSP requests from Windows Media 9 players [the WMT-RTSP rules]).
running	Clears the running statistics.
snmp	Clears the SNMP statistics.
srp	Resets to zero all statistics counters kept by the local DHT service
tacacs	Clears the TACACS+ statistics.
tcp	Clears the TCP statistics.
transaction-logs	Clears the transaction log export statistics.
udp	Clears the UDP statistics.
web-engine	Clears the Web Engine statistics.
force	Clears the Web Engine detail statistics.
web-engine	Clears Web Engine statistics.
force	(Optional) Clears Web Engine detail statistics.
wmt	Clears all WMT statistics.

1. ICAP = Internet Content Adaptation Protocol

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **clear statistics** command clears all statistical counters from the parameters given. Use this command to monitor fresh statistical data for some or all features without losing cached objects or configurations.

This command is used to reset to zero proximity statistics related to the Proximity Engine components that are used for the proximity function. Use the **show statistics ip proximity** command to display proximity statistics.

The DHT service keeps several counters, such as the number of requests and responses for DHT lookups. These counters can be displayed using the **show statistics srp** command.

The **clear statistics web-engine** and **clear statistics all** commands clear only normal statistics, not the Web Engine statistics details. To clear all Web Engine statistics, use the **clear statistics web-engine force** command.

**Note**

The **clear statistics web-engine** and **clear statistics all** commands clear only normal statistics, not the Web Engine statistics details. To clear all Web Engine statistics, use the **clear statistics web-engine force** command. We do not recommend using the **clear statistics web-engine force** command, but if it is used, restart the Web Engine service by entering the **web-engine stop** and **web-engine start** commands.

Examples

The following example shows how to clear proximity statistics with the **clear statistics ip proximity** command:

```
ServiceRouter# clear statistics ip proximity server
ServiceRouter# show statistics ip proximity server

Proximity server: Requests received = 0
Proximity server: Responses sent = 0
Proximity server: Faults sent = 0
ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show statistics ip proximity rib
Total number of proximity requests received from applications: 0
Total number of proximity replies sent to applications: 0
Proximity msg exchanges between urib and routing protocols:
      Sent Prox Req      Received Prox Resp
isis-p1                  0                  0
ospf-p1                  0                  0
isis-p1-te               0                  0
ospf-p1-te               0                  0
bgp-123                  0                  0
mbgp-123                 0                  0
Local proximity requests from applications: 0
Invalid proximity requests from applications: 0
PSA non-rankable proximity requests from applications: 0
Failed proximity requests to routing protocols: 0
Failed PSA lookups: 0
Failed PTA lookups: 0
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show statistics isis** command before and after running **clear statistics isis** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics isis
```

```
IS-IS statistics:
PDU          Received          Sent  RcvAuthErr  OtherRcvErr
LAN-IIH      51          14          0           0
P2P-IIH      0           0          0           0
CSNP         67          0          0           0
PSNP         0           0          0           0
PDU          Received          Flooded RcvAuthErr  OtherRcvErr  ReTransmit
LSP          69           4          0           0           0
DIS elections: 10
SPF calculations: 82
LSPs sourced: 0
LSPs refreshed: 8
LSPs purged: 0
ServiceRouter#
```

```
ServiceRouter# clear statistics isis *
```

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics isis
```

```
IS-IS statistics:
PDU          Received          Sent  RcvAuthErr  OtherRcvErr
LAN-IIH      1           0          0           0
P2P-IIH      0           0          0           0
CSNP         4           0          0           0
PSNP         0           0          0           0
PDU          Received          Flooded RcvAuthErr  OtherRcvErr  ReTransmit
LSP          1           0          0           0           0
DIS elections: 0
SPF calculations: 1
LSPs sourced: 0
LSPs refreshed: 0
LSPs purged: 0
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows the use of the **clear statistics srp** command. The **show statistics srp** command is used to verify that the SRP counters have been reset to zero:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics srp
```

	Sent	Received	Neighbors
Join request	0	22	1
Join response	22	0	0
LS exchange request	309	310	0
LS exchange response	310	309	0
Route exchange request	65	0	0
Route exchange response	0	64	0
Ping request	410	412	1
Ping response	412	410	0
Lookup request	34	867	3
Lookup response	867	34	0
Ping traceroute request	0	0	0
Ping traceroute response	0	0	0

```
ServiceRouter# clear statistics srp
```

```
Clearing all statistics counters
```

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics srp
```

	Sent	Received	Neighbors
Join request	0	0	0

clear statistics

```
Join response          0          0          0
LS exchange request    1          1          0
LS exchange response   1          1          0
Route exchange request 1          0          0
Route exchange response 0          1          0
Ping request           2          2          0
Ping response          2          2          0
Lookup request         0          2          0
Lookup response        2          0          0
Ping traceroute request 0          0          0
Ping traceroute response 0          0          0
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show statistics srp	Displays SRP statistics information.

clear transaction-logs

To clear and archive the working transaction log files, use the **clear transaction-log** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clear transaction-logs

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The clear transaction-log command causes the transaction log to be archived immediately to the SE hard disk. This command has the same effect as the transaction-log force archive command.

Examples	The following example shows that the clear transaction-log command forces the working transaction log file to be archived:

```
ServiceEngine# clear transaction-log
```

clear users

To clear the connections (login) of authenticated users, use the **clear users** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clear users administrative

Syntax Description	administrative	Clears the connections of administrative users who have been authenticated through a remote login service.
Command Defaults	None	
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.	
Usage Guidelines	The clear users administrative command clears the connections for all administrative users who are authenticated through a remote login service, such as TACACS. This command does not affect an administrative user who is authenticated through the local database.	
Examples	The following example shows how to clear the connections of the authenticated users: <pre>ServiceRouter# clear users administrative ServiceRouter#</pre>	

clear wmt

To clear the WMT streams, use the **clear wmt** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
clear wmt stream-id 1-999999
```

Syntax Description	wmt	Clears the WMT streams.
	stream-id	Clears the WMT streams that have the specified WMT stream ID. Also stops the SE's WMT process that is associated with the specified stream ID.
	<i>1-999999</i>	WMT stream ID to clear.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to clear a WMT stream for a stream ID of 22689:

```
ServiceEngine# clear wmt stream-id 22689
ServiceEngine#
```

clock (EXEC)

To set or clear clock functions or update the calendar, use the **clock** command in EXEC configuration mode.

clock {read-calendar | set *time day month year* | update-calendar}

Syntax Description

read-calendar	Reads the calendar and updates the system clock.
set	Sets the time and date.
<i>time</i>	Current time in hh:mm:ss format (hh: 00 to 23; mm: 00 to 59; ss: 00 to 59).
<i>day</i>	Day of the month (1 to 31).
<i>month</i>	Month of the year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December).
<i>year</i>	Year (1993 to 2035).
update-calendar	Updates the calendar with the system clock.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

If you have an outside source on your network that provides time services (such as a Network Time Protocol [NTP] server), you do not have to set the system clock manually. Enter the local time when setting the clock. The SE calculates the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) based on the time zone set by the **clock timezone** command.



Note

We strongly recommend that you configure the SE for the NTP by using the **ntp** command. See the [“ntp” section on page 2-261](#) for more details.



Note

If you change the local time on the device, you must change the BIOS clock time as well; otherwise, the timestamps on the error logs are not synchronized. Changing the BIOS clock is required because the kernel does not handle time zones.

Two clocks exist in the system: the software clock and the hardware clock. The software uses the software clock. The hardware clock is used only at startup to initialize the software clock. The calendar clock is the same as the hardware clock that runs continuously on the system, even if the system is powered off or rebooted. This clock is separate from the software clock settings that are erased when the system is powered cycled or rebooted.

The **set** keyword sets the software clock. If the system is synchronized by a valid outside timing mechanism, such as a NTP clock source, you do not have to set the system clock. Use this command if no other time sources are available. The time specified in this command is relative to the configured time zone.

To perform a one-time update of the hardware clock (calendar) from the software clock or to copy the software clock settings to the hardware clock (calendar), use the **clock update-calendar** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the software clock on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# clock set 13:32:00 01 February 2000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock timezone	Sets the clock timezone.
ntp	Configures the Network Time Protocol server.
show clock detail	Displays the UTC and local time.

clock (Global configuration)

To set the summer daylight saving time and time zone for display purposes, use the **clock** command in Global configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

clock {**summertime** *timezone* {**date** *startday startmonth startyear starthour endday endmonth endyear offset* | **recurring** {**1-4** *startweekday startmonth starthour endweekday endmonth endhour offset* | **first** *startweekday startmonth starthour endweekday endmonth endhour offset* | **last** *startweekday startmonth starthour endweekday endmonth endhour offset* } } | **timezone** {*timezone houroffset minutesoffset*} }

no clock {**summertime** *timezone* {**date** *startday startmonth startyear starthour endday endmonth endyear offset* | **recurring** {**1-4** *startweekday startmonth starthour endweekday endmonth endhour offset* | **first** *startweekday startmonth starthour endweekday endmonth endhour offset* | **last** *startweekday startmonth starthour endweekday endmonth endhour offset* } } | **timezone** {*timezone houroffset minutesoffset*} }

Syntax Description

summertime	Configures the summer or daylight saving time.
<i>timezone</i>	Name of the summer time zone.
date	Configures the absolute summer time.
<i>startday</i>	Date (1 to 31) to start.
<i>startmonth</i>	Month (January through December) to start.
<i>startyear</i>	Year (1993–2032) to start.
<i>starthour</i>	Hour (0 to 23) to start in (hh:mm) format.
<i>endday</i>	Date (1 to 31) to end.
<i>endmonth</i>	Month (January through December) to end.
<i>endyear</i>	Year (1993 to 2032) to end.
<i>endhour</i>	Hour (0 to 23) to end in (hh:mm) format.
<i>offset</i>	Minutes offset (see Table B-1) from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) (0–59).
recurring	Configures the recurring summer time.
1-4	Configures the starting week number, the range is from 1 to 4.
first	Configures the summer time to recur beginning the first week of the month.
last	Configures the summer time to recur beginning the last week of the month.
<i>startweekday</i>	Day of the week (Monday to Friday) to start.
<i>startmonth</i>	Month (January to December) to start.
<i>starthour</i>	Hour (0 to 23) to start in hh:mm format.
<i>endweekday</i>	Weekday (Monday to Friday) to end.
<i>endmonth</i>	Month (January to December) to end.
<i>endhour</i>	Hour (0 to 23) to end in hour:minute (hh:mm) format.
<i>offset</i>	Minutes offset (see Table B-1) from UTC (0 to 59).
timezone	Configures the standard time zone.
<i>timezone</i>	Name of the time zone.

<i>hoursoffset</i>	Hours offset (see Table B-1) from UTC (–23 to +23).
<i>minutesoffset</i>	Minutes offset (see Table B-1) from UTC (0–59).

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines To set and display the local and UTC current time of day without an NTP server, use the **clock timezone** command with the **clock set** command. The **clock timezone** parameter specifies the difference between UTC and local time, which is set with the **clock set** command in EXEC configuration mode. The UTC and local time are displayed with the **show clock detail** command in EXEC configuration mode.

Use the **clock timezone offset** command to specify a time zone, where *timezone* is the desired time zone entry from [Table B-1](#) and *0 0* is the offset (ahead or behind) Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) in hours and minutes. UTC was formerly known as *Greenwich Mean Time* (GMT).

```
SE(config)# clock timezone timezone 0 0
```



Note

The time zone entry is case sensitive and must be specified in the exact notation listed in the time zone table as shown in [Appendix B, “Standard Time Zones.”](#) When you use a time zone entry from [Table B-1](#), the system is automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.



Note

If you change the local time on the device, you must change the BIOS clock time as well; otherwise, the timestamps on the error logs are not synchronized. Changing the BIOS clock is required because the kernel does not handle time zones.

The offset (ahead or behind) UTC in hours, as displayed in [Table B-1](#), is in effect during winter time. During summer time or daylight saving time, the offset may be different from the values in the table and are calculated and displayed accordingly by the system clock.



Note

An accurate clock and timezone setting is required for the correct operation of the HTTP proxy caches.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the local time zone as Pacific Standard Time with an offset of 8 hours behind UTC:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# clock timezone PST -8
Custom Timezone: PST will be used.
```

The following example shows how to configure a standard time zone on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# clock timezone US/Pacific 0 0
Resetting offset from 0 hour(s) 0 minute(s) to -8 hour(s) 0 minute(s)
Standard Timezone: US/Pacific will be used.
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The following example negates the time zone setting on the SE:

clock (Global configuration)

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no clock timezone
```

The following example shows how to configure daylight saving time:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# clock summertime PDT date 10 October 2001 23:59 29 April 2002 23:59  
60
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock	To set the summer daylight saving time and time zone for display purposes.
show clock detail	Displays the UTC and local time.

cms (EXEC)

To configure the Centralized Management System (CMS) embedded database parameters, use the **cms** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
cms { config-sync | database { backup | create | delete | downgrade [script filename] |
    maintenance { full | regular } | restore filename | validate } | deregister [force] | recover {
    identity word } }
```

Syntax Description		
config-sync		Sets the node to synchronize configuration with the CDSM.
database		Creates, backs up, deletes, restores, or validates the CMS-embedded database management tables or files.
backup		Backs up the database management tables.
create		Creates the embedded database management tables.
delete		Deletes the embedded database files.
downgrade		Downgrades the CMS database.
script		(Optional) Downgrades the CMS database by applying a downgrade script.
<i>filename</i>		Downgraded script filename.
maintenance		Cleans and reindexes the embedded database tables.
full		Specifies a full maintenance routine for the embedded database tables.
regular		Specifies a regular maintenance routine for the embedded database tables.
restore		Restores the database management tables using the backup local filename.
<i>filename</i>		Database local backup filename.
validate		Validates the database files.
deregister		Removes the registration of the CMS proto device.
force		(Optional) Forces the removal of the node registration.
recover		Recovers the identity of an CDS network device.
identity		Specifies the identity of the recovered device.
<i>word</i>		Identity of the recovered device.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The *CDS network* is a collection of SR, SE, and CDSM nodes. One primary CDSM retains the CDS network settings and provides other CDS network nodes with updates. Communication between nodes occurs over secure channels using the Secure Shell Layer (SSL) protocol, where each node on the CDS network uses a Rivest, Shamir, Adelman (RSA) certificate-key pair to communicate with other nodes.

Use the **cms config-sync** command to enable registered SRs, SEs, and standby CDSM to contact the primary CDSM immediately for a getUpdate (get configuration poll) request before the default polling interval of 5 minutes. For example, when a node is registered with the primary CDSM and activated, it

appears as Pending in the CDSM GUI until it sends a getUpdate request. The **cms config-sync** command causes the registered node to send a getUpdate request at once, and the status of the node changes as Online.

Use the **cms database create** command to initialize the CMS database. Before a node can join a CDS network, it must first be registered and then activated. The **cms enable** command automatically registers the node in the database management tables and enables the CMS. The node sends its attribute information to the CDSM over the SSL protocol and then stores the new node information. The CDSM accepts these node registration requests without admission control and replies with registration confirmation and other pertinent security information required for getting updates. Activate the node using the CDSM GUI.

Once the node is activated, it automatically receives configuration updates and the necessary security RSA certificate-key pair from the CDSM. This security key allows the node to communicate with any other node in the CDS network. The **cms deregister** command removes the node from the CDS network by deleting registration information and database tables.



Note

The **cms deregister** command cleans up the database automatically. You do not need to use the **cms database delete** command. If the deregistration fails, the best practice is to resolve any issues that caused the deregistration failure; for example, the Service Engine is the Content Acquirer of a delivery service and cannot be deleted or deactivated. Assign a different SE as the Content Acquirer in each delivery service where this SE is assigned as the Content Acquirer and try the **cms deregister** command again.

To back up the existing management database for the CDSM, use the **cms database backup** command. For database backups, specify the following items:

- Location, password, and user ID
- Dump format in PostgreSQL plain text syntax

The naming convention for backup files includes the time stamp.

When you use the **cms recover identity word** command when recovering lost registration information, or replacing a failed node with a new node that has the same registration information, specify the device recovery key that you configured in the Modifying Config Property, System.device.recovery.key window of the CDSM GUI.

Use the **lcm** command to configure local or central management (LCM) on an CDS network device. The LCM feature allows settings configured using the device CLI or GUI to be stored as part of the CDS network-wide configuration data (enable or disable).

When you enter the **cms lcm enable** command, the CMS process running on SEs, SRs, and the standby CDSM detects the configuration changes that you made on these devices using CLIs and sends the changes to the primary CDSM.

When you enter the **cms lcm disable** command, the CMS process running on SEs, SRs, and the standby CDSM does not send the CLI changes to the primary CDSM. Settings configured using the device CLIs are not sent to the primary CDSM.

If LCM is disabled, the settings configured through the CDSM GUI overwrite the settings configured from the SE or SR; however, this rule applies only to those local device settings that have been overwritten by the CDSM when you have configured the local device settings. If you (as the local CLI user) change the local device settings after the particular configuration has been overwritten by the CDSM, the local device configuration is applicable until the CDSM requests a full-device statistics update from the SE or SR (clicking the **Force full database update** button from the Device Home window of the CDSM GUI triggers a full update). When the CDSM requests a full update from the device, the CDSM settings overwrite the local device settings.

The **cms deregister force** command should be used only as the last option, because the CDSM does not know about the device being removed. When executing the **cms deregister force** command, take note of any messages stating that the deregistration failed and make sure to resolve them before reregistering the device with the same CDSM or registering the device to another CDSM. The **cms deregister force** command forces the deregistration to continue.

Examples

The following example shows how to back up the database management tables:

```
CDSM# cms database backup
creating backup file with label `backup'
backup file local1/CDS-db-9-22-2002-17-36.dump is ready. use `copy' commands to move the
backup file to a remote host.
```

The following example shows how to validate the database management tables:

```
CDSM# cms database validate
Management tables are valid
```

In the following example, the CMS deregistration process has problems deregistering the SE, but it proceeds to deregister it from the CMS database when the **force** option is used:

```
ServiceEngine# cms deregister force
Deregistration requires management service to be stopped.
You will have to manually start it. Stopping management service on this node...
This operation needs to restart http proxy and streaming proxies/servers (if running) for
memory reconfiguration. Proceed? [ no ] yes
management services stopped
Thu Jun 26 13:17:34 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 24 messages
Thu Jun 26 13:17:34 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 12 dispatchers
Thu Jun 26 13:17:34 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: sending eDeRegistration message to CDSM
10.107.192.168
...
ServiceEngine#
```

The following example shows the use of the **cms recover identity** command when the recovery request matches the SE record, and the CDSM updates the existing record and sends a registration response to the requesting SE:

```
ServiceEngine# cms recover identity default
Registering this node as Service Engine...
Sending identity recovery request with key default
Thu Jun 26 12:54:42 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 24 messages
Thu Jun 26 12:54:42 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 12 dispatchers
Thu Jun 26 12:54:42 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Sending registration message to CDSM
10.107.192.168
Thu Jun 26 12:54:44 UTC 2003 [ W ] main: Unable to load device info file in TestServer
Thu Jun 26 12:54:44 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Connecting storeSetup for SE.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:44 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Instantiating AStore
'com.cisco.unicorn.schema.PSqlStore'...
Thu Jun 26 12:54:45 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully connected to database
Thu Jun 26 12:54:45 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Registering object factories for persistent
store...
Thu Jun 26 12:54:51 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Dropped Sequence IDSET.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:51 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully removed old management tables
Thu Jun 26 12:54:51 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Registering object factories for persistent
store...
.
.
.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:54 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created Table FILE_CDSM.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:55 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_TIME_IDX index.
```

```

Thu Jun 26 12:54:55 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_NODE_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:55 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: No Consistency check for store.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:55 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully created management tables
Thu Jun 26 12:54:55 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Registering object factories for persistent
store...
Thu Jun 26 12:54:55 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: AStore Loading store data...
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: ExtExpiresRecord Loaded 0 Expires records.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Skipping Construction RdToClusterMappings on
non-CDSM node.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: AStore Done Loading. 327
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_TIME_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_NODE_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: No Consistency check for store.
Thu Jun 26 12:54:56 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully initialized management tables
Node successfully registered with id 103
Registration complete.
ServiceEngine#

```

The following example shows the use of the **cms recover identity** command when the hostname of the SE does not match the hostname configured in the CDSM GUI:

```

ServiceEngine# cms recover identity default
Registering this node as Service Engine...
Sending identity recovery request with key default
Thu Jun 26 13:16:09 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 24 messages
Thu Jun 26 13:16:09 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 12 dispatchers
Thu Jun 26 13:16:09 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Sending registration message to CDSM
10.107.192.168
There are no SE devices in CDN
register: Registration failed.
ServiceEngine#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cms enable	Enables the CMS.
show cms	Displays the CMS protocol, embedded database content, maintenance status, and other information.

cms (Global configuration)

To schedule maintenance and enable the Centralized Management System (CMS) on a given node, use the **cms** command in Global configuration mode. To negate these actions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
cms {database maintenance {full {enable | schedule weekday at time} | regular {enable |
schedule weekday at time} } | enable | rpc timeout {connection 5-1800 | incoming-wait
10-600 | transfer 10-7200} }
```

```
no cms {database maintenance {full {enable | schedule weekday at time} | regular {enable |
schedule weekday at time} } | enable | rpc timeout {connection 5-1800 | incoming-wait
10-600 | transfer 10-7200} }
```

Syntax Description	
database maintenance	Configures the embedded database, clean, or reindex maintenance routine.
full	Configures the full maintenance routine and cleans the embedded database tables.
enable	Enables the full maintenance routine to be performed on the embedded database tables.
schedule	Sets the schedule for performing the maintenance routine.
<i>weekday</i>	Day of the week to start the maintenance routine. every-day—Every day Fri—every Friday Mon—every Monday Sat—every Saturday Sun—every Sunday Thu—every Thursday Tue—every Tuesday Wed—every Wednesday
at	Sets the maintenance schedule time of day to start the maintenance routine.
<i>time</i>	Time of day to start the maintenance routine (0 to 23:0 to 59) in hh:mm format.
regular	Configures the regular maintenance routine and reindexes the embedded database tables.
enable	Enables the node CMS process.
rpc timeout	Configures the timeout values for remote procedure call connections.
connection	Specifies the maximum time to wait for when making a connection.
<i>5-1800</i>	Timeout period, in seconds. The default for the CDSM is 30; the default for the SE and the SR is 180.
incoming-wait	Specifies the maximum time to wait for a client response.
<i>10-600</i>	Timeout period, in seconds. The default is 30.
transfer	Specifies the maximum time to allow a connection to remain open.
<i>10-7200</i>	Timeout period, in seconds. The default is 300.

Command Defaults**database maintenance regular:** enabled**database maintenance full:** enabled**connection:** 30 seconds for CDSM; 180 seconds for the SE and the SR**incoming wait:** 30 seconds**transfer:** 300 seconds**Command Modes**

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **cms database maintenance** command to schedule routine, full-maintenance cleaning (vacuuming) or a regular maintenance reindexing of the embedded database. The full maintenance routine runs only when the disk is more than 90 percent full and runs only once a week. Cleaning the tables returns reusable space to the database system.

The **cms enable** command automatically registers the node in the database management tables and enables the CMS process. The **no cms enable** command stops only the management services on the device and does not disable a primary sender. You can use the **cms deregister** command to remove a primary or backup sender SE from the CDS network and to disable communication between two multicast senders.

Examples

The following example shows how to schedule a regular (reindexing) maintenance routine to start every Friday at 11:00 p.m.:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# cms database maintenance regular schedule Fri at 23:00
```

The following example shows how to enable the CMS process on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# cms enable
This operation needs to restart http proxy and streaming proxies/servers (if running) for
memory reconfiguration. Proceed? [ no ] yes
Registering this node as Service Engine...
Thu Jun 26 13:18:24 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 24 messages
Thu Jun 26 13:18:25 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: creating 12 dispatchers
Thu Jun 26 13:18:25 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Sending registration message to CDSM
10.107.192.168
Thu Jun 26 13:18:27 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Connecting storeSetup for SE.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:27 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Instantiating AStore
'com.cisco.unicorn.schema.PSqlStore'...
Thu Jun 26 13:18:28 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully connected to database
Thu Jun 26 13:18:28 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Registering object factories for persistent
store...
Thu Jun 26 13:18:35 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Dropped Sequence IDSET.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:35 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Dropped Sequence GENSET.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:35 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Dropped Table USER_TO_DOMAIN.
.
.
.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:39 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created Table FILE_CDSM.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:40 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_TIME_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:40 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_NODE_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:40 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: No Consistency check for store.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:40 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully created management tables
Thu Jun 26 13:18:40 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Registering object factories for persistent
store...
```

```

Thu Jun 26 13:18:40 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: AStore Loading store data...
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: ExtExpiresRecord Loaded 0 Expires records.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Skipping Construction RdToClusterMappings on
non-CDSM node.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: AStore Done Loading. 336
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_TIME_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Created SYS_MESS_NODE_IDX index.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: No Consistency check for store.
Thu Jun 26 13:18:41 UTC 2003 [ I ] main: Successfully initialized management tables
Node successfully registered with id 28940
Registration complete.
Warning: The device will now be managed by the CDSM. Any configuration changes
made via CLI on this device will be overwritten if they conflict with settings on the
CDSM.
Please preserve running configuration using 'copy running-config startup-config'.
Otherwise management service will not be started on reload and node will be shown
'offline' in CDSM UI.
management services enabled
ServiceEngine(config)#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cms database	Creates, backs up, deletes, restores, or validates the CMS-embedded database management tables or files.
show cms	Displays the CMS protocol, embedded database content, maintenance status, and other information.

configure

To enter Global configuration mode, use the **configure** command in EXEC configuration mode.

configure

To exit Global configuration mode, use the **end** or **exit** commands. In addition, you can press **Ctrl-Z** to exit from Global configuration mode.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable Global configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# configure
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
end	Exits configuration and privileged EXEC configuration modes.
exit	Exits from interface, Global configuration, or privileged EXEC configuration modes.
show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

copy

To copy the configuration or image data from a source to a destination, use the **copy** command in EXEC configuration mode.

copy cdnfs disk *url sysfs-filename*

copy cdrom install *filedir filename*

copy disk {**ftp** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} *remotefile* *remotefilename* *localfilename* | **startup-config** *filename*}

copy ftp {**disk** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} *remotefile* *remotefilename* *localfilename* | **install** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} *remotefile* *remotefilename*}

copy http install { {*hostname* | *ip-address*} *remotefile* *remotefilename*} [**port** *port-num* [**proxy** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} {*hostname* | *ip-address*} | **username** *username* *password* [**proxy** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} *proxy_portnum* | **username** *username* *password* [**proxy** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} *proxy_portnum*]]

copy running-config {**disk** *filename* | **startup-config**}

copy startup-config {**disk** *filename* | **running-config**}

copy system-status disk *filename*

copy tech-support {**disk** *filename* | *remotefilename*}

Syntax Description

cdnfs	Copies a file from the CDNFS to the sysfs.
disk	Copies a file to the disk.
<i>url</i>	URL of the CDNFS file to be copied to the sysfs.
<i>sysfs-filename</i>	Filename to be copied in the sysfs.
cdrom	Copies a file from the CD-ROM.
install	Installs the software release file.
<i>filedir</i>	Directory location of the software release file.
<i>filename</i>	Filename of the software release file.
disk	Copies a local disk file.
ftp	Copies to a file on an FTP server.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the FTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the FTP server.
<i>remotefile</i>	Directory on the FTP server to which the local file is copied.
<i>remotefilename</i>	Name of the local file after it has been copied to the FTP server.
<i>localfilename</i>	Name of the local file to be copied.
startup-config	Copies the configuration file from the disk to startup configuration (NVRAM).
<i>filename</i>	Name of the existing configuration file.

ftp	Copies a file from an FTP server.
disk	Copies a file to a local disk.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the FTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the FTP server.
<i>remotefile</i>	Directory on the FTP server where the file to be copied is located.
<i>remotefilename</i>	Name of the file to be copied to the local disk.
<i>localfilename</i>	Name of the copied file as it appears on the local disk.
install	Copies the file from an FTP server and installs the software release file to the local device.
<i>hostname</i>	Name of the FTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the FTP server.
<i>remotefile</i>	Remote file directory.
<i>remotefilename</i>	Remote filename.
http install	Copies the file from an HTTP server and installs the software release file on a local device.
<i>hostname</i>	Name of the HTTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the HTTP server.
<i>remotefile</i>	Remote file directory.
<i>remotefilename</i>	Remote filename.
port	(Optional) Specifies the port to connect to the HTTP server. The default is 80.
<i>port-num</i>	HTTP server port number. The range is from 1 to 65535.
proxy	Allows the request to be redirected to an HTTP proxy server.
<i>hostname</i>	Name of the HTTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the HTTP server.
<i>proxy_portnum</i>	HTTP proxy server port number. The range is from 1 to 65535.
username	Specifies the username to access the HTTP proxy server.
<i>username</i>	User login name.
running-config	Copies the current system configuration.
disk	Copies the current system configuration to a disk file.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be created on disk.
startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration (NVRAM).
disk	Copies the startup configuration to a disk file.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the startup configuration file to be copied to the local disk.
running-config	Copies the startup configuration to a running configuration.
system-status disk	Copies the system status to a disk file.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be created on the disk.
tech-support	Copies system information for technical support.
disk	Copies system information for technical support to a disk file.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be created on disk.
<i>remotefilename</i>	Remote filename of the system information file to be created on the TFTP server. Use the complete pathname.

Command Defaults**HTTP server port:** 80**Default working directory for sysfs files:** /local1**Command Modes**

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **copy cdnfs** command in EXEC configuration mode copies data files from of the CDNFS to the sysfs for further processing. For example, you can use the **install imagefilename** command in EXEC configuration mode to provide the copied files to the command.

The **copy cdrom install** command is only supported on the CDE100 and the CDE200.

The **copy disk ftp** command copies files from a sysfs partition to an FTP server. The **copy disk startup-config** command copies a startup configuration file to NVRAM.

The **copy ftp disk** command copies a file from an FTP server to a sysfs partition.

Use the **copy ftp install** command to install an image file from an FTP server. Part of the image goes to the disk and part goes to the flash memory.

Use the **copy http install** command to install an image file from an HTTP server and install it on a local device. It transfers the image from an HTTP server to the SE using HTTP as the transport protocol and installs the software on the device. Part of the image goes to the disk and part goes to the flash memory. You can also use this command to redirect your transfer to a different location or HTTP proxy server, by specifying the **proxy hostname | ip-address** option. A username and a password have to be authenticated with the remote HTTP server if the server is password protected and requires authentication before the transfer of the software release file to the SE is allowed.

Use the **copy cdrom install** command to install the image from the rescue CD:

```
ServiceEngine# copy cdrom install /images CDS24.bin
```

Use the **copy running-config** command to copy the running system configuration to a sysfs partition or flash memory. The **copy running-config startup-config** command is equivalent to the **write memory** command.

The **copy startup-config** command copies the startup configuration file to a sysfs partition.

The **copy system-status** command creates a file on a sysfs partition containing hardware and software status information.

The **copy tech-support tftp** command copies technical support information to a a sysfs partition.

Related Commands

Command	Description
install	Installs a new version of the caching application.
reload	Halts a device and performs a cold restart.
show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.
write	Writes or erases the startup configurations to NVRAM or to a terminal session, or writes the MIB persistence configuration to disk.

cpfile

To make a copy of a file, use the **cpfile** command in EXEC configuration mode.

cpfile *oldfilename* *newfilename*

Syntax Description

<i>oldfilename</i>	Name of the file to be copied.
<i>newfilename</i>	Name of the copy to be created.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a copy of a file. Only sysfs files can be copied.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a copy of a file:

```
ServiceEngine# cpfile syslog.txt syslog.txt.save
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy	Copies the configuration or image files to and from the CD-ROM, flash memory, disk, or remote hosts.
dir	Displays the files in a long-list format.
lls	Displays the files in a long-list format.
ls	Lists the files and subdirectories in a directory.
mkfile	Makes a file (for testing).
rename	Renames a file.
rmdir	Removes a directory.

debug

To monitor and record caching application functions, use the **debug** command in EXEC configuration mode. To disable these functions, use the **no** form of this command.

debug *option*

no debug *option*

Syntax Description	<i>option</i>	Specifies the debugger type; see the Usage Guidelines section for valid values.

Command Defaults	debug all: default logging level is ERROR.

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	We recommend that you use the debug command only at the direction of Cisco TAC because the SE performance is affected when you enter the debug command. You can use the logging disk priority debug command with the debug command. This configuration causes the debugging messages to be logged in the syslog file, which is available in the /local1 directory by default. You can then download the messages from the SE, copy them to a local disk file (for example, using the copy disk ftp command), and forward the logs to Cisco TAC for further investigation. By default, system log messages are logged to the console and you need to copy and paste the output to a file. However, this method of obtaining logs is more prone to errors than capturing all messages in the syslog.txt file. When you use system logging to a disk file instead of system logging to a console, there is no immediate feedback that debug logging is occurring, except that the syslog.txt file gets larger (you can track the lines added to the syslog.txt file by entering the type-tail syslog.txt follow command). When you have completed downloading the system logs to a local disk, disable the debugging functions by using the undebug command (see the “undebug” section on page 2-820 section for more details), and reset the level of logging disk priority to any other setting that you want (for example, notice priority). Table 2-5 shows valid values for the debug command options.

Table 2-5 debug Command Options

access-lists 300	Debugs the ACL.
dump	Dumps the ACL contents.
query	Queries the ACL configuration.
username username	Queries the ACL username.
groupname groupnames	Queries the ACL group name or names of groups of which the user is a member. Each group name must be separated by a comma.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

acquirer	Debugs the acquirer.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
all	Enables all debugging.
authentication	Debugs authentication.
user	Debugs the user login against the system authentication.
authsvr	Debugs the Authentication Server.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
bandwidth	Debugs the bandwidth module.
advanced	Advanced bandwidth controller debug commands.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
buf	Debugs the buffer manager.
all	Debugs all buffer manager functions.
dmbuf	Debugs the buffer manager dmbuf.
dmsg	Debugs the buffer manager dmsg.
cache-content	Debugs the caching service.
all	(Optional) Sets the debug level to all.
error	(Optional) Sets the debug level to error.
trace	(Optional) Sets the debug level to trace.
cache-router	Debugs the caching router.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
cdnfs	Debugs the CNNFS.
cli	Debugs the CLI command.
all	Debugs all CLI commands.
bin	Debugs the CLI command binary program.
parser	Debugs the CLI command parser.
cms	Debugs the CMS.
content-mgr	Debugs the Content Manager.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

acquirer	Debugs the acquirer.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
all	Enables all debugging.
authentication	Debugs authentication.
user	Debugs the user login against the system authentication.
authsvr	Debugs the Authentication Server.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
bandwidth	Debugs the bandwidth module.
advanced	Advanced bandwidth controller debug commands.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
buf	Debugs the buffer manager.
all	Debugs all buffer manager functions.
dmbuf	Debugs the buffer manager dmbuf.
dmsg	Debugs the buffer manager dmsg.
cache-content	Debugs the caching service.
all	(Optional) Sets the debug level to all.
error	(Optional) Sets the debug level to error.
trace	(Optional) Sets the debug level to trace.
cache-router	Debugs the caching router.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
cdnfs	Debugs the CNNFS.
cli	Debugs the CLI command.
all	Debugs all CLI commands.
bin	Debugs the CLI command binary program.
parser	Debugs the CLI command parser.
cms	Debugs the CMS.
content-mgr	Debugs the Content Manager.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

dataserver	Debugs the data server.
all	Debuts all data server functions.
clientlib	Debugs the data server client library module.
server	Debugs the data server module.
dfs	Debugs the DFS.
all	Sets the debug level to all.
api	Debugs the DFS application API.
diskcache	Debugs the DFS in-memory disk-directory cache management.
memcache	Debugs the DFS in-memory cache.
rawio	Debugs the DFS raw disk I/O.
dhcp	Debugs the DHCP.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

distribution	Debugs the distribution components.
all	Debugs all distribution components.
error	Debugs all distribution components to error level 1 (show error).
trace	Debugs all distribution components to trace level 2 (show error and trace).
metadata-receiver	Debugs the metadata receiver distribution component.
error	Debugs the metadata receiver distribution component to error level 1.
trace	Debugs the metadata receiver distribution component to trace level 2.
metadata-sender	Debugs the metadata sender distribution component.
error	Debugs the metadata sender distribution component to error level 1.
trace	Debugs the metadata sender distribution component to trace level 2.
mcast-receiver	Debugs the multicast receiver distribution component.
error	Debugs the multicast receiver distribution component to error level 1.
trace	Debugs the multicast receiver distribution component to trace level 2.
mcast-sender	Debugs the multicast sender distribution component.
error	Debugs the multicast sender distribution component to error level 1.
trace	Debugs the multicast sender distribution component to trace level 2.
unicast-data-receiver	Debugs the unicast receiver distribution component.
error	Debugs the unicast receiver distribution component to error level 1.
trace	Debugs the unicast receiver distribution component to trace level 2.
unicast-data-sender	Debugs the unicast sender distribution component.
error	Debugs the unicast sender distribution component to error level 1.
trace	Debugs the unicast sender distribution component to trace level 2.
emdb	Debugs the embedded database.
level	(Optional) Debug level.
(0-16)	Debug level 0 through 16.
flash-media-streaming	Debugs Flash Media Streaming.
error	Debugs the Flash Media Streaming log level error.
trace	Debugs the Flash Media Streaming log level debug.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

http	Debugs HTTP.
service-router	Debugs the HTTP Service Router.
icap	Debugs ICAP.
all	Debugs both ICAP client and ICAP daemon processing.
client	Debugs the ICAP client (caching proxy) processing.
daemon	Debugs the ICAP daemon processing.
isis	Debugs IS-IS Routing for IP.
adjacency	Debugs IS-IS adjacency information.
all	Debugs all IS-IS debugging.
csnp	Debugs IS-IS Complete Sequence Number PDU (CSNP) information.
dis	Debugs IS-IS DIS election information.
esis	Debugs IS-IS ESIS information.
event	Debugs IS-IS event information.
hello	Debugs IS-IS hello information.
lsp	Debugs IS-IS timer LSP information.
mpls	Debugs IS-IS MPLS information.
psnp	Debugs IS-IS PSNP information.
spf	Debugs IS-IS SPF information.
timer	Debugs IS-IS timer information.
logging	Debugs logging.
all	Debugs all logging functions.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

malloc	Debug commands for memory allocation.
cache-app	Debugging commands for cache application memory allocation.
all	Sets the debug level to all.
caller-accounting	Collects statistics for every distinct allocation call-stack.
catch-double-free	Alerts if application attempts to release the same memory twice.
check-boundaries	Checks boundary over and under run scribble.
check-free-chunks	Checks if free chunks are over-written after release.
clear-on-alloc	Ensures all allocations are zero-cleared.
statistics	Allocator use statistical summary.
dns-server	DNS Caching Service memory allocation debugging.
all	Sets the debug level to all.
caller-accounting	Collects statistics for every distinct allocation call-stack.
catch-double-free	Alerts if application attempts to release the same memory twice.
check-boundaries	Checks boundary over and under run scribble.
icap	ICAP Service memory allocation debugging.
caller-accounting	Collects statistics for every distinct allocation call-stack.
catch-double-free	Alerts if application attempts to release the same memory twice.
check-boundaries	Checks boundary over and under run scribble.
log-directory	Memory allocation debugging log directory.
word	Directory path name.
movie-streamer	Debug commands for the Movie Streamer.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
ntp	Debugs NTP.
qos	Debug commands for the QoS component.
policy service	Debug commands for the policy service.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
rbcp	Debugs the RBCP (Router Blade Configuration Protocol) functions.
rpc	Displays the remote procedure call (RPC) logs.
detail	Displays the RPC logs of priority <i>detail</i> level or higher.
trace	Displays the RPC logs of priority <i>trace</i> level or higher.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

rtsp	Debugs the RTSP functions.
gateway	Debugs the RTSP gateway.
error	Debugs the RTSP gateway to level 1 (show error).
trace	Debugs the RTSP gateway to level 2 (show error and trace).
rule	Debugs the Rules Template.
action	Debugs the rule action.
all	Debugs all rule functions.
pattern	Debugs the rule pattern.
service-router	Debug commands for the Service Router.
servicemonitor	Debug commands for the service monitor.
session-manager	Session manager debug commands.
critical	Sets the debug level to critical.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
snmp	Debugs SNMP.
all	Debugs all SNMP functions.
cli	Debugs the SNMP CLI.
main	Debugs the SNMP main.
mib	Debugs the SNMP MIB.
traps	Debugs the SNMP traps.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

srp	Debugs the Service Routing Protocols.
all	Debugs all SRP.
api	Debugs the SRP API.
configuration	Debugs the SRP configuration.
database	Debugs the SRP database.
error	Debugs the SRP error.
function	Debugs the SRP function.
host	Debugs the SRP host.
internal	Debugs the SRP internal.
ippc	Debugs the SRP ippc (inter process command).
ippc-dump	Debugs the SRP ippc (pkt) dump.
key	Debugs the SRP key.
leafset	Debugs the SRP leafset.
lock	Debugs the SRP lock.
multicast	Debugs the SRP multicast.
neighbor	Debugs the SRP neighbor.
packet	Debugs the SRP packet.
private	Debugs the SRP private.
replica	Debugs the SRP replica.
route	Debugs the SRP route.
session	Debugs the SRP session.
srhp-packet	Debugs the SRP srhp packet.
startup	Debugs the SRP startup.
sync	Debugs the SRP sync.
standby	Debugs standby functions.
all	(Optional) Debugs all standby functions.
stats	Debugs the statistics.
all	Debugs all statistics functions.
collection	Debugs the statistics collection.
computation	Debugs the statistics computation.
history	Debugs the statistics history.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

svc	Debugs the Service Registration Daemon and Descriptor Interpreter.
all	Debugs all SVCREG and Descriptor Interpreter Library (DESCI). DESCI debug commands.
desci	Debugs DESCI desc.
desc	DESCI internal error.
err	Debugs DESCI ippc (inter process comm).
ippc	Debugs DESCI xml.
xml	Service Registry Daemon (SVCREG) debug commands.
registry	SVCREG internal error.
err	Debugs SVCREG interface.
if	Debugs SVCREG ippc (inter process comm).
ippc	Debugs SVCREG svc.
svc	Debugs SVCREG ven.
ven	
translog	Debugs the transaction logging.
all	Debugs all transaction logging.
archive	Debugs the transaction log archive.
export	Debugs the transaction log FTP export.
uns	Unified naming service debug commands.
all	(Optional) Sets the debug level to all.
error	(Optional) Sets the debug level to error.
trace	(Optional) Sets the debug level to trace.
webengine	WebEngine debug commands.
error	Sets the debug level to error.
trace	Sets the debug level to trace.
wi	Debugs the web interface.

Table 2-5 *debug Command Options*

wmt	Debugs the WMT component.
error	Debugs the WMT level 1 functionality. For more information, see the “Using WMT Error Logging” section on page 2-130.
client-ip <i>cl-ip-address</i>	(Optional) Debugs the request from a specific client IP address to level 1 (show error).
server-ip <i>sv-ip-address</i>	(Optional) Debugs the request to a specific server IP address to level 1 (show error).
trace	Debugs the WMT level 2 functionality.
client-ip <i>cl-ip-address</i>	(Optional) Debugs the request from a specific client IP address to level 2 (show error and trace).
server-ip <i>sv-ip-address</i>	(Optional) Debugs the request to a specific server IP address to level 2 (show error and trace).

Debugging Keywords

All modules have **debug error** as the default level if they support the **error** keyword; however, when you execute the **show debug** command, the error does not display.

Some modules have two debugging keywords (**error** and **trace**), but you cannot enable both at the same time. See the table above to identify commands with only the **error** and **trace** keywords.

Some modules have the **all** keyword through which you can enable both the **error** and **trace** keywords at the same time. This results in *debug set to everything*. See [Table 2-5](#) to identify commands with the **all** keyword.

Debugging the Authsvr

When reloading the Authsvr, the **show debugging** command displays `Debug Authsvr Error is On`, because the Authsvr’s default debugging level = Error. This applies only to the Authsvr and not to other modules. [Table 2-6](#) shows the authsvr debugging commands and provides the corresponding log and error display information.

Table 2-6 *Debug Authsvr Command Chart*

Command	Debug Log Levels Printed	Show Debugging
undebg authsvr trace	error log	—
undebg authsvr error	error log	—
undebg all	error log	—
debug all	error log	Debug Authsvr error is on.
no debug all	error log	—
debug authsvr error	error log	Debug Authsvr error is on.

Table 2-6 *Debug Authsvr Command Chart*

Command	Debug Log Levels Printed	Show Debugging
debug authsvr trace	trace error log	Debug Authsvr trace is on.
no debug authsvr trace	error log	—
no debug authsvr error	error log	—

Debugging Cdnfs

You can use the **debug cdnfs** command to monitor the lookup and serving of prepositioned files. If prepositioned files are available in CDNFS but are not served properly, you can use the **debug cdnfs** command.

Using WMT Error Logging

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, WMT error logging was enhanced. Additional information is now logged about the following events:

- When a WMT client is abruptly disconnected
- When any WMT streams are cleared on the SE

Error logs are in the same format and location as syslogs. The WMT log messages are logged to /local1/errorlog/wmt_errorlog.current.

You can configure the SE for WMT error logging by using the **debug wmt error** command in EXEC configuration mode. This command debugs WMT level 1 functionality.

Logging WMT Client Disconnects

When a WMT client is disconnected abruptly, the reasons for the client disconnect (for example, the request was blocked by the rules, the maximum incoming or outgoing bit-rate limit was reached, the maximum incoming or outgoing bandwidth limit was reached) are logged in Internet Streamer CDS software error logs.

The client information includes the client IP address, the server IP address, the requested URL, the client protocol, the version of the client media player, the number of packets that the client received, and the number of packets that the server sent.

Related Commands

Command	Description
logging	Configures system logging (syslog).
show debugging	Displays the state of each debugging option.
undebug	Disables the debugging functions (see also debug).

debug ip bgp

To display information relating to the BGP process, use the **debug ip bgp** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode. To disable the display of BGP information, use the **undebug** form of this command.

```
debug ip bgp {A.B.C.D. | all | brib | events | internal | io | keepalives | list | packets | rib | updates
}
```

```
undebug ip bgp {A.B.C.D. | all | brib | events | internal | io | keepalives | list | packets | rib |
updates}
```

Syntax Description		
A.B.C.D.		Displays the BGP neighbor IP address.
all		Displays all BGP debugging information.
brib		Displays the BGP BRIB.
dampening		Displays the BGP dampening.
events		Displays BGP events.
internal		Displays BGP internal information.
io		Displays BGP IO information.
keepalives		Displays BGP keepalives.
list		Displays the BGP list.
packets		Displays the BGP packets.
rib		Displays the BGP RIB.
updates		Displays BGP updates.

Command Defaults Debugging of the keepalives is turned on upon the start of the BGP daemon.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command turns on BGP debugging information. When **debug ip bgp** is turned on, the performance of the Proximity Engine may be impacted slightly.

Examples The following example shows sample output displayed before and after running the **debug ip bgp all** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show debugging ip bgp
Debugs Enabled: Keepalives
ServiceRouter# debug ip bgp all
BGP all information debug is on
ServiceRouter# show debugging ip bgp
Debugs Enabled: Events Internal RIB BRIB Updates Keepalives Packets IO List

ServiceRouter#
```

When the **undebug ip bgp all** command is run, the following output is displayed:

```
ServiceRouter# undebug ip bgp all
BGP all information debug is off
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging ip bgp	Displays the debugging flags that have been set for BGP.

debug ip ospf

To display information related to OSPF process, use the **debug ip ospf** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode. To disable the display of OSPF information, use the **undebug** form of this command.

```
debug ip ospf {adjacency [detail | terse] | all [detail | terse] | database [detail | terse] |
database-timers | events [detail | terse] | flooding [detail | terse] | hello | lsa-generation
[detail | terse] | packets | retransmission | spf [detail | terse] | spf-trigger [detail] }
```

```
undebug ip ospf {adjacency [detail | terse] | all [detail | terse] | database [detail | terse] |
database-timers | events [detail | terse] | flooding [detail | terse] | hello | lsa-generation
[detail | terse] | packets | retransmission | spf [detail | terse] | spf-trigger [detail] }
```

Syntax Description		
adjacency		Specifies the adjacency events.
detail		Displays detailed neighbor events.
terse		Displays only major events.
all		All OSPF debugging.
database		OSPF LSDB ¹ changes.
database-timers		OSPF LSDB timers.
events		OSPF related events.
flooding		LSAs ² flooding.
hello		Hello packet and DR elections.
lsa-generation		Local OSPF LSA generation.
packets		OSPF packets.
retransmission		OSPF retransmission events.
spf		SPF calculation.
spf-trigger		Show SPF triggers

1. LSDB = link-state database

2. LSAs = link-state advertisement

Command Defaults Display of information related to the OSPF process is disabled.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines When **debug ip ospf** is turned on, the performance of the Proximity Engine may be impacted slightly.

Examples Add the **detail** or **terse** keywords to each of the following commands to enable detailed or major events respectively.

The following example shows how to enable neighbor adjacency events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf adjacency
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable all OSPF debugging:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf all
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for OSPF LSDB changes:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf database
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for OSPF LSDB timers:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf database-timers
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for OSPF-related events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf events
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for LSA flooding events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf flooding
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for hello packets and DR elections:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf hello
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for local OSPF LSA generation events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf lsa-generation
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for of OSPF packets:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf packets
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for OSPF retransmission events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf retransmission
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for SPF calculations:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf spf
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable debugging for SPF triggers:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip ospf spf-trigger
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging ip ospf	Displays the state of each debugging option for the OSPF process.

debug ip rib

To display RIB information, use the **debug ip rib** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable the display of RIB information, use the **no** form of this command.

debug ip rib [**add-route** | **all** | **delete-route** | **detail** | **mod-route** | **proximity** | **rnh** | **summary**]

no debug ip rib [**add-route** | **all** | **delete-route** | **detail** | **mod-route** | **proximity** | **rnh** | **summary**]

Syntax Description

add-route	Adds route events.
all	Displays all IP routing table events.
delete-route	Deletes route events.
detail	Enables detailed debugging for IP routing.
mod-route	Modifies route events.
proximity	Turns on proximity debugging information.
rnh	Turns on recursive next hop events.
summary	Displays a one-line summary of URIB I/O events.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to display debug information related to the routing information base (RIB).

Examples

The following example shows how to display the RIB information:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to add routes:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib add-route
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to turn on all IP routing table events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib all
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to remove routes:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib delete-route
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable detailed debugging for IP routing:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib detail
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to modify IP routing events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib mod-route
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to turn on proximity debugging information:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib proximity
```

```
URIB proximity routing information debug is on
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to enable recursive next hop events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib rnh
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to display a one-line summary or URIB I/O events:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip rib summary
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging ip rib	Displays the debug options that are enabled for the RIB process.

debug isis

To display information related to IS-IS process, use the **debug isis** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode. To disable the display of IS-IS information, use the **undebug** form of this command.

debug isis [**adjacency** | **all** | **csnp** | **dis** | **esis** | **event** | **hello** | **lsp** | **mpls** | **psnp** | **route-map** | **spf** | **timer**]

undebug isis [**adjacency** | **all** | **csnp** | **dis** | **esis** | **event** | **hello** | **lsp** | **mpls** | **psnp** | **route-map** | **spf** | **timer**]

Syntax Description

adjacency	Displays IS adjacency information.
all	Displays all IS-IS debugging information.
csnp	Displays IS-IS CSNP information.
dis	Displays IS-IS DIS election information.
esis	Displays IS-IS ESIS information.
event	Displays IS-IS event information.
hello	Displays IS-IS hello information.
lsp	Displays IS-IS LSP information.
mpls	Displays IS-IS MPLS information.
psnp	Displays IS-IS PSNP information.
route-map	Displays IS-IS route-map policy information.
spf	Displays IS-IS SPF information.
timer	Displays IS-IS timer information.

Command Defaults

Display of debugging information is disabled.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

When **debug isis** is turned on, the performance of the Proximity Engine may be impacted slightly.

Examples

The following example shows how to turn on the debug information for the interaction between IS-IS and the RPM API library:

```
ServiceRouter# debug isis route-map
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging isis	Displays the debug options that are enabled for the IS-IS process.

debug srp

To turn on SRP debugging information, use the **debug srp** command in Privileged EXEC configuration mode. To turn off the debugging information, use the **no** form of this command.

debug srp *option*

no debug srp *option*

Syntax Description	<i>option</i>	Specifies the category of SRP debugging information to turn on. See Table 2-7 for a list of <i>option</i> values.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command turns on SRP debugging information logging either in the trace file or log file. The log file for SRP is /local/local1/errorlog/srp_log.current. The <i>option</i> argument to the debug srp command specifies a keyword indicating the category of SRP debugging information logging to turn on. Table 2-7 lists the values that can be specified in the <i>option</i> argument. Each debugging information message includes a tag that indicates the debugging category. For example, the SRP API debug messages include the tag SRP_DEBUG_API. Table 2-7 lists the tags that are used for each category of debugging information. To turn off SRP debugging information, use the undebug srp command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Table 2-7 *debug SRP Options*

Option	Tag	Description
all	not applicable	Turns on all categories of SRP debugging information.
api	SRP_DEBUG_API	Turns on SRP API debugging information.
configuration	SRP_DEBUG_CONFIG	Turns on SRP configuration debugging information.
database	SRP_DEBUG_DATABASE	Turns on SRP database debugging information.
error	SRP_DEBUG_ERROR	Turns on SRP error debugging information. Usually, thread creation errors, no memory, key not found, and so forth are reported by this log information.
function	SRP_DEBUG_FUNC	Turns on SRP function debugging information.
host	SRP_DEBUG_HOST	Turns on SRP host debugging information.
internal	SRP_DEBUG_INT_DUMP	Turns on SRP internal debugging information.
ippc	SRP_DEBUG_IPPC	Turns on SRP inter-process procedure (IPPC) call debugging information.
ippc-dump	SRP_DEBUG_IPPC_DUMP	Turns on SRP complete IPPC packet debugging information.

■ debug srp

Table 2-7 *debug SRP Options (continued)*

Option	Tag	Description
key	SRP_DEBUG_KEY	Turns on SRP key-related debugging information.
leafset	SRP_DEBUG_LEAFSET	Turns on SRP leafset debugging information.
lock	SRP_DEBUG_LOCK	Turns on SRP lock and unlock debugging information.
multicast	SRP_DEBUG_MCAST	Turns on SRP multicast debugging information.
neighbor	SRP_DEBUG_NEIGHBOR	Turns on SRP neighbor debugging information.
packet	SRP_DEBUG_PACKET	Turns on SRP packet debugging information (for example, packet type, key, and so forth).
private	SRP_DEBUG_PRIVATE	Turns on SRP debugging information related to private variables and operations.
replica	SRP_DEBUG_REPLICA	Turns on SRP replica debugging information.
route	SRP_DEBUG_ROUTE	Turns on SRP route debugging information.
session	SRP_DEBUG_SESSION	Turns on SRP session debugging information.
srhp-packet	SRP_DEBUG_SRHP_PACKET	Turns on SRP service routing host packet (SRHP) debugging information.
startup	SRP_DEBUG_STARTUP	Turns on SRP startup debugging information.
sync	SRP_DEBUG_SYNC	Turns on SRP debugging information related to synchronization among peers.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **debug srp** command to turn on SRP host and neighbor debugging information logging:

```
ServiceRouter# debug srp host
ServiceRouter# debug srp neighbor
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging srp	Displays the debug flags that are turned on for the SRP.
undebg srp	Turns off SRP debugging information.

delfile

To delete a file, use the **delfile** command in EXEC configuration mode.

delfile *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to delete.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to remove a file from a sysfs partition.

Examples	The following example shows how to delete a file: ServiceEngine# delfile /local1/tempfile

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cpfile	Copies a file.
	deltree	Deletes a directory and its subdirectories.
	mkdir	Creates a directory.
	mkfile	Creates a file (for testing).
	rmdir	Removes a directory.

deltree

To remove a directory with its subdirectories and files, use the **deltree** command in EXEC configuration mode.

deltree *directory*

Syntax Description	<i>directory</i> Name of the directory tree to delete.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to remove a directory and all files within the directory from the SE sysfs file system. Do not remove files or directories required for proper SE functioning.

Examples	The following example shows how to delete a directory from the /local1 directory: ServiceEngine# deltree /local1/testdir

Related Commands	Command	Description
	delfile	Deletes a file.
	mkdir	Creates a directory.
	mkfile	Creates a file (for testing).
	rmdir	Removes a directory.

device

To configure the mode of operation on a device as a CDSM, SE or SR, use the **device** command in Global configuration mode. To reset the mode of operation on a device, use the **no** form of this command.

device mode {content-delivery-system-manager | service-engine | service-router}

no device mode {content-delivery-system-manager | service-engine | service-router}

Syntax Description	mode	Sets the mode of operation of a device to CDSM, SE or SR.
	content-delivery-system-manager	Configures the device operation mode as a CDSM.
	service-engine	Configures the device operation mode as an SE.
	service-router	Configures the device operation mode as an SR.

Command Defaults	The default device operation mode is SE.

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	A CDSM is the content management and device management station of an CDS network that allows you to specify what content is to be distributed, and where the content should be distributed. If an SR is deployed in the CDS network, the SR redirects the client based on redirecting policy. An SE is the device that serves content to the clients. There are typically many SEs deployed in an CDS network, each serving a local set of clients. IP/TV brings movie-quality video over enterprise networks to the desktop of the CDS network user.

Because different device modes require disk space to be used in different ways, disk space must also be configured when the device mode changes from being an SE or SR to CDSM (or the other way around). You must reboot the device before the configuration changes to the device mode take effect.

Disks must be configured before device configuration is changed. Use the **disk configure** command to configure the disk before reconfiguring the device to the SE or SR mode. Disk configuration changes using the **disk configure** command takes effect after the next device reboot.

To enable CDS network-related applications and services, use the **cms enable** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the CDS network.

All CDS devices ship from the factory as SEs. Before configuring network settings for CDSMs and SRs using the CLI, change the device from an SE to the proper device mode.

Configuring the device mode is not a supported option on all hardware models. However, you can configure some hardware models to operate as any one of the four content networking device types. Devices that can be reconfigured using the **device mode** command are shipped from the factory by default as SEs.

To change the device mode of your SE, you must also configure the disk space allocations, as required by the different device modes, and reboot the device for the new configuration to take effect.

When you change the device mode of an SE to an SR or CDSM, you may need to reconfigure the system file system (sysfs). However, SRs and CDSMs do not require any disk space other than sysfs. When you change the device mode to an SR or a CDSM, disk configuration changes are not required because the device already has some space allotted for sysfs. sysfs disk space is always preconfigured on a factory-fresh CDS network device. See the [“Disk Space Allocation Guidelines for Service Routers” section on page 2-149](#) and [“Disk Space Allocation Guidelines for CDSMs” section on page 2-149](#) for more information.

If you are changing the device mode of an SR or a CDSM back to an SE, configure disk space allocations for the caching, pre-positioning (CDNFS) and system use (sysfs) file systems that are used on the SE. You can configure disk space allocations either before or after you change the device mode to an SE.

Examples

The following examples show the configuration from the default mode, SE, to the CDSM, SR, and SE modes:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# device mode content-delivery-system-manager
```

```
CDSM(config)# device mode service-router
```

```
ServiceRouter(config)# device mode service-engine
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show device-mode	Displays the configured or current mode of a CDSM, SE, or SR device.

dir

To view a long list of files in a directory, use the **dir** command in EXEC configuration mode.

dir [*directory*]

Syntax Description	<i>directory</i> (Optional) Name of the directory to list.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to view a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created. The equivalent command is lls .

Examples	The following example shows how to view a list of files in a directory:

```
ServiceEngine# dir
size          time of last change          name
-----
3931934 Tue Sep 19 10:41:32 2000 errlog-cache-20000918-164015
431 Mon Sep 18 16:57:40 2000 ii.cfg
431 Mon Sep 18 17:27:46 2000 ii4.cfg
431 Mon Sep 18 16:54:50 2000 iii.cfg
1453 Tue Sep 19 10:34:03 2000 syslog.txt
1024 Tue Sep 19 10:41:31 2000 <DIR> testdir
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	lls	Displays the files in a long list format.
	ls	Lists the files and subdirectories in a directory.

direct-server-return

To enable a VIP for direct server return, use the **direct-server-return** command in Global configuration mode. To disable direct server return, use the **no** form of this command.

direct-server-return *vip ip address*

no direct-server-return *vip ip address*

Syntax Description

vip	Specifies the VIP for direct-server-return.
<i>ip address</i>	VIP for direct-server-return.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Direct Server Return (DSR) is a method used by load balancer servers in a load balancing configuration. DSR responds directly to the client, bypassing the load balancer in the response path. [Table 2-8](#) shows the Direct Server Return flow.

Table 2-8 Direct Server Return Flow

Step	Process	Source IP	Destination IP	Destination MAC
Step 1	Client to load balancer	171.71.50.140	170.1.1.45	00:30:48:C3:C7:C5
Step 2	Load balancer to SR	171.71.50.140	170.1.1.45	00:14:5E:83:6E:7E
Step 3	SR to client	170.1.1.45	171.71.50.140	Default Gateway MAC

Examples

The following example shows how to enable direct server return:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# direct-server-return vip 1.1.1.1
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show direct-server-return	Displays the Direct Server Return information.

disable

To turn off privileged command in EXEC configuration mode, use the **disable** command in EXEC configuration mode.

disable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The disable command places you in the user-level EXEC shell. To turn privileged EXEC configuration mode back on, use the enable command.

Examples	The following example shows how to enter the user-level EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# disable  
ServiceEngine>
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	enable	Accesses the privileged EXEC commands.

disk (EXEC)

To configure disks and allocate disk space for devices that are using the CDS software, use the **disk** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
disk {erase diskname | mark diskname {bad | good} | policy apply | recover-cdnfs-volumes |
recover-system-volumes | repair diskname sector sector_address_in_decimal | unuse
diskname}
```

Syntax Description

erase	Erases drive (DANGEROUS).
<i>diskname</i>	Name of the disk to be erased (disk00, disk01, and so on).
mark	Marks a disk drive as good or bad.
<i>diskname</i>	Name of the disk to be marked (disk01, disk02, and so on).
bad	Marks the disk drive as bad.
good	Marks the disk drive as good.
policy	Applies disk policy management.
apply	Invokes the disk policy manager for a disk.
recover-cdnfs-volumes	Erases all CDNFS volumes and reboots.
recover-system-volumes	Erases all SYSTEM and SYSFS volumes.
repair	Repairs the drive.
<i>diskname</i>	Name of the disk to be repaired (disk00, disk01, and so on).
sector	Repairs an uncorrectable sector.
<i>sector_address_in_decimal</i>	Name of the sector address in decimal.
unuse	Stops applications from using a disk drive.
<i>diskname</i>	Name of the disk to be stopped for application use (disk01, disk02, and so on).

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The disk space in the CDS software is allocated on a per-file system basis, rather than on a per-disk basis. You can configure your overall disk storage allocations according to the kinds of client protocols that you expect to use and the amount of storage that you need to provide for each of the functions.



Note

For details on the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software disk storage and configuration requirements for SEs, see the [Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Software Configuration Guide](#).

The CDNFS and sysfs partitions use the ext2 file system. With ext2 file systems, if the system crashed or if the system is not shut down cleanly, a file system check of these partitions takes a long time. If there are sector failures on the disk, the time to perform a file system check with an ext2 file system increases

even more. By migrating to the ext3 file system, the amount of time required to perform a file system check of the cndfs and sysfs partitions is decreased, which increases the availability of the SE. If you are upgrading from an earlier release of the CDS software, the ext2 file system is automatically converted to the ext3 file system.

The CDNFS amounts are reported by the actual usable amounts of storage for applications. Because of the internal file system overhead of approximately 3 percent, the reported amounts may be smaller than what you configured.

To view disk details, use the **show disk details** command.

**Note**

The **show disk details** command shows the amount of disk space that is allocated to system use. This detail is not shown by using the **show disk current** command.

To show the space allocation in each individual file system type, use the **show statistics cndfs** command.

**Note**

For information on disk allocation guidelines for SEs, see the *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Software Configuration Guide*.

For higher-end models that might be used as a dedicated HTTP cache or RealProxy cache, you could give cache storage more disk space.

After upgrading from an earlier release of Internet Streamer CDS software to Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software and later releases, your disk space allocation remains the same as previously configured.

Disk Space Allocation Guidelines for Service Routers

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, SRs are used as DNS servers for the delegated DNS zone used in simplified hybrid routing. The DNS servers do not store any content and do not participate in acquisition or distribution of the prepositioned content. The only disk space that needs to be configured on the SR is the sysfs.

Disk Space Allocation Guidelines for CDSMs

CDSMs are used to manage content distribution for CDS networks. Because the CDSM does not store the content, the only file system that needs to be configured is the sysfs.

Remapping of Bad Sectors on Disk Drives

The **disk erase** command in EXEC configuration mode performs a low-level format of the SCSI, IDE, or SATA disks. This command erases all the content on the disk.

If a disk drive continues to report a failure after you have used the **disk erase** command, you must replace the disk drive.

**Caution**

Be careful when using the **disk erase** command because this command causes all content on the specified disk to be deleted.

Starting with Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, SCSI and SATA drives can be reformatted.

Erasing Disk Drives

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software, the **disk erase** command replaced the **disk reformat** command. This command erases all the content on the disk. The sequence to erase a disk is to enter the **disk unuse** command first, then enter the **disk erase** and **disk policy apply** commands. If a disk drive continues to report a failure after you have used the **disk erase** command, you must replace the disk drive.



Caution

Be careful when using the **disk erase** command because this command causes all content on the specified disk to be deleted.

Disk Hot Swapping

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and earlier, a new disk is recognized and the RAID is rebuilt when the device is rebooted. Starting with Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software, it is not necessary to reboot the device. After inserting the new disk, enter the **disk policy apply** command to force the Internet Streamer CDS software to detect the new disk and rebuild the RAID.

Disk Latent Sector Error Handling

Latent Sector Errors (LSEs) are when a particular disk sector cannot be read from or written to, or when there is an uncorrectable ECC error. Any data previously stored in the sector is lost. There is also a high probability that sectors in close proximity to the known bad sector have as yet undetected errors, and therefore are included in the repair process.

The syslog file shows the following disk I/O error message and smartd error message when there are disk sector errors:

```
Apr 28 21:00:26 U11-CDE220-2 kernel: %SE-SYS-4-900000: end_request: I/O error, dev sdd, sector 4660
```

```
Apr 28 21:00:26 U11-CDE220-2 kernel: %SE-SYS-3-900000: Buffer I/O error on device sdd, logical block 582
```

```
Apr 28 21:04:54 U11-CDE220-2 smartd[7396]: %SE-UNKNOWN-6-899999: Device: /dev/sdd, SMART Prefailure Attribute: 1 Raw_Read_Error_Rate changed from 75 to 73
```

```
Apr 28 21:04:54 U11-CDE220-2 smartd[7396]: %SE-UNKNOWN-6-899999: Device: /dev/sdd, SMART Usage Attribute: 187 Reported_Uncorrect changed from 99 to 97
```

```
Apr 28 21:04:54 U11-CDE220-2 smartd[7396]: %SE-UNKNOWN-2-899999: Device: /dev/sdd, ATA error count increased from 1 to 3
```

The **disk repair** command repairs the bad sector, including the proximal sectors and then reformats the drive. All data on the drive is lost, but the sectors are repaired and available for data storage again.



Caution

The device should be offline before running the **disk repair** command. Because this command involves complex steps, we recommend you contact Cisco Technical Support before running this command.

The **disk repair** command not only repairs the bad sectors, but reformats the entire drive, so all data on the drive is lost. The difference between the **disk repair** command and the **disk reformat** command is that the **disk format** command only reinitializes the file system and does not repair bad sectors.

A minor alarm is set when an LSE is detected. After the sector is repaired with the disk repair command, the alarm is turned off.

Minor Alarms:

```
-----
Alarm ID           Module/Submodule   Instance
-----
1 badsector        sysmon            disk11
May 19 20:40:38.213 UTC, Equipment Alarm, #000003, 1000:445011
"Device: /dev/sdl, 1 Currently unreadable (pending) sectors"
```

Stopping Applications from Using a Disk Drive

The **disk unuse** command in EXEC configuration mode allows you to stop applications from using a specific disk drive (for example, disk01) without having to reboot the device.

The **disk unuse** command has the following behavior:

- Cannot be used with sysfs disk if the state of RAID-1 is not “Normal”.
- Cannot be used with the CDNFS disk, which contains the “/uns-symlink-tree” directory.
- Can be used with any disk except as in scenario 1 and 2 above.

Examples

The following example shows how to repair the sector 4660 on disk 02:

```
ServiceEngine# disk repair disk02 sector 4660
```

The following examples show usage of the **disk unuse** command and the resultant actions:

```
ServiceEngine# disk unuse disk00
disk00 has key CDNFS data and can not be unused!
```

```
ServiceEngine# disk unuse disk01
This will restart applications currently using disk01
and unmount all partitions on disk01.
Do you want to continue? (Yes/No): yes
[WARNING] CDNFS and RAID SYSTEM partitions detected on disk01
To safely remove a RAID SYSTEM disk, the entire drive must be erased. This
operation has little effect on the RAID-ed SYSTEM volumes, as their data can
be resynced. However, because the drive also contains non-RAID CDNFS
data, it will result in loss of all CDNFS data for this drive!
Unuse disk01, erasing all CDNFS data? (Yes/No): yes
disk01 is now unused.
All partitions on disk01 have been erased.
```

```
ServiceEngine# disk unuse disk02
This will restart applications currently using disk02
and unmount all partitions on disk02.
Do you want to continue? (Yes/No): yes
disk02 is now unused
```

The following example shows how to view disk details:

```
ServiceEngine# show disk details
disk00: Normal (h02 c00 i00 100 - mptsas) 476940MB(465.8GB)
disk00/01: SYSTEM 5120MB( 5.0GB) mounted internally
disk00/02: SYSTEM 2560MB( 2.5GB) mounted internally
disk00/04: SYSTEM 1536MB( 1.5GB) mounted internally
disk00/05: SYSFS 32767MB( 32.0GB) mounted at /local1
disk00/06: CDNFS 434948MB(424.8GB) mounted internally
disk01: Normal (h02 c00 i01 100 - mptsas) 476940MB(465.8GB)
Unallocated: 476940MB(465.8GB)
disk02: Normal (h02 c00 i02 100 - mptsas) 476940MB(465.8GB)
disk02/01: CDNFS 476932MB(465.8GB) mounted internally
```

The following example shows how to display the current disk space configuration:

```
ServiceEngine# show disk current
Local disks:
  SYSFS 32.0GB 0.7%
  CDNFS 4616.0GB 99.3%
```

The following examples show how to view space allocation in each file system type:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics cdnfs

CDNFS Statistics:
-----
Volume on :
  size of physical filesystem:      444740904 KB
  space assigned for CDNFS purposes: 444740904 KB
  number of CDNFS entries:          40 entries
  space reserved for CDNFS entries: 436011947 KB
  available space for new entries:   8728957 KB
  physical filesystem space in use:  435593864 KB
  physical filesystem space free:    9147040 KB
  physical filesystem percentage in use: 98 %

Volume on :
  size of physical filesystem:      444740904 KB
  space assigned for CDNFS purposes: 444740904 KB
  number of CDNFS entries:          43 entries
  space reserved for CDNFS entries: 436011384 KB
  available space for new entries:   8729520 KB
  physical filesystem space in use:  435593720 KB
  physical filesystem space free:    9147184 KB
  physical filesystem percentage in use: 98 %

Volume on :
  size of physical filesystem:      488244924 KB
  space assigned for CDNFS purposes: 488244924 KB
  number of CDNFS entries:          48 entries
  space reserved for CDNFS entries: 479612533 KB
  available space for new entries:   8632391 KB
  physical filesystem space in use:  479152708 KB
  physical filesystem space free:    9092216 KB
  physical filesystem percentage in use: 99 %
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disk (Global configuration mode)	Configures how the disk errors should be handled.
show cdnfs	Displays the Internet Streamer CDS network file system information.
show disk	Displays the disk configurations.
show disk details	Displays more detailed SMART disk monitoring information.
show statistics	Displays statistics by module.

disk (Global configuration)

To configure how disk errors should be handled and to define a disk device error-handling threshold, use the **disk** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the device error-handling options, use the **no** form of this command.

disk error-handling {reload | threshold *number*}

no disk error-handling {reload | threshold *number*}

Syntax Description

error-handling	Configures disk error handling.
reload	Reloads the disk if the system file system (sysfs) (disk00) has problems.
threshold	Sets the number of disk errors allowed before the disk is marked as bad.
<i>number</i>	Number of disk errors allowed before the disk is marked as bad. The range is from 0 to 100. The default is 10. The value 0 means that the disk should never be marked as bad.

Command Defaults

error-handling threshold *number*: 10

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

To operate properly, the SE must have critical disk drives. A critical disk drive is the first disk drive that also contains the first sysfs (system file system) partition. It is referred to as disk00.

The sysfs partition is used to store log files, including transaction logs, system logs (syslogs), and internal debugging logs. It can also be used to store image files and configuration files on an SE.



Note

A critical drive is a disk drive that is either disk00 or a disk drive that contains the first sysfs partition. Smaller single disk drive SEs have only one critical disk drive. Higher-end SEs that have more than one disk drive may have more than one critical disk drive.

When an SE is booted and a critical disk drive is not detected at system startup time, the CDS system on the SE runs at a degraded state. If one of the critical disk drives goes bad at run time, the CDS system applications can malfunction, hang, or crash, or the CDS system can hang or crash. Monitor the critical disk drives on an SE and report any disk drive errors to Cisco TAC.

With an CDS system, a disk device error is defined as any of the following events:

- Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) or Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) device error is printed by a Linux kernel.
- Disk device access by an application (for example, an open(2), read(2), or write(2) system call) fails with an EIO error code.
- Disk device that existed at startup time is not accessible at run time.

The disk status is recorded in flash (nonvolatile storage). When an error on an SE disk device occurs, a message is written to the system log (syslog) if the sysfs partition is still intact, and an SNMP trap is generated if SNMP is configured on the SE.

In addition to tracking the state of critical disk drives, you can define a disk device error-handling threshold on the SE. If the number of disk device errors reaches the specified threshold, the corresponding disk device is automatically marked as bad. The CDS system does not stop using the bad disk device immediately; it stops using the bad disk drive after the next reboot.

If the specified threshold is exceeded, the SE either records this event or reboots. If the automatic reload feature is enabled and this threshold is exceeded, then the CDS system automatically reboots the SE. For more information about specifying this threshold, see the [“Specifying the Disk Error-Handling Threshold” section on page 2-154](#).

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, you can remap bad (but unused) sectors on a SCSI drive and SATA drives.

Specifying the Disk Error-Handling Threshold

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, you can configure a disk error-handling threshold. This threshold determines how many disk errors can be detected before the disk drive is automatically marked as bad. By default, this threshold is set to 10.

The **disk error-handling threshold** option determines how many disk errors can be detected before the disk drive is automatically marked as bad. By default, this threshold is set to 10.

To change the default threshold, use the **disk error-handling threshold** command. Specify 0 if you never want the disk drive to be marked as bad.

If the bad disk drive is a critical disk drive, and the automatic reload feature (**disk error-handling reload** command) is enabled, then the Internet Streamer CDS software marks the disk drive as bad and the SE is automatically reloaded. After the SE is reloaded, a syslog message and an SNMP trap are generated.

By default, the automatic reload feature is disabled on an SE. To enable the automatic reload feature, use the **disk error-handling reload** command. After enabling the automatic reload feature, use the **no disk error-handling reload** command to disable it.

Examples

The following example shows that five disk drive errors for a particular disk drive (for example, disk00) are allowed before the disk drive is automatically marked as bad:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# disk error-handling threshold 5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disk (EXEC mode)	Allocates the disks among the CDNFS and sysfs file systems.
show disk	Displays the disk configurations.
show disk details	Displays currently effective configurations with more details.

distribution

To reschedule and refresh content redistribution for a specified delivery service ID or name, use the **distribution** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
distribution {failover {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num | delivery-service-name name}
[force] | fallback {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num | delivery-service-name name} }
```

```
distribution primary-ip-fallback {forwarder-id forwarder-num | forwarder-name name}
```

```
distribution refresh {meta-data delivery-service-id delivery-service-num | object object-url}
```

Syntax	Description
failover	Triggers the root or forwarder SE to fail over and make this SE the temporary Content Acquirer.
delivery-service-id	Specifies the delivery service ID to be used.
<i>delivery-service-num</i>	Delivery service number. The range is from 0 to 4294967295.
delivery-service-name	Specifies the delivery service name descriptor to be used.
<i>name</i>	Delivery service name.
force	(Optional) Forces a failover regardless of whether the root or forwarder SE is active.
fallback	Forces the temporary Content Acquirer to become a receiver SE.
primary-ip-fallback	Triggers the downstream receiver SEs to contact a forwarder using the forwarder's primary IP address. For more information, see the “distribution primary-ip-fallback Command” section on page 2-156 .
forwarder-id	Specifies the forwarder SE ID that is contacted by the receiver SE.
<i>forwarder-num</i>	Forwarder SE ID.
forwarder-name	Specifies the name of the forwarder SE that is contacted by the receiver SE.
<i>name</i>	Forwarder SE name.
refresh	Forces the redistribution of content to be refreshed on every SE.
meta-data	Forces the redistribution of metadata to be refreshed on every SE.
delivery-service-id	Specifies the delivery service ID to be used in the distribution.
<i>delivery-service-num</i>	Delivery service number. The range is from 0 to 4294967295.
object	Forces the distribution of objects to be refreshed on every SE.
<i>object-url</i>	Specifies the object URL that needs to be refreshed on every SE.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines When the Content Acquirer fails, use the **distribution failover** command in EXEC configuration mode on an SE that is going to be the temporary Content Acquirer to trigger an immediate failover to the temporary Content Acquirer if you do not want to wait for the automatic failover process to occur. When

you enter this command, the current SE becomes the temporary Content Acquirer if its forwarder is an inactive Content Acquirer. If the Content Acquirer has not failed, a failover to the temporary Content Acquirer does not occur if you use the **distribution failover** command in EXEC configuration mode. Use the **distribution failover force** command to force a failover even if the Content Acquirer is active.

Use the **distribution fallback** command on an SE that is currently the temporary Content Acquirer to cause it to become a receiver SE.

Use the **distribution refresh meta-data { delivery-service-id delivery-service-num }** command to request that the metadata receiver repeat a previous request for all the content metadata for the specified delivery service from its forwarder SE. This method allows you to start over if the metadata receiver fails to replicate some metadata properly. The content metadata (machine-readable information that describes the characteristics of the content) must be distributed to a receiver first before the content can be replicated. The content metadata helps to define what content to retrieve, how content is retrieved, how recently the content has been updated, how the content is to be prepositioned (for example, expiration time), and so forth. The metadata is always distributed using unicast. The content can also be replicated using unicast.

Use the **distribution refresh object object-url** command to reissue a request for unicast distribution of the specified object. This command lets you obtain a new copy of an object if there is a corrupted copy on the SE. After you enter this command, if the distribution is unicast, the unicast receiver reissues the request to its forwarder SE. The old content on the SE is removed and a new copy is replicated.

NACK Interval Multiplier

To identify missing content and trigger a resend of a file, receiver SEs send a negative acknowledgement (NACK) message to the sender SE. NACK messages generated by many receiver SEs could generate more traffic than the sender can handle. The Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software allows you to adjust the average interval between NACKs by configuring a NACK interval multiplier for an individual receiver SE. This value (an integer between 0.1 to 10) adjusts the default average NACK interval (the default is 20 minutes) by the value configured as the interval multiplier. For example, if you set the NACK interval multiplier to 3, the interval between NACKs becomes 20 minutes x 3, or 60 minutes. This adjustment can be made as needed by choosing **Devices > Devices > Prepositioning > Distribution** in the CDSM GUI.

distribution primary-ip-fallback Command

When downstream receiver SEs at the edge of the network try to access a forwarder SE that is inside a NAT firewall, those receiver SEs that are inside the same NAT use one IP address (called the *inside local IP address*) to access the forwarder, but other receiver SEs that are outside the NAT need to use a different forwarder's IP address (called the *inside global IP address* or *NAT address*) to access the forwarder. A forwarder SE registers the IP address configured on its primary interface with the CDSM, and the CDSM uses the primary IP address for communication with devices in the CDS network. If the registered primary IP address is the inside local IP address and the forwarder is behind a NAT firewall, a receiver that is not inside the same NAT as the forwarder cannot contact it without special configuration. All other receivers inside the NAT use the inside local IP address to contact the forwarder that resides inside the NAT.

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports NAT for unicast distribution (see the [“NAT Firewall” section on page 2-157](#) for more information). When the receiver SE polls its forwarder from an upstream location for the content metadata or content, the receiver first connects to the forwarder using the forwarder's primary IP address. If it fails and the NAT address of the forwarder has been configured, then the unicast receiver tries to poll the forwarder using the forwarder's NAT address. If the receiver polls the forwarder successfully using the NAT address, the receiver continues to use the forwarder's NAT address during the subsequent polling intervals with the same forwarder. The unicast receiver retries to connect to the forwarder using the forwarder's primary IP address only after one hour. Even if the unicast receiver is able to poll the forwarder using the forwarder's primary IP address, it

would take one hour for the receiver to fall back to the forwarder's primary IP address automatically. You can use the **distribution primary-ip-fallback** command to enable the receiver that is using the NAT address of the forwarder to fall back to the primary IP address immediately, if you are certain that the forwarder's primary IP address is working.

NAT Firewall

NAT enables private IP internetworks that use nonregistered IP addresses to connect to the Internet. NAT is configured on the firewall at the border of a stub domain (referred to as the inside network) and a public network such as the Internet (referred to as the outside network). NAT translates the internal local addresses to globally unique IP addresses before sending packets to the outside network. You can configure NAT to advertise only one address for the entire network to the outside world. This configuration provides additional security, 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.

In the inside network's domain, hosts have addresses in the one address space. While on the outside, they appear to have addresses in another address space when NAT is configured. The first address space is referred to as the local address space while the second is referred to as the global address space.

Hosts in outside networks can be subject to translation and can have local and global addresses.

NAT uses the following definitions:

- Inside local address—The IP address that is assigned to a host on the inside network. The address is probably not a legitimate IP address assigned by the Network Information Center (NIC) or service provider.
- Inside global address—A legitimate IP address (assigned by the NIC or service provider) that represents one or more inside local IP addresses to the outside world.
- Outside local address—The IP address of an outside host as it appears to the inside network. Not necessarily a legitimate address, it was allocated from an address space routable on the inside.
- Outside global address—The IP address assigned to a host on the outside network by the host's owner. The address was allocated from a globally routable address or network space.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show statistics distribution	Displays the simplified statistics for content distribution components.

dnslookup

To resolve a host or domain name to an IP address, use the **dnslookup** command in EXEC configuration mode.

dnslookup {*hostname* | *domainname*}

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Name of host on the network.
<i>domainname</i>	Name of domain.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following examples show that the **dnslookup** command is used to resolve the hostname *myhost* to IP address 172.31.69.11, *cisco.com* to IP address 192.168.219.25, and an IP address used as a hostname to 10.0.11.0:

```
ServiceEngine# dnslookup myhost
official hostname: myhost.cisco.com
address: 172.31.69.11
```

```
ServiceEngine# dnslookup cisco.com
official hostname: cisco.com
address: 192.168.219.25
```

```
ServiceEngine# dnslookup 10.0.11.0
official hostname: 10.0.11.0
address: 10.0.11.0
```

domain

To set the domain ID for the SRP, use the **domain** SRP configuration command. To remove a domain ID, use the **no** or **default** form of the command.

domain [*id*]

[**no** | **default**] **domain** [*id*]

Syntax Description

id (Optional) A positive 32-bit integer for the domain.

Command Defaults

If the **no domain** command is used, the domain ID is 0.

Command Modes

SRP configuration (config-srp) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to set the domain ID for an SRP. All Proximity Engines running SRP routing with the same domain ID form a single network if the nodes are found through a bootstrap node. By changing a Proximity Engine's domain, the Proximity Engine leaves its current network.

The **no** and **default** forms of the command replace current domain ID with the default domain ID, which is 0.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a domain ID with **domain**.

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ServiceRouter(config)# router srp
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# domain 100
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# end
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example illustrates how **show srp process** command displays the configured domain ID.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp process

Process:
  Domain: 100
  Node Id: 2a2db308fd3dc172940a7902a4db7c16c98c3a32e1b048005bce1e832b6d056f
  Host name: sn-sj88
  Port: 9000
  Interfaces running SRP:
    *GigabitEthernet 1/0, GigabitEthernet 2/0, GigabitEthernet 3/0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bootstrap-node	Configures a bootstrap node IP address.
router srp	Enters SRP configuration mode.
show srp process	Displays the basic configurations for SRP.

enable

To access privileged commands in EXEC configuration modes, use the **enable** command in EXEC configuration mode.

enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines To access privileged EXEC configuration mode from EXEC configuration mode, use the **enable** command. The **disable** command takes you from privileged EXEC configuration mode to user EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to access privileged EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine> enable
ServiceEngine#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	disable	Turns off the privileged EXEC commands.
	exit	Exits from interface, Global configuration, or privileged EXEC configuration modes.

end

To exit Global configuration mode, use the **end** command in Global configuration mode.

end

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use the end command to exit Global configuration mode after completing any changes to the running configuration. To save new configurations to NVRAM, use the write command. In addition, you can press Ctrl-Z to exit Global configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to exit Global configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# end  
ServiceEngine#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	exit	Exits from interface, Global configuration, or privileged EXEC configuration modes.

exec-timeout

To configure the length of time that an inactive Telnet or Secure Shell (SSH) session remains open, use the **exec-timeout** command in Global configuration mode. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

exec-timeout *timeout*

no exec-timeout

Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	Timeout in minutes. The range is from 0–44640. The default is 15.

Command Defaults

The default is 15 minutes.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

A Telnet or SSH session with the SE can remain open and inactive for the interval of time specified by the **exec-timeout** command. When the exec-timeout interval elapses, the SE automatically closes the Telnet or SSH session.

Configuring a timeout interval of 0 minutes by entering the **exec-timeout 0** command is equivalent to disabling the session-timeout feature.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a timeout of 100 minutes:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# exec-timeout 100
```

The following example negates the configured timeout of 100 minutes and reverts to the default value of 15 minutes:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no exec-timeout
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sshd	Configures the SSH service parameters.
telnet enable	Enables the Telnet services.

exit

To access commands in EXEC configuration mode shell from the global, interface, and debug configuration command shells, use the **exit** command.

exit

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC, Global configuration (config), and interface configuration (config-if) modes.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **exit** command in any configuration mode to return to EXEC configuration mode. Using this command is equivalent to pressing the **Ctrl-Z** key or entering the **end** command.

The **exit** command issued in the user-level EXEC shell terminates the console or Telnet session. You can also use the **exit** command to exit other configuration modes that are available from the Global configuration mode for managing specific features (see the commands marked with a footnote in [Table 2-1](#)).

Examples

The following example shows how to exit the Global configuration mode and return to the privileged-level EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# exit  
ServiceEngine#
```

The following example shows how to exit the privileged-level EXEC configuration mode and return to the user-level EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# exit  
ServiceEngine>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
end	Exits configuration and privileged EXEC configuration modes.

expert-mode password

To set the customer configurable password, use the **expert-mode password** command in Global configuration mode.

expert-mode password [**encrypted**] *password*

Syntax Description

encrypted	(Optional) Encrypts the password.
<i>password</i>	The encrypted password.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This is a customer configurable password for allowing to enter engineering mode for troubleshooting purposes. The function prompts the user for the current admin password to verify that the user attempting to set the expert-mode password is authorized to do so. If the user is authenticated, the user is prompted twice to enter the new expert-mode password. The new expert-mode password is encrypted prior to being persisted.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure four external NAT IP addresses:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# expert-mode password encrypted xxxx
New Expert Mode Password: xxxx
Confirm New Expert Mode Password: xxxx
Password successfully changed
```

external-ip

To configure up to eight external Network Address Translation (NAT) IP addresses, use the **external-ip** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the NAT IP addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

external-ip *ip-addresses*

no external-ip *ip-addresses*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-addresses</i> A maximum of eight external or NAT IP addresses can be configured.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to configure up to eight Network Address Translation IP addresses to allow the router to translate up to eight internal addresses to registered unique addresses and translate external registered addresses to addresses that are unique to the private network. If the IP address of the RTSP gateway has not been configured on the SE, then the external IP address is configured as the IP address of the RTSP gateway. In an CDS network, there are two methods for a device registered with the CDSM (SEs, SRs, or the standby CDSM) to obtain configuration information from the primary CDSM. The primary method is for the device to periodically poll the primary CDSM on port 443 to request a configuration update. You cannot configure this port number. The backup method is when the CDSM pushes configuration updates to a registered device as soon as possible by issuing a notification to the registered device on port 443. This method allows changes to take effect in a timelier manner. You cannot configure this port number even when the backup method is being used. CDS networks do not work reliably if devices registered with the CDSM are unable to poll the CDSM for configuration updates. When a receiver SE requests the content and content metadata from a forwarder SE, it contacts the forwarder SE on port 443. When a device (SEs at the edge of the network, SRs, and primary or standby CDSMs) is inside a NAT firewall, those devices that are inside the same NAT use one IP address (the inside local IP address) to access the device and those devices that are outside the NAT use a different IP address (the NAT IP address or inside global IP address) to access the device. A centrally managed device advertises only its inside local IP address to the CDSM. All other devices inside the NAT use the inside local IP address to contact the centrally managed device that resides inside the NAT. A device that is not inside the same NAT as the centrally managed device cannot contact it without a special configuration. If the primary CDSM is inside a NAT, you can allow a device outside the NAT to poll it for getUpdate requests by configuring a static translation (NAT IP address or inside global IP address) for the CDSM's inside local IP address on its NAT, and using this address, rather than the CDSM's inside local IP address in the cdsm ip ip-address command when you register the device to the CDSM. If an SE or SR is inside a NAT and the CDSM is outside the NAT, you can allow the SE or SR to poll for getUpdate requests by configuring a static translation (NAT IP address or inside global IP address) for the SE or SR's inside local address on its NAT.

**Note**

Static translation establishes a one-to-one mapping between your inside local address and an inside global address. Static translation is useful when a host on the inside must be accessible by a fixed address from the outside.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure four external NAT IP addresses:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# external-ip 192.168.43.1 192.168.43.2 192.168.43.3 192.168.43.4
```

find-pattern

To search for a particular pattern in a file, use the **find-pattern** command in EXEC configuration mode.

find-pattern {**binary** *filename* | **case** {**binary** *filename* | **count** *filename* | **lineno** *filename* | **match** *filename* | **nomatch** *filename* | **recursive** *filename*} | **count** *filename* | **lineno** *filename* | **match** *filename* | **nomatch** *filename* | **recursive** *filename*}

Syntax Description		
binary		Does not suppress the binary output.
<i>filename</i>		Filename.
case		Matches the case-sensitive pattern.
count		Prints the number of matching lines.
lineno		Prints the line number with output.
match		Prints the matching lines.
nomatch		Prints the nonmatching lines.
recursive		Searches a directory recursively.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to search for a particular regular expression pattern in a file.

Examples The following example shows how to search a file recursively for a case-sensitive pattern:

```
ServiceEngine# find-pattern case recursive admin removed_core
-rw----- 1 admin root 95600640 Oct 12 10:27 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.2.2.1.b5.eh.2796
-rw----- 1 admin root 97054720 Jan 11 11:31 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.14086
-rw----- 1 admin root 96845824 Jan 11 11:32 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.14823
-rw----- 1 admin root 101580800 Jan 11 12:01 /local/local1/core_dir/
core.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.15134
-rw----- 1 admin root 96759808 Jan 11 12:59 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.20016
-rw----- 1 admin root 97124352 Jan 11 13:26 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.30249
-rw----- 1 admin root 98328576 Jan 11 11:27 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.8095
```

The following example searches a file for a pattern and prints the matching lines:

```
ServiceEngine# find-pattern match 10 removed_core
Tue Oct 12 10:30:03 UTC 2004
-rw----- 1 admin root 95600640 Oct 12 10:27 /local/local1/core_dir/c
ore.5.2.1.b5.eh.2796
-rw----- 1 admin root 101580800 Jan 11 12:01 /local/local1/core_dir/
core.cache.5.3.0.b131.cnbuild.15134
```

The following example searches a file for a pattern and prints the number of matching lines:

```
ServiceEngine# find-pattern count 10 removed_core
3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cd	Changes the directory.
dir	Displays the list of files in a directory.
lls	Displays the files in a long list format.
ls	Lists the files and subdirectories in a directory.

flash-media-streaming

To enable and configure Flash Media Streaming, use the **flash-media-streaming** command in Global configuration mode. To disable Flash Media Streaming, use the **no** form of this command.

On the SE:

```
flash-media-streaming {admin-api [ip {allow ip address}] | application-virtual-path vod map
mapping string | enable | ignore-query-string enable | max-bandwidth number |
max-sessions number | monitoring enable | non-wholesale-license-bandwidth number |
wholesale-license {install number license-name name bandwidth number start-date date
duration number | no-alerts number} }
```

no flash-media-streaming

On the SR:

```
flash-media-streaming {enable | monitoring enable}
```

no flash-media-streaming

Syntax Description

admin-api	Allows accessing admin API from the IP.
ip	Allows an IP Address.
allow	Allows an IP Address.
<i>ip address</i>	IP Address or hostname (input maximum 32 of partial or full IP address or hostname, such as 10.60, 10.60.1.133, or foo.com).
application-virtual-path	Configures the virtual-path for applications.
vod	Configures the virtual-path for VOD applications.
map	Maps to a directory.
<i>mapping string</i>	Mapping string.
enable	Enables Flash Media Streaming.
ignore-query-string	Configures Flash Media Streaming to ignore query strings in requests.
enable	Enables ignoring query string in requests.
max-bandwidth	Configures max bandwidth for Flash Media Streaming.
<i>number</i>	Max bandwidth number (1000 to 8000000) Kbps.
max-sessions	Configures maximum sessions for Flash Media Streaming.
<i>number</i>	Maximum sessions number. The range is from 1 to 15000.
monitoring	Configures Flash Media Streaming monitoring.
enable	Enables monitoring.
non-wholesale-license-bandwidth	Configures non-wholesale license bandwidth for Flash Media Streaming.
<i>number</i>	Non-wholesale-license-bandwidth number (1000 to 8000000) Kbps.
wholesale-license	Adds, modifies, and configures Flash Media Streaming wholesale licenses.
install	Installs wholesale licenses for Flash Media Streaming.
<i>number</i>	License sequence number. The range is from 1 to 200.

license-name	Specifies the wholesale license name.
<i>name</i>	Name of the wholesale license.
bandwidth	Specifies the bandwidth of the wholesale license purchased.
<i>number</i>	Wholesale license bandwidth number (1000 to 4000000) Kbps.
start-date	Specifies the start date of the wholesale license.
<i>date</i>	The start date of the wholesale license in mm-dd-yyyy format, year between 1970 and 2037.
duration	Specifies the duration of the wholesale license, at least 1 month.
<i>number</i>	Duration of the wholesale license.
no-alerts	Disables alerts for Flash Media Streaming wholesale licenses.
<i>number</i>	License sequence number. The range is from 1 to 200.
enable	Enables Flash Media Streaming.
monitoring	Configures Flash Media Streaming monitoring.
enable	Enables monitoring.

Command Defaults

The ignore- query-string is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Flash Media Streaming needs an application name (vod, live or dvrcast) as part of a client's request. In the case of a VOD application, the origin server should have a first level directory of *vod* for dynamic ingestion. For example, in a Flash Media Streaming VOD cache miss case, the request from the client should be `rtmp://cdnsecure.bbc.co.uk/vod/iplayerstreaming/secure_auth/scifi.flv`, and the origin server should have `http://cdnsecure.bbc.co.uk/vod/iplayerstreaming/secure_auth/scifi.flv`. However, this restricts customer deployments when *vod* is the only folder name they can use. Therefore, Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software contains an **application-virtual-path vod** command so customers can map to whichever folder they want on the origin server.

**Note**

The dvrcast option is available only on 2.4.3 and earlier releases.

For VOD streams, all RTMP calls in the SWF file must be in the following format:

```
rtmp://rfqdn/vod/path/foo.flv
```

In this format, *rfqdn* is the routing domain name of the Service Router, *vod* is the required directory, and *path* is the directory path to the content file that conforms to the standard URL specification.

If you are unable to store the VOD content in the required “vod” directory on your origin server, you can create a VOD virtual path for all RTMP requests. All client requests for RTMP calls still use the `rtmp://rfqdn/vod/path/foo.flv` format for VOD streams, but the SE replaces the “vod” directory with the string specified in the **flash-media-streaming application-virtual-path vod map** command.

Use the **flash-media-streaming application-virtual-path vod map <mapping string>** command on each SE participating in a Flash Media Streaming delivery service. The mapping string variable accepts all alpha-numeric characters and the slash (/) character, and can be from 1 to 128 characters. For example, to map the “vod” directory to “media” for the go-tv-stream.com origin server, use the

flash-media-streaming application-virtual-path vod map media command. If comedy.flv is the content being requested, the RTMP call in the SWF file would be `rtmp://go-tv-stream.com/vod/comedy.flv`. The SE would replace the “vod” directory and request `http://go-tv-stream.com/media/comedy.flv` from the upstream SE or origin server. If just the slash (/) character is used to replace the “vod” directory, the SE request would be `http://go-tv-stream.com/comedy.flv`.

Editing a Wholesale License

The wholesale license feature has four operations from the CLI—adding and removing licenses and enabling and disabling alerts. Users read license details from the documentation and add them to the CLI and CDSM. If a user enters a license incorrectly, the only way to edit it is to delete the license and add the it again.

Ignore Query String

Previously, if an RTMP request had a query string in the URL for VOD, the Web Engine could decide whether or not to cache the content based on the Web Engine configuration. However, if the query string in the RTMP URL included the end user and not the stream name, every request would have a different URL because every user has a different query string. This leads to the same content getting cached multiple times.

In Release Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9-b123 software, the **flash-media-streaming ignore-query-string enable** command has been added, which tells Flash Media Streaming to remove the query string before forwarding the request to the Web Engine in the case of VOD, or before forwarding the request to the forwarder SE in the case of live streaming.

If URL signature verification is required, the sign verification is performed before the query string check is invoked. The URL signing and validation, which adds its own query string to the URL, continues to work independently of this enhancement.

When the **flash-media-streaming ignore-query-string enable** command is entered, for every request in which the query string has been ignored, a message is written to the FMS error log, and the Query String Bypassed counter is incremented in the output of the **show statistics flash-media-streaming** command. The FMS access log on the edge SE contains the original URL before the query string was removed.

The **flash-media-streaming ignore-query-string enable** command affects every VOD and live streaming request and is not applicable to proxy-style requests.

Examples

The following example shows how to map a vod folder:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# flash-media-streaming application-virtual-path vod map media
```

This means mapping vod folder to media. When client request cache-miss case:

`rtmp://Tem4.se.cdsfms.com/vod/foo.flv` is mapped to `rtmp://Temp4.se.cdsfms.com/media/foo.flv`

```
ServiceEngine(config)# flash-media-streaming application-virtual-path vod map /
```

This means mapping vod folder to /.

When client request cache-miss case: `rtmp://Tem4.se.cdsfms.com/vod/abc/foo.flv` is mapped to `rtmp://Temp4.se.cdsfms.com/abc/foo.flv`

When client request cache-miss case: `rtmp://Tem4.se.cdsfms.com/vod/bar/foo.flv` is mapped to `rtmp://Temp4.se.cdsfms.com/bar/foo.flv`.

flash-media-streaming

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show flash-media-streaming	Displays the Flash Media Streaming information.
	show statistics flash-media-streaming	Displays the statistics for Flash Media Streaming.

flooding

To set the flooding threshold for SRP multicast, use the **flooding threshold** SRP configuration command. To restore the default flooding threshold, use the **no** or **default** form of the command.

flooding threshold *value*

[**no** | **default**] **flooding threshold** *value*

Syntax Description	threshold	Configures the flooding threshold.
	<i>value</i>	A positive integer for the flooding threshold.
Command Defaults	If no flooding command is issued, the default threshold is 50.	
Command Modes	SRP configuration (config-srp) mode.	
Usage Guidelines	This command is used to set the flooding threshold for SRP multicasting. SRP protocol uses flooding to send multicast messages for a multicast group if the number of subscribers of the group is equal or more than the value specified in flooding. An effective threshold value may improve protocol message overhead. The threshold value depends on the number of nodes in your DHT network. In general, the threshold value should be greater than half and smaller than 3/4 of the total number of DHT nodes in the network. The no or default forms of the command replace the current flooding threshold value with the default flooding threshold value (50).	
Examples	The following example shows how use the flooding command to set a flooding threshold value of 45. <pre>ServiceRouter(config)# router srp ServiceRouter(config-srp)# flooding threshold 45 ServiceRouter(config-srp)# end ServiceRouter#</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	router srp	Enters SRP configuration mode.

geo-location-server

To redirect requests to different Content Delivery Networks based on the geographic location of the client, use the **geo-location-server** command in Global configuration mode. To cancel the request, use the **no** form of this command.

geo-location-server {**primary** *ip address port num* | **secondary** *ip address port num*}

no geo-location-server {**primary** *ip address port num* | **secondary** *ip address port num*}

Syntax Description

primary	Configures the primary geo location server IP address and port.
secondary	Configure secondary geo location server IP address and port.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of the geo location server.
<i>port num</i>	Port number of the geo location server.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **geo-location-server** command to redirect requests to different CDNs based on the geographic location of the client. You can configure requests from different countries to be redirected to different third party services.



Note

A Quova server is mandatory to support this feature.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a primary geo-location-server:

```
ServiceRouter# geo-location-server primary 171.71.51.140 7000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cdn-select	Enables the CDN Selector for third-party service selection.
show cdn-select	Displays the status of the CDN Selector.
show statistics cdn-select	Displays the statistics for the CDN Selector.

gulp

To capture lossless gigabit packets and write them to disk, use the **gulp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

gulp *line*

Syntax Description	<i>line</i> (Optional) Specifies gulp options, enter -h to get help.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The gulp utility captures lossless gigabit packets and writes them to disk, as well as captures packets remotely. The gulp utility has the ability to read directly from the network.

To view the list of options, enter **gulp --h**.

```
ServiceEngine# gulp --help
```

```
Usage: /ruby/bin/gulp [--help | options]
--help      prints this usage summary
supported options include:
  -d          decapsulate Cisco ERSPAN GRE packets (sets -f value)
  -f "... "  specify a pcap filter - see manpage and -d
  -i eth#|-  specify ethernet capture interface or '-' for stdin
  -s #       specify packet capture "snapshot" length limit
  -r #       specify ring buffer size in megabytes (1-1024)
  -c         just buffer stdin to stdout (works with arbitrary data)
  -x         request exclusive lock (to be the only instance running)
  -X         run even when locking would forbid it
  -v         print program version and exit
  -Vx...x    display packet loss and buffer use - see manpage
  -p #       specify full/empty polling interval in microseconds
  -q         suppress buffer full warnings
  -z #       specify write blocksize (power of 2, default 65536) for long-term capture
  -o dir     redirect pcap output to a collection of files in dir
  -C #       limit each pcap file in -o dir to # times the (-r #) size
  -W #       overwrite pcap files in -o dir rather than start #+1
  -B         check if select(2) would ever have blocked on write
  -Y         avoid writes which would block
```

Table 2-9 lists the gulp options and provides a description of each.

Table 2-9 **gulp Options**

Option	Description
-d	Decapsulates packets from a Cisco Encapsulated Remote SPAN Port (ERSPAN). Sets the pcap filter expression to “proto gre” and strips off Cisco GRE headers (50 bytes) from the packets captured. (If used with -f option note that arguments are processed left to right).
-f	Specify a pcap filter expression. This may be useful to select one from many GRE streams if using -d, or if not using -d, because filtering out packets in the kernel is more efficient than passing them first through the gulp utility and then filtering them out.
-i <i>eth#</i>	Specify the network interface to read from. The default is eth1 or the value of the environment variable \$CAP_IFACE, if present. Specifying a hyphen (-) as the interface will read a pcap file from the standard input instead. (If you forget the -d option during a live capture, you can decapsulate offline this way.)
-r #	Specify a ring buffer size (in megabytes). Values from 1–1024 are permitted. The default is 100. If possible, the ring buffer is locked into RAM.
-c	Copy and buffer bytes from stdin to stdout—do not read packets from the network and do not assume anything about the format of the data. This may be useful to improve the real-time performance of another application.
-s #	Specify packet capture snapshot length. By default, complete packets are captured. For efficiency, captured packets can be truncated to a given length during the capture process, which reduces capture overhead and pcap file sizes. (If used with the -d option, it specifies the length after decapsulation.)
-x	Use file locking to request (by way of exclusive lock) that this is the only instance of the gulp utility running. If other instances are already running, they must be stopped before the gulp utility can start with this option.
-X	Override an exclusive lock (-x option) and run anyway. An instance of gulp started this way holds a shared lock if no exclusive locks were broken; otherwise, it holds no locks at all (causing a subsequent attempt to get an exclusive lock to succeed).
-v	Print program version and exit.
-V xxxxxxxx	If the string of Xs is wide enough (10 or more), it is overwritten twice per second with a brief capture status update consisting of one digit followed by two percentages. The digit is the number of decimal digits in the actual count of lost packets (0 indicates no drops). The two percentages are the current and maximum ring buffer utilization. The updated argument string can be seen with the ps -x option (or equivalent). If the string of Xs is too short to hold the information above, a more verbose status line is written, twice per second, to standard error instead. The first method is probably more useful to occasionally check on long captures and the second is more convenient while experimenting and setting up a capture.
-p #	Specify the thread polling interval (in microseconds). The reader and writer threads poll at this interval when the ring buffer is full or empty. Polling (even frequently) on modern hardware consumes immeasurably few resources. The default interval is 1000.
-q	Suppress warnings about the ring buffer being full. If input is not from a live capture, no data is lost when the ring buffer fills so the warning can be safely suppressed. If stdin is actually a file, warning suppression happens automatically.
-z #	Specify output write block size. Any power of two between 4096 and 65536. The default is 65536.

Table 2-9 *gulp Options (continued)*

Option	Description
-o <i>dir</i>	Redirects pcap output into a collection of files in the specified directory. Pcap files are named pcap###, where ### starts at 000 and increments. The directory must exist and be writable by the user running the gulp utility.
-C #	When using the -o option, start a new pcap file when the old one reaches about # times the size of the ring buffer. The default value is 10 and the default ring buffer size is 100MB; so by default, pcap files grow to about 1000 MB before a new one is started. Since some programs read an entire pcap file into memory when using it, splitting the output into chunks can be helpful.
-W #	Specifies a maximum number of pcap files to create before overwriting them. The default is to never overwrite them. This option allows capturing to occur indefinitely with finite disk space.
-B	This option enables the code to check before each write whether the write would block. When the gulp utility exits, it announces whether any writes would have been blocked.
-Y	This option writes which ones would be blocked, but are deferred until they will not be blocked.

Examples

The following example shows how to get a basic capture on eth1 with a pcap filter:

```
ServiceEngine# gulp -i eth1 -f "..." > pcapfile
```

The ellipsis (...) refers to the Berkeley Packet Filter (pcap) expressions, such as “host foo.”

The following example shows how to get a capture of the 10 most recent files of a 200 MB ring buffer to 1000 MB files:

```
ServiceEngine# gulp -i eth1 -r 200 -C 10 -W 10 -o pcapdir
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
netmon	Displays the transmit and receive activity on an interface.
netstatr	Displays the rate of change of netstat statistics.
ss	Dumps socket statistics.
tcpmon	Searches all TCP connections.

help

To obtain online help for the command-line interface, use the **help** command in EXEC and Global configuration modes.

help

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration and Global configuration (config) modes.

Usage Guidelines

You can get help at any point in a command by entering a question mark (?). If nothing matches, the help list is empty, and you must back up until entering a ? shows the available options.

Two styles of help are provided:

- Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (for example, **show ?**). In addition, full help describes each possible argument.
- Partial help is provided when you enter an abbreviated command and you want to know what arguments match the input (for example, **show stat?**).

Examples

The following example shows the output of the **help** command in EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# help
```

```
Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering a question mark '?'. If nothing matches, the help list will be empty and you must backup until entering a '?' shows the available options.
```

```
Two styles of help are provided:
```

1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (e.g. 'show ?') and describes each possible argument.
2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (e.g. 'show stat?'.)

hostname

To configure the device's network hostname, use the **hostname** command in Global configuration mode. To reset the hostname to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

hostname *name*

no hostname

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	New hostname for the device; the name is case sensitive. The name may be from 1 to 30 alphanumeric characters.

Command Defaults

The default hostname is the SE model number.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the hostname for the SE. The hostname is used for the command prompts and default configuration filenames. This name is also used by content routing and conforms to the following rules:

- It can use only alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-).
- Maximum length is 30 characters.
- Following characters are considered invalid and cannot be used when naming a device: @, #, \$, %, ^, &, *, (), |, \"/>, <>.

Examples

The following example changes the hostname to Sandbox:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# hostname Sandbox
Sandbox(config)#
```

The following example removes the hostname:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no hostname
NO-HOSTNAME(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dnslookup	Resolves a host or domain name to an IP address.
ip	Configures the IP.
show hosts	Displays the IP domain name, name servers, IP addresses, and host table.

http

To configure HTTP-related parameters, use the **http** command in Global configuration mode. To disable HTTP-related parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

```
http add-cookie string | age-multiplier num | cache-cookies | cache-fill-range | cache-on-abort
    {enable | percent num} | http max-ttl {days num | hours num | minutes num | seconds num}
    | min-ttl minutes | object max-size maxsize | proxy {incoming ports | outgoing {host
    {hostname | ip-address} port}} | reval-each-request all
```

```
no http add-cookie string | age-multiplier num | cache-cookies | cache-fill-range | cache-on-abort
    {enable | percent num} | http max-ttl {days num | hours num | minutes num | seconds num}
    | min-ttl minutes | object max-size maxsize | proxy {incoming ports | outgoing {host
    {hostname | ip-address} port}} | reval-each-request all
```



Note

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

add-cookie	Add a cookie to going HTTP requests to the origin server.
<i>string</i>	Specifies string to be set as the cookie.
age-multiplier	Specifies the HTTP caching heuristic modifiers.
<i>num</i>	Expiration time of text objects as a percentage of their age. The range is from 0 to 100.
cache-cookies	Caches the web objects with associated cookies. Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
cache-fill-range	Completes cache-fill for a range request starting from 0.
cache-on-abort	Sets the cache-on-abort configuration options. Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
enable	Enables the cache-on-abort feature.
percent	Sets the percent threshold.
<i>num</i>	Percentage value. The range is from 1 to 99.
max-ttl	Sets the maximum Time To Live for objects in the cache.
days	Sets the maximum Time To Live for units, in days.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 1825.
hours	Sets the maximum Time To Live for units, in hours.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 43800.
minutes	Sets the maximum Time To Live for units, in minutes.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 2628000.
seconds	Sets the maximum Time To Live for units, in seconds.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 157680000.
min-ttl	Sets the minimum Time To Live for objects in the cache.
<i>minutes</i>	Minimum Time To Live, in minutes. The range is from 0 to 86400.

object	Configures HTTP objects. Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
max-size	Maximum size of a cacheable object in MBytes, 0 means no limit (0–2047). Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
<i>maxsize</i>	Maximum size of a cacheable object in kilobytes. The range is from 1 to 2096128. Note This keyword is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
proxy	Configures the incoming proxy mode requests.
incoming	Configures for incoming proxy mode requests.
<i>ports</i>	Ports on which to listen for incoming HTTP, FTP, and HTTPS proxy requests (1 to 65535). You can specify a maximum of eight ports. The default is no incoming proxy.
outgoing	Configures the direct outgoing requests to another proxy server. Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
host	Uses the outgoing HTTP proxy.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the outgoing proxy.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the outgoing proxy.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the outgoing proxy. The range is from 1 to 65535.
reval-each-request	Configures the revalidation for every request. Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
all	Revalidates all objects on every request.

Command Defaults

age-multiplier: 30 percent for text objects and 60 percent for binary objects

ports: no incoming proxy

days: 1

hours: 24

minutes: 1440

seconds: 86400

misses *number:* 0

object max-size: 2

outgoing monitor: 60 seconds

The SE strips the hop-to-hop 407 response sent by the Internet proxy by default.

http cache-on-abort: disabled

The default is no incoming proxy.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software. Use these commands to configure specific parameters for caching HTTP objects.

**Note**

Text objects refer to HTML pages. Binary objects refer to all other web objects (for example, GIFs or JPEGs).

Configuring Cookies

Starting in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, users can configure a cookie on a per-delivery service basis. Now there can be more than one cookie added to an SE because each cookie is tied to the delivery service, so the correct cookie is used for each request. To configure a cookie on an edge SE, use the **http add-cookie <cookie-string>** command.

Transaction Logging

Once a user has been authenticated through LDAP or a RADIUS server, all transaction logs generated by the SE for that user contain user information. If the SE is acting in proxy mode, the user ID is included in the transaction logs. If the SE is acting in transparent mode, the user IP address is included instead.

The **cache-cookies** option enables the SE to cache the binary content served with HTTP Set-cookie headers and no explicit expiration information.

The **reval-each-request** option enables the SE to revalidate all objects requested from the cache.

Use the **object max-size** option to specify the maximum size in kilobytes of a cacheable object. The default is no maximum size for a cacheable object. The **no** form of the command resets the default value.

The **http proxy** option enables the SE to operate in environments where client browsers have previously been configured to use a legacy proxy server. The SE accepts proxy-style requests when the incoming proxy ports are configured with the **http proxy incoming ports** option. Up to eight incoming proxy ports can be specified on a single command line or on multiple command lines.

To configure the SE to direct all HTTP miss traffic to a parent cache (without using ICP), use the **http proxy outgoing host port** option, where **host** is the system name or IP address of the outgoing proxy server, and **port** is the port number designated by the outgoing (upstream) server to accept proxy requests.

Caching Policy for Client-Aborted Downloads

Typically, a client aborts a download of an object by clicking the **Stop** icon on the browser or by closing the browser during a download. By default, the SE continues to download an object to the cache even after a client aborts the download.

The **cache-on-abort** option lets you specify if and when the SE completes the download of a cacheable object after the client aborts the request. However, if the SE determines that there is another client currently requesting the same object, caching is always completed.

If the **cache-on-abort** option is enabled and no thresholds are enabled, the SE always aborts downloading an object to the cache. You can use any combination of the following thresholds, which are specified in the HTTP header. If the option is not enabled, the client receives an error response. Response errors and read errors are returned to the client, because it is not possible to detect whether these errors are generated at the origin server or at the proxy.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify that the host 10.1.1.1 on port 8088 is designated as the primary proxy server and host 10.1.1.2 is designated as a backup proxy server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# http proxy outgoing host 10.1.1.1 8088 primary
ServiceEngine(config)# http proxy outgoing host 10.1.1.2 220
```

The following example shows the output for the **show http proxy** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show http proxy
Incoming Proxy-Mode:
  Servicing Proxy mode HTTP connections on ports:    8080

Outgoing Proxy-Mode:
  Primary proxy server: 172.16.63.150    port 1 Failed
  Backup proxy servers: 172.16.236.151   port 8005
                      172.16.236.152   port 123
                      172.16.236.153   port 65535 Failed
                      172.16.236.154   port 10
Monitor Interval for Outgoing Proxy Servers is 60 seconds
Use of Origin Server upon Proxy Failures is disabled.
```

The following example shows the output for the **show statistics http requests** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics http requests
Statistics - Requests
```

	Total	% of Requests
Total Received Requests:	49103	-
Forced Reloads:	109	0.2
Client Errors:	23	0.0
Server Errors:	348	0.7
URL Blocked:	0	0.0
Sent to Outgoing Proxy:	0	0.0
Failures from Outgoing Proxy:	0	0.0
Excluded from Outgoing Proxy:	0	0.0
ICP Client Hits:	0	0.0
ICP Server Hits:	0	0.0
HTTP 0.9 Requests:	2	0.0
HTTP 1.0 Requests:	49101	100.0
HTTP 1.1 Requests:	0	0.0
HTTP Unknown Requests:	0	0.0
Non HTTP Requests:	0	0.0
Non HTTP Responses:	46	0.1
Chunked HTTP Responses:	0	0.0
Http Miss Due To DNS:	0	0.0
Http Deletes Due To DNS:	0	0.0
Objects cached for min ttl:	2674	5.0

The following example shows the output for the **show statistics http proxy outgoing** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics http proxy outgoing

HTTP Outgoing Proxy Statistics
```

IP	PORT	ATTEMPTS	FAILURES
172.16.23.150	8000	0	0
172.16.23.151	8080	0	0
172.16.23.152	9000	0	0
172.16.23.153	9001	0	0
172.16.23.154	9005	0	0

Requests when all proxies were failed: 0

The following example shows that with the default configuration (all **cache-on-abort** command thresholds disabled), client abort processing is configured to always abort downloading an object to the cache:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# http cache-on-abort enable
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to always continue downloading an object to the cache (this configuration is the default):

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no http cache-on-abort
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to use the default minimum threshold when the **cache-on-abort** option has been enabled and the threshold is set to 16 kilobytes:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# http cache-on-abort min 16
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to ignore the minimum threshold:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no http cache-on-abort min
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acquirer (EXEC mode)	Configures the content acquirer.
dnslookup	Resolves a host or domain name to an IP address.
ip name-server	Specifies the address of the name server.
show acquirer	Displays the acquirer delivery service information and progress for a specified delivery service number or name.
show http	Displays the HTTP-related caching configuration.
show http proxy	Displays the proxy mode configuration.
show statistics http requests	Displays HTTP request statistics.

icap

To use the Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP) to help the Service Engine (SE) interact with third-party software applications and plug-ins, use the **icap** command in Global configuration mode. To disable individual options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
icap { append-x-headers {x-client-ip | x-server-ip} | apply rules-template | service camiant {
enable | error-handling {bypass | return-error} | server url}
```

```
no icap { append-x-headers {x-client-ip | x-server-ip} | apply rules-template | service camiant
enable | error-handling {bypass | return-error} | server url}
```



Note

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

append-x-headers	Appends x-headers during the ICAP protocol handshake. Disabled by default. Can have multiple entries for various x-headers to be appended. Note This command is not supported on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
x-client-ip	Appends x-client-IP headers to the request that is sent to the ICAP server. Disabled by default.
x-server-ip	Appends x-server-IP headers to the request that is sent to the ICAP server. Disabled by default.
apply	Enables ICAP processing for HTTP requests. Note This command is not supported on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
rules-template	Enables ICAP processing for HTTP requests that match the rule action use-icap-service command.
service	Configures ICAP service. Note This command is not supported on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
camiant	Policy server for QoS.
enable	Enables ICAP service.
error-handling	Specifies the error handling option for this service.
bypass	Bypasses this service.
return-error	Returns the error to the client and ends the request.
server	Specifies the server for this service.
url	Specifies the server URL for the style.

Command Defaults

server url: Port 1344 is assumed if no explicit port is included in the URL.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

ICAP is an open standard for content adaptation, typically at the network edge. Content adaptation is the process of modifying the content to improve its usability. The content adaptation can include virus scanning, content translation, content filtering, content insertion, and other ways of improving the value of content for end users. ICAP specifies how an SE, acting as an HTTP proxy server, can communicate with an external device acting as an ICAP server, which filters and adapts the requested content.

ICAP provides two content-processing modes for HTTP services. These modes define the transactions that can occur between an SE acting as an ICAP client and an ICAP server. The two modes are as follows:

- Request modification (reqmod)—Allows modification of requests as they are sent from the SE to the ICAP server on their way to the origin server. The ICAP server can modify these requests depending on the services requested.
- Response modification (respmo)—Allows modification of requests after they return from the origin server. The ICAP server acts only on requested objects, after they return from the origin server.

The following is a complete list of the ICAP vendors that have been certified to interoperate with the SE:

- TrendMicro for reqmod and respmo
- Symantec for respmo

The maximum file size that is supported in the Internet Streamer CDS software is 2 GB. Files that exceed this size limit are not supported for ICAP processing.

Use the **icap append-x-headers** command to specify the ICAP extension headers that are passed to the ICAP server during the session negotiation between the SE and the ICAP server as follows:

- You can configure the SE to append the client and server IP address headers to the request that is passed to the ICAP server. This capability allows you to use your ICAP server to perform URL filtering based on the client IP address and server IP address. To enable this capability, use the **icap append-x-headers x-client-ip** and **icap append-x-headers x-server-ip** command options.
- You can configure the SE to append the username and group name headers to the request that is passed to the ICAP server. This capability allows you to use your ICAP server to perform URL filtering based on username and group name.

Also, you can choose to apply ICAP services on all HTTP requests processed by the SE or apply ICAP processing only to requests that match the Rules Template. Use the **icap apply { all | rules-template }** command to specify which ICAP services should be performed on which requests that are received by the SE. For example, use the **icap apply rules-template** command to instruct the SE to run only the ICAP services that match the **rules action use-icap-service**. Alternatively, you could use the **icap apply all** command to instruct the SE to run all the ICAP services on all the HTTP requests that it receives.

To exclude other traffic from ICAP processing, use the **rule action use-icap-service** command. The Rules Template can be used to turn off ICAP processing for various requests by applying the patterns available in the Rules Template to the incoming request. These patterns can include the following attributes of the incoming request: 7H90C0CH

- User-agent field
- Destination IP address
- Domain name

An ICAP service defines attributes that define the service and one or more servers that provide ICAP services. You can configure a maximum of ten ICAP services on a single SE and a maximum of five ICAP servers for each ICAP service. To select the type of load balancing to use among a cluster of ICAP servers, use the **load-balancing** option.

In the syntax, replace *service-id* with a name of your choice for the current ICAP service. When you enter the **icap service** command and provide a name for the ICAP service, the system displays this ICAP service configuration prompt:

```
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)#
```

Within ICAP service configuration mode, all commands that you enter apply to the current ICAP service. To return to Global configuration mode, enter the **exit** command.

The point at which ICAP services are applied to content is called the *vectoring point*, specified using the **vector-point** option. The following three vectoring points are supported:

- Client request vectoring point (**reqmod-precache**)—ICAP server performs one of the following actions in response to the client request:
 - Terminates the connection
 - Sends a modified error response
 - Searches the cache using the URL in the request
 - Searches the cache using a modified URL
 - Modifies the request header or request body in the case of a cache miss
- Cache miss vectoring point (**reqmod-postcache**)—ICAP server performs one of the following actions before forwarding the request to the origin server:
 - Terminates the connection
 - Sends a modified error response
 - Sends the request to the origin server using the original URL
 - Sends the request to the origin server using an alternative URL
 - Modifies the request header or request body
- Server response vectoring point (**respmod-precache**)—ICAP server performs one of the following actions after receiving the response from the origin server:
 - Returns the response to the client
 - Modifies the request header or request body
 - Caches the response using the original URL
 - Caches the response using an alternative URL

With the **respmod** vectoring point, which is used by virus-scanning ICAP vendors, the performance of the SE is 300 transactions per second.

With the **reqmod-precache** vectoring point, which is used by URL filtering ICAP vendors, the performance of the SE drops 20 percent from the rated performance.

**Note**

The performance of the SE is limited by the performance of the ICAP server.

**Note**

Different ICAP services assigned to the same vectoring point can use different load balancing options.

ICAP servers process HTTP requests from clients based on the ICAP services configured at various vectoring points. ICAP servers perform content adaptation such as a request or response modification and filtering of requests or responses at the configured vectoring points while processing HTTP requests.

You can configure the maximum number of connections and the weight that can be handled by an ICAP server in a cluster of servers. The weight parameter represents the load percentage that can be redirected to the ICAP server. An ICAP server with a weight of 40 denotes that this server handles 40 percent of the load. If the total weight of all ICAP servers in a load-balanced cluster exceeds 100, the load percentage for each ICAP server is recalculated as a percentage measure represented by the weight parameters.

**Note**

Always locate the ICAP server on a public LAN and configure its public IP address on the SE. The ICAP server should not be located behind a NAT device.

ICAP servers configured at various vectoring points (especially the request modification precache vectoring points) may become overloaded with HTTP requests, because all requests pass through this point. Therefore, a cluster of ICAP servers (a load-balanced collection of ICAP servers) is made available for configuration. At a particular vectoring point, you can choose to load balance requests among the ICAP cluster of servers based on various parameters such as weighted load, client IP and server IP address-based hash, or round-robin format.

More than one ICAP service can be associated with a vectoring point. An ICAP service configured at a vectoring point can have only one load balancing scheme, irrespective of the number of servers. However, multiple ICAP services configured at one or all the vectoring points can have different load balancing schemes.

To identify the specific ICAP server and service, use the **server url** command, where the URL is in the following format:

```
icap://ICAPserverIPAddress/service-name
```

The value used for the *service-name* must match the identifier used by the specific ICAP vendor. For example, one vendor uses the service name REQ-Service for **reqmod-precache** and interscan for **respmod-precache**, while another vendor supports only **respmod-precache** and uses the service name avscan.

When ICAP processing is enabled and an HTTP browser with a streaming Java applet is opened, several undesirable things occur:

- Data for the Java applet is not updated in the browser. For example, when viewing a stock investment website, a user would not see any streaming stock updates.
- ICAP daemon on the SE continues to send updates (from the HTTP response) to the ICAP server, which overloads the ICAP server.

These conditions occur because the ICAP server is set up to inspect the entire data packet before delivering a response to the client. However, because there is a streaming request, the data continues flowing to the ICAP server indefinitely, deadlocking any response to the requesting client.

Two workarounds are available. You can configure the ICAP server to bypass the scanning process, or you can configure rules on the SE to skip ICAP processing on websites that are known to contain streaming Java applets.

To configure the ICAP server to bypass scanning, use rules such as **client_skip_content** or **server_skip_content** as follows:

- The **client_skip_content** rule bypasses scanning because of an HTTP request. The software looks for patterns in the HTTP header and bypasses all requests that exactly match the patterns specified in the intscan.ini file as follows:

```
client_skip_content=User Agent: Windows Media Player 9.0.1
```

- The `server_skip_content` rule bypasses scanning because of an HTTP response. The software looks for patterns in the HTTP header and bypasses all responses that exactly match the patterns specified in the `intscan.ini` file as follows:

```
server_skip_content=Content-Type: X-Dave_Content
```

Alternatively, you can configure the SE to bypass ICAP processing based on user agents or any of the patterns available in the Rules Template, by using the **rule** command.

Examples

The following example applies ICAP processing to all traffic:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# icap apply all
```

The following examples exclude intranet traffic from ICAP processing:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 1 domain !cisco.com
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action use-icap-service trend-reqmod 1 protocol all
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action use-icap-service trend-respmod 1 protocol all
ServiceEngine(config)# rule enable
ServiceEngine(config)# icap apply rules-template
```

The following example shows how to use the **icap service service-id** command to configure and enable various ICAP services on this SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# icap service trend-reqmod
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# enable
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# vector-point reqmod-precache
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/REQ-Service
ServiceEngine# exit
```

```
ServiceEngine(config)# icap service trend-respmod
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# enable
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# vector-point respmod-precache
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/interscan
ServiceEngine# exit
```

The following examples show a typical configuration for a virus scanning service that requires processing on two vectoring points (**reqmod-precache** and **respmod-precache**):

```
ServiceEngine(config)# icap apply all
ServiceEngine(config)# icap service trend-reqmod
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# enable
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# vector-point reqmod-precache
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/REQ-Service
ServiceEngine# exit
ServiceEngine# icap service trend-respmod
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# enable
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# vector-point respmod-precache
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/interscan
ServiceEngine# exit
```

The following example shows that if an ICAP vendor supports the same service name for more than one vectoring point, you can configure a single service and add the supported vectoring points:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# icap service myicap-service
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# enable
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# vector-point reqmod-precache
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# vector-point respmod-precache
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/icap-service-name
ServiceEngine(config-icap-service)# exit
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to bypass ICAP processing on the intranet site cisco.com and on the trusted Internet site datek.com:

```
SE(config)# rule enable
SE(config)# rule action use-icap-service trend-reqmod pattern-list 1 protocol all
SE(config)# rule action use-icap-service trend-respmod pattern-list 1 protocol all
SE(config)# rule pattern-list 1 domain !(.*cisco\.com | .*datek\.com)!
SE(config)# icap apply rules-template
SE(config)# icap service trend-reqmod
SE(config-icap-service)# enable
SE(config-icap-service)# vector-point reqmod-precache
SE(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/REQ-Service
SE(config-icap-service)# exit
SE(config)# icap service trend-respmod
SE(config-icap-service)# enable
SE(config-icap-service)# vector-point respmod-precache
SE(config-icap-service)# server icap://172.19.227.150/interscan
SE(config-icap-service)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
icap service	Configures ICAP service configurations. Provides access to the ICAP service configuration mode.
rule use-icap-service	Sets the rules by which the SE filters a specific ICAP server.
show icap	Displays the ICAP configurations.
show icap service	Displays the configurations for the specified service.
show rule action use-icap-service	Displays rules configuration information for a certain ICAP service configuration mode.

install

To install the Internet Streamer CDS software image, use the **install** command in EXEC configuration mode.

install *imagefilename*

Syntax Description	<i>imagefilename</i> Name of the .bin file that you want to install.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The install command loads the system image into flash memory and the disk. To install a system image, copy the image file to the sysfs directory local1 or local2. Before entering the install command, change the present working directory to the directory where the system image resides. When the install command is executed, the image file is expanded. The expanded files overwrite the existing files in the SE. The newly installed version takes effect after the system image is reloaded.

**Note**

The **install** command does not accept .pax files. Files should be of the .bin type (for example, CDS-2.2.1.7-K9.bin). Also, if the release being installed does not require a new system image, then it may not be necessary to write to flash memory. If the newer version has changes that require a new system image to be installed, then the **install** command may result in a write to flash memory.

Examples	The following example shows how to install a .bin file on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# install CDS-2.2.1.7-K9.bin
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	copy ftp install	Installs an image file from an FTP server onto a local device.
	copy http install	Installs an image file from an HTTP server onto a local device.
	reload	Halts a device and performs a cold restart.

interface

To configure a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface, use the **interface** command in Global configuration mode. To disable selected options, restore default values, or enable a shutdown interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interface {GigabitEthernet slot/port num | PortChannel num [autosense | bandwidth {10 | 100 | 1000} | description line | exit | full-duplex | half-duplex | ip {access-group {num {in | out} | name} | address {ip address netmask | range low-num high-num netmask} | ipv6 address addr/netmask | no | shutdown | standby num {priority num}} | Standby group number}
```

```
no interface {GigabitEthernet slot/port num | PortChannel num [autosense | bandwidth {10 | 100 | 1000} | description line | exit | full-duplex | half-duplex | ip {access-group {num {in | out} | name} | address {ip address netmask | range low-num high-num netmask} | ipv6 address addr/netmask | no | shutdown | standby num {priority num}} | Standby group number}
```

Syntax Description

GigabitEthernet	Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface to configure.
<i>slot/port num</i>	Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is from 0 to 12; the port range is from 0 to 0. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel	Selects the Ethernet Channel of interfaces to be configured.
<i>num</i>	Sets the Ethernet Channel interface number (1 to 4).
autosense	(Optional) Specifies interface autosense. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
bandwidth	(Optional) Configures the interface bandwidth. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
10	Specifies the interface bandwidth as 10 Mbits per second.
100	Specifies the interface bandwidth as 100 Mbits per second.
1000	Specifies the interface bandwidth as 1000 Mbits per second. Note This option is not available on all ports, the same as autosense.
description	(Optional) Specifies interface specific description. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
<i>line</i>	Text describing this interface
exit	(Optional) Exits from this submode. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
full-duplex	(Optional) Specifies full-duplex. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
half-duplex	(Optional) Specifies half-duplex. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.

ip	(Optional) Interface Internet Protocol configuration commands. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
access-group	Specifies access control for packets.
<i>num</i>	IP access list (standard or extended).
in	Specifies inbound packets.
out	Specifies outbound packets.
<i>name</i>	Specifies the access-list name.
address	Sets the IP address of the interface.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of the interface
<i>netmask</i>	Netmask of the interface.
<i>range</i>	IP address range.
<i>low-num</i>	IP address low range of the interface.
<i>high-num</i>	IP address low range of the interface.
netmask	Netmask of the interface.
ipv6	(Optional) Interface IPv6 configuration commands. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
<i>address</i>	IPv6 address of the interface.
<i>addr/netmask</i>	IPv6 address/netmask of the interface in format X:X:X:X::X/<0-128>.
no	(Optional) Negates a command or sets its defaults. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
shutdown	(Optional) Shuts down the specific portchannel interface. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
standby	(Optional) Standby interface configuration commands. Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
<i>num</i>	Standby group number (1-4).
priority	(Optional) Sets the priority of the interface. Default value is 100.
<i>num</i>	Sets the priority of the interface for the standby group (0-4294967295).
Standby	Sets the standby group for the interface.
<i>group number</i>	Group number for the selected interface (1 to 4).

Command Defaults Standby priority: 100.

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines**Configuring Interfaces for DHCP**

During the initial configuration of an SE, you have the option of configuring a static IP address for the SE or using interface-level DHCP to dynamically assign IP addresses to the interfaces on the SE.

If you do not enable interface-level DHCP on the SE, manually specify a static IP address and network mask for the SE. If the SE moves to another location in another part of the network, manually enter a new static IP address and network mask for this SE.

**Note**

All static route entries are lost when removing the IP configuration from the network interface.

An interface can be enabled for DHCP by using the **ip address dhcp** [*client_id* | *hostname*] command in interface configuration mode. The client identifier is an ASCII value. The SE sends its configured client identifier and hostname to the DHCP server when requesting network information. DHCP servers can be configured to identify the client identifier information and the hostname information that the SE is sending and then send back the specific network settings that are assigned to the SE.

String to Be Set as Cookie Port Channel (EtherChannel) Interface

EtherChannel for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.x software supports the grouping of up to four same- network interfaces into one virtual interface. This grouping allows the setting or removing of a virtual interface that consists of two Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. EtherChannel also provides interoperability with Cisco routers, switches, and other networking devices or hosts supporting EtherChannel, load balancing, and automatic failure detection and recovery based on current link status of each interface.

You can use the Gigabit Ethernet ports to form an EtherChannel. A physical interface can be added to an EtherChannel subject to the device configuration.

Configuring Multiple IP Addresses

The Multiple Logical IP Addresses feature supports up to 24 unique IP addresses within the same subnet for the same interface.

When you configure multiple IP addresses on an SE using either the range option or using individual commands, the **show running-config** output displays all the IP addresses individually. The netmask value is unique for each interface, so under a single interface you cannot have multiple IP addresses with different netmask values.

Examples

The following example shows how to create an EtherChannel. The port channel is port channel 2 and is assigned an IP address of 10.10.10.10 and a netmask of 255.0.0.0:

```
ServiceEngine# configure
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 2
ServiceEngine(config-if)# exit
```

The following example how to remove an EtherChannel:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 2
ServiceEngine(config-if)# exit
ServiceEngine(config)# no interface PortChannel 2
```

The following example shows a sample output of the **show running-config** command in EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# show running-config
.
.
```



```
.
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
  description This is an interface to the WAN
  ip address dhcp
  ip address 192.168.1.200 255.255.255.0
bandwidth 100
exit
.
```

The following example shows the sample output of the **show interface** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
Description: This is the interface to the lab
type: Ethernet
```

The following example shows how to create standby groups on SEs:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0 standby 2 priority 300
ServiceEngine(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 2/0 standby 2 priority 200
ServiceEngine(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 3/0 standby 2 priority 100
ServiceEngine(config)# interface standby 2 errors 10000
```

The following example shows how to configure multiple IP addresses using a range command:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 2
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address range 2.2.2.3 2.2.2.6 255.255.255.0
```

The following example shows a sample output of the **show running-config** command in EXEC configuration mode after configuring multiple IP addresses:

```
ServiceEngine# show running-config
.
interface PortChannel 4
  ip address 2.2.2.3 255.255.255.0
  ip address 2.2.2.4 255.255.255.0
  ip address 2.2.2.5 255.255.255.0
  ip address 2.2.2.6 255.255.255.0
exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.
show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

ip (Global configuration)

To change initial network device configuration settings, use the **ip** command in Global configuration mode. To delete or disable these settings, use the **no** form of this command. The **dscp** option allows you to set the global Type of Service (ToS) or differentiated services code point (DSCP) values in IP packets.

ip access-list (see “[ip access-list](#)” section on page 209)

ip default-gateway *ip-address* [*gateway ip addr 2 gateway ip addr 3*]

ip domain-name *name1 name2 name3*

ip dscp {**client** {**cache-hit** {**match-server** | **set-dscp** *dscp-packets* | **set-tos** *tos-packets*} | **cache-miss** {**match-server** | **set-dscp** *dscp-packets* | **set-tos** *tos-packets*} } | **server** {**match-client** | **set-dscp** *dscp-packets* | **set-tos** *tos-packets*} }

ip name-server *ip-addresses*

ip path-mtu-discovery **enable**

ip route *dest_IP_addr dest_netmask default_gateway* [**interface** *source_IP_addr*]

no ip {**default-gateway** [*gateway ip addr 2 gateway ip addr 3*] | **domain-name** | **dscp** {**client** {**cache-hit** | **cache-miss**} | **server**} | **name-server** *ip-addresses* | **path-mtu-discovery** **enable** | **route** *dest_IP_addr dest_netmask default_gateway* [**interface** *source_IP_addr*] }

Syntax Description

default-gateway	Specifies the default gateway (if not routing IP).
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the default gateway.
<i>gateway ip addr</i>	Gateway IP address (maximum of 14).
	Note Starting with Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software, multiple gateways (up to 14) can be configured.
domain-name	Specifies domain names.
<i>name1</i> through <i>name3</i>	Domain name (up to three can be specified).
dscp	Configures IP differentiated services code point (DSCP) and Type of Service (ToS) fields.
client	Configures DSCP for responses to the client.
cache-hit	Configures the cache hit responses to the client.
cache-miss	Configures the cache miss responses to the client.
match-server	Uses the original ToS or DSCP value of the server.
set-dscp	Configures differentiated services code point (DSCP) values.
<i>dscp-packets</i>	DSCP values; see Table 2-10 for valid values.
set-tos	Configures Type of Service (ToS).
<i>tos-packets</i>	ToS value; see Table 2-12 for valid values.
server	Configures DSCP for outgoing requests.
match-client	Uses the original ToS or DSP value of the client.
name-server	Specifies the address of the name server.
<i>ip-addresses</i>	IP addresses of the name servers (up to a maximum of eight).

path-mtu-discovery	Configures RFC 1191 Path Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) discovery.
enable	Enables Path MTU discovery.
route	Specifies the net route.
<i>dest_IP_addr</i>	Destination route address.
<i>dest_netmask</i>	Netmask address.
<i>default_gateway</i>	Gateway address.
interface	Configures source policy routing to route outgoing traffic using the same interface where the request was received. Note This keyword is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
<i>source_IP_addr</i>	IP address of the interface configured for source policy routing.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

To define a default gateway, use the **ip default-gateway** command. Only one default gateway can be configured. To remove the IP default gateway, use the **no** form of this command. The SE uses the default gateway to route IP packets when there is no specific route found to the destination.

To define a default domain name, use the **ip domain-name** command. To remove the IP default domain name, use the **no** form of this command. Up to three domain names can be entered. If a request arrives without a domain name appended in its hostname, the proxy tries to resolve the hostname by appending *name1*, *name2*, and *name3* in that order until one of these names succeeds.

The SE appends the configured domain name to any IP hostname that does not contain a domain name. The appended name is resolved by the DNS server and then added to the host table. The SE must have at least one domain name server specified for hostname resolution to work correctly.

To specify the address of one or more name servers to use for name and address resolution, use the **ip name-server ip-addresses** command. To disable IP name servers, use the **no** form of this command. For proper resolution of the hostname to the IP address or the IP address to the hostname, the SE uses DNS servers. Use the **ip name-server** command to point the SE to a specific DNS server. You can configure up to eight servers.

Path MTU autodiscovery discovers the MTU and automatically sets the correct value. Use the **ip path-mtu-discovery enable** command to start this autodiscovery utility. By default, this feature is enabled. When this feature is disabled, the sending device uses a packet size that is smaller than 576 bytes and the next hop MTU. Existing connections are not affected when this feature is turned on or off.

The Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software supports IP Path MTU Discovery, as defined in RFC 1191. When enabled, Path MTU Discovery discovers the largest IP packet size allowable between the various links along the forwarding path and automatically sets the correct value for the packet size. By using the largest MTU that the links bear, the sending device can minimize the number of packets that it must send.

**Note**

IP Path MTU Discovery is useful when a link in a network goes down, forcing the use of another, different MTU-sized link. IP Path MTU Discovery is also useful when a connection is first being established and the sender has no information at all about the intervening links.

IP Path MTU Discovery is started by the sending device. If a server does not support IP Path MTU Discovery, the receiving device has no mechanism available to avoid fragmenting datagrams generated by the server.

Use the **ip route** command to add a specific static route for a network or host. Any IP packet designated for the specified destination uses the configured route.

To configure static IP routing, use the **ip route** command. To remove the route, use the **no** form of this command. Do not use the **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0** command to configure the default gateway; use the **ip default-gateway** command instead.

In the CDS network, you can configure SEs, SRs, and CDSMs for the Type of Service (ToS) or differentiated services code point (DSCP) using the **ip dscp** command.

Source Policy Routes

To configure source policy routing, use the **ip route** command with the interface option. By using source policy routing, the reply packet to a client will leave the SE on the same interface where the request came in. Source policy routing tables are automatically instantiated based on the interface subnets defined on the system. The policy routes are added automatically to the policy routing tables based on the nexthop gateway of the routes in the main routing table.

When configuring multiple ip address you must configure a default gateway in the same subnet.

**Note**

Starting with Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software, multiple gateways (up to 14) can be configured.

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software supports multiple IP addresses on the CDE220-2S3i, which included specifying the default gateway and IP routes. The IP routes, source policy routes, were added to ensure incoming traffic would go out the same interface it came in on. An IP route was added using the **interface** keyword, which was introduced in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software, and has the following syntax:

ip route <dest_IP_addr> <dest_netmask> <default_gateway> interface <source_IP_addr>

In the following example, all destination traffic (IP address of 0.0.0.0 and netmask of 0.0.0.0) sent from the source interface, 8.1.0.2, uses the default gateway, 8.1.0.1. This is a default policy route.

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 8.1.0.1 interface 8.1.0.2

A non-default policy route defines a specific destination (IP address and netmask). The following **ip route** command is an example of a non-default policy route:

ip route 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 <gateway> interface <source_IP_addr>

When upgrading to Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software, any source policy routes configured using the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software interface keyword are rejected and are not displayed when the **show running-config** command is used. However, because you had to define the default gateway for all the interfaces as part of the multi-port support feature, the equivalent source policy route is automatically generated in the routing table. The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command after upgrading to Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software with the default source policy routes highlighted in bold and the non-default policy routes highlighted in italics:

```
ServiceEngine# show ip route
```

Destination	Gateway	Netmask
172.22.28.0	8.1.0.1	255.255.255.128
6.21.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
8.2.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
8.2.2.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
171.70.77.0	8.1.0.1	255.255.255.0
8.1.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.0.0
0.0.0.0	8.1.0.1	0.0.0.0
0.0.0.0	8.2.1.1	0.0.0.0
0.0.0.0	8.2.2.1	0.0.0.0


```
Source policy routing table for interface 8.1.0.0/16
```

172.22.28.0	8.1.0.1	255.255.255.128
171.70.77.0	8.1.0.1	255.255.255.0
8.1.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.0.0
0.0.0.0	8.1.0.1	0.0.0.0


```
Source policy routing table for interface 8.2.1.0/24
```

8.2.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
0.0.0.0	8.2.1.1	0.0.0.0


```
Source policy routing table for interface 8.2.2.0/24
```

8.2.2.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
0.0.0.0	8.2.2.1	0.0.0.0

If you have a default source policy route where the gateway is not defined as a default gateway, then you must add it after upgrading to Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software. For example, if you had a source policy route with a gateway of 6.23.1.1 for a source interface of 6.23.1.12, and you did not specify the gateway as one of the default gateways, you would need to add it.

If you have a non-default source policy route, then you must add it as a regular static route (without the obsoleted interface keyword) after upgrading to Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software. This route is then added to the main routing table as well as the policy routing table.

Differentiated Services

The differentiated services (DiffServ) architecture is based on a simple model where traffic entering a network is classified and possibly conditioned at the boundaries of the network. The class of traffic is then identified with a differentiated services (DS) code point or bit marking in the IP header. Within the core of the network, packets are forwarded according to the per-hop behavior associated with the DS code point.

To set the global ToS or DSCP values for the IP header from the CLI, use the **ip dscp** command.

DiffServ describes a set of end-to-end QoS (Quality of Service) capabilities. End-to-end QoS is the ability of the network to deliver service required by specific network traffic from one end of the network to another. QoS in the Internet Streamer CDS software supports differentiated services.

With differentiated services, the network tries to deliver a particular kind of service based on the QoS specified by each packet. This specification can occur in different ways, for example, using the 6-bit DSCP setting in IP packets or source and destination addresses. The network uses the QoS specification to classify, mark, shape, and police traffic, and to perform intelligent queueing.

Differentiated services is used for several mission-critical applications and for providing end-to-end QoS. Typically, differentiated services is appropriate for aggregate flows because it performs a relatively coarse level of traffic classification.

Use the **ip dscp { client | server } { cache-hit | cache-miss } set-dscp dscp-packets** command to set the DSCP values for the IP header. Valid values for *dscp-packets* are listed in [Table 2-10](#).

Table 2-10 *dscp-packets Values*

Value or Keyword	Description ¹
0–63	Sets DSCP values.
af11	Sets packets with AF11 DSCP (001010).
af12	Sets packets with AF12 DSCP (001100).
af13	Sets packets with AF13 DSCP (001110).
af21	Sets packets with AF21 DSCP (010010).
af22	Sets packets with AF22 DSCP (010100).
af23	Sets packets with AF23 DSCP (010110).
af31	Sets packets with AF31 DSCP (011010).
af32	Sets packets with AF32 DSCP (011100).
af33	Sets packets with AF33 DSCP (011110).
af41	Sets packets with AF41 DSCP (100010).
af42	Sets packets with AF42 DSCP (100100).
af43	Sets packets with AF43 DSCP (100110).
cs1	Sets packets with CS1 (precedence 1) DSCP (001000).
cs2	Sets packets with CS2 (precedence 2) DSCP (010000).
cs3	Sets packets with CS3 (precedence 3) DSCP (011000).
cs4	Sets packets with CS4 (precedence 4) DSCP (100000).
cs5	Sets packets with CS5 (precedence 5) DSCP (101000).
cs6	Sets packets with CS6 (precedence 6) DSCP (110000).
cs7	Sets packets with CS7 (precedence 7) DSCP (111000).
default	Sets packets with the default DSCP (000000).
ef	Sets packets with EF DSCP (101110).

1. The number in parentheses denotes the DSCP value for each per-hop behavior keyword.

DS Field Definition

A replacement header field, called the *DS field*, is defined by differentiated services. The DS field supersedes the existing definitions of the IPv4 ToS octet (RFC 791) and the IPv6 traffic class octet. Six bits of the DS field are used as the DSCP to select the Per Hop Behavior (PHB) at each interface. A currently unused (CU) 2-bit field is reserved for explicit congestion notification (ECN). The value of the CU bits is ignored by DS-compliant interfaces when determining the PHB to apply to a received packet.

Per-Hop Behaviors

RFC 2475 defines PHB as the externally observable forwarding behavior applied at a DiffServ-compliant node to a DiffServ Behavior Aggregate (BA).

With the ability of the system to mark packets according to the DSCP setting, collections of packets that have the same DSCP setting and that are sent in a particular direction can be grouped into a BA. Packets from multiple sources or applications can belong to the same BA.

A PHB refers to the packet scheduling, queueing, policing, or shaping behavior of a node on any given packet belonging to a BA, as configured by a service level agreement (SLA) or a policy map.

There are four available standard PHBs:

- Default PHB (as defined in RFC 2474)
- Class-Selector PHB (as defined in RFC 2474)
- Assured Forwarding (AFny) PHB (as defined in RFC 2597)
- Expedited Forwarding (EF) PHB (as defined in RFC 2598)

The following sections describe the PHBs.

Default PHB

The default PHB specifies that a packet marked with a DSCP value of 000000 (recommended) receives the traditional best-effort service from a DS-compliant node (a network node that complies with all the core DiffServ requirements). Also, if a packet arrives at a DS-compliant node, and the DSCP value is not mapped to any other PHB, the packet gets mapped to the default PHB.

Class-Selector PHB

To preserve backward compatibility with any IP precedence scheme currently in use on the network, DiffServ has defined a DSCP value in the form *xxx000*, where *x* is either 0 or 1. These DSCP values are called *Class-Selector Code Points*. (The DSCP value for a packet with default PHB 000000 is also called the Class-Selector Code Point.)

The PHB associated with a Class-Selector Code Point is a Class-Selector PHB. These Class-Selector PHBs retain most of the forwarding behavior as nodes that implement IP precedence-based classification and forwarding.

For example, packets with a DSCP value of 110000 (the equivalent of the IP precedence-based value of 110) have preferential forwarding treatment (for scheduling, queueing, and so on), as compared to packets with a DSCP value of 100000 (the equivalent of the IP precedence-based value of 100). These Class-Selector PHBs ensure that DS-compliant nodes can coexist with IP precedence-based nodes.

Assured Forwarding PHB

Assured Forwarding PHB is nearly equivalent to Controlled Load Service, which is available in the integrated services model. AFny PHB defines a method by which BAs can be given different forwarding assurances.

For example, network traffic can be divided into the following classes:

- Gold—Traffic in this category is allocated 50 percent of the available bandwidth.
- Silver—Traffic in this category is allocated 30 percent of the available bandwidth.
- Bronze—Traffic in this category is allocated 20 percent of the available bandwidth.

The AFny PHB defines four AF classes: AF1, AF2, AF3, and AF4. Each class is assigned a specific amount of buffer space and interface bandwidth according to the SLA with the service provider or policy map.

Within each AF class, you can specify three drop precedence (dP) values: 1, 2, and 3. Assured Forwarding PHB can be expressed as shown in the following example: AFny. In this example, *n* represents the AF class number (1, 2, or 3) and *y* represents the dP value (1, 2, or 3) within the AFn class.

In instances of network traffic congestion, if packets in a particular AF class (for example, AF1) need to be dropped, packets in the AF1 class are dropped according to the following guideline:

$$dP(AFny) \geq dP(AFnz) \geq dP(AFnx)$$

where $dP(AFny)$ is the probability that packets of the AFny class are dropped and *y* denotes the dP within an AFn class.

In the following example, packets in the AF13 class are dropped before packets in the AF12 class, which in turn are dropped before packets in the AF11 class:

```
dP(AF13) >= dP (AF12) >= dP(AF11)
```

The dP method penalizes traffic flows within a particular BA that exceed the assigned bandwidth. Packets on these offending flows could be re-marked by a policer to a higher drop precedence.

An AFx class can be denoted by the DSCP value, xyzab0, where xyz can be 001, 010, 011, or 100, and ab represents the dP value.

Table 2-11 lists the DSCP value and corresponding dP value for each AF PHB class.

Table 2-11 DSCP Values and Corresponding Drop Precedence Values for Each AF PHB Class

Drop Precedence	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Low drop precedence	001010	010010	011010	100010
Medium drop precedence	001100	010100	011100	100100
High drop precedence	001110	010110	011110	100110

Expedited Forwarding PHB

Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), a component of the integrated services model, provides a guaranteed bandwidth service. Applications, such as Voice over IP (VoIP), video, and online trading programs, require this type of service. The EF PHB, a key ingredient of DiffServ, supplies this kind of service by providing low loss, low latency, low jitter, and assured bandwidth service.

You can implement EF by using priority queueing (PQ) and rate limiting on the class (or BA). When implemented in a DiffServ network, EF PHB provides a virtual leased line or premium service. For optimal efficiency, however, you should reserve EF PHB for only the most critical applications because, in instances of traffic congestion, it is not feasible to treat all or most traffic as high priority.

EF PHB is suited for applications such as VoIP that require low bandwidth, guaranteed bandwidth, low delay, and low jitter.

IP Precedence for ToS

IP precedence allows you to specify the class of service (CoS) for a packet. You use the three precedence bits in the IPv4 header's type of service (ToS) field for this purpose.

Using the ToS bits, you can define up to six classes of service. Other features configured throughout the network can then use these bits to determine how to treat the packet. These other QoS features can assign appropriate traffic-handling policies including congestion management strategy and bandwidth allocation. For example, although IP precedence is not a queueing method, queueing methods such as weighted fair queueing (WFQ) and Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) can use the IP precedence setting of the packet to prioritize traffic.

By setting precedence levels on incoming traffic and using them with the Internet Streamer CDS software QoS queueing features, you can create differentiated service. You can use features, such as policy-based routing (PBR) and Committed Access Rate (CAR), to set the precedence based on an extended access list classification. For example, you can assign the precedence based on the application or user or by destination and source subnetwork.

So that each subsequent network element can provide service based on the determined policy, IP precedence is usually deployed as close to the edge of the network or the administrative domain as possible. IP precedence is an edge function that allows core or backbone QoS features, such as WRED, to forward traffic based on CoS. You can also set IP precedence in the host or network client, but this setting can be overridden by the service provisioning policy of the domain within the network.

The following QoS features can use the IP precedence field to determine how traffic is treated:

- Distributed-WRED
- WFQ
- CAR

How the IP Precedence Bits Are Used to Classify Packets

You use the three IP precedence bits in the ToS field of the IP header to specify a CoS assignment for each packet. You can partition traffic into up to six classes—the remaining two classes are reserved for internal network use—and then use policy maps and extended ACLs to define network policies in terms of congestion handling and bandwidth allocation for each class.

Each precedence corresponds to a name. These names, which continue to evolve, are defined in RFC 791. The numbers and their corresponding names, are listed from least to most important.

IP precedence allows you to define your own classification mechanism. For example, you might want to assign the precedence based on an application or an access router. IP precedence bit settings 96 and 112 are reserved for network control information, such as routing updates.

The IP precedence field occupies the three most significant bits of the ToS byte. Only the three IP precedence bits reflect the priority or importance of the packet, not the full value of the ToS byte.

Use the **ip dscp { client | server } { cache-hit | cache-miss } set-tos *tos-packets*** command to specify either of the two arguments—IP precedence or ToS byte value—to set the same ToS. You may specify either the ToS byte value or IP precedence; one is required. IP precedence uses the three precedence bits in the ToS field of the IPv4 header to specify the class of service for each packet. The ToS byte in the IP header defines the three high-order bits as IP precedence bits and the five low-order bits as ToS bits. The ToS byte value is written to the five low-order bits (bits 0 to 4) of the ToS byte in the IP header of a packet. The IP precedence value is written to the three high-order bits (bits 5 to 7) of the ToS byte in the IP header of a packet.

The following is a list of precedence names:

- **critical**
- **flash**
- **flash-override**
- **immediate**
- **internet**
- **network**
- **priority**
- **routine**

The following is a list of ToS names:

- **max-reliability**
- **max-throughput**
- **min-delay**
- **min-monetary-cost**
- **normal**

Table 2-12 lists the valid values for *tos-packets*.

Table 2-12 *tos-packets Values*

Value, Precedence, or ToS Name	Description ¹
0–127	Sets the ToS value.
critical	Sets packets with critical precedence (80).
flash	Sets packets with flash precedence (48).
flash-override	Sets packets with flash override precedence (64).
immediate	Sets packets with immediate precedence (32).
internet	Sets packets with internetwork control precedence (96).
max-reliability	Sets packets with maximum reliable ToS (2).
max-throughput	Sets packets with maximum throughput ToS (4).
min-delay	Sets packets with minimum delay ToS (8).
min-monetary-cost	Sets packets with minimum monetary cost ToS (1).
network	Sets packets with network control precedence (112).
normal	Sets packets with normal ToS (0).
priority	Sets packets with priority precedence (16).

1. The number in parentheses denotes the ToS value for each IP precedence or ToS name setting.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a default gateway for the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ip default-gateway 192.168.7.18
```

The following example disables the default gateway:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no ip default-gateway
```

The following example shows how to configure a static IP route for the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ip route 172.16.227.128 255.255.255.0 172.16.227.250
```

The following example negates the static IP route:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no ip route 172.16.227.128 255.255.255.0 172.16.227.250
```

The following example shows how to configure a default domain name for the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ip domain-name cisco.com
```

The following example negates the default domain name:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no ip domain-name
```

The following example shows how to configure a name server for the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ip name-server 10.11.12.13
```

The following example disables the name server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no ip name-server 10.11.12.13
```

The following example shows how to configure source policy routing for the SE interface assigned with the IP address 192.168.1.5:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 interface 192.168.1.5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip routes	Displays the IP routing table.

ip (interface configuration)

To configure the interface Internet Protocol, use the **interface** command in interface configuration mode. To delete or disable these settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip { access-group { num { in | out } { name { in | out } | address { ip_addr netmask | range
{ ip_addr_low ip_addr_high netmask } }
```

```
no ip { access-group { num { in | out } { name { in | out } | address { ip_addr netmask | range
{ ip_addr_low ip_addr_high netmask } }
```

Syntax Description

access-group	Specifies access control for incoming or outgoing packets.
<i>num</i>	Specifies an IP access list by number, in standard or extended form. The range is from 1-199.
in	Configures the IP access list that apply to inbound packets.
out	Configures the IP access list that apply to outbound packets.
<i>name</i>	Name of the access list.
in	Configures the access list name inbound packets.
out	Configures the access list name outbound packets.
address	Set the IP address of an interface.
<i>ip_addr</i>	IP address of the interface.
<i>netmask</i>	Netmask of the interface.
range	Specifies the IP address range.
<i>ip_addr_low</i>	IP address low range of an interface.
<i>ip_addr_high</i>	IP address high range of an interface.
<i>netmask</i>	Netmask of the interface.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if) mode.

Usage Guidelines

With Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software, you can now configure multiple IP addresses for Gigabit Ethernet, port channel and Standby interface in the SEs. With multiple IP support, the SEs can stream the content under a specific IP while having another stream with different source IP address under the same interface.

The **ip** command configures up to 24 unique IP addresses within the same subnet for the same Gigabit Ethernet, port channel and Standby interface. You can add and delete IP addresses for each interface without affecting other configured IP addresses.



Note

All IP addresses configured in the same interface must be in the same subnet.

The **ip range** command adds and deletes an IP address range per interface without affecting other configured IP addresses, and it notifies the SR and CDSM on the added and deleted IP address. The IP address can only be deleted when it is already disassociated from the delivery service. If the delivery service's IP address has been updated, for example from 10.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.5, the service is not interrupted. The new stream will use the new IP address.

Examples

Configuring an IP Address Range

The following example shows how to configure an IP address in a range:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 1
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address range 2.2.2.3 2.2.2.10 255.255.255.0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address range 2.2.2.12 2.2.2.20 255.255.255.0
```

If the user configures an IP address range but one or more of the IP addresses in the range matched with an already configured IP address, the configuration is still accepted. For example, if interface PortChannel 1 has the following configuration:

```
interface PortChannel 1
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
ip address 2.2.2.3 255.255.255.0
ip address 2.2.2.5 255.255.255.0
ip address 2.2.2.12 255.255.255.0
```

The following configuration is accepted and the IP address in the range (not the same subnet) is rejected:

```
ServiceEngine# configure terminal
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 1
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address range 2.2.2.3 2.2.2.4 255.255.255.0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# end
```

If the interface PortChannel 1 has the following configuration:

```
interface PortChannel 1
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
ip address 2.2.2.5 255.255.255.0
ip address 2.2.2.12 255.255.255.0
```

And you enter the following commands:

```
ServiceEngine# configure terminal
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 1
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address range 2.2.3.9 2.2.3.15 255.255.255.0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# end
```

It is an invalid IP address range and an incompatible netmask.

Configuring an IP Address

The following example shows how to configure an individual IP address:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 1
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address 2.2.2.3 255.255.255.0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# ip address 2.2.2.10 255.255.255.0
```

Removing an IP Address

The following example shows how to remove an IP address range configuration:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 1
```

```
ServiceEngine(config-if)# no ip address range 2.2.2.3 2.2.2.10 255.255.255.0
```

The following example shows how to remove an IP address configuration:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface PortChannel 1
ServiceEngine(config-if)# no ip address 2.2.2.3 255.255.255.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface.
show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.
show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.

ip access-list

To create and modify access lists for controlling access to interfaces or applications, use the **ip access-list standard** or **ip access-list extended** command in Global configuration modes. To remove access control lists, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip access-list {extended {acl-name | acl-num {delete num | deny {num {ip address | any | host} |
gre {ip address | any | host} | icmp {ip address | any | host} | ip {ip address | any | host} | tcp
{ip address | any | host} | udp {ip address | any | host} } | insert {num {deny | permit} | list
{start-line-num | end-line-num} | move {old-line-num | new-line-num} | permit {num {ip
address | any | host} | gre {ip address | any | host} | icmp {ip address | any | host} | ip {ip
address | any | host} | tcp {ip address | any | host} | udp {ip address | any | host} } } | {
standard {acl-num | acl-name {delete num | deny {num {ip address | any | host} | gre {ip
address | any | host} | icmp {ip address | any | host} | ip {ip address | any | host} | tcp {ip
address | any | host} | udp {ip address | any | host} } | insert {num {deny | permit} | list {
start-line-num | end-line-num} | move {old-line-num | new-line-num} | permit {ip address |
any | host} } } }
```

```
no ip access-list {extended {acl-name | acl-num {delete num | deny {num {ip address | any | host
} | gre {ip address | any | host} | icmp {ip address | any | host} | ip {ip address | any | host} |
tcp {ip address | any | host} | udp {ip address | any | host} } | insert {num {deny | permit} |
list {start-line-num | end-line-num} | move {old-line-num | new-line-num} | permit {num {ip
address | any | host} | gre {ip address | any | host} | icmp {ip address | any | host} | ip {ip
address | any | host} | tcp {ip address | any | host} | udp {ip address | any | host} } } | {
standard {acl-num | acl-name {delete num | deny {num {ip address | any | host} | gre {ip
address | any | host} | icmp {ip address | any | host} | ip {ip address | any | host} | tcp {ip
address | any | host} | udp {ip address | any | host} } | insert {num {deny | permit} | list {
start-line-num | end-line-num} | move {old-line-num | new-line-num} | permit {ip address |
any | host} } } }
```

Syntax Description

standard	Enables the standard ACL configuration mode.
<i>acl-num</i>	Access list to which all commands entered from access list configuration mode apply, using a numeric identifier. For standard access lists, the valid range is 1 to 99; for extended access lists, the valid range is 100 to 199.
<i>acl-name</i>	Access list to which all commands entered from ACL configuration mode apply, using an alphanumeric string of up to 30 characters, beginning with a letter.
delete	(Optional) Deletes the specified entry.
<i>num</i>	(Optional) Position of condition to delete. The range is from 1 to 500.
deny	(Optional) Causes packets that match the specified conditions to be dropped.
<i>num</i>	IP Protocol Number.
<i>ip address</i>	Source IP address.
<i>any</i>	Any source host.
<i>host</i>	A single host address.
gre	Specifies GRE Tunneling by Cisco.
icmp	Specifies Internet Control Message Protocol.
ip	Specifies Any IP Protocol.

tcp	Specifies Transport Control Protocol.
udp	Specifies User Datagram Protocol.
insert	(Optional) Inserts the conditions following the specified line number into the access list.
<i>num</i>	Identifies the position at which to insert a new condition.
deny	Specifies packets to deny.
permit	Specifies packets to permit.
list	(Optional) Lists the specified entries (or all entries when none are specified).
<i>start-line-num</i>	(Optional) Line number from which the list begins.
<i>end-line-num</i>	(Optional) Last line number in the list.
move	(Optional) Moves the specified entry in the access list to a new position in the list.
<i>old-line-num</i>	Line number of the entry to move.
<i>new-line-num</i>	New position of the entry. The existing entry is moved to the following position in the access list.
permit	(Optional) Causes packets that match the specified conditions to be accepted for further processing.
extended	Enables the extended ACL configuration mode.

Command Defaults

An access list drops all packets unless you configure at least one **permit** entry.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines**Standard ACL Configuration Mode Commands**

To work with a standard access list, enter the **ip access-list standard** command from the Global configuration mode prompt. The CLI enters a configuration mode in which all subsequent commands apply to the current access list.

To add a line to the standard IP ACL, enter the following command. For example, choose a purpose (permit or deny) that specifies whether a packet is to be passed or dropped, enter the source IP address, and enter the source IP wildcard address as follows:

```
[insert line-num] {deny | permit} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any}
```

To delete a line from the standard IP ACL, enter the following command:

```
delete line-num
```

To display a list of specified entries within the standard IP ACL, enter the following command:

```
list [start-line-num [end-line-num] ]
```

To move a line to a new position within the standard IP ACL, enter the following command:

```
move old-line-num new-line-num
```


To return to the CLI Global configuration mode prompt, enter the following command:

exit

To negate a standard IP ACL, enter the following command:

no {deny | permit} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any}

Extended ACL Configuration Mode Commands

To work with an extended access list, enter the **ip access-list extended** command from the Global configuration mode prompt. The CLI enters a configuration mode in which all subsequent commands apply to the current access list.

To delete a line from the extended IP ACL, enter the following command:

delete line-num

To move a line to a new position within the extended IP ACL, enter the following command:

move old-line-num new-line-num

To display a list of specified entries within the standard IP ACL, enter the following command:

list [start-line-num [end-line-num]]

To return to the CLI Global configuration mode prompt, enter the following command:

exit

To add a condition to the extended IP ACL, note that the options depend on the chosen protocol.

For IP, enter the following command to add a condition:

[insert line-num] {deny | permit} {gre | ip | proto-num} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any} {dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any}

no {deny | permit} {gre | ip | proto-num} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any} {dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any}

where if you enter *proto-num* is 47 or 0, they represent the equivalent value for GRE or IP.

For TCP, enter the following command to add a condition:

[insert line-num] {deny | permit} {tcp | proto-num} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any} [operator port [port]] {dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any} [operator port [port]] [established]

no {deny | permit} {tcp | proto-num} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any} [operator port [port]] {dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any} [operator port [port]] [established]

where *proto-num* can be 6, which is the equivalent value for TCP.

For UDP, enter the following command to add a condition:

[insert line-num] {deny | permit} {udp | proto-num} {source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any} [operator port [port]] {dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any} [operator port [port]]

```
no { deny | permit } { udp | proto-num } { source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any } [operator
port [port] ] { dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any } [operator port [port] ]
```

where *proto-num* can be 17, which is the equivalent value for UDP.

For ICMP, enter the following command to add a condition:

```
[insert line-num] { deny | permit } { icmp | proto-num } { source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip
| any } { dest-ip [wildcard] | host dest-ip | any } [icmp-type [code] | icmp-msg]
```

```
no { deny | permit } { icmp | proto-num } { source-ip [wildcard] | host source-ip | any } { dest-ip
[wildcard] | host dest-ip | any } [icmp-type [code] | icmp-msg]
```

where *proto-num* can be 2, which is the equivalent value for ICMP.

For extended IP ACLs, the **wildcard** keyword is required if the **host** keyword is not specified. For a list of the keywords that you can use to match specific ICMP message types and codes, see [Table 2-15](#). For a list of supported UDP and TCP keywords, see [Table 2-13](#) and [Table 2-14](#).

Use access lists to control access to specific applications or interfaces on an SE. An ACL consists of one or more condition entries that specify the kind of packets that the SE drops or accepts for further processing. The SE applies each entry in the order in which it occurs in the access list, which by default, is the order in which you configured the entry.

The following are some examples of how IP ACLs can be used in environments that have SEs:

- SE resides on the customer premises and is managed by a service provider, and the service provider wants to secure the device for its management only.
- SE is deployed anywhere within the enterprise. As with routers and switches, the administrator wants to limit Telnet and SSH access to the IT source subnets.
- Application layer proxy firewall with a hardened outside interface has no ports exposed. (*Hardened* means that the interface carefully restricts which ports are available for access, primarily for security reasons. With an outside interface, many types of security attacks are possible.) The SE's outside address is Internet global, and its inside address is private. The inside interface has an IP ACL to limit Telnet and SSH access to the SE.
- SE is deployed as a reverse proxy in an untrusted environment. The SE administrator wants to allow only port 80 inbound traffic on the outside interface and outbound connections on the back-end interface.

Within ACL configuration mode, you can use the editing commands (**list**, **delete**, and **move**) to display the current condition entries, to delete a specific entry, or to change the order in which the entries are evaluated. To return to Global configuration mode, enter **exit** at the ACL configuration mode prompt.

To create an entry, use a **deny** or **permit** keyword and specify the type of packets that you want the SE to drop or to accept for further processing. By default, an access list denies everything because the list is terminated by an implicit **deny any** entry. You must include at least one **permit** entry to create a valid access list.

After creating an access list, you can include the access list in an access group using the **access-group** command, which determines how the access list is applied. You can also apply the access list to a specific application using the appropriate command. A reference to an access list that does not exist is the equivalent of a **permit any** condition statement.

To work with access lists, enter either the **ip access-list standard** or **ip access-list extended** Global configuration command. Identify the new or existing access list with a name up to 30 characters long beginning with a letter or with a number. If you use a number to identify a standard access list, it must be between 1 and 99; for an extended access list, use a number from 100 to 199. Use a standard access list for providing access to the SNMP server or to the TFTP gateway or server.

After you identify the access list, the CLI enters the appropriate configuration mode and all subsequent commands apply to the specified access list.

ip access-list standard Command

You typically use a standard access list to allow connections from a host with a specific IP address or from hosts on a specific network. To allow connections from a specific host, use the **permit host** *source-ip* option and replace *source-ip* with the IP address of the specific host.

To allow connections from a specific network, use the **permit source-ip wildcard** option. Replace *source-ip* with a network ID or the IP address of any host on the network that you want to specify. Replace *wildcard* with the dotted decimal notation for a mask that is the reverse of a subnet mask, where a 0 indicates a position that must be matched and a 1 indicates a position that does not matter. For instance, the wildcard 0.0.0.255 causes the last eight bits in the source IP address to be ignored. Therefore, the **permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255** entry allows access from any host on the 192.168.1.0 network.

ip access-list extended Command

Use an extended access list to control connections based on the destination IP address or based on the protocol type. You can combine these conditions with information about the source IP address to create more restrictive conditions. [Table 2-13](#) lists the UDP keywords that you can use with extended access lists.

Table 2-13 UDP Keywords and Port Numbers

CLI Keyword	Description	UDP Port Number
bootpc	BOOTP ¹ client service	68
bootps	BOOTP server service	67
domain	DNS ² service	53
netbios-dgm	NetBIOS datagram service	138
netbios-ns	NetBIOS name resolution service	137
netbios-ss	NetBIOS session service	139
nfs	Network File System service	2049
ntp	Network Time Protocol settings	123
snmp	Simple Network Management Protocol service	161
snmptrap	SNMP traps	162
tftp	Trivial File Transfer Protocol service	69

1. BOOTP = bootstrap protocol

2. DNS = Domain Name System

[Table 2-14](#) lists the TCP keywords that you can use with extended access lists.

Table 2-14 TCP Keywords and Port Numbers

CLI Keyword	Description	TCP Port Number
domain	Domain Name System	53
exec	Remote process execution	512
ftp	File Transfer Protocol service	21

Table 2-14 TCP Keywords and Port Numbers (continued)

CLI Keyword	Description	TCP Port Number
ftp-data	FTP data connections (used infrequently)	20
nfs	Network File System service applications	2049
rtsp	Real-Time Streaming Protocol applications	554
ssh	Secure Shell login	22
telnet	Remote login using telnet	23
www	World Wide Web (HTTP) service	80

Table 2-15 lists the keywords that you can use to match specific ICMP message types and codes.

Table 2-15 Keywords for ICMP Message Type and Code

Field	Description
administratively-prohibited	Messages that are administratively prohibited from being allowed access.
alternate-address	Messages that specify alternate IP addresses.
conversion-error	Messages that denote a datagram conversion error.
dod-host-prohibited	Messages that signify a DoD ¹ protocol Internet host denial.
dod-net-prohibited	Messages that specify a DoD protocol network denial.
echo	Messages that are used to send echo packets to test basic network connectivity.
echo-reply	Messages that are used to send echo reply packets.
general-parameter-problem	Messages that report general parameter problems.
host-isolated	Messages that indicate that the host is isolated.
host-precedence-unreachable	Messages that have been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to one (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to three (Host Unreachable). This is the most common response. Large numbers of this datagram type on the network are indicative of network difficulties or hostile actions.
host-redirect	Messages that specify redirection to a host.
host-tos-redirect	Messages that specify redirection to a host for type of service-based (ToS) routing.
host-tos-unreachable	Messages that denote that the host is unreachable for ToS-based routing.
host-unknown	Messages that specify that the host or source is unknown.
host-unreachable	Messages that specify that the host is unreachable.
information-reply	Messages that contain domain name replies.
information-request	Messages that contain domain name requests.
mask-reply	Messages that contain subnet mask replies.
mask-request	Messages that contain subnet mask requests.
mobile-redirect	Messages that specify redirection to a mobile host.

Table 2-15 **Keywords for ICMP Message Type and Code (continued)**

Field	Description
net-redirect	Messages that are used for redirection to a different network.
net-tos-redirect	Messages that are used for redirection to a different network for ToS-based routing.
net-tos-unreachable	Messages that specify that the network is unreachable for the ToS-based routing.
net-unreachable	Messages that specify that the network is unreachable.
network-unknown	Messages that denote that the network is unknown.
no-room-for-option	Messages that specify the requirement of a parameter, but that no room is unavailable for it.
option-missing	Messages that specify the requirement of a parameter, but that parameter is not available.
packet-too-big	Messages that specify that the ICMP packet requires fragmentation but the DF ² bit is set.
parameter-problem	Messages that signify parameter-related problems.
port-unreachable	Messages that specify that the port is unreachable.
precedence-unreachable	Messages that specify that host precedence is not available.
protocol-unreachable	Messages that specify that the protocol is unreachable.
reassembly-timeout	Messages that specify a timeout during reassembling of packets.
redirect	Messages that have been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to one (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to five (Redirect). ICMP redirect messages are used by routers to notify the hosts on the data link that a better route is available for a particular destination.
router-advertisement	Messages that contain ICMP router discovery messages called <i>router advertisements</i> .
router-solicitation	Messages that are multicast to ask for immediate updates on neighboring router interface states.
source-quench	Messages that have been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to one (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to four (Source Quench). This datagram may be used in network management to provide congestion control. A source quench packet is issued when a router is beginning to lose packets because of the transmission rate of a source. The source quench is a request to the source to reduce the rate of a datagram transmission.
source-route-failed	Messages that specify the failure of a source route.
time-exceeded	Messages that specify information about all instances when specified times were exceeded.
timestamp-reply	Messages that contain time stamp replies.
timestamp-request	Messages that contain time stamp requests.
traceroute	Messages that specify the entire route to a network host from the source.

Table 2-15 **Keywords for ICMP Message Type and Code (continued)**

Field	Description
ttl-exceeded	Messages that specify that ICMP packets have exceeded the Time-To-Live configuration.
unreachable	Messages that are sent when packets are denied by an access list; these packets are not dropped in the hardware but generate the ICMP-unreachable message.

1. DoD = department of defense
2. DF = do not fragment

Examples

The following example shows how to create an access list to allow all web traffic and to allow only a specific host administrative access using Secure Shell (SSH):

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ip access-list extended example
ServiceEngine(config-ext-nacl)# permit tcp any any eq www
ServiceEngine(config-ext-nacl)# permit tcp host 10.1.1.5 any eq ssh
ServiceEngine(config-ext-nacl)# exit
```

The following example shows how to activate the access list for an interface:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0
ServiceEngine(config-if)# exit
```

The following example shows how this configuration appears when you enter the **show running-configuration** command:

```
...
!
ip access-list extended example
 permit tcp any any eq www
 permit tcp host 10.1.1.5 any eq ssh
 exit
. . .
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip access-list counters	Clears the IP access list statistical information.
show ip access-list	Displays the access lists that are defined and applied to specific interfaces or applications.

ip ospf priority

To set the router priority, which helps determine the designated router for this network; use the `ip ospf priority` command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

ip ospf priority *number-value*

no ip ospf priority *number-value*

Syntax Description	<i>number-value</i>	A number value that specifies the priority of the router (the range is 0 to 255).

Command Defaults	Priority of 1

Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if) mode.

Usage Guidelines	When two routers attached to a network both attempt to become the designated router, the one with the higher router priority takes precedence. If there is a tie, the router with the higher router ID takes precedence. A router with a router priority set to zero is ineligible to become the designated router or backup designated router. Router priority is configured only for interfaces to multi-access networks (that is, not to point-to-point networks).

Examples	The following example shows how to set the router priority value to 4:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router ospf
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
ServiceRouter(config-ospf-if)# ip ospf priority 4
ServiceRouter(config-ospf-if)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospf	Enables the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process.

ip router isis

To specify the interfaces to be used for routing IS-IS, use the **ip router isis** command in interface sub-configuration mode under IS-IS configuration mode. To detach the IS-IS process from an interface, use the **no** form of the command.

ip router isis

no ip router isis

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Interface configuration mode under IS-IS (config-isis-if) configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command is used to specify the interfaces to actively route IS-IS. Before an IS-IS routing process can be attached to an interface, you must assign a network entity title (NET) using the net command and enter the interface sub-configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to configure an IS-IS process to be attached and form adjacency on Ethernet interface 1:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# net 49.0001.aaaa.aaaa.aaaa.00
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# ip router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

ipv6

To specify the default gateway's IPv6 address, use the **ipv6** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the IPv6 address, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 default-gateway *ip-address*

no ipv6 default-gateway *ip-address*

Syntax Description

default-gateway	Specifies the default gateway's IPv6 address.
<i>ip-address</i>	IPv6 address of the default gateway.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPv6-related address:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# ipv6 default-gateway fec0::100/64
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
traceroute6	Traces the route to a remote IPv6-enabled host.

isis

To configure IS-IS routing for IP, use the **isis** command in interface configuration mode under route IS-IS configuration mode. To turn off this function, use the **no** form of this command.

```
isis { authentication key-chain name { level-1 | level-2 } | authentication-check { level-1 | level-2 }
      | authentication-type { cleartext | md5 } | circuit-type [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2] | priority
      priority_value { level-1 | level-2 } }
```

```
no isis { authentication key-chain name { level-1 | level-2 } | authentication-check { level-1 |
        level-2 } | authentication-type { cleartext | md5 } | circuit-type [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2] |
        priority priority_value { level-1 | level-2 } }
```

Syntax Description

authentication	Sets hello authentication key chain.
key-chain	Sets hello authentication key chain.
<i>name</i>	Authentication key chain name.
level-1	Specifies authentication key chain for level-1 IIHs.
level-2	Specifies authentication key chain for level-2 IIHs.
authentication-check	Checks authentication.
authentication-type	Sets hello authentication type.
cleartext	Specifies cleartext.
md5	Specifies HMAC-MD5.
circuit-type	Configures circuit type for interface.
level-1	(Optional) Configures a router for Level 1 adjacency only.
level-1-2	(Optional) Configures a router for Level 1 and Level 2 adjacency.
level-2	(Optional) Configures a router for Level 2 adjacency only.
priority	Sets the priority for DIS election.
<i>priority_value</i>	Priority setting for interfaces (0 to 127).

Command Defaults

A Level 1 and Level 2 adjacency is established.

Priority is set to 64 for interfaces.

Authentication-check is on.

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode under IS-IS (config-isis-if) configuration.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **isis authentication key-chain** command to specify the key chain to be used for the interface and the corresponding level. The key chain range cannot exceed 63 characters.

Use the **isis authentication-check** command to enable or disable the checking of received packets for the interface on the corresponding level. When authentication-check is disabled, IS-IS adds authentication to the outgoing packets, but it does not check authentication on incoming packets. This feature allows smooth transition of enabling authentication without disrupting the network operation.

Use the **isis authentication-type** command to specify the md5 or cleartext authentication type for the interface and the corresponding level.

Use the **isis circuit-type** command to specify adjacency levels on a specified interface.

Use the **isis priority** configuration command to configure the priority of a specific interface.



Note

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later, it is not possible to configure IS-IS and OSPF simultaneously. If you are running OSPF and try to enter the **router isis** command, you receive the following warning message:

```
%Cannot configure both IS-IS and OSPF together. Please remove 'router ospf' first. (Error number: 1137)
```

If you want to configure IS-IS and you already have OSPF running, you must enter the **no router ospf** command first before entering the **router isis** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the key chain to be used for 'GigabitEthernet 3/0', level-1 for the IS-IS process running on that interface:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis authentication key-chain my-key level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the authentication check of interface 'GigabitEthernet 3/0', level-1 for the IS-IS process running on that interface:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis authentication-check level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)SVCREG internal error
  if    SVCREG interface debugs
  ipcc  SVCREG ipcc (inter process comm) debugs
  svc   SVCREG svc debugs
  ven   SVCREG ven debugs
)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the authentication type of interface 'GigabitEthernet 3/0' to be md5 level-1 for the IS-IS process running on that interface:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis authentication-type md5 level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the circuit type of interface 'GigabitEthernet 3/0' to be level-1-2 for the IS-IS process running on that interface:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis circuit-type level-1-2
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# end
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows how to set the priority of interface ‘GigabitEthernet 3/0’ to 100 for the IS-IS process running on that interface:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis  
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 3/0  
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis priority 100  
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# end  
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies the IS-IS process.

is-type

To configure a Proximity Engine to act as a Level 1 (intra-area) router, as both a Level 1 router and a Level 2 (interarea) router, or as an inter-area router only, use the **is-type** IS-IS configuration command. To reset the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

is-type [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**]

no is-type [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**]

Syntax Description	level-1	(Optional) Router performs only Level 1 (intra-area) routing. This router learns only about destinations inside its area. Level 2 (inter-area) routing is performed by the closest Level 1-2 router.
	level-1-2	(Optional) Router performs both Level 1 and Level 2 routing. This router runs two instances of the routing process. It has one link-state packet database (LSDB) for destinations inside the area (Level 1 routing) and runs a shortest path first (SPF) calculation to discover the area topology. It also has another LSDB with link state packets (LSPs) of all other backbone (Level 2) routers, and runs another SPF calculation to discover the topology of the backbone, and the existence of all other areas.
	level-2	(Optional) Routing process acts as a Level 2 (inter-area) router only. This router is part of the backbone, and does not communicate with Level 1-only routers in its own area.

Command Defaults The IS-IS routing process configured is a Level 1-2 (intra-area and inter-area) router.

Command Modes IS-IS configuration (config-isis) mode.

Usage Guidelines By default, the first instance of the IS-IS routing process that you configure using the **router isis** command is a Level 1-2 router.

If the network has only one area, there is no need to run both Level 1 and Level 2 routing algorithms. If IS-IS is used for Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routing (and there is only one area), Level 1 only must be used everywhere. If IS-IS is used for IP routing only (and there is only one area), you can run Level 2 only everywhere. Areas you add after the Level 1-2 area exists are, by default, Level 1 areas.

If the router instance has been configured for Level 1-2 (the default for the first instance of the IS-IS routing process in a Cisco device), you can remove Level 2 (inter-area) routing for the area by using the **is-type** command. You can also use the **is-type** command to configure Level 2 routing for an area, but it must be the only instance of the IS-IS routing process configured for Level 2 on the Cisco device.

Examples The following example shows how to specify an area router:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# is-type level-2
ServiceRouter(config-isis)#
```

is-type

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies the IS-IS process.

kernel kdb

To enable access to the kernel debugger (KDB), use the **kernel kdb** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the kernel debugger, use the **no** form of this command.

kernel kdb

no kernel kdb

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults Kdb is disabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines Once enabled, KDB is automatically activated when kernel problems occur. Once activated, all normal functioning of the CDS device is suspended until KDB is manually deactivated. The KDB prompt looks like this prompt:

```
[ 0 ] kdb>
```

To deactivate KDB, enter **go** at the KDB prompt. If KDB was automatically activated because of kernel problems, you must reboot to recover from the issue. If you activated KDB manually for diagnostic purposes, the system resumes normal functioning in whatever state it was when you activated KDB. In either case, if you enter **reboot**, the system restarts and normal operation resumes.

With the Internet Streamer CDS software earlier than Release 2.4, KDB is enabled by default and cannot be disabled. In the Release 2.0.3 and later releases, KDB is disabled by default and you must enter the **kernel kdb** command in Global configuration mode to enable it. If KDB has been previously enabled, you can enter the **no kernel kdb** Global configuration command to disable it.

When KDB is enabled, you can activate it manually from the local console. With Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.4 and later, you can activate it by pressing **Esc-KDB** (press Escape and then press KDB in capitalization).

Examples The following example shows how to enable KDB:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# kernel kdb
```

The following example shows how to disable KDB:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no kernel kdb
```

key

To create a key ID and enter into key configuration submode, use the **key** command in Global configuration mode. To exit key chain configuration submode, use the **no** form of this command.

key *keyid*

no key *keyid*

Syntax Description	<i>keyid</i> Key identifier. The range is from 0 to 65535.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	Multiple key ID's may be configured under the same key chain. The key chain string cannot exceed 63 characters. When IS-IS is configured to use a particular key chain for the authentication and the corresponding key chain is not configured in the system, it causes IS-IS to always reject incoming packets that require the key chain. When a key chain has multiple keys, IS-IS should advertise the first key in the chain. For validation of received packets, it should iterate through all the keys until there is a match. They key command is within the key chain command context, not simply the key chain itself.

Examples	The following example shows how to create a key ID and enter the key configuration submode:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# key chain my-key
ServiceRouter(config-keychain)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	key chain	Creates a key chain and enter into key chain configuration submode.
	key-string	Creates a key string to be used for authentication.
	show key chain	Displays the key chains in the system.

key-string

To create a key string to be used for authentication, use the **key chain** command in Key ID configuration submode. To remove the key-string, use the **no** form of this command.

key-string *keyid*

no key-string *keyid*

Syntax Description

<i>keyid</i>	The unencrypted (cleartext) user password.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Key ID configuration submode.

Usage Guidelines

The **key-string** command creates a key string to be used for authentication.

A key string is always valid upon creation.

The Proximity Engine does not support key-string expiration.

You can only create one key-string per key ID.

Key-chain string cannot exceed 63 characters.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify terminal line settings:

```
ServiceRouter(config-keychain-key) # key-string topos123  
ServiceRouter(config-keychain-key) #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
key	Creates a key ID and enters into key configuration submode.
key chain	Creates a key chain and enter into key chain configuration submode.
show key chain	Displays the key chains in the system.

key chain

To create a key chain and enter into key chain configuration submode, use the **key chain** command in Global configuration mode. To exit key chain configuration submode, use the **no** form of this command.

key chain *name*

no key chain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the key chain.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Multiple key ID's may be configured under the same key chain. Key chain string cannot exceed 63 characters.

When IS-IS is configured to use a particular key chain for the authentication and the corresponding key chain is not configured in the system, it results IS-IS to always reject incoming packets that requires the key chain.

When a key chain has multiple keys, IS-IS should advertise the first key in the chain. For validation of received packets, it should iterate through all the keys until there is a match.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a key and enter into key ID configuration submode:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# key chain my-key
ServiceRouter(config-keychain)#
```

The following example shows a complete sample configuration for IS-IS MD5 authentication:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# key chain lsp-key
ServiceRouter(config-keychain)# key 1
ServiceRouter(config-keychain-key)# key-string lsp
ServiceRouter(config-keychain-key)# exit
ServiceRouter(config-keychain)# exit
ServiceRouter(config)# key chain int-key
ServiceRouter(config-keychain)# key 1
ServiceRouter(config-keychain-key)# key-string topos123
ServiceRouter(config-keychain-key)# exit
ServiceRouter(config-keychain)# exit
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# net 10.1111.1111.1111.00
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# is-type level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# authentication-type md5 level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# authentication key-chain lsp-key level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface giagabitethernet 1/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis authentication-type md5 level-1
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# isis authentication key-chain int-key level-1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	key	Creates a key chain and enter s into key chain configuration submode.
	key-string	Creates a key string to be used for authentication.
	show key chain	Displays the key chains in the system.

line

To specify terminal line settings, use the **line** command in Global configuration mode. To disable terminal line settings, use the **no** form of this command.

line console carrier-detect

no line console carrier-detect

Syntax Description

console	Configures the console terminal line settings.
carrier-detect	Sets the device to check the carrier detect signal before writing to the console.

Command Defaults

This feature is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

You should enable carrier detection if you connect the SE, SR, or CDSM to a modem for receiving calls. If you are using a null modem cable with no carrier detect pin, the device might appear unresponsive on the console until the carrier detect signal is asserted. To recover from a misconfiguration, you should reboot the device and set the 0x2000 bootflag to ignore the carrier detect setting.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify terminal line settings:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# line console carrier-detect
```


ll

To view a long list of directory names, use the **ll** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

ll [*directory*]

Syntax Description	<i>directory</i> (Optional) Name of the directory for which you want a long list of files.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory (including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file). This information can also be viewed with the dir command.

Examples	The following example shows how to view a long list of directory names:

```
ServiceEngine# ll
      size      time of last change      name
-----
      4096 Mon Jan 10 14:02:26 2005 <DIR> WebsenseEnterprise
      4096 Mon Jan 10 14:02:26 2005 <DIR> Websense_config_backup
     10203 Mon Feb 28 04:24:53 2005      WsInstallLog
      4096 Wed Feb 9 00:59:48 2005 <DIR> core_dir
      4096 Mon Jan 10 13:49:27 2005 <DIR> crash
       382 Tue Mar 1 03:32:13 2005      crka.log
      1604 Tue Feb 22 03:55:04 2005      dbupgrade.log
      4096 Mon Jan 10 14:02:31 2005 <DIR> downgrade
      4096 Mon Feb 28 04:17:32 2005 <DIR> errorlog
     53248 Tue Mar 1 03:01:53 2005 <DIR> logs
     16384 Mon Jan 10 13:49:26 2005 <DIR> lost+found
       438 Tue Jan 11 05:37:57 2005      new_file.xml
      8192 Tue Mar 1 00:00:00 2005 <DIR> preload_dir
      4096 Tue Mar 1 03:26:00 2005 <DIR> sa
     40960 Tue Mar 1 03:32:15 2005 <DIR> service_logs
      4096 Tue Feb 22 03:51:25 2005 <DIR> smartfilter
    384802 Mon Feb 28 03:46:00 2005      syslog.txt
     16296 Mon Feb 21 04:42:12 2005      test
      4096 Mon Jan 10 14:02:24 2005 <DIR> var
      4096 Sat Feb 12 07:15:23 2005 <DIR> wmt_vod
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dir	Displays a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created.
	ls	Lists the files or subdirectory names within a directory.

location community

To configure the community values that are associated with a Proximity Engine, use the **location community** BGP configuration command. To remove community values that are associated with a Proximity Engine, use the **no** form of this command.

location community *community_string* **weight** *num*

no location community *community_string* **weight** *num*

Syntax Description

<i>community_string</i>	Community value string associated with the Proximity Engine.
weight	Specifies the location community weight.
Note	This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
<i>num</i>	Location community weight (the range is 1-7).

Command Defaults

By default, no community values are associated with the Proximity Engine.

Command Modes

BGP configuration (config-bgp) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **location community** command to configure community string values. The configuration includes all community values that represent location. When community values are configured, the Proximity Engine creates and maintains a sorted table of communities within BGP.

The maximum number of location communities allowed for each SE is 128.

The *community_string* can be in one of the following forms:

- Community number, such as 100:3535 or 200:4566
- Interval of community numbers, such as 100:3000 to 100:4000 or 100:5000 to 100:6000

Use the **show ip bgp summary** and **show ip bgp community** commands to display the community values that are configured for a Proximity Engine.

In order for the proximity function to work, one of the following is required:

- Enabled link-state protocol, such as OSPF or IS-IS for IGP proximity.
- Enabled policy routing protocol, such as BGP for best-path proximity, and one of the IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) is required for next hop resolution.



Note

All BGP routes must resolve to IGP next hops or directly connected routes.

Previously location-specific communities must be manually configured using the **location community** command. In the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software, the **location community weight** command was introduced to include the weight that must be assigned to the location community. Also

in this release, the order the community strings are displayed in the running-config was changed. In the old releases, community strings were displayed in the order of lengths of the strings, but now they are displayed in alphabetical order.

Location community ranges overlaps are not allowed. Specific location communities are always allowed. Thus if location community 5:1-5:10 is already configured, then 5:2-5:3 is not allowed, 5:2-5:7 is also not allowed. 5:5 is allowed:

```
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 5:1-5:10 weight 2
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 5:2-5:3
%BGP: Invalid or overlapping location community.
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 5:2-5:7
%BGP: Invalid or overlapping location community.
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 5:5
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

For the proximity calculation, the most specific match's weight is taken. If there is no such match, then the weight of the range is taken. In the example above, a PTA with location-community 5:5, will have weight 1 if both PSA and PTA location-community match, and a PTA with location community 5:1 will have weight 2, if PSA And PTA location-community also match.

Examples

The following example shows how use the **location community** command to configure community values for a Proximity Engine.

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 100:3535
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 100:50-100:100
```

The following example shows how to configure the location community weight of 2:

```
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 5:1-5:10 weight 2
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
proximity algorithm	Specifies that the community-based proximity algorithm be used.
bgp	
location-community	

log-adjacency-changes

To configure the router to send a syslog message when an IS-IS neighbor goes up or down, use the **log-adjacency-changes** router configuration command. To turn off this function, use the **no** form of this command.

log-adjacency-changes

no log-adjacency-changes

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

Sending syslog messages when an IS-IS neighbor goes up or down is enabled.

Command Modes

BGP (config-bgp) , IS-IS (config-isis) and OSPF configuration (config-ospf) modes.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to know about IS-IS neighbors going up or down without turning on the **debug IS-IS adjacency** command. The **log-adjacency-changes** command provides a higher level view of changes in the peer relationship with less output. This command is enabled by default but messages are sent only when up or down (full or down) events are reported.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to send a syslog message when an IS-IS neighbor's state changes:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# log-adjacency-changes
ServiceRouter(config-isis)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

logging

To configure system logging, use the **logging** command in Global configuration mode. To disable logging functions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging { console { enable | priority loglevel } | disk { enable | filename filename | priority
loglevel | recycle size } | facility facility | host { hostname | ip-address } [port port_num |
priority loglevel | rate-limit message_rate] }
```

```
no logging { console { enable | priority } | disk [enable | filename | priority | recycle] | facility |
host { hostname | ip-address } [port port_num | priority loglevel | rate-limit message_rate] }
```

Syntax Description

console	Sets system logging to a console.
enable	Enables system logging to a console.
priority	Sets which priority level messages to send to a syslog file.
<i>loglevel</i>	
alert	Immediate action needed. Priority 1.
critical	Immediate action needed. Priority 2.
debug	Debugging messages. Priority 7.
emergency	System is unusable. Priority 0.
error	Error conditions. Priority 3.
information	Informational messages. Priority 6.
notice	Normal but significant conditions. Priority 5.
warning	Warning conditions. Priority 4.
disk	Sets system logging to a disk file.
enable	Enables system logging to a disk file.
filename	Sets the name of the syslog file.
<i>filename</i>	Specifies the name of the syslog file.
recycle	Overwrites the <i>syslog.txt</i> when it surpasses the recycle size.
<i>size</i>	Size of the syslog file in bytes (100000000 to 500000000).
facility	Sets the facility parameter for syslog messages.
<i>facility</i>	
auth	Authorization system.
daemon	System daemons.
kernel	Kernel.
local0	Local use.
local1	Local use.
local2	Local use.
local3	Local use.
local4	Local use.
local5	Local use.
local6	Local use.
local7	Local use.

mail	Mail system.
news	USENET news.
syslog	Syslog itself.
user	User process.
uucp	UUCP system.
host	Sets the system logging to a remote host.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the remote syslog host. Specifies up to four remote syslog hosts. Note To specify more than one syslog host, use multiple command lines; specify one host per command.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote syslog host. Specifies up to four remote syslog hosts. Note To specify more than one syslog host, use multiple command lines; specify one host per command.
port	(Optional) Specifies the port to be used when logging to a host.
<i>port_num</i>	Port to be used when logging to a host. The default port is 514.
priority	(Optional) Sets the priority level for messages when logging messages to a host. The default priority is warning.
<i>loglevel</i>	
alert	Immediate action needed. Priority 1.
critical	Immediate action needed. Priority 2.
debug	Debugging messages. Priority 7.
emergency	System is unusable. Priority 0.
error	Error conditions. Priority 3.
information	Informational messages. Priority 6.
notice	Normal but significant conditions. Priority 5.
warning	Warning conditions. Priority 4.
rate-limit	(Optional) Sets the rate limit (in messages per second) for sending messages to a host.
<i>message_rate</i>	Rate limit (in messages per second) for sending messages to the host. (0 to 10000). Setting the rate limit to 0 disables rate limiting.

Command Defaults

Logging: on
Priority of message for console: warning
Priority of message for log file: debug
Priority of message for a host: warning
Log file: /local1/syslog.txt
Log file recycle size: 10,000,000

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **logging** command to set specific parameters of the system log file. System logging is always enabled internally on the SE. The system log file is located on the sysfs partition as /local1/syslog.txt. This file contains the output from many of the CDS components running on the SE, such as authentication entries, privilege levels, administrative details, and diagnostic output during the boot process.

To view information about events that have occurred in all devices in your CDS network, you can use the system message log feature. When a problem occurs in the CDS network, use the system message logs to diagnose and correct such problems.

The syslog.txt file on the CDSM contains information about events that have occurred on the CDSM and not on the registered nodes. The messages written to the syslog.txt file depend on specific parameters of the system log file that you have set using the **logging** Global configuration command. For example, a critical error message logged on a registered node does not appear in the syslog.txt file on the CDSM because the problem never occurred on the CDSM but occurred only on the registered node. However, such an error message is displayed in the syslog.txt file on the registered node.

A disk failure syslog message is generated every time that a failed sector is accessed. Support for filtering multiple syslog messages for a single failed sector on an IDE disk was added. Support for filtering multiple syslog messages for a single failed section for SCSI disks and SATA disks exists.

To configure the SE to send varying levels of event messages to an external syslog host, use the **logging host** command. Logging can be configured to send various levels of messages to the console using the **logging console priority** command.

The **no logging disk recycle size** command sets the file size to the default value. Whenever the current log file size surpasses the recycle size, the log file is rotated. The log file cycles through at most five rotations, and they are saved as [log file name] . [1-5] under the same directory as the original log. The rotated log file is the one configured using the **logging disk filename** command.

Configuring System Logging to Remote Syslog Hosts

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports logging to only a single remote syslog host, and the following two commands are used to configure a single remote syslog host for an SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# logging host hostname
ServiceEngine(config)# logging priority priority
```

You can configure an SE to send varying levels of messages to up to four remote syslog hosts. To accommodate this, **logging host priority priority** Global configuration command (shown above) is deprecated, and the **logging host hostname** Global configuration command is extended as follows:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# [no] logging host hostname [ priority priority-code / port port /
rate-limit limit ]
```

where the following is true:

- *hostname* is the hostname or IP address of the remote syslog host. Specify up to four remote syslog hosts. To specify more than one syslog host, use multiple command lines; specify one host per command.
- *priority-code* is the severity level of the message that should be sent to the specified remote syslog host. The default priority code is *warning* (level 4). Each syslog host can receive a different level of event messages.

**Note**

You can achieve syslog host redundancy by configuring multiple syslog hosts on the SE and assigning the same priority code to each configured syslog host (for example, assigning a priority code of *critical* level 2 to syslog host 1, syslog host 2, and syslog host 3).

- *port* is the destination port of the remote syslog host to which the SE is to send the messages. The default port is port 514. In releases prior to the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.x software, you could not change the default port. Syslog messages were only sent to port 514 on the specified syslog host.
- *rate-limit* specifies the number of messages that are allowed to be sent to the remote syslog host per second. To limit bandwidth and other resource consumption, messages to the remote syslog host can be rate limited. If this limit is exceeded, messages to the specified remote syslog host are dropped. There is no default rate limit, and by default all syslog messages are sent to all the configured syslog hosts. If the rate limit is exceeded, a message of the day (MOTD) is printed for any CLI EXEC shell login.

Mapping syslog Priority Levels to RealProxy Error Codes

The RealProxy system generates error messages and writes them to the RealProxy log file. These error messages are captured by the caching application and passed to the system log file. A one-to-one mapping exists between the RealProxy error codes and the syslog priority levels.

Examples

The following example shows that the SE is configured to send messages that have a priority code of “error” (level 3) to the console:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# logging console priority warnings
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to disable sending of messages that have a priority code of “error” (level 3) to the console:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no logging console warnings
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to send messages that have a priority code of “error” (level 3) to the remote syslog host that has an IP address of 172.31.2.160:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# logging host 172.31.2.160 priority error
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear logging	Removes all current entries from the syslog.txt file, but does not make an archive of the file.
debug	Monitors and records caching application functions.
show logging	Displays the system message log confirmation.

log-neighbor-changes

To enable logging of BGP neighbor resets, use the **log-neighbor-changes** BGP configuration command. To disable the logging of BGP neighbor changes, use the **no** form of this command.

log-neighbor-changes

no log-neighbor-changes

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

If the **log-neighbor-changes** command is not issued, neighbor status change messages are not tracked. One exception is a reset, which is always available as output of the **show ip bgp neighbors** command.

Command Modes

BGP configuration (config-bgp) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **log-neighbor-changes** command enables logging of BGP neighbor status changes (up or down) and resets for troubleshooting network connectivity problems and measuring network stability. Unexpected neighbor resets might indicate high error rates or high packet loss in the network and should be investigated.

Using the **log-neighbor-changes** command to enable status change message logging does not cause a substantial performance impact, unlike, for example, enabling per BGP update debugging.

In order for the proximity function to work, one of the following is required:

- Enabled link-state protocol, such as OSPF or IS-IS for IGP proximity.
- Enabled policy routing protocol, such as BGP for best-path proximity, and one of the IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) is required for next hop resolution.



Note

All BGP routes must resolve to IGP next hops or directly connected routes.

Log neighbor changes help keep track of the adjacency changes. Once you enable the **log-neighbor-changes** command, you can monitor BGP logs to see changes and troubleshoot issues by using the **type-tail errorlog/bgp_log.current** command.

Examples

The following example logs neighbor changes for BGP:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# log-neighbor-changes
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

ls

To view a list of files or subdirectory names within a directory, use the **ls** command in EXEC configuration mode.

ls [*directory*]

Syntax Description	<i>directory</i> (Optional) Name of the directory for which you want a list of files.								
Command Defaults	None								
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.								
Usage Guidelines	To list the filenames and subdirectories within a particular directory, use the ls <i>directory</i> command; to list the filenames and subdirectories of the current working directory, use the ls command. To view the present working directory, use the pwd command.								
Examples	The following example shows how to display a list of files within the current working directory: <pre>ServiceEngine# ls /local1</pre> The following example shows how to display a list of files within the /local1 directory: <pre>ServiceEngine# ls /local1 core_dir crash errorlog logs lost+found service_logs smartfilter syslog.txt</pre>								
Related Commands	<table> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>dir</td><td>Displays a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created.</td></tr> <tr> <td>lls</td><td>Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pwd</td><td>Displays the present working directory of the SE.</td></tr> </table>	Command	Description	dir	Displays a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created.	lls	Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.	pwd	Displays the present working directory of the SE.
Command	Description								
dir	Displays a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created.								
lls	Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.								
pwd	Displays the present working directory of the SE.								

lsp-mtu

To set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of IS-IS LSPs, use the **lsp-mtu** IS-IS configuration command. To set the MTU to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

lsp-mtu *size*

no lsp-mtu *size*

Syntax Description

<i>size</i>	Maximum number of bytes allowed in LSPs (the range is 128 to 4352).

Command Defaults

The default size is 1497 bytes.

Command Modes

IS-IS configuration (config-isis) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The LSP MTU size describes the amount of information that can be recorded in a single LSP. The **lsp-mtu** command is used to configure the maximum number of bytes allowed in an LSP. If this command is not configured, IS-IS uses the default size of 1500 bytes while sending LSPs for Gigabit Ethernet. Use the **no lsp-mtu** command to configure the maximum number of bytes allowed in an LSP at the default value of 1497 bytes.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the MTU size to be 1400 bytes.

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# lsp-mtu 1400
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# end
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies the IS-IS process.

mkdir

To create a directory, use the **mkdir** command in EXEC configuration mode.

mkdir *directory*

Syntax Description	<i>directory</i>	Name of the directory to create.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to create a new directory or subdirectory in the SE file system.

Examples	The following example shows how to create a new directory under local1: ServiceEngine# mkdir /local1/mydir

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dir	Displays a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created.
	lls	Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.
	ls	Lists the files or subdirectory names within a directory.
	pwd	Displays the present working directory of the SE.
	rmdir	Removes a directory from the SE file system.

mkfile

To create a new file, use the **mkfile** command in EXEC configuration mode.

mkfile *filename*

Syntax Description

<i>filename</i>	Name of the file that you want to create.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a new file in any directory of the SE.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a new file:

```
ServiceEngine# mkfile traceinfo
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
lls	Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.
ls	Lists the files or subdirectory names within a directory.
mkdir	Creates a new directory or subdirectory in the SE file system.

movie-streamer

To enable and configure the Movie Streamer server, use the **movie-streamer** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the Movie Streamer, use the **no** form of this command.

movie-streamer accelerate vod enable

movie-streamer advanced {**client** { **idle-timeout** *num* | **rtp-timeout** } | **origin server idle-interval** *num*}

movie-streamer broadcast port-list *num port num*

movie-streamer cache {**age-multiplier** *num* | **enable** | **max-ttl** {**days** *num* | **hours** *num* | **minutes** *num* | **seconds** *num*} | **reval-each-request**}

movie-streamer enable

movie-streamer max-concurrent-sessions *num*

movie-streamer proxy outgoing rtsp host *ip address port num*

movie-streamer transport-src-address *ip address*

no movie streamer {**accelerate vod enable** | **advanced** {**client** { **idle-timeout** *num* | **rtp-timeout** } | **origin server idle-interval** *num*} | **broadcast port-list** *num port num* | **cache** { **age-multiplier** *num* | **enable** | **max-ttl** {**days** *num* | **hours** *num* | **minutes** *num* | **seconds** *num*} | **reval-each-request**} | **enable** | **max-concurrent-sessions** *num* | **proxy outgoing rtsp host** *ip address port num* | **transport-src-address** *ip address*}

Syntax Description

accelerate	Configures Movie Streamer kernel streaming acceleration.
vod	Configures kernel streaming acceleration for VOD.
enable	Enables kernel streaming acceleration.
advanced	Configures Movie Streamer Advanced features.
client	Configures advanced client features.
idle-timeout	Sets the RTSP timeout.
<i>num</i>	Client idle timeout, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 300.
rtp-timeout	Sets the RTP timeout.
origin-server	Configures the advanced origin server.
idle-interval	Sets the origin server idle interval.
<i>num</i>	Server idle interval, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 10.
broadcast	Configures the Movie Streamer live broadcast.
port-list	Specifies a port list.
<i>num</i>	Broadcast list number. The range is from 1 to 1024.
<i>port num</i>	Broadcast port number.
cache	Configures the Movie Streamer cache.
age-multiplier	Sets the Movie Streamer cache heuristic modifier.
<i>num</i>	Expiration time as a percentage of their age. The range is from 0 to 100.

enable	Enables the Movie Streamer media cache.
max-ttl	Sets the maximum time to live for objects in the cache.
days	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in days.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 1825.
hours	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in hours.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 43800.
minutes	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in minutes.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 2628000.
seconds	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in seconds.
<i>num</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 157680000.
reval-each-request	Sets the scope of revalidation for the request.
enable	Enables the Movie Streamer.
max-concurrent-sessions	Specifies the Movie Streamer maximum concurrent sessions.
<i>num</i>	The maximum concurrent sessions. The range is from 1 to 16000.
proxy	Configures the Movie Streamer proxy.
outgoing	Configures the outgoing proxy.
rtsp	Configures the outgoing RTSP proxy.
host	Specifies the outgoing proxy server.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of outgoing proxy server.
<i>port num</i>	Port number of outgoing proxy server. The range is from 1 to 65535.
transport-src-address	Specifies the source IP address to be set in transport header (useful if behind NAT).
<i>ip address</i>	Source IP address in transport header.

Command Defaults

days: 1
hours: 72
minutes: 4320
seconds: 259200

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **movie-streamer accelerate vod enable** command enables kernel streaming acceleration for VOD.

The **movie-streamer advanced client** command sets the RTSP or RTP timeout value.

The **movie-streamer advanced origin-server** command sets the origin server idle interval value, which can determine the origin server RTP timeout value.

The Idle Timeout field and the **movie-streamer advanced client idle-timeout** command (as well as the **movie-streamer advanced client rtp-timeout** command), are only intended for performance testing when using certain testing tools that do not have full support of the RTCP receiver report. Setting these timeouts to high values causes inefficient tear-down of client connections when the streaming sessions have ended.

For typical deployments, it is preferable to leave these parameters set to their defaults. The default is 60.

The **movie-streamer advanced client idle-timeout** command has a range from 0 to 300, whereas the Idle Timeout field has a range from 30 to 180. This is by design.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the original server interval:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer advanced origin-server idle-interval 5
```

The following example shows how to set the broadcast port list:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer broadcast port-list 1 5000 5002
```

The following example shows how to set the expiration time as a percentage of the age:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer cache age-multiplier 50
```

The following example shows how to set the content cache maximum TTL:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer cache max-ttl days 100
```

The following example shows how to set the maximum concurrent sessions:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer max-concurrent-sessions 7000
```

The following example shows how to set the outgoing proxy:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer proxy outgoing rtsp host 10.74.61.98 554
```

The following example shows how to set the source IP of the transport header while behind NAT:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer transport-src-address 10.74.61.99
```

The following example shows how to set the client timeout:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer advanced client idle-timeout 150
```

The following example shows how to set the RPT time out:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer advanced client rtp-timeout 150
```

Set original server interval is 5 second

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer advanced origin-server idle-interval 5
```

Set broadcast port list

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer broadcast port-list 1 5000 5002
```

Set Expiration time as a percentage of their age's 50%

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer cache age-multiplier 50
```

Set cache content max ttl is 100 days

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer cache max-ttl days 100
```

Set max con-current sessions is 7000

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer max-concurrent-sessions 7000
```

Set out going proxy

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer proxy outgoing rtsp host 10.74.61.98 554
```

Set the source Ip of transport header while behind NAT

```
ServiceEngine(config)# movie-streamer transport-src-address 10.74.61.99
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show movie-streamer	Displays the Movie Streamer configuration.
	show statistics	Displays statistics for the Movie Streamer.
	movie-streamer	

mtu

To set the interface maximum transmission unit (MTU) packet size, use the **mtu** interface configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the MTU packet size.

mtu **mtusize**

no mtu **mtusize**

Syntax Description	<table> <tr> <td><i>mtusize</i></td><td>MTU packet size in bytes (576 to 1500).</td></tr> </table>	<i>mtusize</i>	MTU packet size in bytes (576 to 1500).						
<i>mtusize</i>	MTU packet size in bytes (576 to 1500).								
Command Defaults	The default MTU packet size for an Ethernet interface is 1500 bytes.								
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if) mode.								
Usage Guidelines	The MTU is the largest size of IP datagram that can be transferred using a specific data link connection. Use the mtu command to set the maximum packet size in bytes.								
Examples	The following example shows how to set the MTU packet size as 1500 bytes: <pre>ServiceEngine(config-if)# mtu 1500</pre> The following example shows how to reset the MTU packet size: <pre>ServiceEngine(config-if)# no mtu 1500</pre>								
Related Commands	<table> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>show interface</td><td>Displays the hardware interface information.</td></tr> <tr> <td>show running-config</td><td>Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.</td></tr> <tr> <td>show startup-config</td><td>Displays the startup configuration.</td></tr> </table>	Command	Description	show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.	show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.	show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.
Command	Description								
show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.								
show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.								
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.								

neighbor

To configure BGP neighbors, use the **neighbor** BGP configuration command. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* {**ebgp-multihop** *TTL* | **password** *word* | **remote-as** *as-number* | **timers** *keepalive_timer* *hold_timer*}

no *ip-address* {**ebgp-multihop** *TTL* | **password** *word* | **remote-as** *as-number* | **timers** *keepalive_timer* *hold_timer*}

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
ebgp-multihop	Sets the Time-to-Live (TTL) value for the EBGp multihop scenarios.
<i>TTL</i>	Time-to-Live value. The range is from 1 to 255.
password	Specifies the BGP neighbor password.
<i>word</i>	BGP MD5 password.
remote-as	Specifies the Remote Autonomous Systems (AS) number.
<i>as-number</i>	Autonomous system to which the neighbor belongs.
timers	Configures keepalive and hold timers.
<i>keepalive_timer</i>	Keepalive timer interval, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 3600.
<i>hold_timer</i>	Hold timer interval, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 3600.

Command Defaults

- There are no BGP or multi protocol BGP neighbor peers.
- Default TTL value is 1 for all neighbors.
- Keepalive timer interval is set to 60 seconds, and the hold timer interval is set to 180 seconds.

Command Modes

BGP configuration (config-bgp) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **neighbor ebgp-multihop** BGP configuration command to set the TTL value for the EBGp multihop scenarios.

Specifying a neighbor with an autonomous system number that matches the autonomous system number specified in the **router bgp** Global configuration command identifies the neighbor as internal to the local autonomous system. Otherwise, the neighbor is considered as external.

Use the **neighbor remote-as** command to add a neighbor to the BGP, or multi protocol BGP table, before setting the TTL value for the neighbor.

By default, neighbors that are defined using the **neighbor remote-as** command in router configuration mode exchange only unicast address prefixes.

Use the **neighbor remote-as** command before setting the TTL value.

In order for the proximity function to work, one of the following is required:

- Enabled link-state protocol, such as OSPF or IS-IS for IGP proximity.
- Enabled policy routing protocol, such as BGP for best-path proximity, and one of the IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) is required for next hop resolution.



Note

All BGP routes must resolve to IGP next hops or directly connected routes.

Examples

The following example shows that a router at the address 192.168.86.3 is a neighbor in autonomous system number 23, and has a ebgp-multihop TTL value of 3:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.86.3 remote-as 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.86.3 ebgp-multihop 3
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

The following example shows how to specify that a router at the address 192.168.86.3 is a neighbor in autonomous system number 23:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.86.3 remote-as 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

The following example shows that a router at the address 192.168.86.3 is a neighbor in autonomous system number 23, and its keepalive timer interval and hold timer interval are set to be 100 seconds and 200 seconds, respectively.

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.86.3 remote-as 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.86.3 timers 100 200
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

To confirm that timers are updated correctly, use the **show ip bgp neighbors** command. The following example output shows that the keepalive interval has been changed to 100 seconds and the hold timer has been changed to 200 seconds:

```
ServiceRouter> show ip bgp neighbors

BGP neighbor is 192.168.86.3, remote AS 23, ibgp link, Peer index 1
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.86.3
  BGP state = Established, up for 1d05h
  Peer is directly attached, interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
  Last read 0.868226, hold time = 200, keepalive interval is 100 seconds
  Last written 00:00:09, keepalive timer expiry due 00:01:30
  Received 78444 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
  Sent 1788 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
  Connections established 1; dropped 0
  Last reset by us never, due to process restart
  Last reset by peer never, due to process restart
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Dynamic capability: advertised (mp, refresh, gr)
    Dynamic capability (old): advertised
    Route refresh capability (new): advertised received
    Route refresh capability (old): advertised received
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised received
  For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP table version 1, neighbor version 810749
  8518 accepted paths consume 613296 bytes of memory
```

neighbor

```
0 sent paths
Local host: 192.168.86.47, Local port: 58920
Foreign host: 192.168.86.3, Foreign port: 179
fd = 35
```

```
ServiceRouter>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

net

To configure an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for a Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routing process, use the **net** IS-IS configuration command. To remove a NET, use the **no** form of this command.

net *network-entity-title*

no net *network-entity-title*

Syntax Description	<i>network-entity-title</i>	NET that specifies the area address and the system ID for a CLNS routing process. Either an address or a name may be specified.

Command Defaults	No <i>NET</i> is configured and the CLNS process does not start without a NET.

Command Modes	IS-IS configuration (config-isis) mode.

Usage Guidelines	Under most circumstances, one and only one NET must be configured. A NET is a network service access point (NSAP) where the last byte is always zero. On a Proximity Engine running IS-IS, a NET can be 8 to 20 bytes. The last byte is always the n-selector and must be zero. The six bytes directly in front of the n-selector are the system ID. The system ID length is a fixed size and cannot be changed. The system ID must be unique throughout each area (Level 1) and throughout the backbone (Level 2). All bytes in front of the system ID are the area ID. Even when IS-IS is used to perform IP routing only (that is, no CLNS routing enabled), a NET must still be configured to define the router system ID and area ID. - Area ID must match the area ID of the IS-IS router that the Proximity Engine is pairing with. - System ID is unique for each Proximity Engine.

Examples	The following example shows how to use the net command to configure a router with system ID 0001.0c11.1111.00 and area ID 47.0004.004d.0001:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# net 47.0004.004d.0001.0001.0c11.1111.00
ServiceRouter(config-isis)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

netmon

To display the transmit and receive activity on an interface, use the **netmon** command in EXEC configuration mode.

netmon *line*

Syntax Description

line netmon options, -h to get help.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration.

Usage Guidelines

The netmon utility displays the transmit and receive activity on each interface in megabits per second (Mbps), bytes per second (Bps), and packets per second (pps).

Examples

The following example shows how to display the netmon list of options:

```
ServiceEngine# netmon -h
Usage: netmon [<loop-time-in-seconds>] [<iterations>]
        (runs forever if iterations not specified)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
gulp	Captures lossless gigabit packets and writes them to disk.
netstatr	Displays the rate of change of netstat statistics.
ss	Dumps socket statistics.
tcpmon	Searches all TCP connections.

netstatr

To display the rate of change of netstat statistics, use the **netstatr** command in EXEC configuration mode.

netstatr *line*

Syntax Description	<i>line</i> netmon options, -h to get help.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration.

Usage Guidelines	The netstatr utility displays the rate of change, per second, of netstat statistics for a given period of time. The average rate per second is displayed, regardless of the sample period. To view the list of options, enter netstatr -h .

Examples	The following example shows how to display the netstart list of options:

```
ServiceEngine# netstatr -h
Usage: netstatr [-v] [<loop-time-in-seconds>] [<iterations>]
      -v verbose mode
      (default is 3 sec loop time, run forever)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	gulp	Captures lossless gigabit packets and writes them to disk.
	netmon	Displays the transmit and receive activity on an interface.
	ss	Dumps socket statistics.
	tcpmon	Searches all TCP connections.

network area

To define the interfaces on which OSPF runs and the area ID for those interfaces, use the **network area** router configuration command. To disable OSPF routing for interfaces defined with the address wildcard-mask pair, use the no form of this command.

network *ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id*

no network *ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address in the form of <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>
<i>wildcard-mask</i>	IP-address-type mask that includes “don’t care” bits.
<i>area-id</i>	Area that is to be associated with the OSPF address range. It can be specified as either a decimal value or as an IP address. If you intend to associate areas with IP subnets, you can specify a subnet address as the value of the <i>area-id</i> .



Note

Any individual interface can only be attached to a single area. If the address ranges specified for different areas overlap, the software adopts the first area in the network command list and ignore the subsequent overlapping portions. In general, it is recommend that you configure address ranges that do not overlap to avoid inadvertent conflicts.

Command Defaults

OSPF routing for interfaces is disabled by default.

Command Modes

OSPF configuration (config-ospf) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The *ip-address* and *wildcard-mask* arguments together allow you to define one or multiple interfaces to be associated with a specific OSPF area using a single command. Using the *wildcard-mask* argument allows you to define one or multiple interfaces to be associated with a specific OSPF area using a single command. If you intend to associate areas with IP subnets, you can specify a subnet address as the value of the *area-id* argument.

For OSPF to operate on the interface, the primary address of the interface must be covered by the **network area** command. If the **network area** command covers only the secondary address, it does not enable OSPF over that interface.

The Proximity Engine sequentially evaluates the *ip-address wildcard-mask* pair for each interface as follows:

1. The *wildcard-mask* is logically ORed with the interface IP address.
2. The *wildcard-mask* is logically ORed with the *ip-address* argument in the **network** command.
3. The software compares the two resulting values. If they match, OSPF is enabled on the associated interface and this interface is attached to the OSPF area specified.

There is no limit to the number of **network area** commands that can be used on the router.

**Note**

Any individual interface can only be attached to a single area. If the address ranges specified for different areas overlap, the software adopts the first area in the network command list and ignores the subsequent overlapping portions. In general, we recommend that you configure address ranges that do not overlap to avoid inadvertent conflicts.

When a more specific OSPF network range is removed, interfaces belonging to that network range are retained and remain active if, and only if, a less specific network range exists.

For example, consider the following configuration:

```
router ospf
  network 205.188.129.16 0.0.0.3 area 20
  network 205.188.129.40 0.0.0.3 area 20
  network 205.188.129.44 0.0.0.3 area 20
  network 205.188.129.96 0.0.0.3 area 20
  network 205.188.129.96 0.0.127.255 area 20
```

Enter the following:

```
no network 205.188.129.40 0.0.0.3 area 20
```

Interfaces falling into the network range 205.188.129.40/0.0.0.3 still remains active because the superset, 205.188.128.0/0.0.127.255, exists for area 20. A more specific network statement causes interfaces belonging to that range to be removed from a different area only if a less specific network statement (superset) exists.

Consider a configuration such as the following:

```
router ospf 1
  network 205.188.128.0 0.0.127.255 area 20
```

If the following network statement is entered:

```
network 205.188.129.96 0.0.0.3 area 40
```

the interfaces belonging to range 205.188.129.96/0.0.0.3 are removed from area 20 and moved to area 40. Network statements with identical ranges but different area IDs are considered as area changes. For example, the following network statements cause interfaces belonging to network range 205.188.129.40/0.0.0.3 to move from area 20 to area 40:

```
network 205.188.129.40 0.0.0.3 area 20
network 205.188.129.40 0.0.0.3 area 40
```

Examples

The following example shows how to initialize OSPF routing process. Area 0 enables OSPF.

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router ospf
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# network 192.168.78.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

no (Global configuration)

To undo a command in Global configuration mode or set its defaults, use the **no** form of a command in Global configuration mode.

no *command*



Note

The commands you can use with a CDS device (including the **no** form of each command) vary based on whether the device is configured as a CDSM, SE, or SR. See [Table 2-1](#) to identify the commands available for a specific device.

Syntax Description

<i>command</i>	Specifies the command type; see the Usage Guidelines section for valid values.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Valid values for *command* are as follows:

aaa	Configures AAA ¹ .
access-lists	Configures access control list entries.
acquirer	Configures acquisition parameters.
asset	Configures the asset tag name string.
authentication	Configures the authentication.
bandwidth	Configures bandwidth controls.
banner	Defines a login banner.
bitrate	Configures the bit rate.
cdsm	Configures the CDSM settings.
clock	Configures the time-of-day clock.
cms	Configures the CMS ² .
device	Configures the device mode.
direct-server-return	Configures direct-server-return.
disk	Configures disk-related settings.
dns	Configures the SE DNS cache.
exec-timeout	Configures the EXEC timeout.
external-ip	Configures up to eight external (NAT) IP addresses.
ftp	Configures FTP caching-related parameters.
help	Configures the assistance for the command-line interface.

hostname	Configures the system's network name.
http	Configures HTTP-related parameters.
icap	Configures the ICAP feature for the HTTP protocol.
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet interface.
ip	Configures IP parameters.
ip access-list	Configures IP access lists.
kernel	Enables access to the kernel debugger.
ldap	Configures LDAP ³ parameters.
logging	Configures the syslog ⁴ .
network-filessystem	Configures the network file system server and client.
ntp	Configures the NTP ⁵ .
offline-operation	Configures the offline service operation.
pace	Configures the Movie Streamer 7H90C0CHand WMT pacing bandwidth and bit rate.
port-channel	Configures port channel global options.
primary-interface	Configures a primary interface.
radius-server	Configures RADIUS server authentication.
rtsp	Configures RTSP ⁶ -related parameters.
rule	Configures the Rules Template.
snmp-server	Configures the SNMP server.
sshd	Configures the SSH ⁷ service.
tcp	Configures global TCP parameters.
telnet enable	Configures Telnet services.
transaction-logs	Configures the transaction logging.
username	Establishes username authentication.
wmt	Configures WMT ⁸ parameters .

1. AAA = authentication, authorization, and accounting
2. CMS = Centralized Management System
3. LDAP = Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
4. syslog = system logging
5. NTP = Network Time Protocol
6. RTSP = Real-time Streaming Protocol
7. SSH = Secure Shell
8. WMT = Windows Media Technologies 7H90C0CH

Use the **no** command to disable functions or negate a command. If you need to negate a specific command, such as the default gateway IP address, you must include the specific string in your command, such as **no ip default-gateway *ip-address***.

no (interface configuration)

To negate a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel command in interface configuration mode or set its defaults, use the **no** command in interface configuration mode.

no interface {**GigabitEthernet** *slot/port* | **PortChannel** {**1** | **2**} | **Standby** *group num*}

Syntax Description

GigabitEthernet	Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface to configure.
<i>slot/port</i>	Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is 0 to 2; the port range is 0 to 3. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel	Selects the EtherChannel of interfaces to be configured.
1	Sets the port channel interface number to 1.
2	Sets the port channel interface number to 2.
Standby	Sets the standby group for the interface.
<i>group num</i>	Group number for the selected interface. The group number range is 1 to 4.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if) mode.

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface.
show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.
show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

ntp

To configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server and to allow the system clock to be synchronized by a time server, use the **ntp** command in Global configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp server {*ip-address* | *hostname*} [*ip-addresses* | *hostnames*]

no ntp server {*ip-address* | *hostname*} [*ip-addresses* | *hostnames*]

Syntax Description

server	Sets the NTP server IP address.
<i>ip-address</i>	NTP server IP address.
<i>hostname</i>	NTP server hostname.
<i>ip-addresses</i>	(Optional) IP address of the time server providing the clock synchronization (maximum of four).
<i>hostnames</i>	(Optional) Hostname of the time server providing the clock synchronization (maximum of four).

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to synchronize the SE, SR or CDSM clock with the specified NTP server. The **ntp server** command enables NTP servers for timekeeping purposes and is the only way to synchronize the system clock with a time server.

When you synchronize the CDSM clock with an NTP server, there is a possibility of all devices registered with the CDSM being shown as offline and then reverted to online status. This situation can occur when synchronization with the NTP server sets the CDSM clock forward in time by an interval greater than at least two polling intervals or when the software clock on the CDSM is changed by a similar value using the **clock** command in EXEC configuration mode. The CDSM determines the status of devices in the CDS network depending on when it was last contacted by the devices for a getUpdate request. If you set the CDSM clock ahead in time, you have added that amount of time to the period since the CDSM received the last getUpdate request. However, it is only a transient effect. Once the devices contact the CDSM for their next getUpdate request after the clock setting change, the CDSM GUI reports the status of all devices correctly.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP address of the time server providing the clock synchronization:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# ntp 172.16.22.44
```

The following example shows how to reset the time server providing the clock synchronization:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no ntp 172.16.22.44
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock	Sets or clears clock functions or updates the calendar.
show clock	Displays the system clock.
show ntp status	Displays the Network Time Protocol parameters.

ntpdate

To set the software clock (time and date) using a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, use the **ntpdate** command in EXEC configuration mode.

ntpdate {*hostname* | *ip-address*}

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	NTP hostname.
<i>ip-address</i>	NTP server IP address.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use NTP to find the current time of day and set the SE current time to match. The **ntpdate** command synchronizes the software clock with the hardware clock.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the software clock of the SE using an NTP server:

```
ServiceEngine# ntpdate 10.11.23.40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock set	Sets the time and date.
show clock	Displays the system clock.

ping

To send echo packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity on networks, use the **ping** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the CDSM and SE:

```
ping {hostname | ip-address}
```

On the SR:

```
ping {hostname | ip-address} srp {hostname | ip-address} }
```

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of system to ping.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of system to ping.
srp	Pings the Service Routing Protocol.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command with the *hostname* argument, be sure that DNS functionality is configured on your SE. To force the timeout of a nonresponsive host or to eliminate a loop cycle, press **Ctrl-C**.

Following are sample results of the **ping** command:

- Normal response—The normal response occurs in 1 to 10 seconds, depending on network traffic.
- Destination does not respond—If the host does not respond, a `no answer from host` message appears in 10 seconds.
- Destination unreachable—The gateway for this destination indicates that the destination is unreachable.
- Network or host unreachable—The SE found no corresponding entry in the route table.

Examples

The following example shows how to test the basic network connectivity with a host:

```
ServiceEngine# ping 172.19.131.189
PING 172.19.131.189 (172.19.131.189) from 10.1.1.21 : 56(84) bytes of
data.
64 bytes from 172.19.131.189: icmp_seq=0 ttl=249 time=613 usec
64 bytes from 172.19.131.189: icmp_seq=1 ttl=249 time=485 usec
64 bytes from 172.19.131.189: icmp_seq=2 ttl=249 time=494 usec
64 bytes from 172.19.131.189: icmp_seq=3 ttl=249 time=510 usec
64 bytes from 172.19.131.189: icmp_seq=4 ttl=249 time=493 usec

--- 172.19.131.189 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/mdev = 0.485/0.519/0.613/0.047 ms
ServiceEngine#
```

ping srp

To ping the Service Routing Protocol ring, use the **ping** command in EXEC configuration mode.

ping srp

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	In an ipv4 or ipv6 environment, the ping command uses the ipv4 or ipv6 address. The ping srp command uses The DHT key (64 bits hex-id). In the example below, the node that owns the DHT key (node SR-205-5) responds to this ping. The TTL is 64, and the response time is 0.330585 ms.

Examples The following example shows how to test the basic network connectivity with a host:

```
ServiceRouter# ping srp
6aab6568d794a77bc20633b0cb3aef14d906e4aef00a3fa2a93973524337e40c
Ping response from SR-205-5:9000, ttl=64, time=0.330585 ms
  id=6aab6568d794a77bc20633b0cb3aef14d906e4aef00a3fa2a93973524337e40c
Ping response from SR-205-5:9000, ttl=64, time=0.282069 ms
  id=6aab6568d794a77bc20633b0cb3aef14d906e4aef00a3fa2a93973524337e40c
Ping response from SR-205-5:9000, ttl=64, time=0.278821 ms
  id=6aab6568d794a77bc20633b0cb3aef14d906e4aef00a3fa2a93973524337e40c
Ping response from SR-205-5:9000, ttl=64, time=0.279144 ms
  id=6aab6568d794a77bc20633b0cb3aef14d906e4aef00a3fa2a93973524337e40c
Ping response from SR-205-5:9000, ttl=64, time=0.283236 ms
  id=6aab6568d794a77bc20633b0cb3aef14d906e4aef00a3fa2a93973524337e40c
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	traceroute srp	Traces the route of the Service Routing Protocol ring.

ping6

To ping the IPv6 address, use the **ping6** command in EXEC configuration mode.

ping6 *line ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>line</i>	Destination Host or IP Address.
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of system to ping.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to ping the IPv6 address:

```
ServiceEngine# ping6 fec0::100/64
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ping	Sends echo packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity on networks.

port-channel

To configure the port channel load balancing, use the **port-channel** command in Global configuration mode. To disable load balancing, use the **no** form of this command.

port-channel load-balance {dst-ip | dst-mac | dst-port | round-robin | src-dst-mac | src-dst-port | src-port}

no port-channel load-balance

Syntax Description

load-balance	Configures the load balancing method.
dst-ip	Specifies the load balancing method using destination IP addresses.
dst-mac	Specifies the load balancing method using destination MAC addresses.
dst-port	Specifies the load balancing method using destination Layer 4 port.
round-robin	Specifies the load balancing method using round-robin sequential, cyclical resource allocation (each interface in the channel group).
src-dst-mac	Specifies the load balancing method using source and destination MAC address.
src-dst-port	Specifies the load balancing method using source and destination port.
src-port	Specifies the load balancing method using source Layer 4 port.

Command Defaults

Round-robin is the default load balancing method.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **port-channel load-balance** command configures one of three load balancing algorithms and provides flexibility in choosing interfaces when an Ethernet frame is sent. The **round-robin** keyword allows evenly balanced usage of identical network interfaces in a channel group. Because this command takes effect globally, if two channel groups are configured, they must use the same load balancing.

The other balancing options give you the flexibility to choose specific interfaces (by IP address, MAC address, port) when sending an Ethernet frame. The source and destination options, while calculating the outgoing interface, take into account both the source and destination (MAC address or port).

Because the Internet Streamer CDS software normally starts IP packets or Ethernet frames, it does not support hashing based on the source IP address and source MAC address. Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software adds the **round-robin** keyword, which is the default load balancing algorithm, to evenly distribute traffic among several identical network interfaces.



Note

To remove a port channel, use the **no port-channel interface PortChannel** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the round-robin load balancing method on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# port-channel load-balance round-robin
```

■ port-channel

Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port-channel interface

primary-interface

To configure the primary interface for the CDS network, use the **primary-interface** command in Global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the configured primary interface.

primary-interface {GigabitEthernet *1-2/port* | PortChannel *1-2* | Standby *group_num*}

no primary-interface {GigabitEthernet *1-2/port* | PortChannel *1-2* | Standby *group_num*}

Syntax Description		
GigabitEthernet		Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface as the CDS network primary interface.
<i>1-2/</i>		Gigabit Ethernet slot numbers 1 or 2.
<i>port</i>		Port number of the Gigabit Ethernet interface.
PortChannel		Selects a port channel interface as the CDS network primary interface.
<i>1-2</i>		Port channel number 1 or 2.
Standby		Selects a standby group as the CDS network primary interface.
<i>group_num</i>		Standby group number.

Command Defaults

The default primary interface is the first operational interface on which a link beat is detected. Interfaces with lower-number IDs are polled first (for example, GigabitEthernet 0/0 is checked before 1/0). Primary interface configuration is required for the proper functioning of the Centralized Management System (CMS). After devices are registered to the CDSM, the CDSM uses the configured primary interface to communicate with the registered devices.

You cannot enable the CDS network without specifying the primary interface. Also, you must have chosen the primary interface before you enable the CMS. The primary interface can be changed without disabling the CDS network. The primary interface specifies the default route for an interface. To change the primary interface, choose a different interface as the primary interface.

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software and later releases, you can select a standby interface as the primary interface (you can enter the **primary-interface Standby *group_num*** command) to specify a standby group as the primary interface on an SE.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **primary-interface** command in Global configuration mode allows the administrator to specify the primary interface for the CDS network.

The primary interface can be changed without disabling the CDS network. To change the primary interface, re-enter the command string and specify a different interface.



Note

If you use the **restore factory-default preserve basic-config** command, the configuration for the primary interface is not preserved. On a device in a CDS network, if you want to re-enable the CDS network after using the **restore factory-default preserve basic-config** command, make sure to reconfigure the primary interface after the factory defaults are restored.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the Gigabit Ethernet slot 1 port 0 as the primary interface on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# primary-interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
```

The following example shows how to specify the Gigabit Ethernet slot 2 port 0 as the primary interface on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# primary-interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
```

proximity algorithm bgp

To enable a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) proximity algorithm option for the Proximity Engine, use the **proximity algorithm bgp** command in Global configuration mode. To disable a BGP proximity algorithm option, use the **no** form of the command.

proximity algorithm bgp {best-path | location-community | redirect}

no proximity algorithm bgp {best-path | location-community | redirect}

Syntax Description

best-path	Specifies the BGP Autonomous Systems (AS) path length-based proximity.
location-community	Specifies that the community-based proximity algorithm be used.
redirect	Specifies the BGP AS-based redirection.

Command Defaults

By default, the BGP algorithms are turned off.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

When BGP is configured as the routing protocol, the **proximity algorithm bgp** command enables a BGP proximity option for the Proximity Engine. The **Proximity algorithm bgp** commands are not effective unless BGP is configured first.

Best-Path

When the BGP routing protocol is configured the Proximity Engine learns routes from other AS, and therefore can rank proximity target addressees (PTAs) that originate in an external AS using not only the basic BGP proximity (which ranks the PTAs based on their next-hop), but also based on the AS path length of the PTAs. This capability is enabled by the **proximity algorithm bgp best-path** command. A PTA that has a longer AS path length is less preferred. It should be noted that the Proximity Engines takes into account the AS path length of the PTAs only if the proximity source address (PSA) is originated in the same AS as the Proximity Engine, since the AS path length learnt by the Proximity Engine is with reference to its own AS. If the PSA originates in an external AS, it is recommended that the **proximity algorithm bgp redirect** be enabled to redirect the request to a Proximity Engine in the same AS as the PSA if such a Proximity Engine exists.

Location Community

When the **proximity algorithm bgp location-community** command is enabled, additional location information is included in the proximity calculation to influence application-level traffic optimization in the network. Many service providers are already using BGP community values to identify prefixes originated from a given POP. Taking advantage of the community information can greatly improve the scalability and flexibility of the proximity calculation algorithm.

BGP community-based proximity is used when community-based proximity option is enabled and the PSA has a BGP community string that is configured in the **location community** command. PTAs that have the same BGP community string as the PSA are ranked as more preferred than PTAs that do not have the same BGP community string as the PSA. For the remaining PTAs that have different community strings, they are ranked by either IGP or BGP proximity.

Community-based proximity requires the use of the **location community** command to configure the Proximity Engine community values. Each Proximity Engine must be configured with the community numbers that are used within the network to locate the prefix origination point.

When community values are configured, the Proximity Engine creates and maintains a sorted table of communities within BGP. Currently, location community configurations must be manually configured on each Proximity Engine.

Redirect

If the PSA, where the proximity request is initiated, is learned from another AS, the current Proximity Engine does not have the best knowledge to handle the proximity request. If the proximity redirect option is enabled, the Proximity Engine sends back a Redirect response to the Service Router. The Redirect response contains the list of Proximity Engines that reside in the same AS as the PSA. The Service Router then sends the proximity request to one of these Proximity Engines.

Configuring Proximity Algorithm BGP

Perform the following steps to configure Proximity Algorithm BGP:

Step 1 Turn on BGP Best Path algorithm in the Proximity Engine.

```
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity engine enable
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp best-path
```

Step 2 Enable router bgp 1:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 1
ServiceRouter(config)# neighbor 26.0.0.6 remote-as 1
```

Step 3 Turn on EBGp in the routers.

Result Analysis

When PSA is 3.1.5.0 and PTA is 33.1.5.0, the returned proximity cost is 2164260884.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip rib route

3.1.5.0/24, 1 ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops, attached
*via 3.1.5.3, GigabitEthernet 1/0, [0/0], 00:01:59, direct
26.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops, attached
*via 26.0.0.2, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [0/0], 00:01:59, direct
33.1.5.0/24, 1 ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
*via 26.0.0.6, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [200/0], 00:00:29, bgp-1, internal, tag 2
extended route information: AS Hops 1, BGP PxER AS 1
62.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
*via 26.0.0.6, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [115/20], 00:01:27, isis-p1, L1
```

The AS Path length can be calculated from the **show ip route** command:

AS Path length for PTA 33.1.5.0 - 1

The 31st community bit set to 1 since no location community match, AS Path length is 1 (set the 24th bit to 1), the IGP cost is 20.

2147483648+ 16777216 + 20 = 2164260884

The proximity calculation rendered using the following formula:

$\text{rating(PSA,PTA)} = 2^{31} \text{Cc comm\_match(PSA,PTA)} + 2^{24} \text{CBPAS\_path\_len(PTA)} + \text{IGP\_rating(PSA,PTA)}$

- The result is given in 32 bits.
- The 31st Location community is zero if the location community matches. It is effective only when the BGP location community algorithm is turned on.
- The bits (24-30) denote the AS Best path distance. It is effective only on turning on the BGP redirect algorithm.
- The the remaining 24 bits hold the IGP rating returned by the IGP daemons. The IGP daemons returns 32-bit values that are normalized to occupy the 24 bits.

Examples

Proximity Algorithm Redirect

The following example shows how to use the proximity redirect option:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp redirect
```

First, each Proximity Engine must form a DHT ring.

```
ProximityEngine1(config)# router srp
ProximityEngine1(config-srp)# domain 100
```

```
ProximityEngine2(config)# router srp
ProximityEngine2(config-srp)# domain 100
ProximityEngine1(config-srp)# bootstrap 3.4.0.7
```

Configure both the Proximity Servers on the Service Router and enable proximity-based-routing:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router proximity-based-routing proximity-server 3.4.0.7
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router proximity-based-routing proximity-server 3.1.14.17
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router proximity-based-routing enable
```

Next, enable BGP on both the Proximity Engines such that both are in different AS:

```
ProximityEngine1(config)# router bgp 1
ProximityEngine1(config-bgp)# neighbor 3.4.0.12 remote-as 1

ProximityEngine2(config)# router bgp 2
ProximityEngine2(config-bgp)# neighbor 3.1.14.12 remote-as 2
```

For Proximity Redirect to work efficiently, it is recommended that there are at least two Proximity Servers, one each in a different autonomous system.

In the above example each Proximity Engine is connected with routers and routers advertise the routes to the respective Proximity Engines and the neighbor IP addresses are the corresponding neighbor router's directly connected interfaces:

```
ProximityEngine1# sh ip bgp all
```

```
BGP routing table information for address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 3.4.0.7
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist
Origin codes: I - IGP, E - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

```
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
```

```
*>i3.1.14.0/24 3.4.0.12 0 100 0 2 I
*>i3.4.0.0/16 3.4.0.12 0 100 0 I
```

BGP routing table information for address family IPv4 Multicast

```
ProximityEngine2# sh ip bgp all
```

```
BGP routing table information for address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 3.4.0.8
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist
Origin codes: I - IGP, E - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

```
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
```

```
*>i3.1.14.0/24 3.1.14.12 0 100 0 I
*>i3.4.0.0/16 3.1.14.12 0 100 0 1 I
```

BGP routing table information for address family IPv4 Multicast

Next, it needs to be checked if the DHT Ring is formed appropriately:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
I - Intransitive, R - Replicate Set, D - delay, ND - New Delay
H - hold time, U - up time
```

```
Number of neighbors in the database: 1
RPL c152b683f000c6be3ff82214e4d8084d52a44dee85b29d67c49e60fbaf3e4737
via U6-CDE205-2 [3.1.14.17] 9000, D=0.223891 ms, ND=0.230440 ms
H=00:00:07, U=00:00:15
```

```
ProximityEngine2# show srp neighbor
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
I - Intransitive, R - Replicate Set, D - delay, ND - New Delay
H - hold time, U - up time
```

```
Number of neighbors in the database: 1
RPL 97d35b9f3cb020799d9cbfec2adcca50e9644f2613f041648734459d29f88a0d
via U6-CDE205-1 [3.4.0.7] 9000, D=0.229732 ms, ND=0.223568 ms
H=00:00:08, U=00:00:22
```

Where 3.4.0.7 is ProximityEngine1's interface and 3.1.14.17 is ProximityEngine2's interface and is stored in each other tables.

When a request arrives from the client machine, whose client IP belongs to the 3.4.0.0/16 network (which happens to be from AS-1), say for example, 3.4.0.10, the SR will lookup in the configured Proximity Servers and select the Proximity Server with the lowest IP address, which in this case happens to be 3.1.14.17.

The SR would send the SOAP request with the PSA 3.4.0.10 to ProximityEngine2 (3.1.14.17).

ProximityEngine2, would lookup the URIB table to find out if there is another Proximity Engine from the same AS. Since, in this case, there is ProximityEngine1 in AS-1 from where the request has emanated, it returns a Redirect message with ProximityEngine1's IP address as the request end-point.

The SR redirects the SOAP request to the ProximityEngine1.

ProximityEngine1 would look up its URIB table and return the cost for the available PTAs.

The Service Router, upon receiving the cost from the ProximityEngine1, would choose the PTA with lowest cost and give the SE redirection to the client.

The client would now contact the SE and play the content.

Community-Based Proximity Algorithm Example

The following example shows how to use the **proximity algorithm bgp** command to enable the community-based proximity algorithm:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp location-community
ServiceRouter(config)# exit
ServiceRouter# show ip proximity algorithm
Proximity algorithm: bgp community
```

The following example shows how to configure community values. In this example, the first **location community** command configures the community value 100:10 and the second command configures community values from 100:100 to 100:200:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 100:10
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 100:100-100:200
```

The following example shows how to enable the proximity redirect option:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp redirect
```

First, each Proximity Engine must form a DHT ring:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router srp
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# domain 100
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# bootstrap 192.168.10.1
```

Each Proximity Engine must advertise its interface address to the BGP cloud by configuring IGP for OSPF and IS-IS or configuring BGP with the neighbor.

The following example is for OSPF:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router ospf
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
```

The following example is for configuring BGP:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.82.1 remote-as 23
```

The following examples show how to configure the BGP AS path length-based proximity. This example is for the same AS configuration:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp best-path
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.82.1 remote-as 23
```

The following example is for a different AS configuration:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp best-path
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 10
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.82.1 remote-as 23
```

Proximity Algorithm BGP Best-Path Example

The following example shows how to turn on the BGP Best-Path algorithm:

```
ProximityEngine(config)# proximity algorithm bgp best-path

ProximityEngine# show ip bgp 3.1.14.0
BGP routing table entry for 3.1.14.0/24, version 4
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route
```

```

Path type: internal, path is valid, is best path
AS-Path: 2 , path sourced external to AS
3.4.0.12 (metric 0) from 3.4.0.12 (3.4.0.12)
Origin IGP, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0
Community: 1:1

```

Not advertised to any peer

The following is a sample of the service-router logs with respect to the cost returned by the Proximity Engine:

```

02/08/2010 07:34:42.290(Local) (5792)TRCE:SRNetProxClient.cpp:86->
Target
Hostname => U6-WAE612-2
IpAddress => 3.4.0.14
Rating => 2147483648
02/08/2010 07:34:42.290(Local) (5792)TRCE:SRNetProxClient.cpp:86->
Target
Hostname => U6-WAE612-1
IpAddress => 3.1.14.7
Rating => 2164260864

```

In the previous example, since the PTA 3.1.14.7 has a higher cost, the PTA 3.4.0.17 gets a higher preference owing to the lower cost.

The following example shows how to verify proper connectivity between the two Proximity Engines:

```

ProximityEngine1# show srp neighbor
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
I - Intransitive, R - Replicate Set, D - delay, ND - New Delay
H - hold time, U - up time

Number of neighbors in the database: 1
RPL c152b683f000c6be3ff82214e4d8084d52a44dee85b29d67c49e60fbaf3e4737
via U6-CDE205-2 [3.1.14.17] 9000, D=0.395056 ms, ND=0.378471 ms
H=00:00:09, U=00:38:37

```

```

ProximityEngine1# show srp database
c9bc3e170457a6a08d8a218a15a00d8feb73e4295d06f7e014b6f66fee01c9e4: 793

```

Enter the same commands to check the SRP connection on the other Proximity engine:

```

ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
I - Intransitive, R - Replicate Set, D - delay, ND - New Delay
H - hold time, U - up time

Number of neighbors in the database: 1
RPL 97d35b9f3cb020799d9cbfec2adcca50e9644f2613f041648734459d29f88a0d
via U6-CDE205-1 [3.4.0.7] 9000, D=0.495889 ms, ND=0.470399 ms
H=00:00:07, U=00:40:57

ProximityEngine2# show srp database
c9bc3e170457a6a08d8a218a15a00d8feb73e4295d06f7e014b6f66fee01c9e4: 793

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip proximity algorithm	Displays the proximity algorithm options currently in use by this Proximity Engine.

proximity engine enable

To enable the Proximity Engine, use the **proximity engine enable** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the Proximity Engine, use the **no** form of this command.

proximity engine enable

no proximity engine enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The Proximity Engine is a device mode which needs to be enabled on the Service Router in order to enable dynamic routing protocols OSPF/IS-IS/BGP. You can turn on the Proximity Engine functionality using the **proximity engine enable** command. Only after enabling the Proximity Engine, all the routing functionality is enabled and related commands are unlocked. Once the Proximity Engine is enabled, you can turn on either OSPF or IS-IS for IGP and/or BGP. But in the Proximity Engine device, we do not make use of the OSPF process-id, which we generally do on the router.

When disabling the Proximity Engine after issuing the **no proximity engine enable** command, you are asked to confirm this action because all Proximity Engine configurations are lost when you enter this command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the Proximity Engine:

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity engine enable
```

The following example shows how to disable the Proximity Engine:

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
ServiceRouter(config)# no proximity engine enable
All Proximity Engine configuration will be lost! Proceed? [ no ] yes
ServiceRouter(config)#
```

The following example shows how to enable OSPF:

```
ServiceRouter# config
ServiceRouter (config)# proximity engine enable
Starting Proximity Engine ....
Proximity Engine Started.
ServiceRouter (config)# router ospf
ServiceRouter (config-ospf)# network 15.0.0.0 ?
A.B.C.D IP wildcard mask
ServiceRouter (config-ospf)# network 15.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 ?
area Configure area properties
ServiceRouter (config-ospf)# network 15.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0 ServiceRouter#
ServiceRouter (config-ospf)#
```



Note

OSPF process ID is used.

Enter the following commands on the router:

```
Router (config)# router ospf 1
Router (config-ospf)# network 15.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
Router (config-ospf)#
```

<Turned on OSPF debugging on Router>

```
*Jun 29 01:14:08.642: OSPF: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0 going Up *Jun 29 01:14:09.142:
OSPF: Build router LSA for area 0, router ID 2.2.2.2, seq 0x80000001, process 1 *Jun 29
... Output omitted
```

<2.2.2.2 is the Router-id of the Router>

Verify adjacency on the Proximity Engine by entering the following commands:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf route
  OSPF Process ID p1 context default, Routing Table
  (D) denotes route is directly attached      (R) denotes route is in
  RIB
15.0.0.0/8 (intra)(D) area 0
    via 15.0.0.1/GigabitEthernet 2/0*, cost 65535, adv router 3.1.5.2
```

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database
  OSPF Router with ID (3.1.5.2) (Process ID p1 context default)
```

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID Count	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link
2.2.2.2	2.2.2.2	140	0x80000002	0xb04d	1
3.1.5.2	3.1.5.2	140	0x80000002	0x100d	1

Network Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
15.0.0.1	3.1.5.2	140	0x80000001	0x2408

The following example shows how to enable BGP:

```
ServiceRouter# config
ServiceRouter(config)# proximity algorithm bgp location-community
!
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 1
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# neighbor 5.45.1.101 remote-as 1 <-- configures a BGP peer in
Autonomous System (AS) 1. This peer advertises BGP routes to the PxE.
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# location community 1:1 <-- configures 1:1 as a
location-community used by BGP location-community proximity algorithm.
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)# exit
```

The following example shows how to enable IS-IS:

```
ServiceRouter# config
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# net 49.0000.0000.0205.0002.00 <-- Configures the Network
Entity Title (NET).
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0 <-- PxE interface actively
running IS-IS.
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# ip router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# exit
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 2/0 <-- PxE interface actively
running IS-IS.
```

```
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# ip router isis  
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# exit
```

The following example shows how to enable SRP:

```
ServiceRouter# config  
ServiceRouter(config)# router srp  
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# bootstrap 172.20.168.89 <-- A boot-strap-node is an existing  
member of the DHT ring.  
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# domain 1 <-- All SRP nodes have the same domain number to be in  
a DHT ring  
ServiceRouter(config-srp)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-router	Configures proximity-based routing on the Service Router.
proximity-based-routing	

pwd

To view the present working directory, use the **pwd** command in EXEC configuration mode.

pwd

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display the present working directory of the SE.

Examples The following example shows how to view the present working directory:

```
ServiceEngine# pwd
/local1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cd	Changes from one directory to another directory.
	dir	Displays a detailed list of files contained within the working directory, including names, sizes, and time created.
	lls	Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.
	ls	Lists the files or subdirectory names within a directory.

qos

To globally enable QoS functionality on the switch, use the **qos** command. To globally disable QoS functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

```
qos {device-policy-service {config-file url | enable} | dsvc num name name fqdn icap ip address
num list request-type {all num num name redirect-url {no-redirect list num | url list num} |
```

```
http-download num num name {no-redirect list num | url list num} | wmt-streaming num num
name redirect-url {no-redirect list num | url list num} }
```

```
no qos { device-policy-service {config-file url | enable} | dsvc num name name fqdn icap ip
address num list request-type {all num num name redirect-url {no-redirect list num | url list
num} | http-download num num name { no-redirect list num | url list num} | wmt-streaming
num num name redirect-url {no-redirect list num | url list num} }
```

Syntax Description

device-policy-service	Configures Camiant qos cdn-am policy service. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
config-file	Specifies the policy service configuration file.
<i>url</i>	URL or local configuration file.
enable	Enables Camiant policy service.
dsvc	Configures PCMM QoS details for the delivery service. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
<i>num</i>	Delivery Service ID, which is obtained from the CDSM. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
<i>name</i>	Delivery Service Name as obtained from the CDSM.
<i>name</i>	Service Routed Domain for delivery service.
<i>fqdn</i>	Service FQDN for delivery service.
icap	Specifies that authorization needed using ICAP.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of the Policy Server.
<i>num</i>	Port of the Policy Server for authorization. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<i>list</i>	List of URI extension separated by commas for which authorization is to be done.
request-type	Configures the QoS setting needed for Windows Media Streaming or download.
all	Configures the QoS setting for Windows Media Streaming and download.
<i>num</i>	Signature details as key ID.
<i>num</i>	Signature details as key ID.
<i>name</i>	Signature details as key.
redirect-url	Specifies the redirect URL string on signature validation failure.
no-redirect	Always returns forbidden if validation fails.
<i>url</i>	Redirect URL string on signature validation failure.

<i>list</i>	List of URI extensions separated by commas for which signature validation is to be done.
<i>num</i>	(1) Enable or (0) Disable the setting given.
http-download	Specifies the QoS setting for download.
wmt-streaming	Specifies the QoS setting for Windows Media Streaming.

Command Defaults QoS functionality is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines If QoS functionality is globally enabled, it is enabled on all interfaces, except on the interfaces where QoS has been disabled. If QoS functionality is globally disabled, all traffic is passed in QoS pass-through mode.

Examples The following example shows how to enable QoS functionality globally on the switch:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# qos device-policy-service enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show qos	Displays QoS information.
	show statistics qos	Displays statistics for the QoS policy service.

radius-server

To configure RADIUS authentication parameters, use the **radius-server** command in Global configuration mode. To disable RADIUS authentication parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

radius-server {**enable** | **host** {*hostname* | *hostipaddr*} [**auth-port** *port*] | **key** *keyword* | **redirect** {**enable** | **message** *reply* **location** *url*} | **retransmit** *retries* | **timeout** *seconds*}

no radius-server {**enable** | **host** {*hostname* | *hostipaddr*} | **key** | **redirect** {**enable** | **message** *reply* **location** *url*} | **retransmit** | **timeout**}

Syntax	Description
enable	Enables HTTP RADIUS authentication.
host	Specifies a RADIUS server.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the RADIUS server.
<i>hostipaddr</i>	IP address of the RADIUS server.
auth-port	(Optional) Sets the UDP port for the RADIUS Authentication Server.
<i>port</i>	UDP port number (from 1 to 65535). The default is 1645.
key	Specifies the encryption key shared with the RADIUS server.
<i>keyword</i>	Text of the shared key (maximum of 15 characters).
redirect	Redirects the response if an authentication request fails.
enable	Enables the redirect feature.
message	Replies with an authentication failure message.
<i>reply</i>	Reply message text string (maximum of 24 characters).
location	Sets the HTML page location, for example, http://www.cisco.com .
<i>url</i>	URL destination of authentication failure instructions.
retransmit	Specifies the number of transmission attempts to an active server.
<i>retries</i>	Number of transmission attempts for a transaction (from 1 to 3).
timeout	Time to wait for a RADIUS server to reply.
<i>seconds</i>	Wait time in seconds (from 1 to 20).

Command Defaults

auth-port *port*: UDP port 1645

retransmit *retries*: 2

timeout *seconds*: 5

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines *RADIUS* is a client/server authentication and authorization access protocol used by an CDS network device to authenticate users attempting to connect to a network device. The CDS network device functions as a client, passing user information to one or more RADIUS servers. The CDS network device

permits or denies network access to a user based on the response that it receives from one or more RADIUS servers. RADIUS uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) for transport between the RADIUS client and server.

You can configure a RADIUS key on the client and server. If you configure a key on the client, it must be the same as the one configured on the RADIUS servers. The RADIUS clients and servers use the key to encrypt all RADIUS packets sent. If you do not configure a RADIUS key, packets are not encrypted. The key itself is never sent over the network.

**Note**

For more information about how the RADIUS protocol operates, see RFC 2138, *Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)*.

RADIUS authentication usually occurs in these instances:

- Administrative login authentication—When an administrator first logs in to the SE to configure the SE for monitoring, configuration, or troubleshooting purposes. For more information, see the [“Enabling and Disabling Administrative Login Authentication Through RADIUS” section on page 2-284](#).
- HTTP request authentication—When an end user sends a service request that requires privileged access to content that is served by the SE. For more information, see the [“Configuring RADIUS Authentication of HTTP Requests” section on page 2-285](#).

RADIUS authentication is disabled by default. You can enable RADIUS authentication and other authentication methods at the same time. You can also specify which method to use first.

To configure RADIUS parameters, use the **radius-server** command in Global configuration mode. To disable RADIUS authentication parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

The **redirect** keyword of the **radius-server** command redirects an authentication response to a different Authentication Server if an authentication request using the RADIUS server fails.

**Note**

The following **rule** command is relevant to RADIUS authentication only if the **redirect** keyword has been configured.

To exclude domains from RADIUS authentication, use the **rule no-auth domain** command. RADIUS authentication takes place only if the site requested does not match the specified pattern.

Enabling and Disabling Administrative Login Authentication Through RADIUS

When configuring an SE to use RADIUS to authenticate and authorize administrative login requests, follow these guidelines:

- By default, RADIUS authentication and authorization is disabled on an SE.
- Before enabling RADIUS authentication on the SE, you must specify at least one RADIUS server for the SE to use.
- You can enable RADIUS authentication and other authentication methods at the same time. You can specify which method to use first using the **primary** keyword. When local authentication is disabled, if you disable all other authentication methods, local authentication is re-enabled automatically.
- You can use the CDSM GUI or the CLI to enable RADIUS authentication on an SE.

**Tip**

From the CDSM GUI, choose **Devices > General Settings > Authentication**. Use the displayed Authentication Configuration window.

To use the SE CLI to enable RADIUS authentication on an SE, enable RADIUS authentication for normal login mode by entering the **authentication login radius enable** command in Global configuration mode as follows:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login radius enable [primary ] [secondary ]
```

Use the **authentication configuration radius** command in Global configuration mode to enable RADIUS authorization as follows:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration radius enable [primary ] [secondary ]
```

**Note**

To disable RADIUS authentication and authorization on an SE, use the **no radius-server enable** command.

Configuring RADIUS Authentication of HTTP Requests

To configure RADIUS authentication for HTTP requests on an SE, configure the RADIUS server settings on the SE and enable RADIUS authentication for HTTP requests on the SE using the **radius-server** command in Global configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the RADIUS client, specify a RADIUS server, specify the RADIUS key, accept retransmit defaults, and excludes the domain name, mydomain.net, from RADIUS authentication. You can verify the configuration with the **show radius-server** and **show rule all** commands.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# radius-server enable
ServiceEngine(config)# radius-server host 172.16.90.121
ServiceEngine(config)# radius-server key myradiuskey
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action no-auth pattern-list 2
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 2 domain mydomain.net
```

```
ServiceEngine# show radius-server
Login Authentication for Console/Telnet/Ftp/SSH Session: enabled
Configuration Authentication for Console/Telnet/Ftp/SSH Session: enabled (secondary)
```

```
Radius Configuration:
-----
Radius Authentication is on
Timeout = 5
Retransmit = 2
Key = ****
Radius Redirect is off
There is no URL to authentication failure instructions
Servers
-----
IP 172.16.90.121 Port = 1645
```

```
ServiceEngine# show rule all
Rules Template Configuration
-----
Rule Processing Enabled
rule no-auth domain mydomain.net
```

The following example disables RADIUS authentication on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no radius-server enable
```

The following example shows how to force the SE to try RADIUS authentication first:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login radius enable primary
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug authentication user	Debugs the user login against the system authentication.
rule	Sets the rules by which the SE filters HTTP, HTTPS, and RTSP traffic.
show radius-server	Displays RADIUS information.

rcp

To enable the Remote Copy Program (RCP), use the **rcp** command in Global configuration mode. To disable RCP, use the **no** form of this command.

rcp enable

no rcp enable

Syntax Description

enable	Enables RCP services.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable RCP:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rcp enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rcp	Displays RCP information.

rea

To start the remote execution agent, use the **rea** command in EXEC configuration mode.

rea {start | stop}

Syntax Description

start	Starts the remote execution agent services.
stop	Stops the remote execution agent services.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows the remote execution agent services being started.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rea start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rea	Displays REA information.

reload

To halt and perform a cold restart on the SE, use the **reload** command in EXEC configuration mode.

reload [**force**]

Syntax Description	force (Optional) Forces a reboot without further prompting.								
Command Defaults	None								
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.								
Usage Guidelines	To reboot the SE, use the reload command. If the current running configuration is different from the startup configuration and if the configuration changes are not saved to flash memory, you are prompted to save the current running configuration parameters to the startup configuration. To save any file system contents to disk from memory before a restart, use the cache synchronize command.								
Examples	The following example shows how to reload the SE after you have saved the configuration changes. <pre>ServiceEngine# reload System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes] :yes Proceed with reload? [confirm] yes Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes. reload in progress</pre> The following example forces a reboot on the SE: <pre>ServiceEngine# reload force</pre>								
Related Commands	<table> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>cache synchronize</td><td>Saves any file system contents to disk from memory before a restart.</td></tr> <tr> <td>write</td><td>Saves startup configurations.</td></tr> <tr> <td>write erase</td><td>Erases the startup configuration from NVRAM.</td></tr> </table>	Command	Description	cache synchronize	Saves any file system contents to disk from memory before a restart.	write	Saves startup configurations.	write erase	Erases the startup configuration from NVRAM.
Command	Description								
cache synchronize	Saves any file system contents to disk from memory before a restart.								
write	Saves startup configurations.								
write erase	Erases the startup configuration from NVRAM.								

rename

To rename a file on the SE, use the **rename** command in EXEC configuration mode.

rename *oldfilename newfilename*

Syntax Description

<i>oldfilename</i>	Original filename.
<i>newfilename</i>	New filename.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to rename any sysfs file without making a copy of the file.

Examples

The following example renames a file named errlog.txt as old_errlog.txt:

```
ServiceEngine# rename errlog.txt old_errlog.txt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cpfile	Creates a copy of a file.

restore

To restore the device to its manufactured default status, removing the user data from the disk and flash memory, use the **restore** command in EXEC configuration mode. This command erases all existing content on the device.

restore factory-default [preserve basic-config]

Syntax Description	factory-default	Resets the device configuration and data to their manufactured default status.
	preserve	(Optional) Preserves certain configurations and data on the device.
	basic-config	(Optional) Selects basic network configurations.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to restore data on disk and in flash memory to the factory default, while preserving particular time stamp evaluation data. You need to enter this command from the root directory, or else the following error message is displayed:

```
ServiceEngine# restore factory-default
```

```
Need to cd to / before issuing this command
```

```
Command aborted.  
SERVICEENGINE#
```

Be sure to back up the CDSM database and copy the backup file to a safe location that is separate from that of the CDSM, or change over from the primary to a standby CDSM before you use the **restore factory-default** command on your primary CDSM. The primary CDSM operation must be halted before proceeding with **backup** and **restore** commands.



Caution

This command erases user-specified configuration information stored in the flash image and removes the data on the disk, the user-defined disk partitions, and the entire CDSM database. User-defined disk partitions that are removed include the sysfs and cdnfs partitions. The configuration being removed includes the starting configuration of the device.

By removing the CDSM database, all configuration records for the entire CDS network are deleted. If you do not have a valid backup file or a standby CDSM, you must use the **cms deregister force** command and reregister every SE and SR after you have reconfigured the CDSM, because all previously configured data is lost.

If you used your standby CDSM to store the database while you reconfigured the primary, you can simply register the former primary as a new standby CDSM.

If you created a backup file while you configured the primary CDSM, you can copy the backup file to this newly reconfigured CDSM and use the **cms database restore** command.

**Caution**

If you upgraded your software after you received your software recovery CD-ROM, using the CD-ROM software images may downgrade your system.

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software consists of three basic components:

- Disk-based software
- Flash-based software
- Hardware platform cookie (stored in flash memory)

All these components must be correctly installed for Cisco Internet Streamer CDS software to work properly.

Examples

The following two examples show the results of using the **restore factory-default** and **restore factory-default preserve basic-config** commands. Because configuration parameters and data are lost, prompts are given before initiating the restore operation to ensure that you want to proceed.

**Note**

If you use the **restore factory-default preserve basic-config** command, the configuration for the primary interface is not preserved. On a device running the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.x software, if you want to re-enable the CDS network after using the **restore factory-default preserve basic-config** command, reconfigure the primary interface after the factory defaults have been restored.

CDSM# **restore factory-default**

This command will wipe out all of data on the disks and wipe out CDS CLI configurations you have ever made. If the box is in evaluation period of certain product, the evaluation process will not be affected though.

It is highly recommended that you stop all active services before this command is run.

Are you sure you want to go ahead? [yes/no]

CDSM# **restore factory-default preserve basic-config**

This command will wipe out all of data on the disks and all of CDS CLI configurations except basic network configurations for keeping the device online. The to-be-preserved configurations are network interfaces, default gateway, domain name, name server and hostname. If the box is in evaluation period of certain product, the evaluation process will not be affected. It is highly recommended that you stop all active services before this command is run.

Are you sure you want to go ahead? [yes/no]

**Note**

You can enter basic configuration parameters (such as the IP address, hostname, and name server) at this point or later through entries in the command-line interface.

The following example shows that entering the **show disks** command after the **restore** command verifies that the **restore** command has removed data from the partitioned file systems (sysfs and cdnfs):

```
ServiceEngine# show disks

SYSFS      0.0GB      0.0%
CDNFS      0.0GB      0.0%
FREE       29.9GB     100.0%
```

Because flash memory configurations were removed after the **restore** command was used, the **show startup-config** command does not return any flash memory data. The **show running-config** command returns the default running configurations.

The **show wmt** command continues to display the same license evaluation periods as before the **restore factory-default** command was invoked, because the evaluation period is not affected by this **restore** command. For example, if there were 21 days remaining in the evaluation period before the **restore factory-default** command was used, there would continue to be 21 days remaining in the evaluation period.

Related Commands

Command	Description
cms database backup	Backs up the existing management database for the CDSM.
cms database restore	Restores the database management tables using the backup local filename.
show disks	Displays the names of the disks currently attached to the SE.
show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.
show wmt	Displays WMT bandwidth and proxy mode configuration.

rmdir

To delete a directory, use the **rmdir** command in EXEC configuration mode.

rmdir *directory*

Syntax Description

<i>directory</i>	Name of the directory that you want to delete.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove any directory from the SE file system. The **rmdir** command removes only empty directories.

Examples

The following example shows how to remove the oldfiles directory under /local1:

```
ServiceEngine# rmdir /local1/oldfiles
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
lls	Provides detailed information about files and subdirectories stored in the present working directory, including size, date, time of creation, sysfs name, and long name of the file.
ls	Lists the files or subdirectory names within a directory.
mkdir	Creates a new directory or subdirectory in the SE file system.

router bgp

To configure a BGP routing process, use the **router bgp** command in Global configuration mode. To remove a BGP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router bgp *as-number*

no router bgp *as-number*

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Number of an Autonomous System (AS) that identifies the router to other BGP routers, and tags the routing information that is passed along.

Command Defaults

No BGP routing process is configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to set up a distributed routing core that automatically guarantees the loop-free exchange of routing information between autonomous systems.

Enable the Proximity Engine by entering the **proximity engine enable** command before executing this command.

For the proximity function to work, one of the following is required:

- Enabled link-state protocol, such as OSPF or IS-IS for IGP proximity.
- Enabled policy routing protocol, such as BGP for best-path proximity, and one of the IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) is required for next hop resolution.



Note

All BGP routes must resolve to IGP next hops or directly connected routes.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a BGP process for autonomous system 23:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# router bgp 23
ServiceRouter(config-bgp)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
location community	Configures the community values that are associated with a Proximity Engine.
log-neighbor-changes	Enables logging of BGP neighbor resets.
neighbor	Configures the BGP neighbors.

router isis

To enable the IS-IS routing protocol and to specify an IS-IS process, use the **router isis** command in Global configuration mode. To disable IS-IS routing, use the **no** form of this command.

router isis

no router isis

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

IS-IS routing is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to enable routing for an area. An appropriate network entity title (NET) must be configured to specify the area address and the system ID of the router. Routing must be enabled on one or more interfaces before adjacencies can be established and dynamic routing is made possible.

Enable the Proximity Engine by entering the **proximity engine enable** command before executing this command.



Note

In the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later, it is not possible to configure IS-IS and OSPF simultaneously. If you are running OSPF and try to enter the **router isis** command, you receive the following warning message:

```
%Cannot configure both IS-IS and OSPF together. Please remove 'router ospf' first. (Error number: 1137)
```

If you want to configure IS-IS and you already have OSPF running, you must enter the **no router ospf** command first before entering the **router isis** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IS-IS for IP routing. In this example, system ID is set to 0001.0c11.1111.00 and area is set to ID 47.0004.004d.0001. IS-IS is configured to form adjacencies on Ethernet interface 0 and serial interface 0. The IP prefix assigned to Ethernet interface 0 is advertised to other IS-IS routers.

```
ServiceRouter# show node-type
PROXIMITY_ENGINE

ServiceRouter# config t
ServiceRouter(config)# router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# net 47.0004.004d.0001.0001.0c11.1111.00
ServiceRouter(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# ip router isis
ServiceRouter(config-isis-if)# end
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication	Configures the authentication parameters.
authentication-check	Enables the checking of received packets on the corresponding level.
authentication-type	Specifies the cleartext or MD5 authentication for the corresponding level.
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface. Provides access to interface configuration mode.
is-type	Configures a Proximity Engine to act as a Level 1 (intra-area) router, as both a Level 1 router and a Level 2 (intra-area) router, or as an inter-area router only.
log-adjacency-changes	Configures the router to send a syslog message when an IS-IS neighbor goes up or down.
lsp-mtu	Sets the maximum transmission unit MTU size of IS-IS LSPs.
net	Configures an IS-IS NET for a CLNS routing process.

router ospf

To enable the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process, use the **router ospf** command in Global configuration mode. To terminate the OSPF process, use the **no** form of this command.

router ospf

no router ospf

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

For Proximity Engine, the fixed process ID “p1” is used internally. This allows only one instance of the OSPF process, but it supports multiple areas. Routing must be enabled on one or more interfaces before adjacencies can be established and before dynamic routing is possible.

Enable the Proximity Engine by entering the **proximity engine enable** command before executing this command.



Note

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later, it is not possible to configure IS-IS and OSPF simultaneously. If you are running IS-IS and try to enter the **router ospf** command, you receive the following warning message:

```
%Cannot configure both IS-IS and OSPF together. Please remove 'router ospf' first. (Error number: 1137)
```

If you want to configure OSPF and you already have IS-IS running, you must enter the **no router isis** command first before entering the **router ospf** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an OSPF routing process:

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ServiceRouter(config)# router ospf
ServiceRouter(config-ospf)# end
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
area	Configures the area.
authentication	Configures the authentication parameters.

Command	Description
authentication-check	Enables the checking of received packets on the corresponding level.
authentication-type	Specifies the cleartext or MD5 authentication for the corresponding level.
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface. Provides access to interface configuration mode.
log-adjacency-changes	Configures the router to send a syslog message when an IS-IS neighbor goes up or down.
network area	Defines the interfaces on which OSPF runs and defines the area ID for those interfaces.

router srp

To enter SRP configuration mode, use the **router srp** command in Global configuration mode. To negate the SRP daemon and remove all SRP running configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

router srp

no router srp

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command is used to enter SRP configuration mode, where a system administrator can configure different parameters of the SRP. Enable the Proximity Engine by entering the proximity engine enable command before executing this command.

For SRP to run properly, it is necessary to configure the NTP server on the SR. Configure NTP as follows:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# ntp server 171.68.10.150
ServiceRouter(config)# end
ServiceRouter# sh ntp status ntp enabled server list: 2.8.1.2 171.68.10.150
remote refid st t when poll reach delay offset jitter
=====
2.8.1.2 0.0.0.0 16 u - 64 0 0.000 0.000 4000.00
*ntp-sjl.cisco.c ntp02-syd.cisco 2 u 63m 137m 177 1.625 -1.806 0.881
ServiceRouter#
```

Examples	The following example shows the use of router srp :

```
ServiceRouter# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ServiceRouter(config)# router srp
ServiceRouter(config-srp)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bootstrap-node	Configures a bootstrap node IP address.
	domain	Sets the domain ID for an SRP.
	flooding	Configures the flooding threshold.

rtsp

To configure the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP)-related parameters, use the **rtsp** command in Global configuration mode. To disable individual options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
rtsp {advanced ip address {bypass-gateway movie-streamer | max-initial-setup-delay
time_delay | max-request-rate num} | ip-address ip address}
```

```
no rtsp {advanced ip address {bypass-gateway movie-streamer | max-initial-setup-delay
time_delay | max-request-rate num} | ip-address ip address}
```

Syntax Description		
advanced		Performs advanced configuration of the RTSP gateway.
<i>ip address</i>		The IP address of RTSP gateway.
bypass-gateway		Allows bypassing the RTSP gateway for RTSP requests.
movie-streamer		Allows bypassing the RTSP gateway for Movie Streamer RTSP requests.
max-initial-setup-delay		Specifies the maximum delay, in seconds, between the TCP accept and first RTSP message from the client. The default is 10.
<i>time_delay</i>		The RTSP advanced maximum initial setup delay, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
max-request-rate		Specifies the maximum incoming requests allowed by the RTSP Gateway per second.
<i>num</i>		The maximum requests per second. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
ip-address		Configures the IP address for the RTSP gateway.
<i>ip-address</i>		The IP address of the RTSP gateway.

Command Defaults	
max-initial-setup-delay	<i>time_delay</i> : 10
max-request-rate	<i>num</i> : 40 requests

Command Modes	
	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	
	<i>Real-Time Streaming Protocol</i> (RTSP) is a standard Internet streaming control protocol (RFC 2326). It is an application-level protocol that controls the delivery of data with real-time properties, such as video and audio. Apple QuickTime, Real Networks, and the Cisco Streaming Engine use RTSP as the streaming control protocol.

Live Streaming with the Cisco Streaming Engine

The Internet Streamer CDS software supports live streaming content with many kinds of network topologies and deployment scenarios. This feature allows the integration of streaming content from Cisco IP/TV Servers and QuickTime live broadcast servers with the CDS network. Support for broadcast of playlists is included (except for SEs at the network edge), allowing you to convert one or more disk files into a playlist and to send them out through simulated live streaming.

An RTSP source is a fully qualified RTSP URL that references an external streaming server, such as a parent SE, which provides the corresponding RTSP request point.

RTSP Gateway

The RTSP gateway is a process that runs on the SE. The RTSP gateway accepts an RTSP request and performs the initial RTSP handshake with RTSP-based clients (for example, Windows Media 9 players) on behalf of the back-end RTSP servers (for example, the WMT RTSP server) that are running on the SE.

For every RTSP request, the RTSP gateway examines the following properties of the request:

- URL and its position in the Unified Name Space (UNS)
- User agent
- IP address of the final destination
- Media type

After the successful completion of uniformity checks, the RTSP gateway tunnels the request to the appropriate back-end RTSP server that is running on the SE. The RTSP gateway can tunnel the request to RealProxy, RealSubscriber, or the Cisco Streaming Engine on the SE, depending on the requested media type, the back-end RTSP servers that are currently enabled on the SE, and the media player that is requesting the content.

After the RTSP gateway tunnels the request to a particular back-end RTSP server that is running on the SE and the back-end server and the client negotiate the UDP ports, the RTSP gateway continues with RTSP message passing (SETUP). When the RTSP client issues a PLAY request, the streaming server starts streaming the data to the client over UDP.

Based on the properties of the incoming request, including user agent, final destination, and media file type, the RTSP gateway performs the following tasks with SEs:

- Forwards the incoming request to the appropriate back-end RTSP server that is running on the SE. The incoming request goes to the WMT RTSP server if the client is a Windows Media 9 player. The SE uses the IETF standard RTSP protocol and proprietary Microsoft extensions to serve the content to Windows Media 9 players.
- Redirects the incoming request.
- Rejects the incoming request.

If the SE is registered with a CDSM, the RTSP gateway also redirects the incoming requests to other content distributors (for example, RealSubscriber or Cisco Streaming Engine) that are configured on the SE.

Network Address Translation (NAT) is designed for IP address simplification and conservation because it enables private IP internetworks that use nonregistered IP addresses to connect to the Internet. NAT operates on a router, usually connecting two networks together, and translates the private addresses in the internal network into legal addresses before packets are forwarded onto another network. As part of this functionality, NAT can be configured to advertise only one external address for the entire network. This configuration provides additional security, 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.



Note

If the SE is behind a NAT-enabled router, you must specify the IP address of the RTSP gateway that is running on the SE. By default, no IP address is specified.

Default RTSP Gateway Settings

The RTSP gateway is automatically enabled on the SE and cannot be disabled with a command.

[Table 2-16](#) lists the default settings for the RTSP gateway.

Table 2-16 *Default Settings for the RTSP Gateway*

RTSP Gateway Setting	Default Setting
IP address of RTSP gateway	Not specified
Incoming RTSP port	Port 554
Incoming RTSP request rate	40 requests per second
Layer 4 switching	Not enabled
Maximum initial setup delay	10 seconds
Maximum request rate	40 requests per second

By default, the RTSP gateway is always enabled on an SE and cannot be disabled by entering a CLI command. As Table 2-16 shows, the RTSP gateway has a set of default settings. You only need to change these default settings under the following conditions:

- You want to configure the RTSP gateway to listen for incoming RTSP requests on a port other than the default port (port 554).
- SE is behind a NAT-enabled router. In this case, you must specify the IP address of the RTSP gateway. By default, an IP address for the RTSP gateway is not specified.

**Note**

A description of the RTSP is available as IETF RFC 2326.

Examples

The following example shows how to set up the Movie Streamer RTSP bypass gateway:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rtsp advanced bypass-gateway movie-streamer
```

The following example shows how to establish the maximum initial setup delay:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rtsp advanced max-initial-setup-delay 15
```

The following example shows how to establish the maximum request rate:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rtsp advanced max-request-rate 50
```

The following example shows how to assign the RTSP IP address:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rtsp ip-address 10.74.61.1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rtsp	Displays the RTSP configurations.

rule

To set the rules by which the SE filters HTTP, HTTPS, and RTSP traffic, use the **rule** command in Global configuration mode. To disable individual options, use the **no** form of this command.

The general **rule** command is as follows:

```
rule {action action-type pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | protocol-type}] | enable |
pattern-list list_num pattern-type}
```

The specific **rule** commands are as follows:

```
rule action allow pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}]
```

```
rule action block pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}]
```

```
rule action generate-url-signature {include-client-src-ip | key-id-owner 1-32 {key-id-number
1-16 } {pattern-list 1-512 } [protocol {all | http}] }
```

```
rule action no-cache pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}]
```

```
rule action redirect url pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}]
```

```
rule action refresh pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http}]
```

```
rule action replace pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}]
```

```
rule action rewrite pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}]
```

```
rule action use-icap-service service-name pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http}]
```

```
rule action validate-url-signature { error-redirect-url url | exclude { all error-redirect-url url
pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] | client-ip error-redirect-url url
pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] | domain-name error-redirect-url url
pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] expiry-time error-redirect-url url
pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] } }
```

```
rule enable
```

```
rule pattern-list list-num domain dn_regexp
```

```
rule pattern-list list-num group-type {and | or}
```

```
rule pattern-list list-num header-field {referer ref_regexp | request-line req_regexp | user-agent
ua_regexp}
```

```
rule pattern-list list-num src-ip s_ipaddress s_subnet
```

```
rule pattern-list list-num url-regex url_regexp
```

```
rule pattern-list list-num url-regsub url_regexp url_sub
```

```
no rule action { allow pattern-list list_num [protocol { all | http | https | rtsp }] | block
pattern-list list_num [protocol { all | http | https | rtsp }] | generate-url-signature {
include-client-src-ip | key-id-owner 1-32 { key-id-number 1-16 } {pattern-list 1-512 }
[protocol {all | http}] } | no-cache pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | https}] |
```

```

redirect url pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | https | rtsp}] | refresh pattern-list
list_num [protocol {all | http | https}] | replace pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http |
https | rtsp}] | rewrite pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | https | rtsp}] |
use-icap-service service-name pattern-list list_num [protocol {all | http | https}] |
validate-url-signature pattern-list error-redirect-url url | exclude {all error-redirect-url
url pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] | client-ip error-redirect-url url
pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] | expiry-time error-redirect-url url
pattern-list num [protocol {all | http | rtmp | rtsp}] }

```

no rule enable

```

no rule pattern-list list-num {domain dn_regex | group-type {and | or} | header-field {referer
ref_regex | src-ip s_ipaddress s_subnet | url-regex url_regex | url-regsub url_regex
url_sub} }

```

Syntax Description

action	Describes the action that the rule is to take.
<i>action-type</i>	Types of actions that you can associate with a defined pattern list.
pattern-list	Configures the pattern list.
<i>list_num</i>	Pattern list number. The range is from 1 to 512.
protocol	Specifies the protocol for which this rule is to be matched.
all	Matches this rule with all applicable protocols for this action.
<i>protocol-type</i>	Protocol types that support rule actions, namely, http , https , and rtsp . Note The term http traffic is used to see requests over HTTP including HTTP, FTP over HTTP, and HTTPS over HTTP. The Rules Template is not supported for FTP native requests.
enable	Enables rules processing on the SE.
<i>pattern-type</i>	Types of rule patterns that you can add to a pattern list.
allow	Allows the incoming request that matches the pattern list. This can be used in combination with block actions to allow selective types of requests. Allow does not carry any meaning as a standalone action.
http	Matches this rule with HTTP.
rtmp	Matches this rule with RTMP.
rtsp	Matches this rule with RTSP.
block	Blocks this request and allows all others.
generate-url-signature	Specifies that the SE generates a signed URL that is included in the autogenerated ASX file when content routing is in use and the pattern matches. Note This command is not supported for the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
include-client-src-ip	Specifies the client IP to be included in the signed URL.
key-id-owner	Specifies the owner of the key which ranges from 1 to 32. The key is a shared secret string.
<i>1-32</i>	Owner of the key.
key-id-number	Specifies the identification number of the key. The range is from 1 to 16.
<i>1-16</i>	Identification number of the key.

pattern-list	Specifies the number of the pattern list. The range is from 1 to 512. Valid patterns are domain, url-regex, or dst-ip.
<i>1-512</i>	Specifies the number of the pattern list.
no-cache	Does not cache the object. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
redirect	Redirects the request to the rewritten URL.
<i>url</i>	Redirect URL.
refresh	Revalidates the object with the web server. Note This command is not supported for the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
replace	Replaces the text string in the object. Note With Release 2.5.7 and later, for the Web Engine, you must use the Service Rule XML file to configure service rules. This is done through the CDSM not the CLI. For additional information, see the " Configuring Service Rules " section in the <i>Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Software Configuration Guide</i> .
rewrite	Rewrites the original request as a specified URL and fetches the rewritten URL on a cache miss.
use-icap-service	Uses a specific ICAP server. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
<i>service-name</i>	Service name used for handling a request through an ICAP server.
validate-url-signature	Validates a signed URL.
error-redirect-url	Specifies the error HTTP URL. Note This keyword is only supported for HTTP URLs.
exclude	Specifies what field in the URL signature must be validated.
all	Specifies both client-ip and expiry time fields are excluded in validation.
client-ip	Specifies that the client-ip field is excluded in validation.
domain-name	Specifies that the domain-name is excluded in validation.
expiry-time	Specifies that the expire-time field is excluded in validation.
domain	Specifies the regular expression to match the domain name.
<i>dn_regex</i>	Regular expression to be matched with the domain name.
group-type	Specifies whether the pattern list is an AND or OR type.
and	Specifies an AND pattern to the pattern list.
or	Specifies an OR pattern to the pattern list.
header-field	Specifies the header field pattern of the request and substitute replacement pattern.
referer	Specifies the referer request header.
<i>ref_regex</i>	Regular expression to be matched with the referer request header.
request-line	Specifies the request method line.

<i>req_regex</i>	Regular expression to be matched with the request method line.
user-agent	Specifies the user agent request header.
<i>ua_regex</i>	Regular expression to be matched with the User Agent request header.
src-ip	Specifies the source IP address of the request.
<i>s_ipaddress</i>	Source IP address of the request.
<i>s_subnet</i>	Source IP subnet mask.
url-regex	Specifies the regular expression to match a substring of the URL.
<i>url_regex</i>	Regular expression to be matched with the URL string.
url-regsub	Sets the regular expression to match the URL and replacement pattern.
<i>url_sub</i>	URL string replacement pattern.

Command Defaults

The default is rule processing disabled.

The **group-type** pattern is OR by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The Rules Template allows you to specify a set of rules, each clearly identified by an action and a pattern. The Rules Template allows you to configure an SE to use specific rules to filter HTTP, HTTPS, and RTSP traffic. A common use of this feature is to configure an SE to block the spread of Internet worms and viruses within an organization by checking whether a requested web page matches the pattern of a known Internet worm and if so then automatically blocking the request.

If you have enabled rules processing on an SE (enabled the Rules Template feature on the SE and configured rules for the SE), the SE checks each incoming client request to determine if a rule pattern matches the requested content. If a rule pattern matches the given request, the SE uses the specified action (policy) to handle this incoming traffic.

The SE can match incoming requests against the following:

- Patterns in the IP address of the client requesting the content (source IP address), including the IP address, the network mask, and the port list
- Patterns in the IP address of the origin web or media server (destination IP addresses), including the IP address, the network mask, and the port list
- Regular expression of the URL
- Regular expression of the domain portion of the URL
- MIME types of the web object that the client is requesting
- Regular expressions symbolizing domain names
- Headers that are sent in the request, including the following:
 - User-agent of the request, which indicates which client software is issuing the request
 - Referer, which indicates the web page from which the browser jumped to this link
 - Request line, which indicates the request line itself

**Note**

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later releases, the regsub attribute supports regular expressions, but only one substitution can be defined. Multiple substitutions are not supported. Also, only one url-regsub pattern list is supported. Multiple substitutions for the same pattern list are not supported.

You can apply the policies defined in the Rules Template to HTTP (including FTP over HTTP) and HTTPS and to RTSP for streaming media objects. Policies that can be applied include the following:

- Allowing a request to be completed
- Blocking the request
- Overriding the HTTP response header and caching the object
- Caching the object depending on the HTTP response header
- Bypassing authentication for the request
- Replacing the text string
- Not caching an object
- Bypassing an upstream proxy for the request
- Redirecting the request to a different URL
- Revalidating the object with the origin server
- Rewriting the URL
- No URL filtering for the specified HTTP and HTTPS requests
- Using a specific ICAP server
- Using a specific upstream proxy
- Using a specific server for the request

**Note**

To enter a question mark (?) in a rule regular expression from the command-line interface, use the escape character followed by a question mark (?). Use of the escape sequence prevents the command-line interface from displaying context-sensitive help.

Supported Rule Actions per Protocol

For RTSP, the redirect and the redirect_url_for_cdn rule actions are supported for RTSP requests from RealMedia players. These two rule actions are not supported for RTSP requests from Windows Media Players. For example, Windows Media Services 9 (WMS 9) supports the block, rewrite, and allow rule actions for RTSP requests, but does not support the redirect and redirect_url_for_cdn rule actions for RTSP requests.

WMT supports all the rule action types—allow, block, no-cache, redirect, refresh, replace, rewrite, validate-url-signature, and generate-url-signature. RTMP and Movie Streamer only support allow, block, and validate-url-signature.

Supported Action and Pattern Combinations

Not all actions support all patterns for request matching because some patterns do not make sense for some actions.

Understanding Actions and Patterns

A *rule* is specified by an action and a pattern list. An action is performed on a request if this request matches the pattern list specified in the **rule pattern-list** command.

An *action* is something that the SE performs when processing a request; for instance, an action could be blocking the request, using an alternative proxy, and so forth.

A *pattern list* defines the limits of a request; for instance, a pattern list may specify that the source IP address falls in the subnet range 172.16.*.*.

Rules can be dynamically added, displayed, or deleted from the SE. The rules are preserved across reboots because they are written into persistent storage, such as NVRAM, using the appropriate CLI commands or the CDSM GUI. Only the system resources limit the number of rules that the SE can support. Because rules consume resources, the more rules that you define can greatly impact how the SE performs.



Note

The number of actions is limited only by available resources. The maximum number of pattern lists is 512. The maximum number of patterns per action is 128. A single pattern list can contain up to 128 patterns of a particular pattern type.

Actions

The Rules Template supports the following types of actions:

- **Allow**—Allows incoming requests that match the pattern list.
This rule action can be used in combination with block actions to allow selective types of requests. Allow does not carry any meaning as a standalone action.
- **Block**—Blocks this request and allows all others.
- **No-cache**—Does not cache this object.
- **Redirect**—Redirects the original request to a specified URL. Redirect is relevant to the RADIUS server only if the RADIUS server has been configured for **redirect**.
- **Refresh**—For a cache hit, forces an object freshness check with the server.
- **Replace**—Replaces the text string in the object.
- **Rewrite**—Rewrites the original request as a specified URL. The SE searches for the rewritten URL in the cache, and then on a cache miss, fetches the rewritten URL and returns the object transparently to the client. You should use a **redirect** rule instead of a **rewrite** rule because of possible performance impacts. The reason for the performance impact is that, for a **redirect** rule, the SE sends a 302 (Found) message to the client with the new redirect URL. The client issues a separate request to the redirected URL. However, for a **rewrite** action, the original request URL is rewritten as the specified URL. The URL rewrite could change the domain name of the URL, which necessitates a Domain Name Server (DNS) lookup to find the destination IP address of the new rewritten server to which the request must be sent.
- **Use-icap-service**—Uses a specified ICAP server.
- **Validate-url-signature**—Validates a signed URL.

Actions can be applied to specific protocols or to a set of protocols. If no protocol is configured, then the specified action is taken for all the traffic that goes through the SE.

Execution Order of Rule Actions

The order in which the rule actions are executed is different between the Web Engine and the other protocol engines (Windows Media Streaming, Movie Streamer, and Flash Media Streaming).

**Note**

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later, for the Web Engine, the Service Rule file must be used if service rules are to be configured. This is done through the CDSM, not the CLI. For more information, see Appendix F "[Creating Service Rule Files](#)" of the *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Software Configuration Guide*.

**Note**

When configuring service rules, you must configure the same service rules on all SEs participating in a delivery service in order for the service rules to be fully implemented. The rule action must be common for all client requests because the SR may redirect a client request to any SE in a delivery service depending on threshold conditions.

Web Engine Rule Action Order

The order in which the rule actions are executed for the Web Engine in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software is as follows:

1. block or allow

**Note**

The allow and block actions carry the same precedence. The order of execution depends on the order of configuration between allow and block actions. Other actions always take precedence over allow.

2. redirect (before cache lookup)
3. rewrite (before cache lookup)
4. use-icap-service
5. generate-url-signature
6. validate-url-signature
7. refresh (after cache lookup, in the case of cache hit)
8. no-cache

All Other Protocol Engine Rule Action Order

The order in which the rule actions are executed for the other protocol engines is the order in which they were configured, except for the validate-url-signature action. If the rule pattern associated with the validate-url-signature action is matched, regardless of the configuration order the rules, the validate-url-signature action is performed before any other action.

1. validate-url-signature
2. block or allow

**Note**

The allow and block actions carry the same precedence. The order of execution depends on the order of configuration between allow and block actions. Other actions always take precedence over allow.

3. redirect (before cache lookup)
4. rewrite (before cache lookup)

Patterns

The Rules Template supports the following pattern types:

- **Domain**—Matches the domain name in the URL or the Host header against a regular expression. For example, `.*ibm.*` matches any domain name that contains the `ibm` substring. The `\.foo\.com$` domain name matches any domain name that ends with the `.foo.com` substring.



Note In regular expression syntax, the dollar sign (\$) metacharacter directs that a match is made only when the pattern is found at the end of a line.

- **Group-type**—Specifies whether the pattern list is an AND or OR type. The default is OR. Following are the four patterns of expected behavior:

- **Pattern 1**

```
rule pattern-list 22 group-type and
rule pattern-list 22 url-regsub 10 airforce
rule pattern-list 22 url-regsub wma wmv
rule pattern-list 23 url-regsub 10 airforce
rule pattern-list 23 url-regsub wma wmv
```

- **Pattern 2**

```
rule pattern-list 22 group-type and
rule pattern-list 22 url-regsub 10 airforce
rule pattern-list 23 url-regsub wma wmv
```

- **Pattern 3**

```
rule pattern-list 22 group-type or
rule pattern-list 22 url-regsub 10 airforce
rule pattern-list 22 url-regsub wma wmv
rule pattern-list 23 url-regsub 10 airforce
rule pattern-list 23 url-regsub wma wmv
```

- **Pattern 4**

```
rule pattern-list 22 group-type or
rule pattern-list 22 url-regsub 10 airforce
rule pattern-list 23 url-regsub wma wmv
```



Note The rules are that when AND is specified for a pattern-list ALL the conditions satisfy. When OR is specified, ANY of the condition are matched.

- **Src-ip**—Matches the request's source IP address and netmask. Specify an IP address and a netmask.
- **URL-regex**—Matches the URL against a regular expression. The match is case insensitive. Specify a regular expression.
- **Header-field**—Matches the header field pattern of the request.

Request header field patterns **referer**, **request-line**, and **user-agent** are supported for the actions **block**, **redirect**, and **rewrite**. The **referer** pattern is matched against the Referer header in the request, the **request-line** pattern is matched against the first line of the request, and the **user-agent** pattern is matched against the User-Agent header in the request.

- **URL-regex**—Matches the URL against a regular expression to form a new URL per pattern substitution specification for the **rewrite** and **redirect** actions. The match is case insensitive. The valid substitution index range is from 1 to 9.

If an empty string is given as a replacement pattern, the Referer header is stripped. Stripping of the Referer header occurs in the **user-agent** pattern.

Multiple patterns can be entered on the same pattern list. If any of them matches the incoming request, the corresponding action is taken.

Multiple patterns for the same pattern list must be entered on different lines.

Rules Template Processing Considerations

Actions and patterns have a predefined order of execution. A group of rules with the same action is always executed either before or after another group of rules with a different action. The **block**, **rewrite**, and **redirect** rule actions support the following additional patterns: **request-line**, **referer**, and **user-agent** regular expressions. The **request-line** regular expression matches the first line of the request. The **user-agent** regular expression matches the User-Agent header value of the request. The **referer** regular expression matches the Referer header value of the request. The order is not affected by the order in which the rules are entered using CLI commands.

Allow and **block** carry the same precedence. The order of execution depends on the order of configuration between **allow** and **block** actions. Other actions always take precedence over **allow**.

Among rules of the same action, a predefined execution order exists among the rule patterns, which means that within a group of rules of the same action, one group of rules with the same pattern is always executed either before or after another group of rules with a different pattern.

Among all rules of the same action and of the same rules pattern, the rules are evaluated in a Last-Entered-First-Examined fashion (the reverse of the order in which the rules were entered). This order is not affected by the order in which the rules are entered using CLI commands.

Most actions do not have any parameters.

Service Rules for URLs

There are three cases for service rules:

- If **allow** rules are configured, then it is an implicit deny.
For example, if all URL requests that match HTML are blocked, implicitly, all requests that match other URL requests are allowed.
- If **deny** rules are configured then it is implicit allow.
If all URL requests that match WMV are allowed, implicitly, all request that match other URL requests are blocked.
- If both **allow** and **deny** are configured, then it is an implicit allow.
If both of the above rules are configured, then HTML URL requests are blocked, and all other URL requests are allowed.

Examples

The following example shows that the SE is configured to replace the internal.domain.com string in a request to the server named dummy:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action rewrite header-field referer internal.domain.com dummy
```

The following example shows that if an empty string is given as a replacement pattern, then the referer header is stripped. This rule states that all requests, which have a referer header that indicates a corporate internal server in ABCBigCorp, strip the referer field so that the outside web server does not see the name of the corporate internal server.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action rewrite header-field referer internal.abcbigcorp.com ""
```

The following example shows that the **rule pattern-list** command is configured to add a pattern to an existing pattern list to perform an action to be defined on destination IP address 172.16.25.25 using the dst-ip pattern:

```
ServiceEngine# show rule pattern-list 10 all
Rules Template Configuration
-----
Rule Processing Enabled

Pattern-Lists :

rule pattern-list 11 dst-ip 172.16.25.25 255.255.255.0
rule pattern-list 11 domain foo.com
```

The following example shows that the **rule action block** command is configured and associated with an existing pattern list:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action block pattern-list 10 protocol all
ServiceEngine# show rule action block
Rules Template Configuration
-----
Rule Processing Enabled

Actions :

rule action block pattern-list 10 protocol all
```

The following example shows that the **rule action block** command is configured and associated with an existing pattern list, which lists as its pattern the domain yahoo.com:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 10 domain yahoo.com
ServiceEngine# show rule pattern-list 10 all
Rules Template Configuration
-----
Rule Processing Enabled

Pattern-Lists :

rule pattern-list 10 domain yahoo.com
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action block pattern-list 10 protocol all
```

In this example, the request (using HTTP) to yahoo.com was denied three times.

The following example shows that the **rule action block** command (action) blocks all patterns specified with the **rule pattern-list 12** command:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 12 domain \.foo.com
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action block pattern-list 12
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The following example prevents caching of requests that match a URL request that contains the `*cgi-bin*` string:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 13 url-regex \.*cgi-bin.*
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action no-cache pattern-list 13
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The actions that are to be taken by the rules are configured through the **rule action** commands. Patterns that are to be matched to a particular pattern that you specify are configured through **rule pattern-list** commands.

The following example shows how patterns use AND by configuring patterns with the same pattern list number and applying that pattern list to an action:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action block pattern-list 1
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 1 url-regex yahoo
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 1 dst-port 80
```

Other options of the **rule** command work similarly to the preceding examples.

The following example redirects a request for old-domain-name that has been changed to new-domain-name:

```
Cache(config)# rule action redirect http://old-domain-name/ pattern-list 1 protocol http
Cache(config)# rule pattern-list 1 url-regex http://old-domain-name/
http://new-domain-name/
```

The following example redirects requests from an IETF site to a site that is locally mirrored:

```
Cache(config)# rule action redirect http://www.ietf.org/rfc/(.*) pattern-list 2 protocol http
```

The following example shows that if the request URL is `http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1111.txt`, the SE rewrites the URL as `http://wwwin-eng.cisco.com/RFC/RFC/rfc1111.txt` and sends a 302 Temporary Redirect response with the rewritten URL in the Location header to the client. The browser automatically starts a request to the rewritten URL.

```
Cache(config)# rule pattern-list 2 url-regex http://www.ietf.org/rfc/(.*)
http://wwwin-eng.cisco.com/RFC/RFC/\1
```

The following example redirects all requests for linux.org to a local server in India that is closer to where the SE is located:

```
Cache(config)# rule action redirect http://linux.org/(.*) pattern-list 3 protocol http
```

The following example shows that two URLs are to be matched if the pattern is **url-regex**. If the URLs that are given in the action configuration are invalid, a warning is displayed during the configuration of this rule. The action URL is taken when the header field patterns are configured.

```
Cache(config)# rule pattern-list 3 url-regex http://linux.org/(.*)
http://linux.org.in/\1
```

The following example bypasses requests with cisco.com as the domain from URL filtering:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule action no-url-filtering pattern-list 6 protocol all
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 6 domain cisco.com
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show rule	Displays rules configuration information.

script

To execute a script provided by Cisco or check the script for errors, use the **script** command in EXEC configuration mode.

script {**check** | **execute**} *file_name*

Syntax Description

check	Checks the validity of the script.
execute	Executes the script. The script file must be a sysfs file in the current directory.
<i>file_name</i>	Name of the script file.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **script** command in EXEC configuration mode opens the script utility, which allows you to execute scripts supplied by Cisco or check errors in those scripts. The script utility can read standard terminal input from the user if the script you run requires inputs from the user.



Note

The script utility is designed to run only in scripts supplied by Cisco. You cannot execute script files that lack Cisco signatures or that have been corrupted or modified.

Examples

The following example shows how to check for errors in the script file foo.script:

```
ServiceEngine# script check foo.script

Script file foo.script is valid.
```

service

To specify the type of service, use the **service** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the CDSM:

```
service csm restart
```

On the SE:

```
service {acquisition restart | csm restart | distribution restart | flash-media-streaming restart |
ms restart | rtspg restart | web-engine restart | wmt restart}
```

On the SR:

```
service {cms restart | service-router restart}
```

Syntax Description

acquisition	Specifies Acquisition services.
restart	Restarts the specified services.
csm	Specifies CMS services.
distribution	Specifies Distribution services.
flash-media-streaming	Specifies Flash Media Streaming services.
ms	Specifies Movie Streamer services.
rtspg	Specifies RTSP Gateway services.
service-router	Specifies Service Router services.
web-engine	Specifies Web Engine services.
wmt	Specifies Windows Media services.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to start acquisition service:

```
ServiceEngine# service acquisition restart
The service acquirer has been restarted successfully!
ServiceEngine#
```

service-router

To configure service routing, use the **service-router** command in Global configuration mode. To disable last-resort routing, use the **no** form of this command.

On the SE:

```
service-router {keepalive-interval num | service-monitor {license-universal enable |
  number-of-samples {all num | cpu num | disk num | fms num | kmemory num | memory num
  | wmt num | nic num} | sample-period {all num | cpu num | disk num | fms num | kmemory
  num | memory num | movie-streamer num | nic num | wmt num} | threshold {burstcnt num |
  cpu num | disk num | failcntdisk num | fms num | kmemory num | memory num | nic num | wmt
  num} | type {all | cpu | disk | failcntdisk | fms | kmemory | memory | nic | wmt} } }
```

```
no service-router {keepalive-interval num | service-monitor {license-universal enable |
  number-of-samples {all num | cpu num | disk num | fms num | kmemory num | memory num
  | wmt num | nic num} | sample-period {all num | cpu num | disk num | fms num | kmemory
  num | memory num | movie-streamer num | nic num | wmt num} | threshold {burstcnt num |
  cpu num | disk num | failcntdisk num | fms num | kmemory num | memory num | nic num | wmt
  num} | type {all | cpu | disk | failcntdisk | fms | kmemory | memory | nic | wmt} } }
```

On the SR:

```
service-router {access-policy enable | cdn-select {config-file name | enable} |
  content-based-routing {enable | redundant} | lastresort {domain name {allow all | alternate
  name} | error-domain name error-file } | location-based-routing {enable |
  geo-location-server {primary ip address num | secondary ip address num} } |
  proximity-based-routing {enable | proximity-cache timeout num | proximity-server ip
  address} | redirect-burst-control {enable | rate num} | redirect-mode {dns-redirect {all |
  domain domain} | ip-redirect} | service-monitor { number-of-samples { all num | cpu num |
  disk num | kmemory num | memory num} } | sample-period {cpu num | disk num | failcntdisk
  num | kmemory num | memory num} | subscribe domain domain | threshold { all num | cpu
  num | disk num | kmemory num | memory num} | type {all | cpu | disk | kmemory | memory} }
```

```
no service-router { access-policy enable | content-based-routing {enable | redundant} |
  lastresort { domain name {allow all | alternate name} | error-domain name error-file } |
  location-based-routing {enable | geo-location-server { primary ip address num | secondary
  ip address num} } | proximity-based-routing { enable | proximity-cache timeout num |
  proximity-server ip address } | redirect-burst-control { enable | rate num} | redirect-mode
  {dns-redirect {all | domain domain} | ip-redirect} | service-monitor { number-of-samples
  {all num | cpu num | disk num | kmemory num | memory num} } | sample-period { cpu num |
  disk num | failcntdisk num | kmemory num | memory num} | subscribe domain domain |
  threshold {all num | cpu num | disk num | kmemory num | memory num} | type {all | cpu |
  disk | kmemory | memory} }
```

On the CDSM:

```
service-router service-monitor {number-of-samples {all num | cpu num | disk num | kmemory
  num | memory num} | sample-period {all num | cpu num | disk num | kmemory num | memory
  num} | threshold { all num | cpu num | disk num | failcntdisk num | kmemory num | memory
  num} | type {all | cpu | disk | kmemory | memory} }
```

```
no service-router service-monitor { number-of-samples { all num | cpu num | disk num |
kmemory num | memory num } | sample-period { all num | cpu num | disk num | kmemory
num | memory num } | threshold {all num | cpu num | disk num | failcntdisk num | kmemory
num | memory num } | type { all | cpu | disk | kmemory | memory } }
```

Syntax Description

keepalive-interval	Specifies the SR keepalive interval in seconds.
<i>num</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 1 to 120.
service-monitor	Configures Service Monitor related parameters.
license-universal	Universal license feature to clear all alarms for Protocol Engines.
enable	Enables the universal license feature.
number-of-samples	Counts the latest sampled values to be used when calculating average.
all	Sets to all monitor types.
<i>num</i>	Count of latest sampled values to be used when calculating average. The range is from 1 to 120.
cpu	Enables the monitor CPU load.
disk	Sets the disk monitor type.
fms	Sets the FMS ¹ monitor type.
kmemory	Sets the monitor kernel memory type.
memory	Sets the monitor memory type.
wmt	Sets the WMT ² monitor type.
nic	Sets the Network Interface Card monitor type.
sample-period	Configures the time interval, in seconds, between two consecutive samples.
<i>num</i>	Time interval between two consecutive samples, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 160.
threshold	Configures threshold values.
burstcnt	Configures the Protocol Engine Burst License Control monitor type.
<i>num</i>	Protocol Engine Burst License Control threshold value.
failcntdisk	Sets the disk failure monitor type.
	Note The default is 1, which means that one disk failure causes the SR to stop redirecting to that SE. If this setting is something other than 1, then the number of disks failed must reach that threshold before the SR stops redirecting to that SE.
<i>num</i>	The disk FailureCnt threshold value.
movie-streamer	Sets the Movie Streamer monitor type.
type	Configures the type to be monitored.
access-policy	Configures the service-router access-policy.
enable	Enables the access-policy.
cdn-select	Configures the service-router cdn-select.
config-file	Configures the CDN Selector config xml.
<i>name</i>	Location to fetch the CDN Selector config file

enable	Enables the CDN Selector.
	Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
content-based-routing	Configures content based routing.
enable	Enables content based routing.
redundant	Specifies the number of redundant copies of the content.
<i>num</i>	Number of redundant copies of the content. The range is from 1 to 4.
<i>num</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 1 to 60.
lastresort	Configures the lastresort domain.
domain	Configures the domain.
<i>name</i>	Domain name.
allow	Allows the client to be routed through an alternate domain or origin server.
all	Allows all requests.
alternate	Configures an alternate domain.
<i>name</i>	Alternate domain name.
error-domain	Configures error domain.
<i>name</i>	Error domain name.
error-file	Configures error file name.
<i>name</i>	Error file name.
location-based-routing	Configures location-based routing.
enable	Enables location-based routing.
geo-location-server	Configures geo ³ location server IP address and port.
primary	Configures the primary geo location server IP address and port.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of primary geo location server.
<i>num</i>	Port number of primary geo location server.
secondary	Configures the secondary geo location server IP address and port.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of secondary geo location server.
<i>num</i>	Port number of secondary geo location server.
proximity-based-routing	Configures proximity-based routing.
enable	Enables proximity-based routing.
proximity-cache	Configures proximity cache.
timeout	Configures proximity cache timeout.
<i>num</i>	Proximity cache timeout, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 86400.
proximity-server	Configures proximity server IP address and port.
<i>ip address</i>	IP address of proximity server.
redirect-burst-control	Configures the redirect burst control.
enable	Enables redirect burst control.
rate	Configures the redirect burst control rate (requests per second).
<i>num</i>	Redirect burst control rate. The range is from 1 to 100000.
redirect-mode	Enables the redirect mode. The redirect mode is disabled by default.

dns-redirect	Sets the redirect mode to DNS-based redirection. Note Configuring DNS-based redirection is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software and later.
all	Enables the DNS-based redirection for all domains. Note Configuring DNS-based redirection is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software and later.
domain	Enables the DNS-based redirection for a specific domain. Note Configuring DNS-based redirection is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software and later.
<i>domain</i>	Name of the domain. Note This keyword is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software and later.
ip-redirect	Sets the redirect mode to IP-based redirection. Note This command is not supported on the Web Engine in Release 2.5.7 software and later.
service-monitor	Configures service monitor parameters.
number-of-samples	Counts the latest sampled values to be used when calculating average.
all	Allows all monitor types.
<i>num</i>	Count of latest sampled values to be used when calculating average. The range is from 1 to 120.
cpu	Sets the CPU monitor type.
disk	Sets the disk monitor type.
kmemory	Sets the monitor kernel memory.
memory	Sets the monitor memory.
failcntdisk	Sets the disk failure monitor type.
sample-period	Configures the time interval between two consecutive samples.
subscribe	Configures the domains to which the service router should be subscribed.
domain	Configures the domain.
<i>domain</i>	Specifies the domain name.
threshold	Configures threshold values.
type	Configures the type to be monitored.

1. FMS = Flash Media Server
2. WMT = Windows Media Technology
3. geo = geographical

Command Defaults

keepalive-interval: 2
redundant copies: 1
dns-ttl: 60
burstcnt: 1
proximity cache timeout: 1800
sample-period: 1

nic sample-period: 3

number of samples: 2

failcntdisk: 1

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

To configure last-resort routing, use the **service-router** command in Global configuration mode, where domain is the service routing domain name, and alternate is where to route requests.

Last-resort routing is applicable when load-based routing is enabled and all SEs have exceeded their thresholds or all SEs in the domain are offline. The SR can redirect requests to a configurable alternate domain when all SEs serving a client network region are overloaded.



Note

If the last-resort domain is not configured and the SE thresholds are exceeded, requests are redirected to the origin server.

Location-Based Routing

The Geo-Location servers were introduced with the location-based routing method in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software. Once you enable location-based routing, you must specify the Geo-Location servers.

The Authorization Service, introduced in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.4.1 software, uses an XML file to allow or deny client requests based on the client's IP address or geographic location. The country, state, and city names in the Authorization XML file must match what is used by the Geo-Location server and the names are case sensitive.

Cross Domain Support

When a client requests the content from a portal and the content then makes a request to a different remote domain (or origin server), the request cannot be served unless the origin server or the remote domain has a crossdomain.xml that grants access to the original portal to continue with the streaming.

For example, a client request for abc.com/streaming.html (which has the content), makes a request for cds-origin.com/vod/sample.flv (which is a different domain), then the client must request a crossdomain.xml. The crossdomain.xml allows access to abc.com and can then stream sample.flv. If the cds-origin.com does not have crossdomain.xml, then the request is denied.



Note

In the case of Flash, the request is made for crossdomain.xml. In the case of Silverlight the request is made for clientaccesspolicy.xml.

Instead of directly going to cds-origin.com, the request first comes to the Service Router. So when the request for crossdomain.xml comes to the Service Router, it is served to the client. This xml grants access to the portal for the file requested. So the client then sends the request for the file which is served.



Note

For Silverlight the client access policy is requested only when web service calls are made. Depending on the client player, for both Silverlight and Flash applications, the clientaccesspolicy.xml and crossdomain.xml need to be provisioned on the origin server.

FLVPlaybackComponent does not currently crossdomain requests for video files. The crossdomain request is issued only when a query string is present. In such cases, the video gets downloaded but does not play.

The number of the HTTP Requests (normal) in Request Received (**show statistics service-router summary**) should increase.

Last-Resort Routing

Last-resort routing is not supported when dns-based-redirect is enabled.

Configuring the license-universal Command

Universal license is like a regular license but with higher BW and it applies to all PEs. When the user buys a universal license and configures this command, alarm data for all PEs is cleared. Thereafter monitoring of the PEs will continue as usual for any future alarms. If universal license was already configured upon box reload (through saved configuration in the **show run** command), the existing licenses on the PEs is cleared and the PEs are monitored as usual for any future alarms.

The following information is cleared when you execute the **service-router service-monitor license-universal enable** command:

- Protocol Engine minor and major alarms



Note

Alarm history commands continue to show all alarms as this is a different module.

- Protocol Engine internal vectors
- Protocol Engine alarm backup files in /tmp and /state

Burst Streaming License Control

Previously, the license limit was set to 500 Mbps and each protocol engine had a maximum number of sessions allowed. In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9-b120 software, the base license limit is set to 200 sessions and 200 Mbps bandwidth.

When the number of sessions or current bandwidth usage exceeds the configured license limit on the Service Engine, the protocol engine raises an alarm and sends a `threshold exceeded` notification to the Service Router. Any new requests for that protocol engine are not routed to that Service Engine.



Note

This feature only applies to the Windows Media Streaming engine, the Flash Media Streaming engine, and the Movie Streamer engine.

Configure Burst Count

The protocol engines can trigger multiple minor alarms for session and bandwidth exceeded threshold conditions. If multiple minor alarms are triggered for a protocol engine in a single day (24-hour interval), they are recorded as a single alarm.

The burst count, which indicates the number of days after which a major alarm is raised, is configurable. On the Service Engine, use the `service-router service-monitor threshold burstcnt` command to configure the burst count. The default setting is one (1), which means all the minor alarms that occur in a single day (24-hour interval) are counted as one single alarm. If the `service-router service-monitor threshold burstcnt` command is set to two, all minor alarms that occur in two days (48-hour interval) are counted as a single alarm.

Configure Universal License

A universal license is similar to a regular license, except it has a higher bandwidth and applies to all protocol engines (except Web Engine). When a universal license is purchased and configured, the alarm data for all protocol engines are cleared. Thereafter, the monitoring of the protocol engines continues as usual for any future alarms.

On the Service Engine, use the `service-router service-monitor license-universal enable` command to enable the universal license. The `service-router service-monitor license-universal` command is disabled by default.

Disk Failure Count Threshold

When the number of failed disks exceeds this threshold, no further requests are sent to this device. The Disk Failure Count Threshold is only for the CDNFS disks. The maximum threshold that can be configured is determined by the physical number of CDNFS disks (up to 15) installed on the device. The default is 1.



Note

When an alarm is received for a SYSFS disk, it is immediately marked as a failed disk. It is not checked against the Disk Failure Count Threshold. The SR continues redirecting to the SE, unless all SYSFS disks on the SE are marked as failed disks.

Domain Subscription

The **service-router subscribe domain** command allows us to specify domains to which the service router should be subscribed. By default the service-router takes all the domains specified in the CDSM. Even if you configure only one domain subscription through this command, the SR takes the list of domains subscribed through the CLI to be the complete list.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the keepalive interval:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router keepalive-interval 2
```

The following example shows how to configure the service monitor type:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router service-monitor type all
```

Cross Domain Support

The following example shows how to enable crossdomain support:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# service-router access-policy enable
```

The following example shows how to disable crossdomain support:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no service-router access-policy enable
```



Note

Configuring DNS-Based Redirection is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3, 2.5.7 and 2.5.9 software.

The following example shows how to enable DNS-based redirection with the `cdsfms.com` domain as the domain used to redirect all client requests to:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router redirect-mode dns-redirect domain cdsfms.com
```

The following example shows how to display information about the redirect mode by entering the **show service-router redirect-mode** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show service-router redirect-mode
ip-redirect is enabled
dns-redirect domain fms.cds.com
dns-redirect domain cds.com
dns-redirect domain abc.com
dns-redirect domain cdsfms.com
```

The following example shows how to subscribe the SR to a domain named test3.com:

```
ServiceRouter(config)# service-router subscribe domain test3.com
ServiceRouter(config)#
```

To display the statistics, use the **show statistics service-router summary** command and the **show statistics se sename** command. The new output for the DNS-Based Redirection feature is highlighted in boldface type in the examples below. In addition to these two **show** commands, there is also the **show statistics service-router dns** command, which displays the same output as before:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics service-router summary
```

```
----- SR Summary Statistics -----
```

```
Requests Received      :           2
  HTTP Requests (normal) :           0
  HTTP Requests (ASX)   :           0
  RTSP Requests         :           0
  RTMP Requests         :           0
DNS Requests         :           2
```

```
Requests Served        :           0
  HTTP Requests Served  :           0
```

```
Requests Redirected    :           1
  HTTP 302 Redirects    :           0
  ASX Redirects         :           0
  RTSP redirects        :           0
  RTMP redirects        :           0
DNS redirects        :           1
```

```
Requests Overflowed    :           1
  HTTP 302 Redirects    :           0
  ASX Redirects         :           0
  RTSP redirects        :           0
  RTMP redirects        :           0
DNS redirects        :           1
```

```
Requests Not Redirected :           0
  No SE Covering Client  :           0
  Unknown Content Origin :           0
  Route Table Locked     :           0
```

```
"Stale SE" Requests    :           0
```

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics service-router se temp2
```

```
----- Statistics Of SE: temp2 -----
```

```
IP Address      : 2.225.2.59
Aliveness       : up
HTTP 302 Redirects :           0
ASX Redirects   :           0
RTSP Redirects  :           0
RTMP Redirects  :           0
DNS Redirects   :           1
Number Of Keepalives :          85261
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show service-router	Displays the Service Router configuration.

setup

To configure basic configuration settings (general settings, device network settings, and disk configuration) on the SE and a set of commonly used caching services, use the **setup** command in EXEC configuration mode. You can also use the **setup** command in EXEC configuration mode to complete basic configuration after upgrading.

setup

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows the part of the output when you enter the setup command in EXEC configuration mode on an SE running the Internet Streamer CDS software:

```
ServiceEngine# setup

Here is the current profile of this device

CDN device                : Yes

Do you want to change this (y/n) [ n ] :

Press the ESC key at any time to quit this session
```

show access-lists 300

To display the access control list (ACL) configuration, use the **show access-lists 300** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show access-lists 300

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-17](#) describes the fields shown in the **show access-lists 300** display.

Table 2-17 *show access-lists Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Access Control List is enabled	Configuration status of the access control list.
Groupname and username-based List	Lists the group name-based access control lists.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	access-lists	Configures access control list entries.

show acquirer

To display the acquirer information and progress of content acquisition for a specified channel number or name, use the **show acquirer** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show acquirer [delivery-service {delivery-service-id delivery-service-id | delivery-service-name
delivery-service-name} | progress {delivery-service-id delivery-service-id |
delivery-service-name delivery-service-name} | proxy authentication]
```

Syntax Description	delivery-service	(Optional) Displays acquirer information for the delivery service.
	delivery-service-id	Displays the ID for the delivery service.
	<i>delivery-service-id</i>	Delivery service ID.
	delivery-service-name	Displays the name for the delivery service.
	<i>delivery-service-name</i>	Delivery service name.
	progress	(Optional) Displays the acquisition progress for the specified channel.
	proxy	(Optional) Displays the proxy information for the acquirer.
	authentication	(Optional) Displays the proxy authentication details for the acquirer.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **show acquirer progress** command displays information for all channels for which the SE is the Content Acquirer. It displays the number of acquired objects in relation to the total number of objects for both a single item or crawler jobs. When an acquisition is in progress, it displays the number of data bytes currently being downloaded in relation to the total size of the object and its URL. The **show acquirer progress** command also displays information about the authentication that allows the acquirer to access content through a transparent or nontransparent proxy server.

The **show acquirer proxy authentication** command displays the proxy authentication configuration for the acquirer if you have enabled content acquisition through a proxy server and proxy authentication is configured. Use the **acquirer proxy authentication outgoing** command in Global configuration mode to configure authentication when you enable content acquisition through a proxy server. You must first configure the proxy host and the port using the **http proxy outgoing host** command in Global configuration mode.

When you enable content acquisition through a proxy server, you can provide the proxy configuration and proxy authentication information in the manifest file. If the proxy and proxy authentication are configured in the manifest file, the **show acquirer proxy authentication** command does not display any proxy details.

The **show acquirer progress** command in EXEC configuration mode displays the progress of the acquirer for a specified channel. If a specific channel is not mentioned, the display shows the progress for all the channels for which the SE is the root.

[Table 2-18](#) describes the fields shown in the **show acquirer progress** display.

Table 2-18 *show acquirer progress Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Channel-id	Numerical identifier for the channel.
Channel-Name	Name for the channel.
Acquired Single Items	Total number of single items completed out of all the single items specified in the manifest. For example, 200/301 shows that all 200 items out of a total of 301 items have been acquired.
Acquired Crawl Items	Total number of links with crawling completed out of the total crawlable items for each crawling task specified in the manifest, along with the starting URL.
Download Size (Bytes)	Current URL fetched by the acquirer for the channel, if applicable, along with the file size details.

The following example shows the output from the **show acquirer proxy authentication** command when there are no proxies configured using the **acquirer proxy authentication** command in Global configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# show acquirer proxy authentication
No proxy authentication information configured
```

The following example shows the output from the **show acquirer proxy authentication** command after configuring the proxy using the **acquirer proxy authentication** command in Global configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# show acquirer proxy authentication
acquirer proxy authentication outgoing 172.28.225.29 8080 admin password **** My-Domain
basic-auth-disable
acquirer proxy authentication transparent admin password **** My-Domain basic-auth-disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acquirer (Global configuration)	Provides authentication when the acquirer obtains content through a proxy server.
http	Configures HTTP-related parameters.
show statistics acquirer	Displays SE acquirer channel statistics.

show alarms

To display information on various types of alarms, their status, and history, use the **show alarms** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the SE:

```
show alarms [critical [detail [support]] | detail [support] | history [[start_num [end_num [detail
[support]] | detail [support]] ] | critical [start_num [end_num [detail [support]] ] | detail
[support]] ] | detail [support] | major [start_num [end_num [detail [support]] ] | detail
[support]] ] | minor [start_num [end_num [detail [support]] ] | detail [support]] ] | major
[detail [support]] | minor [detail [support]] ] | status | [begin line | exclude line | include
line ]]
```

On the CDSM and the SR:

```
show alarms [critical [detail [support]] | detail [support] | history [[start_num [end_num [detail
[support]] | detail [support]] ] | critical [start_num [end_num [detail [support]] ] | detail
[support]] ] | detail [support] | major [start_num [end_num [detail [support]] ] | detail
[support]] ] | minor [start_num [end_num [detail [support]] ] | detail [support]] ] | major
[detail [support]] | minor [detail [support]] ] | status]
```

Syntax Description	
critical	(Optional) Displays critical alarm information.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information for each alarm.
support	(Optional) Displays additional information about each alarm.
history	(Optional) Displays information about the history of various alarms.
<i>start_num</i>	(Optional) Alarm number that appears first in the alarm history.
<i>end_num</i>	(Optional) Alarm number that appears last in the alarm history.
major	(Optional) Displays information about major alarms.
minor	(Optional) Displays information about minor alarms.
status	(Optional) Displays the status of various alarms and alarm overload settings.
	(Optional) Output modifiers.
begin	Begins with the line that matches.
<i>line</i>	Regular expression.
exclude	Excludes lines that match.
include	Includes lines that match.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The Node Health Manager enables CDS applications to raise alarms to draw attention to error or significant conditions. The Node Health Manager, which is the data repository for such alarms, aggregates the health and alarm information for the applications, services (for example, the cache service), and resources (for example, disk drives) that are being monitored on the SE. For example, the Node Health Manager gives you a mechanism to determine if a monitored application (for example, the HTTP proxy caching service) is alive on the SE. These alarms are referred to as Internet Streamer CDS software alarms.

The Internet Streamer CDS software uses SNMP to report error conditions by generating SNMP traps. In the Internet Streamer CDS software, the following SE applications can generate an Internet Streamer CDS software alarm:

- Node Health Manager (alarm overload condition and Node Manager aliveness)
- Node Manager for service failures (aliveness of monitored applications)
- System Monitor (sysmon) for disk failures

The three levels of alarms in the Internet Streamer CDS software are as follows:

- **Critical**—Alarms that affect the existing traffic through the SE and are considered fatal (the SE cannot recover and continue to process traffic).
- **Major**—Alarms that indicate a major service (for example, the cache service) has been damaged or lost. Urgent action is necessary to restore this service. However, other node components are fully functional and the existing service should be minimally impacted.
- **Minor**—Alarms that indicate that a condition that will not affect a service has occurred but corrective action is required to prevent a serious fault from occurring.

You can configure alarms using the **snmp-server enable traps alarm** command in Global configuration mode.

Use the **show alarms critical** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the current critical alarms being generated by the Internet Streamer CDS software applications. Use the **show alarms critical detail** command in EXEC configuration mode to display additional details for each of the critical alarms being generated. Use the **show alarms critical detail support** command in EXEC configuration mode to display an explanation about the condition that triggered the alarm and how you can find out the cause of the problem. Similarly, you can use the **show alarms major** and **show alarms minor** command in EXEC configuration modes to display the details of major and minor alarms.

Use the **show alarms history** command in EXEC configuration mode to display a history of alarms that have been raised and cleared by the Internet Streamer CDS software on the SE. The Internet Streamer CDS software retains the last 100 alarm raise and clear events only.

Use the **show alarm status** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the status of current alarms and the SE's alarm overload status and alarm overload configuration.

Brstcnt Threshold Alarm

When the number of sessions or current bandwidth usage exceeds the configured license limit on the Service Engine, the protocol engine raises an alarm and sends a `threshold exceeded` notification to the Service Router. Any new requests for that protocol engine are not routed to that Service Engine.

**Note**

This feature only applies to the Windows Media Streaming engine, the Flash Media Streaming engine, and the Movie Streamer engine.

Table 2-19 describes the fields shown in the **show alarms history** display.

Table 2-19 *show alarms history Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Op	Operation status of the alarm. Values are R—Raised or C—Cleared.
Sev	Severity of the alarm. Values are Cr—Critical, Ma—Major, or Mi—Minor.
Alarm ID	Type of event that caused the alarm.
Module/Submodule	Software module affected.
Instance	Object that this alarm event is associated with. For example, for an alarm event with the Alarm ID disk_failed, the instance would be the name of the disk that failed. The Instance field does not have pre-defined values and is application specific.

Table 2-20 describes the fields shown in the **show alarms status** display.

Table 2-20 *show alarms status Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Critical Alarms	Number of critical alarms.
Major Alarms	Number of major alarms.
Minor Alarms	Number of minor alarms.
Overall Alarm Status	Aggregate status of alarms.
Device is NOT in alarm overload state.	Status of the device alarm overload state.
Device enters alarm overload state @ 999 alarms/sec.	Threshold number of alarms per second at which the device enters the alarm overload state.
Device exits alarm overload state @ 99 alarms/sec.	Threshold number of alarms per second at which the device exits the alarm overload state.
Overload detection is enabled.	Status of whether overload detection is enabled on the device.

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm overload-detect	Detects alarm overload situations.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.

show arp

To display the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table, use the **show arp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show arp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **show arp** command displays the Internet-to-Ethernet address translation tables of the ARP. Without flags, the current ARP entry for the hostname is displayed.

[Table 2-21](#) describes the fields shown in the **show arp** display.

Table 2-21 *show arp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Protocol	Type of protocol.
Address	Ethernet address of the hostname.
Flags	Current ARP flag status.
Hardware Addr	Hardware Ethernet address given as six hexadecimal bytes separated by colons.
Type	Type of wide area network.
Interface	Type of Ethernet interface.

show authentication

To display the authentication configuration, use the **show authentication** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show authentication user

Syntax Description	user Displays the authentication configuration for the user login to the system.									
Command Defaults	None									
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.									
Usage Guidelines	 Note	This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.								
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>authentication</td><td>Specifies authentication and authorization methods.</td></tr><tr><td>clear</td><td>Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.</td></tr><tr><td>show statistics authentication</td><td>Displays SE authentication statistics.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	authentication	Specifies authentication and authorization methods.	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.	show statistics authentication	Displays SE authentication statistics.
Command	Description									
authentication	Specifies authentication and authorization methods.									
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.									
show statistics authentication	Displays SE authentication statistics.									

show authsvr

To display the status of the Authorization server, use the **show authsvr** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show authsvr [**unknown-server** | **location-server**]

Syntax Description	unknown-server	(Optional) Shows the allow and deny rule for unknown configured servers or domains.
	location-server	(Optional) Shows the Location server configuration. It includes both primary and secondary geo location server information.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to display the status of the Authorization server:

```
ServiceEngine# show authsvr
Authserver is Enabled
```

The following example shows the status of the Location server:

```
ServiceEngine# show authsvr location-server
Primary geo location server 4.0.1.3 7000
Secondary geo location server 171.71.50.140 7000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	authsvr	Enables and configures the Authorization server.

show bandwidth

To display the bandwidth allocated to a particular device, use the **show bandwidth** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show bandwidth [**flash-media-streaming** | **movie-streamer** | **wmt**]

Syntax Description	flash-media-streaming	(Optional) Displays the Flash Media Streaming bandwidth settings.
	movie-streamer	(Optional) Displays the Movie Streamer bandwidth settings.
	wmt	(Optional) Displays Windows Media Technology (WMT) bandwidth settings.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Table 2-22 describes the fields shown in the show bandwidth display.

Table 2-22 *show bandwidth Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Module	Types of application servers for which bandwidth allocation is displayed: • wmt incoming is for incoming WMT streaming content requests from end users. • wmt outgoing is for outgoing WMT media from SEs. • movie-streamer incoming is for incoming Movie Streamer content requests from end users. • movie-streamer outgoing is for outgoing Movie Streamer media from SEs. • flash-media-streaming is for Flash Media Streaming.
Bandwidth Kbps	Maximum amount of bandwidth that you want allowed in kbps ¹ for a particular period of time. Incoming and outgoing bandwidth enforced is 8000000 kbps.
Start Time	Time of the day for the bandwidth rate setting to begin, using a 24-hour clock in local time on the SE (hh:mm).
End Time	Time of the day for the bandwidth rate setting to end, using a 24-hour clock in local time on the SE (hh:mm).

Table 2-22 *show bandwidth Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Default Bandwidth Kbps	Amount of default bandwidth (in kbps). The default bandwidth is the amount of bandwidth associated with each content service type when there is no scheduled bandwidth.
Max Bandwidth Kbps	Maximum bandwidth (in kbps) permitted by the system license. This bandwidth specifies the upper limit of allowable bandwidth.

1. kbps = kilobits per second

Related Commands

Command	Description
bandwidth (Global configuration)	Sets an allowable bandwidth usage limit and its duration for Cisco Streaming Engine WMT streaming media.

show banner

To display information on various types of banners, use the **show banner** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show banner

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-23](#) describes the fields shown in the **show banner** display.

Table 2-23 *show banner Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Banner is enabled.	Configuration status of the banner feature.
MOTD banner is: abc	Displays the configured message of the day.
Login banner is: acb	Displays the configured login banner.
Exec banner is: abc	Displays the configured EXEC banner.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	banner	Configures the EXEC, login, and message-of-the-day (MOTD) banners.

show bitrate

To display the bit rate allocated to a particular device, use the **show bitrate** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show bitrate [**movie-streamer** | **wmt**]

Syntax Description	movie-streamer	(Optional) Displays the Movie Streamer bit rate settings.
	wmt	(Optional) Displays Windows Media Technology (WMT) bit rate settings.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Table 2-24 describes the fields shown in the show bitrate display.

Table 2-24 *show bitrate Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Module	Types of application servers for which the bit rate is displayed: wmt outgoing is the maximum bit rate per WMT stream that can be served by the SE. wmt incoming is the maximum bit rate per WMT stream that can be received by the SE. movie-streamer outgoing is the maximum bit rate per streamer that can be served by the SE. movie-streamer incoming is the maximum bit rate per streamer that can be received by the SE.
Default Bitrate Kbps	Bit rate associated with the application servers when the bit rate has not been configured on the SE.
Configured Bitrate Kbps	Bit rate configured on the SE in kilobits per second.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bitrate	Configures the maximum pacing bit rate for large files for the Movie Streamer and separately configures WMT bit-rate settings.

show cache

To display a list of cached contents, use the **show cache** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show cache [**content** *num*]

Syntax Description	content	Displays a list of cached contents in order of decreasing priority.
	num	Number of cached contents to be displayed. The range is from 1 to 1000.

Command Defaults Number of cached contents is 100.

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **show cache** command allows users to check the cached content in an SE. Users can also view the priority, size, and URL information through this command.

Examples The following example shows how to display the cached contents:

```
ServiceEngine# show cache content 1000
Max-cached-entries is set as 1000
Number of cal cached assets: 12
-----
Priority      Size      URL
-----
1.09887e+00  16       rtsp://72.163.255.118/c.wmv
1.04340e+00  416      rtsp://72.163.255.118/c.wmv.Ui4HeLMPgB5lLH_+bo2d.03.bmp
6.71782e-01  957      rtsp://72.163.255.118/c.wmv.hdr
5.74964e-01  16       rtsp://72.163.255.118/4.wmv
5.60340e-01  664997   rtsp://72.163.255.118/c.wmv.Ui4HeLMPgB5lLH_+bo2d.03
3.15230e-01  665107   http://72.163.255.118/c.wmv
2.39938e-01  5409     rtsp://72.163.255.118/4.wmv.hdr
2.02040e-01  35256    rtsp://72.163.255.118/4.wmv.rPgfTr1Lo0dT6FJWaxDs.03.bmp
1.59027e-01  873664   http://72.163.255.118/4.flv
1.45368e-01  3603032  http://72.163.255.118/b.wmv
1.23161e-01  70517409 rtsp://72.163.255.118/4.wmv.rPgfTr1Lo0dT6FJWaxDs.03
7.88076e-02  29180088 http://72.163.255.118/4.wmv
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cache	Configures the cached content maximum entries in the CDS.

show cache-router

To Display cache-router information for various Protocol Engines, use the **show cache-route** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show cache-router { **routes** { **dss-engine** [*word* {*l*}][**begin** {*line*} | **exclude** {*line*} | **include** {*line*}] | **fms-engine** [*word* {*l*}][**begin** {*line*} | **exclude** {*line*} | **include** {*line*}] | **web-engine** [*word* {*l*}][**begin** {*line*} | **exclude** {*line*} | **include** {*line*}] | **wmt-engine** [*word* {*l*}][**begin** {*line*} | **exclude** {*line*} | **include** {*line*}] | **upstream-status** {*l*} [**begin** {*line*} | **exclude** {*line*} | **include** {*line*}] }

Syntax Description

routes	Displays the cache-route information for various PEs.
dss-engine	Displays all RTSP protocol-related cache route information.
<i>word</i>	URL string.
	(Optional) Output modifiers.
begin	Begin with the line that matches.
<i>line</i>	(Optional) Regular expression.
exclude	Exclude lines that match.
include	Include lines that match.
fms-engine	Displays all Flash Media-related cache route information.
web-engine	Displays all HTTP protocol-related cache route information.
wmt-engine	Displays all Windows Media-related cache route information.
upstream-status	Displays Liveness information of upstream.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command can only be run on an SE to see the route taken by the appropriate Protocol Engine through the CDN (from the current SE where this command is executed) to retrieve the asset for a given URL.

The **sh cache-router routes** command route calculation is agnostic of whether or not the URL is valid.

Examples

The following examples show the cache route information:

```
ServiceEngine# sh cache-router routes web-engine http://7.25.0.7/index.html
The route: [ 7.25.0.15/7.25.0.13/ ] will be used to cache the asset for
URL=http://7.25.0.7/index.html
```

```
ServiceEngine# sh cache-router routes web-engine http://7.25.0.7/index.html
The route: [ 7.25.0.13/ ] will be used to cache the asset for
URL=http://7.25.0.7/index.html
```

```
ServiceEngine# sh cache-router routes web-engine http://7.25.0.7/index.html
The route: [ (null) ] will be used to cache the asset for URL=http://7.25.0.7/index.html
```

```
ServiceEngine# sh cache-router routes web-engine
                http://ccp-ccp-images.gslb.bdn.lab.xcal.tv/image1
The route: [ 69.241.50.154/69.252.83.150/69.241.118.14/ ] will be used to cache the asset
for URL=http://ccp-ccp-images.gslb.bdn.lab.xcal.tv/image1.
```

show capability

To display the capabilities of the Cap-X profile ID, use the **show capability** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show capability profile ID *profile ID*

Syntax Description

profile ID	Displays information for the Cap-X profile.
<i>profile ID</i>	Profile ID number. The range is from 1 to 65535.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Related Commands

Command	Description
capability	Modifies the capability configuration.

show cdn-select

To display the status of the CDN Selector, use the **show cdn-select** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show cdn-select

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cdn-select	Enables the CDN Selector for third-party service selection.
	geo-location-server	Redirects requests to different CDNs based on the geographic location of the client.
	show statistics	Displays the statistics for the CDN Selector.
	cdn-select	

show cdnfs

To display CDS network file system (CDNFS) information, use the **show cdnfs** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show cdnfs { **volumes** | **usage** }

Syntax Description

volumes	Displays CDSNFS volumes.
usage	Displays Content Delivery Network (CDN) current usage.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

[Table 2-25](#) describes the fields shown in the **show cdnfs volumes** display.

Table 2-25 *show cdnfs volumes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
cdnfs 00–04	CDS network file system and disk number.
nnnnnnKB	Size of the volume in kilobytes.

[Table 2-26](#) describes the fields shown in the **show cdnfs usage** display.

Table 2-26 *show cdnfs usage Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Total number of CDNFS entries	Shows the total number of CDNFS entries.
Total space	
Total bytes available	
Total cache size	
Total cached entries	
Cache-content mgr status	Shows the current status of whether or not it is cachable.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cdnfs	Manages the Internet Streamer CDS network file system (cdnfs).
	disk (EXEC)	Configures disks and allocates disk space for devices that are using the CDS software.
	show disks	Displays the names of the disks currently attached to the SE.
	show statistics cdnfs	Displays SE CDS network file system (cdnfs) statistics.

show clock

To display the system clock, use the **show clock** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show clock [**detail** | **standard-timezones** {**all** | **details** *timezone* | **regions** | **zones** *region-name*}]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information; indicates the Network Timing Protocol (NTP) clock source and the current summer time setting (if any).
standard-timezones	(Optional) Displays information about the standard time zones.
all	Displays all the standard time zones (approximately 1500 time zones). Each time zone is listed on a separate line.
details	Displays detailed information for the specified time zone.
<i>timezone</i>	Name of the time zone.
regions	Displays the region name of all the standard time zones. All 1500 time zones are organized into directories by region.
zones	Displays the name of every time zone that is within the specified region.
<i>region-name</i>	Name of the region.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The CDS has several predefined standard time zones. Some of these time zones have built-in summertime information while others do not. For example, if you are in an eastern region of the United States (US), you must use the US/Eastern time zone that includes summertime information and adjusts the clock automatically every April and October. There are about 1500 standard time zone names.

The **clock summertime** command is disabled when a standard time zone is configured. You can only configure summertime if the time zone is not a standard time zone (if the time zone is a customized zone).

In addition, CLI commands exist to enable you to display a list of all the standard time zones. The **show clock standard-timezones all** command in EXEC configuration mode enables you to browse through all standard time zones and choose from these predefined time zones. You can choose a customized name that does not conflict with the predefined names of the standard time zones. Most predefined names of the standard time zones have two components, a region name and a zone name. You can list time zones by several criteria, such as regions and zones.

[Table 2-27](#) describes the field in the **show clock** display.

Table 2-27 show clock Field Description

Field	Description
Local time	Day of the week, month, date, time (hh:mm:ss), and year in local time relative to the UTC offset.

Table 2-28 describes the fields shown in the **show clock detail** display.

Table 2-28 *show clock detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Local time	Local time relative to UTC.
UTC time	Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) date and time.
Epoch	Number of seconds since Jan. 1, 1970.
UTC offset	UTC offset, in seconds, hours, and minutes.

The following example shows an excerpt of the output from the **show clock standard-timezones all** command in EXEC configuration mode. As the following example shows, all the standard time zones (approximately 1500 time zones) are listed. Each time zone is listed on a separate line.

```
ServiceEngine # show clock standard-timezones all
Africa/Abidjan
Africa/Accra
Africa/Addis_Ababa
Africa/Algiers
Africa/Asmera
Africa/Bamako
Africa/Bangui
Africa/Banjul
Africa/Bissau
Africa/Blantyre
Africa/Brazzaville
Africa/Bujumbura
Africa/Casablanca
Africa/Ceuta
Africa/Conakry
Africa/Dakar
Africa/Dar_es_Salaam
Africa/Djibouti
.
.
.
```

The following example shows an excerpt of the output from the **show clock standard-timezones region** command in EXEC configuration mode. As the example shows, all first level time zone names or directories are listed. All 1500 time zones are organized into directories by region.

```
ServiceEngine # show clock standard-timezones regions
Africa/
America/
Antarctica/
Arctic/
Asia/
Atlantic/
Australia/
Brazil/
CET
.
.
.
```

The following example shows an excerpt of the output from the **show clock standard-timezones zones** command in EXEC configuration mode. As the following example shows, this command lists the name of every time zone that is within the specified region (for example, the US region).

```
ServiceEngine # show clock standard-timezones zones US
```

show clock

```

Alaska
Aleutian
Arizona
Central
East-Indiana
Eastern
Hawaii
Indiana-Starke
Michigan
Mountain
Pacific
Samoa

```

The following example shows an excerpt of the output from the **show clock standard-timezones details** command in EXEC configuration mode. This command shows details about the specified time zone (for example, the US/Eastern time zone). The command output also includes the standard offset from the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

```

ServiceEngine # show clock standard-timezones details US/Eastern
US/Eastern is standard timezone.
Getting offset information (may take a while) ...
Standard offset from GMT is -300 minutes (-5 hour(s)).
It has built-in summertime.
Summer offset from GMT is -240 minutes. (-4 hour(s)).

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock (EXEC)	Sets or clears clock functions or updates the calendar.
clock (Global configuration)	Sets the summer daylight saving time and time zone for display purposes.

show cms

To display the Centralized Management System (CMS)-embedded database content and maintenance status and other information, use the **show cms** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show cms {database {content {dump filename | text | xml} | maintenance [detail] } | info |
processes}
```

Syntax Description	
database	Displays embedded database maintenance information.
content	Writes the database content to a file.
dump	Dumps all database content to a text file.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be saved under local1 directory.
text	Writes the database content to a file in text format.
xml	Writes the database content to a file in XML format.
maintenance	Shows the current database maintenance status.
detail	(Optional) Displays database maintenance details and errors.
info	Displays CMS application information.
processes	Displays CMS application processes.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-29](#) describes the fields shown in the CDSM **show cms info** display.

Table 2-29 show cms Field Descriptions for the CDSM

Field	Description
CDN information	
Model	Model name of the device.
Node Id	Unique identifier given to the device by the CDSM at registration, which is used to manage the device.
Device Mode	Configured mode of device used during registration.
Current CDSM role	Role of the current CDSM: Primary or Standby.
CMS services information	
Service cms_httpd is running	Status of the cms_httpd management service (running or not running). This field is specific to the CDSM only.
Service cms_cdsd is running	Status of the cms_cdsd management service (running or not running). This field is specific to the CDSM only.

Table 2-30 describes the fields shown in the SE **show cms info** display.

Table 2-30 *show cms Field Descriptions for the SE*

Field	Description
CDN information	
Model	Model name of the device.
Node Id	Unique identifier given to the device by the CDSM at registration, which is used to manage the device.
Device Mode	Configured mode of device used during registration.
Current CDSM address	Address of the CDSM as currently configured in the cdsm ip command in Global configuration mode. This address may differ from the registered address if a standby CDSM is managing the device instead of the primary CDSM with which the device is registered.
Registered with CDSM	Address of the CDSM with which the device is registered.
Status	Connection status of the device to the CDSM. This field may contain one of three values: Online, Offline, or Pending.
Time of last config-sync	Time when the device management service last contacted the CDSM for updates.

The following example writes the database content to a file in text format:

```
CDSM# show cms database content text
Database content can be found in /local1/cms-db-12-12-2002-17:06:08:070.txt.
```

The following example writes the database content to a file in XML format:

```
CDSM# show cms database content xml
Database content can be found in /local1/cms-db-12-12-2002-17:07:11:629.xml.
```

The following example shows the output of the **show cms database maintenance detail** on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show cms database maintenance detail
Database maintenance is not running.
Regular database maintenance is enabled.
Regular database maintenance schedule is set on Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat at 02:00
Full database maintenance is enabled.
Full database maintenance schedule is set on Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat at 04:00
Disk usage for STATE partition: Total: 1523564K, Available: 1443940K, Use: 6%

DATABASE VACUUMING DETAILS AND ERRORS
-----
Database Vacuuming never performed or it did not complete due to error.
Latest Vacuuming status :No Error
Last Vacuum Error : No Error
Last Reindex Time : Thu Jul 15 02:02:49 2004
Latest Reindexing status :No Error
Last Reindex Error: No Error
ServiceEngine#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cms (EXEC)	Configures the CMS-embedded database parameters.
cms (global)	Schedules maintenance and enables the CMS on a given node.

show content

To display all content entries in the CDS, use the **show content** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show content {**all** [**background** | **brief**] | **url** *url* [**brief**] }

Syntax Description	all	Displays all cached content into a file.
	<i>name</i>	Output file to log cache content query results.
	background	(Optional) Indicates that this command should be run in the background.
	brief	(Optional) Indicates that this brief display mode should be used.
	url	Displays the cached content object with original URL.
	<i>url</i>	The original URL for cache content object query.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command allows users to check the cached or prepositioned content in an SE. Through this command, users can view content attributes such as status and file size.

Examples The following example shows how to display the RTSP URL in the CDS:

```
ServiceEngine# show content url rtsp://www.cht.com/CHT_2M.wmv
CAL content object attributes:
URL: rtsp://www.cht.com/CHT_2M.wmv
Status is 2 (Servable)
File size is 16 Bytes
Playable by WMT
Authorization is Not Required
Content is CACHED with priority 0.574964
```

The following example shows how to display all content entries in the CDS:

```
ServiceEngine# show content all name background
Command running in background...
ServiceEngine# USER INFO: Your 'show content all' command finished
```

show debugging

To display the state of each debugging option, use the **show debugging** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show debugging [ip { bgp | ospf | rib } | isis | srp]

Syntax Description

ip	(Optional) Displays the debug options for IP.
bgp	Displays the debugging flags that have been set for BGP.
ospf	Displays the debug options for OSPF processes that are enabled.
rib	Displays the debug options that are enabled for the rib process.
isis	(Optional) Displays the debug options that are enabled for the IS-IS process.
srp	(Optional) This command displays the debug flags that are turned on for the SRP.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **show debugging ip bgp** command is used to display the debugging flags that have been set for BGP.

The **show debugging ip ospf** command is used to display debug options for OSPF processes that are enabled.

The **show debugging ip rib** command is used to display debug options for rib processes that are enabled.

The **show debugging isis** command is used to display debug options for IS-IS processes that are enabled.

The **show debugging srp** command is used to displays the debug flags that are turned on for the SRP.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show debugging ip bgp** command:

```
ServiceRouter# debug ip bgp keepalives
ServiceRouter# show debugging ip bgp
BGP keepalives debug is on
ServiceRouter# debug ip bgp all
ServiceRouter# show debugging ip bgp
BGP events debug is on
BGP internal debug is on
BGP RIB debug is on
BGP BRIB debug is on
BGP updates debug is on
BGP keepalives debug is on
BGP packets debug is on
BGP IO debug is on
BGP list debug is on
BGP dampening debug is on
```



```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show debugging ip ospf** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show debugging ip ospf
```

```
All OSPF debug is on
Adjacency events debug is on
OSPF LSDB changes debug is on
OSPF LSDB timers debug is on
OSPF related events debug is on
LSA flooding debug is on
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show debugging isis** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show debugging isis
```

```
SRP error debug is on
SRP api debug is on
SRP multicast debug is on
SRP session debug is on
SRP srhp packet debug is on
SRP replica debug is on
SRP packet asiii debug is on
SRP function debug is on
SRP replay is on
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following example shows the use of **show srp debug** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show debugging srp
```

```
SRP packet debug is on
SRP error debug is on
SRP database debug is on
SRP api debug is on
SRP host debug is on
SRP multicast packet debug is on
SRP session debug is on
SRP srhp packet debug is on
SRP replica debug is on
SRP sync debug is on
SRP configuration debug is on
SRP ippc debug is on
SRP packet ascii debug is on
SRP function debug is on
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

In the following example, the **debug icp client** command coupled with the **show debugging** command shows that Internet Cache Protocol (ICP) debugging is enabled:

```
ServiceEngine# debug icp client
ServiceEngine# show debugging
Debug icp (client) is on
```

 show debugging**Related Commands**

Command	Description
debug	Monitors and records caching application functions.
undebug	Disables debugging functions.

show debugging srp

To display the debug flags that are turned on for SRP, use the **show debugging srp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show debugging srp

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows the use of show debugging srp :

```
ServiceRouter# show debugging srp

SRP packet debug is on
SRP error debug is on
SRP database debug is on
SRP api debug is on
SRP host debug is on
SRP multicast packet debug is on
SRP session debug is on
SRP srhp packet debug is on
SRP replica debug is on
SRP sync debug is on
SRP configuration debug is on
SRP ippc debug is on
SRP packet ascii debug is on
SRP function debug is on

ServiceRouter#
```

show device-mode

To display the configured or current mode of a device, use the **show device-mode** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show device-mode {configured | current }

Syntax Description

configured	Displays the configured device mode.
current	Displays the current device mode.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

If the configured and current device modes differ, a reload is required for the configured device mode to take effect.

Examples

The configured device mode field in the **show device-mode configured** display shows the device mode that has been configured, but has not yet taken effect. The current device mode field in the **show device-mode current** command display shows the current mode in which the CDS device is operating.

The following example shows how to use the **show device-mode** command to show the device mode when you change the device from an SE to an SR using the **device mode** command:

```
Acmehost# show device-mode current
Current device mode: service-engine
Acmehost# show device-mode configured
Configured device mode: service-engine
Acmehost(config)# device mode service-router
The new configuration will take effect after a reload
Acmehost(config)# exit
Acmehost# show device-mode current
Current device mode: service-engine
Note: The configured and current device modes differ,
a reload is required for the configured device mode to
take effect.
Acmehost# show device-mode configured
Configured device mode: service-router
Note: The configured and current device modes differ,
a reload is required for the configured device mode to
take effect.
Acmehost# write memory
Acmehost# reload force
...reload...

Acmehost# show running-config
device mode service-router
!
hostname Acmehost
```

..

```
Acmehost# show device-mode configured
Configured device mode: service-router
Acmehost# show device-mode current
Current device mode: service-router
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
device	Configures the mode of operation on a device as a CDSM, SE or SR.

show direct-server-return

To display the Direct Server return information, use the **show direct-server-return** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show direct-server-return

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the Direct Server return information:

```
ServiceEngine# show direct-server-return
direct-server-return vip 11.11.11.11
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	direct-server-return	Enables a VIP for direct server return.

show disks

To view information about your disks, use the **show disks** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show disks [**current** | **details** | **raid-state** | **SMART-info** [**details**]]

Syntax Description	current	(Optional) Displays currently effective configurations.
	details	(Optional) Displays currently effective configurations with more details.
	raid-state	(Optional) Shows the volume and progress information for the RAID disks.
	SMART-info	(Optional) Displays hard drive diagnostic information and information about impending disk failures.
	details	(Optional) Shows SMART disk monitoring info with more details.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The show disks command displays the names of the disks currently attached to the SE.

Proactively Monitoring Disk Health with SMART

The ability to proactively monitor the health of disks with Self Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART) was added. SMART provides you with hard drive diagnostic information and information about impending disk failures.

SMART is supported by most disk vendors and is a standard method used to determine the health of a disk. SMART has several read-only attributes (for example, the power-on hours attribute, the load and unload count attribute) that provide the CDS software with information about the operating and environmental conditions that may indicate an impending disk failure.

To display more detailed information, enter the **show disks SMART-info details** command in EXEC configuration mode. The output from the **show disks SMART-info** and the **show disks SMART-info details** commands differ based on the disk vendor and the type of drive technology (Integrated Drive Electronics [IDE] , Small Computer Systems Interface [SCSI] , and Serial Advanced Technology Attachment [SATA] disk drives).

Even though SMART attributes are vendor dependent, there is a common way of interpreting most SMART attributes. Each SMART attribute has a normalized current value and a threshold value. When the current value exceeds the threshold value, the disk is considered as failed. The CDS software monitors the SMART attributes and reports any impending failure through syslog messages, SNMP traps, and alarms.

The output from the **show tech-support** command in EXEC configuration mode also includes SMART information.

Examples

Table 2-31 describes the fields shown in the **show disks details** display.

Table 2-31 *show disks details Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
disk00	Availability of the disk: Present, Not present or Not responding, Not used, or (*). Note Disk drives that are currently marked as bad are shown as “Not used” in the output. Future bad disk drives (drives that are not used after the next time that the SE is reloaded) are shown with an asterisk (*). Disk identification number and type. Disk size in megabytes and gigabytes.
disk01	Same type of information is shown for each disk.
System use	Amount of disk space being used for system use.
Free	Amount of unused disk space available.

SMART support is vendor dependent; each disk vendor has a different set of supported SMART attributes. The following example shows the output from the **show disks SMART-info** command in EXEC configuration mode that was entered on two different SEs (Service Engine A and Service Engine B). These two SEs contain hard disks that were manufactured by different vendors.

```
ServiceEngine# show disks SMART-info
=== disk00 ===
smartctl version 5.38 [ i686-spcdn-linux-gnu ] Copyright (C) 2002-8 Bruce Allen
Home page is http://smartmontools.sourceforge.net/

=== START OF INFORMATION SECTION ===
Device Model: ST3500320NS
Serial Number: 5QM19RKR
Firmware Version: SN04
User Capacity: 500,107,862,016 bytes
Device is: Not in smartctl database [ for details use: -P showall ]
ATA Version is: 6
ATA Standard is: ATA/ATAPI-6 T13 1410D revision 2
Local Time is: Thu May 21 14:09:19 2009 UTC
SMART support is: Available - device has SMART capability.
SMART support is: Enabled

=== START OF READ SMART DATA SECTION ===
SMART overall-health self-assessment test result: PASSED

RUNNING: /usr/sbin/smartctl /dev/sda -H -i

=== disk01 ===
smartctl version 5.38 [ i686-spcdn-linux-gnu ] Copyright (C) 2002-8 Bruce Allen
Home page is http://smartmontools.sourceforge.net/

=== START OF INFORMATION SECTION ===
Device Model: ST3500320NS
Serial Number: 5QM19B0B
Firmware Version: SN04
User Capacity: 500,107,862,016 bytes
Device is: Not in smartctl database [ for details use: -P showall ]
ATA Version is: 6
```



```

ATA Standard is: ATA/ATAPI-6 T13 1410D revision 2
Local Time is: Thu May 21 14:09:19 2009 UTC
SMART support is: Available - device has SMART capability.
SMART support is: Enabled

=== START OF READ SMART DATA SECTION ===
SMART overall-health self-assessment test result: PASSED

RUNNING: /usr/sbin/smartctl /dev/sdb -H -i

=== disk02 ===
smartctl version 5.38 [ i686-spcdn-linux-gnu ] Copyright (C) 2002-8 Bruce Allen
Home page is http://smartmontools.sourceforge.net/

=== START OF INFORMATION SECTION ===
Device Model: ST3500320NS
Serial Number: 5QM19SK9
Firmware Version: SN04
User Capacity: 500,107,862,016 bytes
Device is: Not in smartctl database [ for details use: -P showall ]
ATA Version is: 6
ATA Standard is: ATA/ATAPI-6 T13 1410D revision 2
Local Time is: Thu May 21 14:09:19 2009 UTC
SMART support is: Available - device has SMART capability.
SMART support is: Enabled

=== START OF READ SMART DATA SECTION ===
SMART overall-health self-assessment test result: PASSED

RUNNING: /usr/sbin/smartctl /dev/sdc -H -i

```

Table 2-32 describes some typical fields in the **show disks SMART-info** display.

Table 2-32 *show disks SMART-info Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
disk00—disk05	Shows information for disk drives.
Device Model	Vendor number and version number of the disk.
Serial Number	Serial number for the disk.
Device type	Type of device.
Transport protocol	Physical layer connector information, for example: Parallel SCSI (SPI-4).
Local time is	Day of the week, month, date, time (hh:mm:ss), year, clock standard.
Device supports SMART and SMART is Enabled	Status of SMART support: Enabled or Disabled.
Temperature Warning Enabled	Temperature warning status: Enabled or Disabled.
SMART Health Status:	Health status of the disk: OK or Failed.

The following example shows the output from the **show dis raid-state** command, which shows all the disk partitions on a CDE:

```

ServiceEngine# #show disks raid-state
SYSFS : RAID-1
        Status: Normal
        Partitions: disk00/05 disk02/05

```

 show disks

```
SYSTEM: RAID-1
      Status: Normal
      Partitions: disk00/01 disk02/01
SYSTEM: RAID-1
      Status: Normal
      Partitions: disk00/02 disk02/02
SYSTEM: RAID-1
      Status: Normal
      Partitions: disk00/04 disk02/04
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disk (EXEC)	Configures disks and allocates disk space for devices that are using the CDS software.

show distribution

To display the distribution information for a specified delivery service and to probe a remote SE for the liveness of its associated delivery service, use the **show distribution** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show distribution [delivery-services {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num |  
                                delivery-service-name delivery-service-name}]
```

```
show distribution [forwarder-list {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num |  
                                delivery-service-name delivery-service-name} | detail]
```

```
show distribution [location {forwarder-load-weight | live-load-weight |  
                                location-leader-preference} {delivery-service-id delivery-service-num |  
                                delivery-service-name delivery-service-name}]
```

```
show distribution [object-status object-url]
```

```
show distribution [processes]
```

```
show distribution [remote ip-address {metadata-sender delivery-service-id  
                                delivery-service-num [start-generation-id gen-id end-generation-id gen-id] | unicast-sender  
                                delivery-service-id delivery-service-num {cdn-url cdn_url | probe | relative-cdn-url cdn_url}  
                                }]
```

```
show distribution [remote traceroute {forwarder-next-hop delivery-service-id  
                                delivery-service-num {max-hop maxhop_num | trace-till-good | trace-till-root } |  
                                unicast-sender delivery-service-id delivery-service-num { cdn-url cdn_url | probe |  
                                relative-cdn-url cdn_url} {max-hop maxhop_num | trace-till-good | trace-till-root } }]
```

Syntax Description

delivery-services	(Optional) Displays information about the specified delivery service.
delivery-service-id	(Optional) Specifies the delivery service ID.
<i>delivery-service-num</i>	Delivery service number (64-bit number).
delivery-service-name	(Optional) Specifies the delivery service name.
<i>delivery-service-name</i>	Delivery service name.
forwarder-list	(Optional) Displays the forwarder lists for all delivery services subscribed to by the SE.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed forwarder lists for all delivery services subscribed to by the SE.
location	(Optional) Displays delivery service routing-related parameters for the SEs in the location (specified by the delivery service ID).
forwarder-load-weight	Displays the forwarder load weight value of the SEs in the location (specified by the delivery service ID). For more information, see the “Forwarder Probability” section on page 2-367 .
live-load-weight	Displays the live load weight value of the SEs in the location (specified by the delivery service ID). For more information, see the “Live Splitting Probability” section on page 2-369 .

location-leader-preference	Displays the location leader preference value of the SEs in the location (specified by the delivery service ID). For more information, see the “Location Leader Preference” section on page 2-368 .
object-status	(Optional) Displays information on the status of a prepositioned object.
<i>object-url</i>	URL of the prepositioned object.
processes	(Optional) Displays information on distribution processes.
remote	(Optional) Displays delivery service information about a remote SE.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote SE.
metadata-sender	Displays the metadata from a remote SE.
start-generation-id	(Optional) Specifies the beginning database value of the current version of the multicast cloud.
<i>gen_id</i>	Beginning database value.
end-generation-id	Specifies the ending database value of the current version of the multicast cloud.
<i>gen_id</i>	Ending database value.
unicast-sender	Displays the unicast data from a remote SE.
cdn-url	Checks the object on a remote SE using the specified URL.
<i>cdn_url</i>	CDS network URL used to check the object on a remote SE.
probe	Probes the remote unicast sender.
relative-cdn-url	Checks the object on a remote SE using the specified URL.
traceroute	Displays the traceroute for the delivery service routing status.
forwarder-next-hop	Displays the next forwarder in the path for the SE. Note This keyword lets you display the forwarding SEs to the Content Acquirer in a manner similar to the traceroute command.
delivery-service-id	Specifies the delivery service ID with which the unicast sender is associated.
<i>delivery-service-num</i>	Delivery service number of the delivery service with which the unicast sender is associated.
max-hop	Displays the maximum number of hops needed to reach the unicast sender.
<i>maxhop_num</i>	Maximum number of hops. The range is from 1 to 1024.
trace-till-good	Allows the device to trace the route of an object until the object is found.
trace-till-root	Allows the device to trace the route of an object until the device reaches the Content Acquirer.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show distribution remote** *ip-address metadata-sender delivery-service-id delivery-service-num* [**start-generation-id** *gen_id* **end-generation-id** *gen_id*] command option to retrieve the metadata from a remote SE assigned to a specified delivery service ID. The start and end generation IDs specify the beginning and ending database values representing the current version of the multicast cloud stored in the local database.

**Note**

Generation IDs must be greater than zero. Also, you must specify both the start and the end generation IDs, or neither ID.

The **show distribution remote** *ip-address unicast-sender delivery-service-id delivery-service-num relative-cdn-url cdn-url* command shows the status of the relative CDS network URL of an object at a remote SE assigned to a specified delivery service ID. A relative CDS network URL is one that lacks the prefix of the protocol and hostname. For example, the relative CDS network URL for <http://www.mycompany.com/abc.def.html> is `abc.def.html`.

Use the **show distribution remote** *ip-address unicast-sender delivery-service-id delivery-service-num probe* command to probe a remote SE for the liveness of the delivery service to which it is assigned.

The **show distribution object-status** *object-url* command can be used to display the properties of a prepositioned object.

You can view the location leader preference and forwarder weight for the SE using the **show distribution** command. However, you can configure the location leader preference and forwarder weight only using the CDSM GUI for each SE. Default values are assumed if you do not manually configure them.

The **show distribution location forwarder-load-weight** command displays the probability of SEs assigned to the delivery service within the location being selected as a forwarder. The **show distribution location location-leader-preference** command displays the location leader preference value of SEs that are assigned to the delivery service within the location.

Use the **show distribution delivery-services** command to view the forwarder for the SEs. If a receiver SE is unable to find its forwarder SE, one of the following reasons is displayed in the Status/Reason column of the output of the **show distribution delivery-services** command:

- LLMT—Home SE cannot find the forwarder because the home SE has a limit on the forwarder lookup level.
- FAIL—Home SE cannot find the forwarder because there is a failed SE along the path within the specified forwarder lookup level.
- NGWT—Home SE cannot find the forwarder because there is an SE with a negative forwarder-load-weight along the path within the specified forwarder lookup level.

Forwarder Probability

When an SE (location leader) selects its forwarder from an upstream location, it uses the *forwarderLoad-weight* value configured for each SE in its upstream location. The weight value of each SE corresponds to the probability of the SE being selected as the forwarder.

Each SE generates a unique random number. When an SE needs to select an inter-location forwarder, it views all the SEs in one remote location as a collection, with the size corresponding to their weight. It uses the generated random number to select an SE as a forwarder. SEs with a higher weight are more likely to be selected as forwarders.

**Note**

The *forwarderLoad-weight* value represents a probabilistic value. When a large number of children SEs select a forwarder from a location, the load on the forwarder represents the weight.

The load on the forwarder is the replication load per delivery service on the SE because all SEs subscribed to the delivery service select a forwarder to balance the load. However, as the number of SEs assigned to different delivery services might differ, a forwarder might receive requests for content from SEs in other delivery services, which increases the load. Therefore, it is possible that the total load (of replicating content) on the forwarder does not reflect the weight but depends on the number of SEs assigned to a delivery service.

For each SE, you can specify the probability of each SE acting as a forwarder to SEs from downstream locations using the CDSM GUI. You can also specify whether certain SEs should never serve as a forwarder to downstream SEs. The specification is delivery service independent.

If you choose not to configure settings using the Location Leader and Forwarder Settings for SE window, the delivery service routing algorithm uses the random number method to generate one permutation of the SE ID ordered list.

Location Leader Preference

For intra-location (list of SEs in an SE's own location) forwarder selection, the delivery service routing algorithm first creates an ordered list of the SEs based on their *location leader preference* in a descending order. Next, the delivery service routing algorithm selects the first SE in the ordered list as the location leader.

When multiple SEs have the same *location leader-preference*, the delivery service routing algorithm guarantees that all the SEs assigned to each delivery service in the location still generate the same ordered list, which avoids routing loops. A routing loop is a deadlock situation in which the forwarder selection among multiple SEs within the loop prevents the SEs from receiving the content from upstream locations. For example, SE1 uses SE2 as the forwarder and SE2 uses SE1 as the forwarder for the same delivery service.

However, for two different delivery services, the ordered list could be different (when multiple SEs have the same location leader probability value) even if the subscribed SEs are the same. When multiple SEs have the highest *location leader-preference*, although each SE has an equal chance of acting as the location leader (for different delivery services), only one SE always acts as the location leader for one particular delivery service. If you configure all the SEs in your network to have the same *location leader-preference* value, then each SE has an equal chance of acting as a location leader. When each SE has an equal probability of being selected as the location leader for any particular delivery service, only one particular SE is always selected as the location leader.

**Note**

If there are two SEs in the same location (SE1, SE2) and both of them are assigned to two delivery services (CH1, CH2), and if you want SE1 to be the location leader for CH1 and SE2 to be the location leader for CH2, you cannot configure them using *location leader-preference* and *forwarderLoad-weight*.

In a location, you can specify the probability for each SE acting as the location leader. The specification is delivery service independent.

The following limitations are associated with specifying a location leader preference:

- When multiple SEs are configured with the same *location leader-preference* value and assigned to a delivery service, they have an equal probability of being selected as the location leader. In such a case, you do not have a control mechanism to decide which SE should be selected as the location leader.

- Only the order among the SEs with the highest preference is randomized to determine the location leader preference and not other SEs with the same preference value. It is possible that if the SE(s) with the highest preference failed and there are several other SEs with the second highest preference value, they are not balanced across the different delivery services. The same SE is the location leader for all delivery services.
- If an SE with a high *location leader-preference* is assigned to many delivery services, it is possible that the SE can be selected as the location leader for all these delivery services.

Live Splitting Probability

Similar to the delivery service routing application used for content replication that assigns weight and priority to SEs to tune location leader and forwarder selections, you can specify a configuration parameter *liveSplit-load-weight* for each SE. This parameter represents the relative probability that an SE is likely to receive live stream splitting traffic as compared to other SEs. The specification is delivery service independent. If you do not configure *liveSplit-load-weight*, the algorithm should work as it currently does.

A weighted load balancing scheme splits the live stream load on the SEs according to the *liveSplit-load-weight* value because SEs of different types have an equal probability of being selected as the splitting SE on the location path.

The *liveSplit-load-weight* is used when the delivery service routing generates the ordered list of SEs for each location. The SEs are ordered in a way that the higher the weight, the greater probability that the SEs are being ordered at the beginning of the list.

The weight represents a relative value. The *liveSplit-load-weight* assigned to one SE is compared against the weights of other SEs in the same location.

The weight is a probabilistic value. For one particular URL, all SEs generate the same ordered list for a location.

It is possible that an SE with a lower weight is being ordered at the beginning while an SE with a higher weight is being ordered at the end of the list. The weighted load balancing is useful only when there are multiple live stream URLs.

The *liveSplit-load-weight* parameter applies both within the home location and upstream locations. This setting is different from the distribution settings where *locationLeader-priority* controls how you choose SEs from the home location, while *forwarderLoad-weight* controls how you choose SEs from upstream locations.

Examples

The following example shows the status of the object at a remote SE with the IP address 172.16.2.160 and delivery service ID 631. The URL of the content object specified in the command must not be the complete source URL. Instead, it must be the relative CDS network URL of the object.

```
ServiceEngine# show distribution remote 172.16.2.160 unicast-sender delivery-service-id
631 relative-cdn-url 101files/100.txt
```

```
Forwarder-Name : AD-SE08
Forwarder-ID : 140
Forwarder IP : 2.43.10.70
Forwarder Location : default-location
Relative CDN URL : 101files/100.txt
Actual Size : 58
Size Transferred : 58
Resource-ID : roVe2aMzp+YhmbhGUfMPpQ
Content-ID : 7LC5xOlMp4YvkBJlHaQucQ
Last Modified Time : 10:52:38 Jan 04 2005
```

The following example retrieves the metadata from a remote SE with the IP address 172.16.2.160 assigned to delivery service ID 4999:

```
ServiceEngine# show distribution remote 172.16.2.160 metadata-sender delivery-service-id 4999
```

```
Getting meta data for delivery service(4999) from genid -1 to 2
Connecting to 2.43.10.101
Remote SE replied with the following headers:
    Action : Processing metadata records
    Latest Gen id is : 2
    Have more records to process : No
    Is metadata still in full reload: No
add-size: 2, del-size: 0
```

```
Add Logs: 1 to 2
    add # 1: UBsSUMwbTdJzzpqDvxSdYg.., basic_auth/public.html
    add # 2: NJyVL9CZwpnyCfw+Is26yw.., index.txt
```

The following example probes the remote SE with the IP address 172.16.2.160 for the liveness of its assigned delivery service ID 153:

```
ServiceEngine# show distribution remote 172.16.2.160 unicast-sender delivery-service-id 153 probe
Probe Successful
```

The following example shows the beginning database value of the current version of the multicast cloud at a remote SE with the IP address 10.43.10.101 and delivery service ID 4999:

```
ServiceEngine# show distribution remote 10.43.10.101 metadata-sender delivery-service-id 4999 start-generation-id 0 end-generation-id 5
Getting meta data for delivery service(4999) from genid -1 to 5
Connecting to 10.43.10.101
Remote SE replied with the following headers:
    Action : Processing metadata records
    Latest Gen id is : 2
    Have more records to process : No
    Is metadata still in full reload: No
add-size: 2, del-size: 0

Add Logs: 1 to 2
    add # 1: UBsSUMwbTdJzzpqDvxSdYg.., basic_auth/public.html
    add # 2: NJyVL9CZwpnyCfw+Is26yw.., index.txt
```



Note

When start and end generation IDs are not specified in the **show distribution remote** command, the current maximum generation ID of -100 is the start generation ID. The end generation ID is equal to the sum of the start generation ID and 100.

The following example shows the list of forwarders in the path toward the Content Acquirer:

```
ServiceEngine# show distribution remote traceroute forwarder-next-hop delivery-service-id 4999 trace-till-root
```

Hop	NextHop_SEId	NextHop_SEName	NextHop_SEIp	GenID	Status/Reason
1	5884	AD-SE07	192.168.1.69	1	REGULAR
2	6035	AD-SE13	2.43.10.101	1	LOC-LEAD
3	5683	AD-SE12	2.43.10.100	1	LOC-LEAD
4	6026	gnadaraj-507	2.43.27.2	1	LOC-LEAD
5	5638	devi-507	2.43.27.36	1	LOC-LEAD (Reached RootSE)

The following example shows output from the **show distribution object-status** command:


```
ServiceEngine# show distribution object-status http://www.cisco.com/index.txt
```

```
===== Website Information =====
```

```
Name                : cisco-crawl
Origin Server FQDN   : www.cisco.com
Request Routed FQDN  : N/A
Content UNS Reference # : 1
```

```
===== delivery services Information =====
```

```
*** delivery service 4999 (name = headercheck) ***
```

```
Object Replication
```

```
-----
Replication                : Done
File State                 : Ready for distribution
Multicast for delivery service : Not Enabled
Replication Lock           : Received by Unicast-Receiver/Acquirer
Reference Count            : 1
Total Size                 : 2208640
Transferred Size           : 2208640
MD5 of MD5                 : zwhJagyCmRAE4UmTwc0EtA..
Source Url                 : http://liqq-linux.cisco.com/index.txt
Source Last Modified Time  : Sun Jul 11 03:23:33 2004
```

```
Object Properties
```

```
-----
Redirect To Origin        : Yes
Requires Authentication   : No
Alternative URL           :
Serve Start Time         : N/A
Serve End Time           : N/A
Play servers              : HTTP HTTPS
Content Metadata          : None
Content uns_id            : yhzR3VZ96MDz5FVHwmGD+A..
Content gen-id            : 5638:1108022220:1
```

```
===== CDNFS Information =====
```

```
Internal File Name      :
/disk00-04/d/http-liqq-linux.cisco.com-azk2lrqzsytweswexham5w/32/326cf0278da48aac82d796cb1
19b1caa.0.data.txt
Actual File Size        : 2208640 bytes
MD5 of MD5 (Re-calculated): zwhJagyCmRAE4UmTwc0EtA..
Content metadata        : None
Metadata match with     : delivery service 4999
Number of Source-urls   : 1
```

```
Source-url to CDN-object mapping:
```

```
Source-url              : http://liqq-linux.cisco.com/index.txt
Used by CDN object      : ---- Yes ----
Internal File Name      :
/disk00-04/d/http-liqq-linux.cisco.com-azk2lrqzsytweswexham5w/32/326cf0278da48aac82d796cb1
19b1caa.0.data.txt
Actual File Size        : 2208640 bytes
```

```
===== CDNFS lookup output =====
```

```
CDNFS File Attributes:
```

show distribution

```

Status                3 (Ready)
File Size              2208640 Bytes
Start Time            null
End Time              null
Allowed Playback via  HTTP HTTPS
Last-modified Time    Sun Jul 11 03:23:33 2004
cdn_uns_id            yhzR3VZ96MDz5FVHwmGD+A..
last-modified         Sun, 11 Jul 2004 03:23:33 GMT
Internal path to data file:
/disk00-04/d/http-liqq-linux.cisco.com-azk2lrqzsytweswexham5w/32/326cf0278da48aac82d796cb1
19b1caa.0.data.txt

```

The **show distribution delivery-services** output and the **show distribution forwarder-list** output display additional delivery service routing information. The newly added Status/Reason field displays whether the SE is a location leader and the reason for not having a forwarder SE.

The following example shows the delivery service distribution information:

```

ServiceEngine# show distribution delivery-services
Delivery Service Name  ID    Priority  Root Forwarder  Status/Reason
-----
00-AD                  527    500      Rack89-SE-11    REGULAR        N/A
01-AD                  586    500      N/A              N/A            N/A
00-Live                588    500      N/A              LIVE           N/A

LOC-LEAD: This SE is the location leader for this delivery service
REGULAR:  This SE is not the location leader for this delivery service
LLMT:     This SE cannot find forwarder because this SE has limit on
           the forwarder lookup level
FAIL:     This SE cannot find forwarder because there is failed SE along
           the path within specified forwarder lookup level
NGWT:     This SE cannot find forwarder because there is SE with negative
           forwarder-load-weight along the path within the specified
           forwarder lookup level
LIVE:     The specified delivery service is live delivery service, forwarder not
applicable
*:         MetaData forwarder and Unicast forwarder are different

```

The following example provides delivery service distribution information for delivery service ID 527:

```

ServiceEngine# show distribution delivery-services delivery-service-id 527
Delivery service Configuration
-----
Delivery service ID           : 527
Delivery service Name         : 00-AD
Website Name                  : Test1
Website Origin FQDN           : www.test.com
Delivery service Priority      : 500
Configured Distribution Type   : Multicast only

Content Acquirer Information
-----
ID of Configured Content Acquirer : 462
Name of Configured Content Acquirer : Rack89-SE-11
IP of Configured Content Acquirer  : 2.43.27.38
ID of Effective Content Acquirer   : 462
Current root-ce-uid             : 1110247321
This SE's Role                   : Not a Content Acquirer
This SE in Full Reload           : No

Content Acquirer Failover/Fallback Information
-----
Content Acquirer Failover/Fallback Interval : 120 Mins

```

Metadata Information

```

Metadata-Forwarder ID           :                462
Metadata-Forwarder Name         :                Rack89-SE-11
Metadata-Forwarder Primary IP   :                2.43.27.38
Metadata-Forwarder NAT IP/Port  :                N/A
Address to Poll Metadata-Forwarder :            Primary IP
Metadata-Forwarder Status       :                REGULAR
Last gen-id Switch              :                Never
Current low-water-marker        :                1
Current max-gen-id              :                0
Current max-del-gen-id         :                0
Last poll                      :                13 Secs ago
Next poll                      :            107 Secs from now
Idle poll interval              :                120 Secs
Poll interval multiplier       :                1

```

Unicast Information

```

Ucast-Forwarder ID             :                462
Ucast-Forwarder Name           :                Rack89-SE-11
Ucast-Forwarder Primary IP     :                2.43.27.38
Ucast-Forwarder NAT IP/Port    :                N/A
Address to Poll Ucast-Forwarder :            Primary IP
Ucast-Forwarder Status         :                REGULAR

```

Multicast Information

QoS Configuration

```

MetaData QoS (system config)   :                16 (Effective)

```

Progress Information

```

Number of jobs completed       :                0
Has incomplete jobs            :                No

```

```

LOC-LEAD:  This SE is the location leader for this delivery service
REGULAR:   This SE is not the location leader for this delivery service
LLMT:      This SE cannot find forwarder because this SE has limit on
           the forwarder lookup level
FAIL:      This SE cannot find forwarder because there is failed SE along
           the path within specified forwarder lookup level
NGWT:      This SE cannot find forwarder because there is SE with negative
           forwarder-load-weight along the path within the specified
           forwarder lookup level
LIVE:      The specified delivery service is live delivery service, forwarder not
applicable
*:         MetaData forwarder and Unicast forwarder are different

```



Note The Has Unfinished Job line is only available if the SE is *not* a Content Acquirer. It is only available on a receiver SE.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show statistics distribution	Displays the statistics of the content distribution components.

show flash

To display the flash memory version and usage information, use the **show flash** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show flash

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines If a new software image has been installed and is waiting to be run after a reboot, the **show flash** command displays this information and the version of Internet Streamer CDS software that runs on the device after reload.

Examples The following example shows how to display the flash information:

```
ServiceEngine# show flash
CDS software version (disk-based code): CDS-2.4.0-b328

System image on flash:
Version: 2.4.0.328

System flash directory:
System image: 274 sectors
Bootloader, rescue image, and other reserved areas: 59 sectors
512 sectors total, 179 sectors free.
```

[Table 2-33](#) describes the fields shown in the **show flash** display.

Table 2-33 *show flash Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Internet Streamer CDS software version (disk-based code)	Internet Streamer CDS software version and build number that is running on the device.
System image on flash:	
Version	Version and build number of the software that is stored in flash memory.
System flash directory:	
System image	Number of sectors used by the system image.
Bootloader, rescue image, and other reserved areas	Number of sectors used by the bootloader, rescue image, and other reserved areas.
XX sectors total, XX sectors free	Total number of sectors. Number of free sectors.

show flash-media-streaming

To display the Flash Media Streaming information, use the **show flash-media-streaming** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the SE:

```
show flash-media-streaming [license | logging name | mtrack | stream-status {dvrcast [all name]
| live [all name]}]
```

On the SR:

```
show flash-media-streaming
```

Syntax Description	license	(Optional) Shows the Flash Media Streaming licenses.
	logging	(Optional) Sets the Tar Flash Media Streaming transaction logs to /local/local1/filename.tar.gz.
	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Filename.
	mtrack	(Optional) Displays the Flash Media Streaming memory usage.
	stream-status	(Optional) Displays the Flash Media Streaming stream status.
	dvrcast	Displays dvrcast stream status.
	all	(Optional) Dumps detail statistics into /local/local1/filename.
	live	(Optional) Displays the live stream status.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines When you execute the **show flash-media-streaming stream-status live** command and the Forwarder is a Content Origin server running Linux, the **show** command does not show statistics for the Content Origin server.

Examples The following example shows how to display the Flash Media Streaming information:

```
ServiceEngine# show flash-media-streaming
Flash Media Streaming is disabled.
Max. Allowed concurrent sessions are 200.
Flash Media Streaming Monitoring is enabled.
Admin list allow: 1.1.1.1
Total number of wholesale licenses is 0.
Bandwidth Details:
Non wholesale bandwidth (Perpetual) is 200000 kbps.
Configured max bandwidth is 10000 kbps.
Total wholesale bandwidth (Term Based) is 0 kbps.
Allowed bandwidth is 10000 kbps.
```

 **show flash-media-streaming**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	flash-media-streaming	Enables and configures Flash Media Streaming.
	show statistics	Displays the statistics for Flash Media Streaming.
	flash-media-streaming	

show ftp

To display the caching configuration of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP), use the **show ftp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ftp

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the caching configuration of FTP:

```
ServiceEngine# show ftp

FTP heuristic age-multipliers: directory-listing 30% file 60%
Maximum Time To Live in days : directory-listing 3 file 7
Minimum Time To Live in minutes: 60
No objects are revalidated on every request.
Serve-IMS without revalidation if...
Directory listing object is less than 50% of max age
File object is less than 80% of max age
Incoming Proxy-Mode:
Servicing Proxy mode FTP connections on ports: 22 23 88 66 48 488 449 90
Outgoing Proxy-Mode:
Not using outgoing proxy mode.
Maximum size of a cacheable object is unlimited.
```

show hardware

To display the system hardware status, use the **show hardware** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show hardware

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, the output of the show hardware command in EXEC configuration mode displays the version of the TV-out hardware that the SE is equipped with. In the following excerpt of the sample output from the show hardware command, this particular information is highlighted in bold. Rev 3 in the command output indicates that the TV-out hardware uses the newer Revision 3 MPEG decoder PCI part. The Vela II Revision D and Revision E cards use the Revision 3 part.

```
ServiceEngine# show hardware

Total 1 CPU.
1024 Mbytes of Physical memory.
1 CD ROM drive (CD-224E)
1 AV card (Vela II)
2 GigabitEthernet interfaces
1 Console interface
2 USB interfaces [ Not supported in this version of software ]
```

```
The following PCI cards were found:
PCI-Slot-1 MPEG-Decoder-AV [ 1105:8476 (Sigma Designs, Inc.) (rev 3) ]
PCI-Slot-2 SCSI
Manufactured As: Pre-FCS 565 [ 867383Z ]
```

The output of the **show hardware** command in EXEC configuration mode notifies you if the SE is running a version of the CDS software that does not support the TV-out hardware contained in the SE. In the following example, you are notified that the SE has a Vela II audio-video (AV) card that is not supported by the version of the CDS software that is running on the SE. In the following excerpt of the sample output from the **show hardware** command, this particular information is highlighted in bold:

```
ServiceEngine # show hardware

CPU 0 is GenuineIntel Intel(R) Celeron(R) CPU 1.70GHz (rev 1) running at 1699MHz
Total 1 CPU.
1024 Mbytes of Physical memory.
1 CD ROM drive (CD-224E)
1 AV card (Vela II) [ ***Revision not supported in this version of software*** ]
2 GigabitEthernet interfaces
1 Console interface
2 USB interfaces [ Not supported in this version of software ]
The following PCI cards were found:
```


Table 2-34 describes the fields shown in the **show hardware** display.

Table 2-34 *show hardware Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Compiled hour:minute:second month day year by cnbuild	Compile information for the software build.
System was restarted on day of week month day hour:minute:second year	Date and time that the system was last restarted.
The system has been up for X hours, X minutes, X seconds	Length of time the system has been running since the last reboot.
CPU 0 is	CPU manufacturer information.
Total X CPU	Number of CPUs on the device.
XXXX Mbytes of Physical memory	Number of megabytes of physical memory on the device.
X CD ROM drive	Number of CD-ROM drives on the device.
X Console interface	Number of console interfaces on the device.
Cookie info	
SerialNumber	Serial number of the device.
SerialNumber (raw)	Serial number of the device as an ASCII value.
TestDate	Date that the device was tested.
ModelNum (text)	Hardware model of the device.
ModelNum (raw)	Internal model number (ASCII value) that corresponds to the ExtModel number.
HWVersion	Number of the current hardware version.
PartNumber	Not implemented.
BoardRevision	Number of revisions for the current system board.
ChipRev	Number of revisions for the current chipset.
VendID	Vendor ID of the cookie.
CookieVer	Version number of the cookie.
Chksum	Checksum of the cookie showing whether the cookie is valid.
List of all disk drives	
Physical disk information	Lists the disks by number.
disk00	Availability of the disk: Present, Not present or Not responding, or Not used (*). Disk identification number and type. Disk size in megabytes and gigabytes.
disk01	Same type of information is shown for each disk.
Mounted filesystems	
Device	Path to the partition on the disk.
Type	Type of the file system. Values include PHYS-FS, SYSFS, or cdnfs.

Table 2-34 *show hardware Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Size	Total size of the file system in megabytes and gigabytes.
Mount point	Mount point for the file system. For example, the mount point for SYSFS is /local/local1.
System use	Amount of disk space being used for system use.
Free	Amount of unused disk space available.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	Displays version information about the SE software.

show hosts

To view the hosts on your SE, use the **show hosts** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show hosts

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The **show hosts** command lists the name servers and their corresponding IP addresses. It also lists the hostnames, their corresponding IP addresses, and their corresponding aliases (if applicable) in a host table summary.

[Table 2-35](#) describes the fields shown in the **show hosts** display.

Table 2-35 *show hosts Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Domain names	Domain names used by the device to resolve the IP address.
Name Server(s)	IP address of the DNS ¹ name server or servers.
Host Table	
hostname	FQDN ² (that is, hostname and domain) of the current device.
inet address	IP address of the current host device.
aliases	Name configured for the current device based on the host command in Global configuration mode.

1. DNS = Domain Name Server
2. FQDN = fully qualified domain name

show http

To display HTTP caching parameters, use the **show http** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show http {age-mult | all | cache-cookie | cache-fill-range | cache-on-abort | object | proxy | reval-each-request | ttl}

Syntax Description

age-mult	Displays HTTP/1.0 caching heuristic modifiers.
all	Displays all HTTP-related caching configurations.
cache-cookie	Displays the configuration for caching of web objects with associated cookies.
cache-fill-range	Displays the configuration for cache-fill, for a range request starting from 0.
cache-on-abort	Displays the cache-on-abort configuration.
object	Displays the configuration of HTTP objects.
proxy	Displays the proxy mode configuration.
reval-each-request	Displays the revalidation configuration for every request.
ttl	Displays the Time To Live for objects in the cache.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines



Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the configuration and status of HTTP:

```
ServiceEngine# show http all
Basic authenticated objects are not cached.
HTTP heuristic age-multipliers: text 30% binary 60%
Serve-IMS without revalidation if...
  Text object is less than 50% of max age
  Binary object is less than 80% of max age
Objects with associated cookies are not cached
Client no-cache requests are retrieved from the origin server
Cache on abort feature is disabled
Objects will always continue to be cached on a client abort
  Maximum threshold is disabled
  Minimum threshold is disabled
  Percent threshold is disabled
Maximum time to live in days: text 3 binary 7
Minimum time to live for all objects in minutes: 5
Objects are not revalidated on each request
Incoming Proxy-Mode:
  Not servicing incoming proxy mode connections.
```

```

Outgoing Proxy-Mode:
  Not using outgoing proxy mode.

Monitor Interval for Outgoing Proxy Servers is 60 seconds

Timeout period for probing Outgoing Proxy Servers is 300000 microseconds

Use of Origin Server upon Proxy Failures is disabled.
Persistent connection is enabled and set to all
Persistent connection timeout is 600 seconds
WWW-Authenticate headers containing
No host configured to receive Proxy-Authorization header
No host configured to receive WWW-Authorization header
Maximum size of a cacheable object is unlimited
Requested Object URL validation is enabled
Healing client is disabled

Timeout for responses = 0 seconds
Max number of misses allowed before stop healing mode = 0
Port number for healing request/response = 14333
Http-port to forward http request to healing server = 80
  
```

The following example shows the IP address and port numbers of the HTTP incoming and outgoing proxy modes:

```

ServiceEngine# show http proxy
Incoming Proxy-Mode:
  Servicing Proxy mode HTTP connections on port: 8080
Outgoing Proxy-Mode:
  Directing request to proxy server at 10.1.1.1 port 7777
  
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
http	Configure HTTP-related parameters.
show statistics http	Displays SE HTTP statistics.

show icap

To display Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP) configuration details, use the **show icap** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show icap [**service** *service_name*]

Syntax Description

service	(Optional) Displays the configurations for the specified service.
<i>service_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the service.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines



Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

Use the **show icap** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the current ICAP configuration for the SE. The command output shows the status of the enabled ICAP features, the service definitions, a list of vectoring points, and an ordered list of ICAP services.

To display the definition and status of a specific ICAP service that is configured on the SE, use the **show icap service service_name** command in EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the ICAP configuration for the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show icap
ICAP Global configurations
=====
ICAP apply: RULES
ICAP logging: DEFAULT

ICAP bypass Streaming content: ENABLED
ICAP rescan cached objects on service update: ENABLED

ICAP service configurations
=====
-----
Configurations for service test
-----

Enabled Status: ENABLED
Load Balancing Scheme: Weighted-load
Error handling scheme: Send client error

Vectoring points registered:
reqmod-precachereqmod-postcacherespmod-precache

Servers configured:
```

```
server URL:          icap://10.1.1.1:1344/test-icap
```

```
-----
Configurations for service service
-----
```

```
Enabled Status: DISABLED
Load Balancing Scheme: round-robin
Error handling scheme: Bypass
```

```
Vectoring points registered:
None
```

```
Servers configured:
None
```

```
-----
Configurations for service servforicap
-----
```

```
Enabled Status: ENABLED
Load Balancing Scheme: round-robin
Error handling scheme: Bypass
```

```
Vectoring points registered:
None
```

```
Servers configured:
```

```
server URL:          icap://1.2.3.4/servforicap
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
icap service	Configures ICAP service mode and ICAP services.

show interface

To display the hardware interface information, use the **show interface** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show interface {**GigabitEthernet** *slot/port* | **PortChannel** { **1** | **2** } | **standby** *group num*}

Syntax Description

GigabitEthernet	Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface to configure.
<i>slot/port</i>	Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is 0 to 2; the port range is 0 to 3. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel	Selects the Ethernet Channel of interfaces to be configured.
1	Sets the Ethernet Channel interface number to 1.
2	Sets the Ethernet Channel interface number to 2.
standby	Sets the standby group for the interface.
<i>group num</i>	Group number for the selected interface. The group number range is 1 to 4.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

[Table 2-36](#) describes the fields shown in the **show interface GigabitEthernet** display.

Table 2-36 *show interface GigabitEthernet Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Type	Type of interface. Always Ethernet.
Ethernet address	Layer 2 MAC address.
Maximum Transfer Unit Size	Current configured MTU value.
Metric	Metric setting for the interface. The default is 1. The routing metric is used by the routing protocol to determine the most favorable route. Metrics are counted as additional hops to the destination network or host; the higher the metric value, the less favorable the route.
Packets Received	Total number of packets received by this interface.
Input Errors	Number of incoming errors on this interface.
Input Packets Dropped	Number of incoming packets that were dropped on this interface.
Input Packets Overruns	Number of incoming packet overrun errors.
Input Packets Frames	Number of incoming packet frame errors.
Packet Sent	Total number of packets sent from this interface.

Table 2-36 *show interface GigabitEthernet Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Output Errors	Number of outgoing packet errors.
Output Packets Dropped	Number of outgoing packets that were dropped by this interface.
Output Packets Overruns	Number of outgoing packet overrun errors.
Output Packets Carrier	Number of outgoing packet carrier errors.
Output Queue Length	Output queue length in bytes.
Collisions	Number of packet collisions at this interface.
Flags	Interface status indicators. Values include Up, Broadcast, Running, and Multicast.
Mode	Setting, transmission mode, and transmission for this interface.

Table 2-37 describes the fields shown in the **show interface PortChannel** display.

Table 2-37 *show interface PortChannel Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Description	Description of the device, as configured by using the description keyword of the interface command in Global configuration mode.
Type	Type of interface. Always Ethernet.
Ethernet address	Layer 2 MAC address.
Internet Address	Internet IP address configured for this interface.
Broadcast Address	Broadcast address configured for this interface.
Netmask	Netmask configured for this interface.
Maximum Transfer Unit Size	Current configured MTU value.
Metric	Metric setting for the interface. The default is 1. The routing metric is used by the routing protocol. Higher metrics have the effect of making a route less favorable; metrics are counted as addition hops to the destination network or host.
Packets Received	Total number of packets received by this interface.
Input Errors	Number of incoming errors on this interface.
Input Packets Dropped	Number of incoming packets that were dropped on this interface.
Input Packets Overruns	Number of incoming packet overrun errors.
Input Packets Frames	Number of incoming packet frame errors.
Packet Sent	Total number of packets sent from this interface.
Output Errors	Number of outgoing packet errors.
Output Packets Dropped	Number of outgoing packets that were dropped by this interface.
Output Packets Overruns	Number of outgoing packet overrun errors.

Table 2-37 *show interface PortChannel Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Output Packets Carrier	Number of outgoing packet carrier errors.
Output Queue Length	Output queue length in bytes.
Collisions	Number of packet collisions at this interface.
Flags	Interface status indicators. Values include Up, Broadcast, Running, and Multicast.

Table 2-38 describes the fields shown in the **show interface standby** display.

Table 2-38 *show interface standby Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Standby Group	Number that identifies the standby group.
Description	Description of the device, as configured by using the description keyword of the interface command in Global configuration mode.
IP address, netmask	IP address and netmask of the standby group.
Member interfaces	Member interfaces of the standby group. Shows which physical interfaces are part of the standby group. Shows the interface definition, such as GigabitEthernet 1/0.
Active interface	Interfaces that are currently active in the standby group.

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface.
show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

show inventory

To display the system inventory information, use the **show inventory** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show inventory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **show inventory** command allows you to view the unique device identifier information (UDI) for an SE. Typically, Cisco SEs contain the following three identification items that make up the UDI:

- Product ID (PID)
- Version ID (VID)
- Serial number (SN)

This identity information is stored in the SE nonvolatile memory. Each SE has a unique device identifier (UDI). The UDI shows PID, VID and SN.

The UDI is electronically accessed by the product operating system or network management application to enable identification of unique hardware devices. The data integrity of the UDI is vital to customers. The UDI that is programmed into the SE's nonvolatile memory is equivalent to the UDI that is printed on the product label and on the carton label. This UDI is also equivalent to the UDI that can be viewed through any electronic means and in all customer-facing systems and tools. Currently, there is only CLI access to the UDI; there is no SNMP access to the UDI information.

On newer SE models, you can use the **show inventory** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the SE's UDI. On older SE models, use the **show tech-support** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the SE's UDI.

Examples

The following example shows the inventory information for one of the newer SE models (SE-565):

```
ServiceEngine# show inventory
```

```
PID: SE-565-K9 VID: 0 SN: serial_number
```

In the preceding example, *serial number* is the serial number of the SE. The version ID is displayed as "0" because the version number is not available.

[Table 2-39](#) describes the fields shown in the **show inventory** display.

Table 2-39 *show inventory Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
PID	Product ID number of the device.
VID	Version ID number of the device. Displays as 0 if the version number is not available.
SN	Serial number of the device.

The following example shows that you must use the **show tech-support** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the inventory information on an older SE model:

```
ServiceEngine# show inventory
Please look at 'sh tech-support' for information!
ServiceEngine# show tech-support
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tech-support	Displays system information necessary for Cisco Technical Support to assist you with your SE.

show ip access-list

To display the access lists that are defined and applied to specific interfaces or applications, use the **show ip access-list** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ip access-list [*acl-name* | *acl-num*]

Syntax Description	<i>acl-name</i>	(Optional) Information for a specific access list, using an alphanumeric identifier up to 30 characters, beginning with a letter.
	<i>acl-num</i>	(Optional) Information for a specific access list, using a numeric identifier (0 to 99 for standard access lists and 100 to 199 for extended access lists).

Command Defaults Displays information about all defined access lists.

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show ip access-list** command in EXEC configuration mode to display the access lists that have been defined on the current system. Unless you identify a specific access list by name or number, the system displays information about all the defined access lists, including the following sections:

- Available space for new lists and conditions
- Defined access lists
- References by interface and application

Examples The following example shows sample output from the **show ip access-list** command:

```
ServiceEngine# show ip access-list
Space available:
  47 access lists
 492 access list conditions

Standard IP access list 1
 1 permit 10.1.1.2
 2 deny 10.1.2.1
   (implicit deny any: 2 matches)
total invocations: 2
Extended IP access list 100
 1 permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 any
 2 permit tcp host 10.1.1.2 any
 3 permit tcp host 10.1.1.3 any
   (implicit fragment permit: 0 matches)
   (implicit deny ip any any: 0 matches)
total invocations: 0
Standard IP access list test
 1 permit 1.1.1.1 (10 matches)
 2 permit 1.1.1.3
 3 permit 1.1.1.2
   (implicit deny: 2 matches)
total invocations: 12
```

show ip access-list

```
Interface access list references:
  GigabitEthernet 0/0  inbound  100
```

```
Application access list references:
  tftp_server                standard  1
  UDP ports:                 69
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show ip access-list** command for the access list named test:

```
ServiceEngine# show ip access-list test
Standard IP access list test
  1 permit 1.1.1.1 (10 matches)
  2 permit 1.1.1.3
  3 permit 1.1.1.2
    (implicit deny: 2 matches)
total invocations: 12
```

**Note**

The system displays the number of packets that have matched a condition statement only if the number is greater than zero.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
ip access-list	Creates and modifies access lists for controlling access to interfaces or applications.

show ip bgp

To display the contents of a particular host in the BGP routing table, use the **show ip bgp** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp {*ip-address* | *prefix/prefix-length*}

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address entered to filter the output to display only a particular host in the BGP routing table.
	<i>prefix</i>	(Optional) Prefix entered to filter the output to display only a particular network in the BGP routing table.
	<i>prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Specifies the prefix length.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples To display information about an entry in the BGP routing table (for example, 42.1.1.0/24), use the **show ip bgp 42.1.1.0/24** command. To locate information by IP address (for example, 42.1.1.1), use the **show ip bgp 42.1.1.1** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp 42.1.1.0/24
BGP routing table entry for 42.1.1.0/24, version 12
Paths: (1 available, best # 1)
Flags: on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route

Path type: internal, path is valid, is best path
AS-Path: NONE, path sourced internal to AS
  192.168.86.3 (metric 0) from 192.168.86.3 (192.168.86.3)
    Origin incomplete, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0

Not advertised to any peer

ServiceRouter# show ip bgp 42.1.1.1

BGP routing table entry for 42.1.1.0/24, version 12
Paths: (1 available, best # 1)
Flags: on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route

Path type: internal, path is valid, is best path
AS-Path: NONE, path sourced internal to AS
  192.168.86.3 (metric 0) from 192.168.86.3 (192.168.86.3)
    Origin incomplete, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0

Not advertised to any peer
```

show ip bgp

ServiceRouter#

The following sample output shows the display when the advertised community and the configured location community matches:

```
ServiceRouter# sh ip bgp 1.1.1.1
BGP routing table entry for 1.1.1.1/32, version 4
Paths: (1 available, best # 1)
Flags: on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route

Path type: internal, path is valid, is best path
AS-Path: NONE, path sourced internal to AS
  48.0.0.8 (metric 0) from 48.0.0.8 (1.1.1.1)
    Origin IGP, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0
    Community: 1:1(location specific)
```

The following sample output shows the display when the community is not advertised to any peer:

```
ServiceRouter# sh ip bgp 33.1.5.0

BGP routing table entry for 33.1.5.0/24, version 4
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route

Path type: internal, path is valid, is best path
AS-Path: 2 , path sourced external to AS
  62.0.0.2 (metric 20) from 26.0.0.6 (10.1.1.1)
    Origin IGP, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0
    Community: 5:5(location specific)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip bgp	Clears entries in the BGP route table.
router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

show ip bgp all

To display the contents of the BGP routing table, use the **show ip bgp** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp {*ip-address* | *prefix/prefix-length* | **all**}

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address entered to filter the output to display only a particular host in the BGP routing table.
	<i>prefix</i>	(Optional) Prefix entered to filter the output to display only a particular network in the BGP routing table.
	<i>prefix-length</i>	(Optional) Specifies the prefix length.
	all	(Optional) Displays all BGP routes received by the Proximity Engine.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following example is sample output from the **show ip bgp** command. The output shows the contents of the BGP routing table:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp all
```

```
BGP table version is 810399, local router ID is 172.20.168.47
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist
Origin codes: I - IGP, E - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network                Next Hop           Metric      LocPrf   Weight Path
*>i5.5.5.5/32             192.168.86.3         20           100     0 ?
*>i12.1.1.1/32            192.168.86.3         20           100     0 ?
*>i13.1.1.1/32            192.168.86.3         20           100     0 ?
*>i14.1.1.1/32            192.168.86.3         20           100     0 ?
*>i22.22.22.22/32        192.168.86.3         20           100     0 ?
*>i40.1.1.0/24            192.168.86.3          0           100     0 ?
*>i41.1.1.0/24            192.168.86.3          0           100     0 ?
*>i42.1.1.0/24            192.168.86.3          0           100     0 ?
*>i43.1.1.0/24            192.168.86.3          0           100     0 ?
*>i45.1.1.0/24            192.168.86.3          0           100     0 ?
-- More --
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear ip bgp all	Clears all BGP neighbors.
	router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

show ip bgp community

To display BGP routes that match a specified BGP community string, use the **show ip bgp community** user EXEC command.

show ip bgp community *community_string*

Syntax Description	<i>community_string</i>	Community string for which to display BGP routes.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The show ip bgp community command is used to display BGP route information for a specified community string. To determine whether a community string exists in the BGP table, use the show ip bgp summary command. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	In the following example, show ip bgp summary output can be used to determine that a community string 100:50 exists in the BGP table. The show ip bgp community command displays BGP route information for the community string 100:50. In this example, no route information is present for the community string 100:50:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp summary
```

```
BGP router identifier 1.100.8.92, local AS number 23
BGP table version is 2, IPv4 Unicast config peers 2, capable peers 0
0 network entries and 0 paths using 0 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [ 0/0 ] , BGP AS path entries [ 0/0 ]
BGP community entries [ 0/0 ] , BGP clusterlist entries [ 0/0 ]
BGP Location Communities: 100:50-100:100
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.82.1	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	4d10h	Idle
192.168.82.10	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	4d10h	Idle

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp community 100:50
```

```
BGP table version is 2, local router ID is 1.100.8.92
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
```

```
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist
Origin codes: I - IGP, E - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
location community	BGP location-specific community configuration.
router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

show ip bgp ipv4 unicast

To display information relating to all IPv4 unicast routes in the BGP routing table, use the **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp ipv4 unicast

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The show ip bgp ipv4 unicast command is used to display information relating to all IPv4 unicast routes in the BGP routing table. To see any route in the output of this command, BGP needs to connect successfully to at least one neighbor and receive route information from this neighbor. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show ip bgp ipv4 unicast command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp ipv4 unicast

BGP table version is 810674, local router ID is 172.20.168.47
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best

Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist
Origin codes: I - IGP, E - EGP, ? - incomplete

      Network          Next Hop           Metric      LocPrf      Weight Path
*>i5.5.5.5/32          192.168.86.3             20           100           0 ?
*>i12.1.1.1/32          192.168.86.3             20           100           0 ?
*>i13.1.1.1/32          192.168.86.3             20           100           0 ?
*>i14.1.1.1/32          192.168.86.3             20           100           0 ?
*>i22.22.22.22/32       192.168.86.3             20           100           0 ?
*>i40.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i41.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i42.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i43.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i44.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i45.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i50.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
*>i51.1.1.0/24          192.168.86.3              0           100           0 ?
-- More --
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear ip bgp all	Clears all BGP neighbors.
	router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

show ip bgp memory

To display memory usage information of the running BGP daemon, use the **show ip bgp memory** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp memory

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following example is sample output from the show ip bgp memory command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp memory

Shared memory information for /topos_shm_bgp,
Current-Size      HWM      Maximum-Size
      1727064      1727088      209715200

BGP memory usage stats

Private memory
Total mallocs/frees/failed : 31/9/0
Memory allocated           : 4258692 bytes
HWM allocated               : 4262700 bytes

Shared memory
Total mallocs/frees/failed : 19/3/0
Memory requested/allocated : 1534799/1727064 bytes
HWM requested/allocated   : 1534819/1727088 bytes

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

show ip bgp neighbors

To display information about the TCP and BGP connections to neighbors, use the **show ip bgp neighbors** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp neighbors [*ip-address*]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i> (Optional) IP address of a neighbor.
Command Defaults	The output of this command displays information for all neighbors for IPv4 address family sessions only.
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	The show ip bgp neighbors command is used to display BGP and TCP connection information for neighbor sessions. For BGP, this includes detailed neighbor attribute, capability, path, and prefix information. For TCP, this includes statistics related to BGP neighbor session establishment and maintenance. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following example is sample output from the **show ip bgp neighbors** command. The example shows the 192.168.86.3 neighbor. This neighbor is an internal BGP (iBGP) peer. This neighbor supports the route refresh and graceful restart capabilities.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 48.0.0.8, remote AS 2, ebgp link, Peer index 1
BGP version 4, remote router ID 48.0.0.8
BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:04
Peer is directly attached, interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
Last read 0.027030, hold time = 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Last written 00:00:01, keepalive timer expiry due 00:00:58
Received 14265 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
Sent 5 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset by us never, due to process restart
Last reset by peer never, due to process restart
```

```
Neighbor capabilities:
Dynamic capability: advertised (mp, refresh, gr)
Dynamic capability (old): advertised
Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised
```

```
Capabilities parameter not sent by neighbor
Exchanging IPv4 Unicast NLRI by default
```

```
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version 1, neighbor version 101573
142640 accepted paths consume 5135040 bytes of memory
0 sent paths
```

```
Local host: 48.0.0.4, Local port: 179
```

```
Foreign host: 48.0.0.8, Foreign port: 2867
fd = 42
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

To display information for all BGP neighbors, use the **show ip bgp neighbors** command. In this example, the Proximity Engine has two BGP peers, 192.168.86.3 and 192.168.86.87.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp neighbors
```

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.86.3, remote AS 23, ibgp link, Peer index 1
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.86.3
  BGP state = Established, up for 1d05h
  Peer is directly attached, interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
  Last read 0.868226, hold time = 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Last written 00:00:09, keepalive timer expiry due 00:00:50
  Received 78444 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
  Sent 1788 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
  Connections established 1; dropped 0
  Last reset by us never, due to process restart
  Last reset by peer never, due to process restart
```

```
Neighbor capabilities:
  Dynamic capability: advertised (mp, refresh, gr)
  Dynamic capability (old): advertised
  Route refresh capability (new): advertised received
  Route refresh capability (old): advertised received
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised received
```

```
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP table version 1, neighbor version 810749
  8518 accepted paths consume 613296 bytes of memory
  0 sent paths
```

```
Local host: 192.168.86.47, Local port: 58920
Foreign host: 192.168.86.3, Foreign port: 179
fd = 35
```

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.86.87, remote AS 23, ibgp link, Peer index 2
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state = Idle, down for 00:00:10
  Last read never, hold time = 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Last written never, keepalive timer not running
  Received 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
  Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 bytes in queue
  Connections established 0; dropped 0
  Last reset by us never, due to process restart
  Last reset by peer never, due to process restart
```

```
For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP table version 1, neighbor version 0
  0 accepted paths consume 0 bytes of memory
  0 sent paths
```

```
No established BGP session with peer
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear ip bgp all	Clears all BGP neighbors.
	router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.

show ip bgp nexthop-database

To display the next-hop database information in the BGP routing table, use the **show ip bgp nexthop-database** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp nexthop-database

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The show ip bgp nexthop-database command is used to display the BGP next-hop information, including IGP cost, IGP route type, IGP preference, interface to reach this next-hop, time of last next-hop resolution, and reachability. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following example is sample output from the show ip bgp nexthop-database command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp nexthop-database
```

```
Nexthop: 192.168.86.3, Refcount: 4021, IGP cost: 0
IGP Route type: 0, IGP preference: 0
Attached nexthop: 192.168.86.3, Interface: GigabitEthernet 2/0
Nexthop is attached not-local reachable
Nexthop last resolved: 1d05h, using 192.168.86.0/24
Metric next advertise: Never
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.
	show ip bgp all	Displays BGP route table information.

show ip bgp summary

To display the status of all BGP connections, use the **show ip bgp summary** user command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip bgp summary

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The show ip bgp summary command is used to display BGP path, prefix, and attribute information for all connections to BGP neighbors.

A *path* is a route to a given destination. By default, BGP only installs a single path for each destination. If multipath routes are configured, BGP installs a path for each multipath route, and only one multipath route is marked as the best path. A prefix is an IP address and network mask. It can represent an entire network, a subset of a network, or a single host route.

BGP attribute and cache entries are displayed individually and in combinations that affect the best path selection process. The fields for this output are displayed when the related BGP feature is configured or when the BGP attribute is received. Memory usage is displayed in bytes.

This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following example is sample output from the show ip bgp summary command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip bgp summary

BGP router identifier 1.100.8.40, local AS number 65204
BGP table version is 567, IPv4 Unicast config peers 1, capable peers 1
80 network entries and 80 paths using 16960 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [ 10/1600 ] , BGP AS path entries [ 10/174 ]
BGP community entries [ 10/160 ] , BGP clusterlist entries [ 0/0 ]
location community 100:1535 200:4566 123:3000-123:4000 350:2530 300:500-300:1000

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.52.10  4  65204   4363    4289     567   0    0 00:00:59  80

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router bgp	Configures a BGP routing process.
	show ip bgp all	Displays BGP route table information.

show ip interface

To display the IP interface state and address/mask for all interfaces, use the **show ip interface** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip interface

Syntax Description	brief Displays a summary of the IP interface status and configuration.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command is used to display a Summary of the IP interface status and configuration.
Examples	The following example is sample output from the show ip bgp summary command: <pre>ServiceRouter# show ip interface brief Interface IP Address Interface Status PortChannel 1 3.1.14.71 protocol-up/link-up/admin-up PortChannel 2 4.0.8.12 protocol-up/link-up/admin-up ServiceRouter#</pre>

show ip ospf

To display general information about OSPF routing processes, use the **show ip ospf** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.
Examples	The following is sample output from the show ip ospf command: <pre>ServiceRouter# show ip ospf OSPF information: Routing Process p1 with ID 172.20.168.41 context default Stateful High Availability enabled Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes Supports opaque LSA Reference Bandwidth is 40000 Mbps Initial Inter-SPF schedule delay 200.000 msecs, backoff factor 2, capped at 1000.000 msecs, minimum Inter-SPF delay reset after 5000.000 msecs Minimum hold time for Router LSA throttle 5000.000 ms Minimum hold time for Network LSA throttle 5000.000 ms Minimum LSA arrival 1000.000 msec Maximum paths to destination 8 Originating router LSA with maximum metric Condition: Always Number of external LSAs 22, checksum sum 0xdc4ba Number of opaque AS LSA 0, checksum sum 0 Number of areas is 1, 1 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa Number of active areas is 1, 1 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa Area BACKBONE(0) Area has existed for 00:00:02 Interfaces in this area: 1 Active interfaces: 1 No authentication available SPF calculation has run 2 times Last SPF ran for 0.000054s Router LSA throttle timer due in 00:00:02 Area ranges are Number of LSAs: 498, checksum sum 0xf5eb6b ServiceRouter#</pre>

Table 2-40 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-40 *Significant fields included in output of show ip ospf command*

Field	Description
Routing Process p1 with ID 172.20.168.41	Process ID p1 and OSPF router ID 172.20.168.41 (IP address of Proximity Engine). For Proximity Engine, p1 cannot be changed.
Supports ...	Number of types of service supported (Type 0 only).
Summary Link update interval	Specifies summary update interval in hours:minutes:seconds, and time until next update.
External Link update interval	Specifies external update interval in hours:minutes:seconds, and time until next update.
Redistributing External Routes from	Lists of redistributed routes, by protocol.
Number of areas	Number of areas in router, area addresses, and so on.
Link State Update Interval.	Specifies router and network link-state update interval in hours:minutes:seconds, and time until next update.
Link State Age Interval	Specifies max-aged update deletion interval, and time until next database cleanup, in hours:minutes:seconds.
SPF Calculation	Number of times SPF calculation is done.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf border-routers

To display general information about OSPF border routers, use the **show ip ospf border-routers** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf border-routers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf border-routers
OSPF Process ID pl context default, Internal Routing Table
Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

intra 192.168.0.86 [65535], ASBR, Area 0, SPF 3
      via 192.168.86.3, GigabitEthernet 2/0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf database

To display lists of information related to the OSPF database for a specific router, use the **show ip ospf database** user command in EXEC configuration mode. The various forms of this command deliver information about different OSPF link-state advertisements (LSAs).

```
show ip ospf database

show ip ospf database [adv-router [ip-address] ] [detail]

show ip ospf database [asbr-summary] [link-state-id] [detail]

show ip ospf database [database-summary]

show ip ospf database [detail]

show ip ospf database [external] [link-state-id] [detail]

show ip ospf database [network] [link-state-id] [detail]

show ip ospf database [nssa-external] [link-state-id]

show ip ospf database [nssa-external] [link-state-id] [detail]

show ip ospf database [router] [link-state-id] [detail]

show ip ospf database [self-originate] [detail]

show ip ospf database [summary] [link-state-id] [detail]
```

Syntax Description

adv-router [<i>ip-address</i>]	(Optional) Displays all the link-state advertisements (LSAs) of the specified router. If no IP address is included, the information displayed relates to the local router (in this case, the same as the self-originate keyword).
asbr-summary	(Optional) Displays information about only the Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) summary LSAs.
<i>link-state-id</i>	(Optional) Portion of the Internet environment that is being described by the advertisement. The value entered depends on the type of the LSA. The value must be entered in the form of an IP address. When the LSA is describing a network, the <i>link-state-id</i> argument can take one of two forms: • Network IP address (as in Type 3 summary link advertisements and in autonomous system external link advertisements). • Derived address obtained from the link-state ID. (Note that masking a network links the advertisement link-state ID with the network subnet mask yielding the network IP address.) When the LSA is describing a router, the link-state ID is always the OSPF router ID of the described router. When an autonomous system external advertisement (Type 5) is describing a default route, its link-state ID is set to the default destination (0.0.0.0).

database-summary	(Optional) Displays how many of each type of LSA for each area there are in the database, and displays the total.
detail	(Optional) Displays LSA in detail.
external	(Optional) Displays information only about the external LSAs.
network	(Optional) Displays information only about the network LSAs.
nssa-external	(Optional) Displays information only about the Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) external LSAs.
router	(Optional) Displays information only about the router LSAs.
self-originate	(Optional) Displays only self-originated LSAs (from the local router).
summary	(Optional) Displays information only about the summary LSAs.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command when no arguments or keywords are used:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database
  OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.88) (Process ID p1 context default)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#          Checksum Link Count
172.20.168.88  172.20.168.88 1686        0x80000006  0x4531    1
192.168.0.4    192.168.0.4   1284        0x8000000a  0x80cf    1

      Network Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#          Checksum
192.168.20.2   192.168.0.4   1284        0x80000003  0x49d2

ServiceRouter#
```

[Table 2-41](#) describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-41 Significant fields included in output of **show ip ospf database**

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	Advertising router ID.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).

Table 2-41 Significant fields included in output of show ip ospf database (continued)

Field	Description
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA
Link count	Number of interfaces detected for router.

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command with the **asbr-summary** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database asbr-summary
  OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.41) (Process ID p1 context default)

      Summary ASBR Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
193.0.50.3   193.0.50.3     1281     0x800007a8    0x86d4
193.0.150.3  193.0.150.3    1281     0x800007ac    0x6f1f

      Summary ASBR Link States (Area 10)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
193.0.50.3   172.20.168.41  345      0x8000002a    0x0a95
193.0.150.3  172.20.168.41  345      0x8000002a    0xb981

ServiceRouter#
```

[Table 2-42](#) describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-42 Significant fields included in output of show ip ospf database asbr-summary

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	Advertising router ID.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command with the **external** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database external

  OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.41) (Process ID p1 context default)

      Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Tag
30.0.0.0     193.0.50.3    1580     0x800007ab    0x7e24    0
30.0.0.0     193.0.150.3   1580     0x800007ae    0xb981    0
30.0.1.0     193.0.50.3    1580     0x800007ab    0x732e    0
30.0.1.0     193.0.150.3   1580     0x800007ae    0xae8b    0
30.0.2.0     193.0.50.3    1580     0x800007ab    0x6838    0
30.0.2.0     193.0.150.3   1580     0x800007ae    0xa395    0
30.0.3.0     193.0.50.3    1580     0x800007ab    0x5d42    0
30.0.3.0     193.0.150.3   1580     0x800007ae    0x989f    0

ServiceRouter#
```


Table 2-43 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-43 Significant fields included in output of show ip ospf database external

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	Advertising router ID.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.
Tag	External route tag, a 32-bit field attached to each external route. This is not used by the OSPF protocol itself.

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command with the **network** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database network
```

```
    OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.41) (Process ID p1 context default)
```

```
          Network Link States (Area 0)
```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
192.168.78.4	100.73.1.4	312	0x80000135	0xaeab
192.168.82.4	100.73.1.4	1311	0x8000009b	0xbc01
193.0.50.2	193.0.50.3	57	0x800007ad	0x7cec
193.0.61.2	193.0.61.3	57	0x80000fe4	0xd5e
193.0.72.2	193.0.72.3	57	0x80000fe4	0x3906
193.0.83.2	193.0.83.3	57	0x800007a9	0xf362
193.0.84.2	193.0.83.3	57	0x800007a9	0xc9a1

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Table 2-44 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-44 Significant fields included in output of show ip ospf database network

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	Advertising router ID.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command with the **router** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database router
```

```
    OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.41) (Process ID p1 context default)
```

```
          Router Link States (Area 0)
```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link Count

show ip ospf database

```

1.1.78.8      1.1.78.8      525      0x800007af 0x801b  2
1.1.78.9      1.1.78.9      525      0x800007ab 0x7ce8  2
100.73.1.4    100.73.1.4    780      0x800003bd 0x2dd9  2
172.20.168.41 172.20.168.41 1388     0x80000030 0x67fa  1
172.20.168.83 172.20.168.83 1179     0x80000039 0xfddd  1
192.168.82.1  192.168.82.1  1299     0x8000006f 0x06fe  2

Router Link States (Area 10)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link Count
172.20.168.41 172.20.168.41 628      0x8000002c 0xf99d  1

ServiceRouter#

```

Table 2-45 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-45 Significant fields included in output of **show ip ospf database router**

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	Advertising router ID.
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.
Link count	Number of interfaces detected for router.

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command with the **summary** keyword:

```

ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database summary

OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.41) (Process ID p1 context default)

Summary Network Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
20.0.0.0     193.0.50.3    1325     0x800007ac 0xa496
20.0.0.0     193.0.150.3   1326     0x800007af 0xdff3
20.0.1.0     193.0.50.3    1325     0x800007ac 0x99a0
20.0.1.0     193.0.150.3   1326     0x800007af 0xd4fd
20.0.2.0     193.0.50.3    1325     0x800007ac 0x8eaa
20.0.2.0     193.0.150.3   1326     0x800007af 0xc908

Summary Network Link States (Area 10)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
192.168.78.0 172.20.168.41 370      0x8000002b 0xc127

ServiceRouter#

```

Table 2-46 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-46 Significant fields included in output of **show ip ospf database summary**

Field	Description
Link ID	Router ID number.
ADV Router	Advertising router ID.

Table 2-46 Significant fields included in output of show ip ospf database summary (continued)

Field	Description
Age	Link-state age.
Seq#	Link-state sequence number (detects old or duplicate LSAs).
Checksum	Fletcher checksum of the complete contents of the LSA.

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf database** command with the **database-summary** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf database database-summary

      OSPF Router with ID (172.20.168.41) (Process ID p1 context default)

Area 0 database summary
  LSA Type          Count
  Opaque Link       0
  Router            156
  Network           296
  Summary Network   41
  Summary ASBR      2
  Type-7 AS External 0
  Opaque Area       0
  Subtotal          495

Area 10 database summary
  LSA Type          Count
  Opaque Link       0
  Router            1
  Network           0
  Summary Network   1
  Summary ASBR      2
  Type-7 AS External 0
  Opaque Area       0
  Subtotal          4

Process p1 database summary
  LSA Type          Count
  Opaque Link       0
  Router            157
  Network           296
  Summary Network   42
  Summary ASBR      4
  Type-7 AS External 0
  Opaque Area       0
  Type-5 AS External 20
  Opaque AS         0
  Total             519

ServiceRouter#
```

■ `show ip ospf database`

Table 2-47 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-47 *Significant fields included in output of `show ip ospf database database-summary` command*

Field	Description
OSPF Router with id	Router ID number.
Process ID	OSPF process ID (for Proximity Engine, the id is p1)
LSA Type	Link-state type.
Area ID	Area number
Router	Number of router LSAs in that area
Network	Number of network LSAs in that area
Summary Network	Number of summary LSAs in that area
Summary ASBR	Number of summary ASBR LSAs in that area
Subtotal	Sum of Router, Network, Summary Network, and Summary ASBR for that area
AS External	Number of external LSAs.

Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>router ospf</code>	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf interface

To display OSPF-related interface information, use the show **ip ospf interface** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf interface

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.
Examples	The following example shows how to display sample output from the show ip ospf interface command. <pre>ServiceRouter# show ip ospf interface Interface: GigabitEthernet 1/0 is up, line protocol is up IP address 192.168.78.41/24, Process ID p1 context default, area 0 State BDR, Network type BROADCAST, cost 1 Index 1, Transmit delay 1 sec, Router Priority 1 Designated Router ID: 100.73.1.4, address: 192.168.78.4 Backup Designated Router ID: 172.20.168.41, address: 192.168.78.41 4 Neighbors, flooding to 2, adjacent with 2 Timer intervals: Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello timer due in 00:00:01 No authentication Number of link LSAs: 0, checksum sum 0 GigabitEthernet 1/0 is up, line protocol is up IP address 172.20.168.41/24, Process ID p1 context default, area 10 State DR, Network type BROADCAST, cost 1 Index 2, Transmit delay 1 sec, Router Priority 1 Designated Router ID: 172.20.168.41, address: 172.20.168.41 No backup designated router on this network 0 Neighbors, flooding to 0, adjacent with 0 Timer intervals: Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello timer due in 00:00:07 No authentication Number of link LSAs: 0, checksum sum 0 ServiceRouter#</pre>

■ **show ip ospf interface**

Table 2-48 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-48 *Significant fields included in output of the **show ip ospf interface** command*

Field	Description
Interface	Status of physical link and operational status of the protocol.
IP address	Interface IP address, subnet mask, and area number/address.
State	Interface state (DR – Designated Router, BDR – Backup Designated Router).
Timer intervals configured	Configuration of timer intervals.
Transmit delay	Transmit delay, router priority.
Hello	Number of seconds until next hello packet is sent out this interface.
Neighbor Count	Count of network neighbors and list of adjacent neighbors.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf memory

To display memory usage of the OSPF process, use the **show ip ospf memory** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf memory

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following example shows how to display sample output from the **show ip ospf memory** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf memory
```

```
OSPF memory usage statistics:
```

```
Shared memory information for /topos_shm_ospf,
Current-Size      HWM      Maximum-Size
         48       1088240      4194304
```

```
OSPF Process ID p1, Memory statistics
```

```
Byte usage:   needed 0, overhead 0, using 0 bytes
Allocations:  current 0, created 0, failed 0, free 0
Bitfields:    current 0, created 0, failed 0, free 0, using 0 bytes
Slabs:        current 0, created 0, failed 0, free 0, using 8 bytes
Index failure: Interface 0, Neighbor 0
```

CurBytes	Current	HWM	Malloc	Free	Description
728	1	1	1	0	area
119712	516	520	526	10	lsdb entry
320	2	2	2	0	ASBR route
984	1	1	1	0	ospf interface
16	1	1	1	0	backup safety memory
48136	515	520	9465	8950	lsa
60	1	2	2	1	lsa
0	0	197	517	517	lsa
0	0	2	2	2	redist work
1048576	1	1	1	0	backup memory
4192	1	1	1	0	ospf subrouter
2920	1	1	1	0	ager wheel
10100	11	11	13	2	pak buffer
80	1	1	1	0	ospf table
48	1	1	1	0	ager wheel holder
2784	3	3	3	0	neighbor
24	1	1	1	0	network configuration entry

 `show ip ospf memory`**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>router ospf</code>	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf neighbor

To display OSPF neighbor information, use the **show ip ospf neighbor** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf neighbor [*neighbor-id* | **detail** | **summary**]

Syntax Description	<i>neighbor-id</i>	(Optional) Neighbor ID or Router ID.
	detail	(Optional) Displays details of neighbors.
	summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of neighbors.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf neighbor** command. It shows a single line of summary information for each neighbor:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf neighbors
```

```
OSPF Process ID p1 context default
Total number of neighbors: 2
Neighbor ID      Pri State           Up Time   Address      Interface
100.73.1.4       1 FULL/DR       1d00h     192.168.78.4 GigabitEthernet 1/0
172.20.168.83    1 FULL/DROTHER  14:42:44  192.168.78.83 GigabitEthernet 1/0
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output showing summary information about the neighbor that matches the specified neighbor ID:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf neighbors 100.73.1.4
```

```
OSPF Process ID p1 context default
Total number of neighbors: 4
Neighbor ID      Pri State           Up Time   Address      Interface
100.73.1.4       1 FULL/DR       1d00h     192.168.78.4 GigabitEthernet 1/0
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf neighbor detail** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf neighbors detail
```

```
Neighbor 100.73.1.4, interface address 192.168.78.4
Process ID p1 context default, in area 0 via interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
State is FULL, 6 state changes, last change 1d00h
Neighbor priority is 1
```

show ip ospf neighbor

```

DR is 192.168.78.4 BDR is 192.168.78.41
Hello options 0x12, dbd options 0x52
Last non-hello packet received 0.301737
Dead timer due in 00:00:40
Neighbor 172.20.168.83, interface address 192.168.78.83
Process ID p1 context default, in area 0 via interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
State is FULL, 4 state changes, last change 14:47:09
Neighbor priority is 1
DR is 192.168.78.4 BDR is 192.168.78.41
Hello options 0x2, dbd options 0x42
Last non-hello packet received 00:00:08
Dead timer due in 00:00:34
ServiceRouter#

```

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf neighbor summary** command:

```

ServiceRouter# show ip ospf neighbors summary

OSPF Process ID p1 context default, Neighbor Summary
Interface Down Attempt Init TwoWay ExStart Exchange Loading Full Total
Total      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      2      2
GigabitEthernet 1/0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      2      2

ServiceRouter#

```

Table 2-49 describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-49 *Significant fields included in output of the show ip ospf neighbor summary command*

Field	Description
Neighbor	Neighbor router ID.
interface address	IP address of the interface.
in area	Area and interface through which the OSPF neighbor is known.
Neighbor priority	Router priority.
State	OSPF state.
state changes	Number of state changes since the neighbor was created. This value can be reset using the clear ip ospf neighbor command.
DR is	Router ID of the designated router for the interface.
BDR is	Router ID of the backup designated router for the interface.
Hello option	Hello packet options field contents (E-bit only).
Dead timer	Expected time before Proximity Engine declares the neighbor dead.
UP Time	Number of hours:minutes:seconds since the neighbor went into 2-way state.
Last non-hello packet	Number of hours:minutes:seconds since the last non-hello packet received

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf request-list

To display a list of all link-state advertisements (LSAs) requested by a router, use the **show ip ospf request-list** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf request-list *neighbor interface*

Syntax Description	<i>neighbor</i>	Neighbor router ID.
	<i>interface</i>	Interface name.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The output is useful in debugging OSPF routing operations. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following example shows how to display sample output from the show ip ospf request-list command, with neighbor router ID set to 100.73.1.4, and interface set to 'GigabitEthernet 1/0':

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf request-list 100.73.1.4 GigabitEthernet 1/0

OSPF Process ID p1 context default
Neighbor 100.73.1.4, interface GigabitEthernet 1/0, address 192.168.78.4
1 LSAs on request-list

Type LSID          Adv Rtr          Seq No          Checksum Age
  1 192.168.1.12    192.168.1.12    0x8000020D 0x6572    5

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf retransmission-list

To display a list of all link-state advertisements (LSAs) waiting to be re-sent, use the **show ip ospf retransmission-list** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf retransmission-list *neighbor interface*

Syntax Description

<i>neighbor</i>	Neighbor router ID.
<i>interface</i>	Interface name.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The output of this command is useful in debugging OSPF routing operations. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples

The following example shows how to display sample output from the **show ip ospf retransmission-list** command, with neighbor router ID set to '100.73.1.4', and interface set to 'GigabitEthernet 1/0':

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf retransmission-list 100.73.1.4 GigabitEthernet 1/0

OSPF Process ID p1 context default
Neighbor 100.73.1.4, interface GigabitEthernet 1/0, address 192.168.78.4

Link state retransmission due in 00:00:04
Type LSID          Adv Rtr          Seq No          Checksum Age
  1 172.20.168.41   172.20.168.41   0x80000044     0x3f0f    0

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf route

To display the OSPF RSPF route for OSPF routes, use the **show ip ospf route** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf route [**all** | *router-id*]

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Displays for all OSPF routes.
	<i>router-id</i>	(Optional) Displays for this router ID

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show ip ospf route command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf route

OSPF Process ID p1 context default, Routing Table
(D) denotes route is directly attached      (R) denotes route is in RIB
20.0.0.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
20.0.1.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
20.0.2.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
20.0.3.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
20.0.4.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
20.0.5.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
20.0.6.0/24 (inter) area 0
    via 192.168.78.8/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
    via 192.168.78.9/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65645
192.168.78.0/24 (intra) (D) area 0
    via 192.168.78.41/GigabitEthernet 1/0*, cost 65535
192.168.79.0/24 (intra) area 0
    via 192.168.78.4/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65537
192.168.82.0/24 (intra) area 0
    via 192.168.78.4/GigabitEthernet 1/0, cost 65536
```

 `show ip ospf route`**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>router ospf</code>	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf rspf route

To display OSPF reverse shortest path first (RSPF) from a specific router(s), use the **show ip ospf rspf route** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf rspf route [*router-id*]

Syntax Description	<i>router-id</i> (Optional) Router ID.
Command Defaults	If no router ID is specified, displays OSPF RSPF information for all router IDs.
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command shows cached RSPF routing information because of previous proximity request. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf rspf route** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf rspf route

Advertising Router  SPF Version  Cache Hit      Age
172.20.168.41      2292          1             00:00:04

ServiceRouter#
```

[Table 2-50](#) describes the significant fields included in the display above

Table 2-50 Significant fields included in output of the **show ip ospf rspf route** command

Field	Description
Advertising Router	Rspf is computed based on this router.
SPF version	SPF version.
Cache Hit	Same proximity request received (Cache hit + 1) times before has been cache expired.
Age	Age of cached result.

The following example shows the spf cost of each route from router 172.20.168.41:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf rspf route 172.20.168.41

OSPF Process ID pl context default, Routing Table
(D) denotes route is directly attached (R) denotes route is in RIB
192.168.78.0/24 area 0, spf cost 0
192.168.79.0/24 area 0, spf cost 3
192.168.82.0/24 area 0, spf cost 1
193.0.50.0/24 area 0, spf cost 10
193.0.51.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
```

show ip ospf rspf route

```
193.0.52.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.53.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.54.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.55.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.56.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.57.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.58.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.59.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
193.0.60.0/24 area 0, spf cost 30
```

ServiceRouter#

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip ospf traffic

To display OSPF traffic statistics, use the **show ip ospf traffic** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip ospf traffic

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip ospf traffic** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip ospf traffic

Packet Counter:
OSPF Process ID p1 context default, Packet Counters (cleared 00:04:33 ago)
Total: 324 in, 160 out
LSU transmissions: first 1, rxmit 0, for req 0
Flooding packets output throttled (IP/tokens): 0 (0/0)
Ignored LSAs: 0, LSAs dropped during SPF: 0
LSAs dropped during graceful restart: 0
Errors: drops in      0, drops out      0, errors in      0,
      errors out      0, hellos in      0, dbds in      0,
      lsreq in      0, lsu in      0, lsacks in      0,
      unknown in     0, unknown out    0, no ospf      0,
      bad version    0, bad crc      0, dup rid      0,
      dup src      0, invalid src    0, invalid dst    0,
      no nbr      0, passive      0, wrong area    0,
      pkt length    0, nbr changed rid/ip addr      0
      bad auth      0

      hellos      dbds      lsreqs      lsus      acks
In:      84      0      0      118      122
Out:     31     101      0      1      27

ServiceRouter#
```

[Table 2-51](#) describes the significant fields included in the display above.

Table 2-51 Significant fields included in output of the show ip ospf traffic

Field	Description
Packet Counter	When packet counter last cleared.
Total	Total number of packets in and out from OSPF process.

■ show ip ospf traffic

Table 2-51 *Significant fields included in output of the show ip ospf traffic (continued)*

Field	Description
Errors	Number of packets have error and dropped because of different reasons.
In	Total count (after last clear ip ospf traffic) of the different types of OSPF packets that OSPF process received.
Out	Total count (after last clear ip ospf traffic) of the different types of OSPF packets that OSPF process sent.

Related Commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enables the OSPF routing process.

show ip proximity algorithm

To display the proximity algorithm options currently in use by this Proximity Engine, use the **show ip proximity algorithm** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip proximity algorithm

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	When BGP is configured as the routing protocol, the output from show ip proximity algorithm has information on the following: • Whether the community-based proximity option (location-community) is enabled • Whether the proximity redirect option is enabled • Whether the BGP best-path (AS hops) based proximity option is enabled These three options are enabled with the proximity algorithm bgp command. For information on these options, see the proximity algorithm bgp command.

Examples	The following example shows sample output from the show ip proximity algorithm command.

```
ServiceRouter> show ip proximity algorithm

Proximity algorithm: bgp community

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	proximity algorithm bgp	Enables a BGP proximity algorithm option for the Proximity Engine.
	proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip proximity servers

To display the interface addresses and hostnames of the Proximity Servers currently in use by this Proximity Engine, use the **show ip proximity servers** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip proximity servers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command shows other proximity servers and their interface addresses for use in redirection. The DHT ring must be enabled between these proximity servers using the **router srp** command for the DHT ring to be formed. These servers are used for redirection only if the **proximity algorithm bgp redirect** command is enabled.

Examples The following example shows sample output from the **show ip proximity servers** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip proximity servers
Proximity servers:
Hostname: Hostname not found
IP0: 3.1.4.14
IP1: 192.168.82.10
Hostname: Hostname not found
IP0: 3.1.4.12
IP1: 192.168.82.199
Hostname: SN-CDSM
IP0: 192.168.86.77
IP1: 1.100.8.190
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router srp	Enters SRP configuration mode.
	proximity algorithm bgp redirect	Specifies the BGP AS-based redirection on the Proximity Engine.
	proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip rib clients

To display details of all the routing protocol instances that are clients of the RIB, use the **show ip rib clients** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip rib clients

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command is used to display detailed information about all routing protocol instances that have registered with RIB.
Examples	The following example shows sample output from the show ip rib clients command. The output shows three routing protocol instances that have registered with RIB, along with the results of various counters in RIB. <pre> ServiceRouter# show ip rib clients Displaying information for all clients:CLIENT: direct epid: 352 MTS SAP: -1 MRU cache hits/misses: 3/1 Routing Instances: route context "default" table "default" Messages received: Register : 1 Add-one-route : 3 Denotify-request : 1 Messages sent: CLIENT: isis-abc epid: 19498 MTS SAP: 1666 MRU cache hits/misses: 1137375/1 Routing Instances: route context "default" table "default" Messages received: Register : 1 Add-route : 52647 Delete-route : 48872 Notify-request : 1 Messages sent: Add-route-ack : 52647 Delete-route-ack : 48872 CLIENT: isis-abc-te epid: 19498 MTS SAP: 1666 MRU cache hits/misses: 0/0 Messages received: Register : 1 Messages sent: ServiceRouter# </pre>

 show ip rib clients

Related Commands	Command	Description
	proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip rib memory

To display the memory usage information of the RIB, use the **show ip rib memory** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip rib memory

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command is used to display detailed information about the memory usage of the RIB (for example, shared memory information and memory used by routes).

Examples The following example shows sample output from the **show ip rib memory** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip rib memory
Shared memory information for /topos_shm_urib,
Current-Size      HWM      Maximum-Size
3897168          3897168      131072000
allocated:7   alloc errs:0

URIB slab block statistics:
      alloc fail   cumm alloc   cumm freed   high-water
urib routes           0           5           0           5
urib nibs             0           1           0           1
urib rte nibs         0          330          325           5
urib tib nibs         0           1           0           1
urib next hops        0          330          325           5
urib chlst elms       0           5           0           5
urib nhlfes           0           0           0           0
crib nodes            0           0           0           0
crib routes           0           0           0           0
crib uroutes          0           0           0           0
crib next hops        0           0           0           0

URIB slab statistics:
      allocated   cumm alloc   cumm freed   high-water
urib routes      8538          8538           0          8538
urib nibs         2           2           0           2
urib rte nibs     8515        550792        542277          8538
urib tib nibs     2           2           0           2
urib next hops    8515        550792        542277          8538
urib chlst elms   8538          8538           0          8538
urib nhlfes       0           0           0           0
crib nodes        0           0           0           0
crib routes       0           0           0           0
crib uroutes      0           0           0           0
crib next hops    0           0           0           0
```

 show ip rib memory**Related Commands**

Command	Description
proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip rib recursive-next-hop

To display IP recursive next-hop information from the RIB, use the **show ip rib recursive-next-hop** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip rib recursive-next-hop [*ip_addr*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip_addr</i>	IP address for which recursive next-hop information is displayed.

Command Defaults

In no *ip_addr* argument is specified, **show ip rib recursive-next-hop** displays information for all recursive next-hops for this Proximity Engine.

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to display IP recursive next-hop information from the RIB.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from the **show ip rib recursive-next-hop** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip rib recursive-next-hop
```

```
IP Recursive Next-Hop Table
```

```
192.168.79.3/32, uptime: 3d22h, bgp-301
```

```
192.168.82.1/32, uptime: 3d22h, bgp-301
```

```
ServiceRouter> show ip rib recursive-next-hop 192.168.82.1
```

```
IP Recursive Next-Hop Table
```

```
192.168.82.1/32, uptime: 3d22h, bgp-301
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

In the output, bgp-301 is the number of the BGP Autonomous System containing the recursive next hop.

Related Commands

Command	Description
proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip rib route

To display IP ROB route information, use the **show ip rib route** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip rib route [*ip addr* | **bgp** | **direct** | **isis** | **ospf** | **summary**]

Syntax Description

<i>ip addr</i>	(Optional) Specifies an IP address for the RIB route.
bgp	(Optional) Specifies the BGP route.
direct	(Optional) Specifies a direct/connected route.
isis	(Optional) Specifies an ISO IS-IS route.
ospf	(Optional) Specifies an OSPF route.
summary	(Optional) Displays route counts.

Command Defaults

In no *ip_addr* argument is specified, **show ip rib route** displays information for all routes for this Proximity Engine.

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to display the IP RIB route information.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from the **show ip rib route** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show ip rib route
IP Urib Route Table:
    '*' denotes best ucast next-hop      '*' denotes best mcast next-hop
    ' [ x/y ] ' denotes [ preference/metric ]

1.1.1.1/32, 1 ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 115/20 ] , 04:34:54, isis-p1, L2 2.2.2.2/32, 1
ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 115/30 ] , 04:34:54, isis-p1, L2 2.8.1.0/24, 1
ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops, attached
    *via 2.8.1.8, GigabitEthernet 1/0, [ 0/0 ] , 04:35:13, direct 12.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 115/20 ] , 04:34:54, isis-p1, L2 20.0.0.0/16, 1
ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 200/0 ] , 04:34:53, bgp-209, internal, tag 209
extended route information: AS Hops 0, BGP peer AS 209 101.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 200/0 ] , 04:35:03, bgp-209, internal, tag
65209
extended route information: AS Hops 1, BGP peer AS 209 102.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 200/0 ] , 04:34:53, bgp-209, internal, tag
65209
extended route information: AS Hops 1, BGP peer AS 209 103.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
```

```
*via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 200/0 ] , 04:34:53, bgp-209, internal, tag
65209
    extended route information: AS Hops 1, BGP peer AS 209 201.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 200/0 ] , 04:35:03, bgp-209, internal, tag 209
    extended route information: AS Hops 0, BGP peer AS 209 202.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 200/0 ] , 04:34:53, bgp-209, internal, tag 209
    extended route information: AS Hops 0, BGP peer AS 209 203.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops, attached
    *via 203.0.0.205, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 0/0 ] , 04:35:13, direct 204.0.0.0/8, 1 ucast
next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 115/30 ] , 04:34:54, isis-p1, L2 205.0.0.0/8, 1
ucast next-hops, 0 mcast next-hops
    *via 203.0.0.1, GigabitEthernet 2/0, [ 115/20 ] , 04:34:54, isis-p1, L2
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip rib unresolved-next-hop

To display unresolved next-hop information from the RIB, use the **show ip rib unresolved-next-hop** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show ip rib unresolved-next-hop [*ip_addr*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip_addr</i>	IP address for which recursive next-hop information is displayed.

Command Defaults

In no *ip_addr* argument is specified, **show ip rib recursive-next-hop** displays information for all unresolved next-hops for this Proximity Engine.

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to display unresolved next-hop information from the RIB. It is normal to have zero unresolved next-hops. When incoming packets contain a next-hop address that cannot be resolved (that is, cannot be found during the route lookup), the count of unresolved next-hops increases.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from the **show ip rib unresolved-next-hop** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show ip rib unresolved-next-hop
```

```
Information about unresolved next-hops for context "default"  
Proximity Engine  
Number of unresolved nexthops: 0
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
proximity engine enable	Enables the Proximity Engine.

show ip routes

To display the IP routing table, use the **show ip routes** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ip routes

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Starting with Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software, the **show ip routes** command has been enhanced to display the policy routing tables. The main routing table is always displayed first, and if any policy routing tables have been instantiated, they are also displayed after the main table.

Examples The **show ip routes** command displays the IP routing table that shows actual routes in the system. [Table 2-52](#) describes the fields shown in the **show ip routes** display.

Table 2-52 *show ip routes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Destination	Destination address IP route mask.
Gateway	IP address or IP alias of the gateway router.
Netmask	Subnet mask of the gateway router.

The following example shows sample output from the **show ip routes** command:

```
ServiceRouter# sh ip routes
Destination      Gateway          Netmask
-----
202.0.0.22      203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
20.0.40.1       2.8.1.204       255.255.255.255
12.0.0.2        203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
20.0.60.1       2.8.1.206       255.255.255.255
13.0.0.3        203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
2.2.2.2         203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
204.0.0.2       203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
20.0.50.1       2.8.1.205       255.255.255.255
13.0.0.1        203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
12.0.0.1        203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
20.0.10.1       2.8.1.201       255.255.255.255
20.0.70.1       2.8.1.207       255.255.255.255
201.0.0.12      203.0.0.1       255.255.255.255
20.0.30.1       2.8.1.203       255.255.255.255
20.0.20.1       2.8.1.202       255.255.255.255
20.0.80.1       2.8.1.208       255.255.255.255
```

show ip routes

2.8.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0
20.0.0.0	2.8.1.201	255.0.0.0
172.0.0.0	2.8.1.1	255.0.0.0
10.0.0.0	2.8.1.1	255.0.0.0
203.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.0.0.0
0.0.0.0	2.8.1.1	0.0.0.0

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip	Changes initial network device configuration settings.

show isis adjacency

To display IS-IS adjacencies, use the **show isis adjacency** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis adjacency [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays neighbor IP addresses and active topologies.

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Command Defaults By default, this command displays a summarized report on IS-IS adjacency.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis adjacency** command with and without the parameter keyword **detail**:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis adjacency detail
```

IS-IS adjacency database:

```
System ID      SNPA          Level State Hold Time Interface
0200.c0a8.5401 0000.a1e8.e019 1     UP    00:00:32 GigabitEthernet 3/0
  Up/Down transitions: 3, Last transition: 18:45:08 ago
  Circuit Type: 1-2
  IPv4 Address: 192.168.84.1
  IPv6 Address: 0::
  Circuit ID: 7301-7-core.01, Priority: 64
```

```
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b 1     UP    00:00:08 GigabitEthernet 3/0
  Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 18:45:52 ago
  Circuit Type: 1-2
  IPv4 Address: 192.168.84.7
  IPv6 Address: 0::
  Circuit ID: 7301-7-core.01, Priority: 64
```

```
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b 2     UP    00:00:07 GigabitEthernet 3/0
  Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 18:37:20 ago
  Circuit Type: 1-2
  IPv4 Address: 192.168.84.7
  IPv6 Address: 0::
  Circuit ID: 7301-7-core.01, Priority: 64
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

```
ServiceRouter# show isis adjacency
```

IS-IS adjacency database:

```
System ID      SNPA          Level State Hold Time Interface
0200.c0a8.5401 0000.a1e8.e019 1     UP    00:00:29 GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b 1     UP    00:00:08 GigabitEthernet 3/0
7301-7-core    001d.a1e9.c41b 2     UP    00:00:10 GigabitEthernet 3/0
```

 show isis adjacency**Related Commands**

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis clns route

To display one or all the destinations to which the router knows how to route CLNS packets, use the **show isis clns route** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis clns route *nsap*

Syntax Description	<i>nsap</i> CLNS Network Service Access Point (NSAP) address.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The show isis clns route command shows the IS-IS Level 2 routing table and static and Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (ISO-IGRP) learned prefix routes. This table stores IS-IS area addresses and prefix routes. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show clns route command when the <i>nsap</i> argument is not used:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis clns route

IS-IS Level-1 IS routing table
7301-5-Core.00, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 7301-7-core, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20
7301-7-core.00, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 7301-7-core, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 10
7301-7-core.02, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 7301-7-core, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20
0200.c0a8.5401.00, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 0200.c0a8.5401, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 10
0200.cf00.0002.00, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 0200.c0a8.5401, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20
0200.cf00.0002.01, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 0200.c0a8.5401, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20
0200.cf00.2802.00, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 0200.c0a8.5401, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 30
0200.cf00.2802.01, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 0200.c0a8.5401, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 30
0200.cf00.5002.00, Instance 0x00000145
  *via 0200.c0a8.5401, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 40
0200.cf00.5002.01, Instance 0x00000145
-- More --
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis database

To display the IS-IS link-state database, use the **show isis database** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis database [[*LSP_ID*] [**detail**] | **advertise** | **private** | **summary**]

Syntax Description

<i>LSP_ID</i>	(Optional) LSP ID in the form of xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xxxx or name.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed IS-IS information. When specified, the contents of each link-state packet (LSP) are displayed. Otherwise, a summary display is provided.
advertise	(Optional) Displays advertise detail information.
private	(Optional) Displays private information.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary IS-IS information.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Each option for this command can be entered in an arbitrary string within the same command entry. For example, the following are both valid command specifications and provide the same output: **show isis database detail I2** and **show isis database I2 detail**. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command when it is issued with no keywords or arguments:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis database summary
```

```
IS-IS LSP database:
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
  LSP : 3
```

```
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
  LSP : 3
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command when it is issued with the **private** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis database private
```

```
IS-IS LSP database:
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
  LSPID           Seq Number   Checksum  Lifetime   A/P/O/T
  DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004  0x7D13    992        0/0/1/3
  Instance       : 0x00000004
```

```

Digest Offset : 0
Area Address  : 49.0000
NLPID        : 0xCC
Router ID    : 3.1.5.3
IP Address   : 3.1.5.3
Hostname     : DD10-CDE205-2      Length : 13
Extended IS  : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10
Extended IP  :      3.1.5.0/24     Metric : 10          (U)
Extended IP  :      26.0.0.0/8     Metric : 10          (U)
DD10-CDE205-2.01-00 * 0x00000001 0x8ABC 992      0/0/0/3
Instance     : 0x00000001
Digest Offset : 0
Extended IS  : DD10-7301-6.00     Metric : 0
Extended IS  : DD10-CDE205-2.00   Metric : 0
DD10-7301-6.00-00 0x00000003 0x206E 988      0/0/0/3
Instance     : 0x00000000
Digest Offset : 0
Area Address  : 49.0000
NLPID        : 0xCC
Hostname     : DD10-7301-6      Length : 11
IP Address   : 62.0.0.6
IP Internal  :      26.0.0.0/8     Metric : 10   (I,U)
IP Internal  :      62.0.0.0/8     Metric : 10   (I,U)
IS Neighbor  : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10   (I)
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID          Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004 0x7D13 994      0/0/1/3
Instance       : 0x00000004
Digest Offset  : 0
Area Address   : 49.0000
NLPID         : 0xCC
Router ID     : 3.1.5.3
IP Address    : 3.1.5.3
Hostname      : DD10-CDE205-2    Length : 13
Extended IS   : DD10-CDE205-2.01 Metric : 10
Extended IP   :      3.1.5.0/24   Metric : 10          (U)
Extended IP   :      26.0.0.0/8   Metric : 10          (U)
DD10-CDE205-2.01-00 * 0x00000001 0x8ABC 994      0/0/0/3
Instance      : 0x00000001
Digest Offset  : 0
Extended IS   : DD10-7301-6.00    Metric : 0
Extended IS   : DD10-CDE205-2.00   Metric : 0
DD10-7301-6.00-00 0x00000003 0x2668 990      0/0/0/3
Instance      : 0x00000000
Digest Offset  : 0
Area Address   : 49.0000
NLPID         : 0xCC
Hostname      : DD10-7301-6      Length : 11
IP Address    : 62.0.0.6
IS Neighbor   : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10   (I)
IP Internal   :      26.0.0.0/8     Metric : 10   (I,U)
IP Internal   :      62.0.0.0/8     Metric : 10   (I,U)

```

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command when it is issued with an *LSP_ID* specified:

ServiceRouter# **sh isis database DD10-CDE205-2.00-00**

IS-IS LSP database:

IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database

```

LSPID          Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004 0x7D13 968      0/0/1/3

```

show isis database

```
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID              Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004  0x7D13    970       0/0/1/3
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command when it is issued with the **advertise** keyword:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis database advertise
```

```
IS-IS LSP database:
```

```
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
LSPID              Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004  0x7D13    1016      0/0/1/3
  Max: 1446 Used: 104 Free: 1342
  Type: 1, Max: 42, Used: 42, Free: 0
  Type: 129, Max: 1, Used: 1, Free: 0
  Type: 134, Max: 4, Used: 4, Free: 0
  Router ID: 3.1.5.3
  Type: 22, Max: 255, Used: 11, Free: 244
  Extended IS NBR: DD10-CDE205-2.01 (UP)
  Type: 135, Max: 255, Used: 14, Free: 241
  Extended IP Prefix: 3.1.5.0/24 Metric: 10
  Extended IP Prefix: 26.0.0.0/8 Metric: 10
  Type: 137, Max: 255, Used: 13, Free: 242
  Hostname: DD10-CDE205-2 Length: 13
DD10-CDE205-2.01-00 * 0x00000001  0x8ABC    1016      0/0/0/3
  Max: 1446 Used: 24 Free: 1422
  Type: 22, Max: 255, Used: 22, Free: 233
  Extended IS NBR: DD10-7301-6.00 (UP)
  Extended IS NBR: DD10-CDE205-2.00 (UP)
DD10-7301-6.00-00  0x00000003  0x206E    1012      0/0/0/3
  Max: 0 Used: 0 Free: 0
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID              Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004  0x7D13    1018      0/0/1/3
  Max: 1446 Used: 104 Free: 1342
  Type: 1, Max: 42, Used: 42, Free: 0
  Type: 129, Max: 1, Used: 1, Free: 0
  Type: 134, Max: 4, Used: 4, Free: 0
  Router ID: 3.1.5.3
  Type: 22, Max: 255, Used: 11, Free: 244
  Extended IS NBR: DD10-CDE205-2.01 (UP)
  Type: 135, Max: 255, Used: 14, Free: 241
  Extended IP Prefix: 3.1.5.0/24 Metric: 10
  Extended IP Prefix: 26.0.0.0/8 Metric: 10
  Type: 137, Max: 255, Used: 13, Free: 242
  Hostname: DD10-CDE205-2 Length: 13
DD10-CDE205-2.01-00 * 0x00000001  0x8ABC    1018      0/0/0/3
  Max: 1446 Used: 24 Free: 1422
  Type: 22, Max: 255, Used: 22, Free: 233
  Extended IS NBR: DD10-7301-6.00 (UP)
  Extended IS NBR: DD10-CDE205-2.00 (UP)
DD10-7301-6.00-00  0x00000003  0x2668    1014      0/0/0/3
  Max: 0 Used: 0 Free: 0
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show isis database** command when it is issued with the **detail** keyword:

**Note**

The Proximity Engine becomes a passive listener when the overload bit is present. This is set by default in the LSP originated by the Proximity Engine.

```
ServiceRouter# show isis database detail
```

```
IS-IS LSP database:
```

```
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
```

```

LSPID           Seq Number   Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004  0x7D13   1007      0/0/1/3
  Area Address   : 49.0000
  NLPID          : 0xCC
  Router ID      : 3.1.5.3
  IP Address     : 3.1.5.3
  Hostname       : DD10-CDE205-2      Length : 13
  Extended IS    : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10
  Extended IP    : 3.1.5.0/24         Metric : 10      (U)
  Extended IP    : 26.0.0.0/8         Metric : 10      (U)
DD10-CDE205-2.01-00 * 0x00000001  0x8ABC   1007      0/0/0/3
  Extended IS    : DD10-7301-6.00     Metric : 0
  Extended IS    : DD10-CDE205-2.00   Metric : 0
DD10-7301-6.00-00  0x00000003  0x206E   1002      0/0/0/3
  Area Address   : 49.0000
  NLPID          : 0xCC
  Hostname       : DD10-7301-6        Length : 11
  IP Address     : 62.0.0.6
  IP Internal    : 26.0.0.0/8         Metric : 10      (I,U)
  IP Internal    : 62.0.0.0/8         Metric : 10      (I,U)
  IS Neighbor    : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10      (I)

```

```
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
```

```

LSPID           Seq Number   Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T
DD10-CDE205-2.00-00 * 0x00000004  0x7D13   1008      0/0/1/3
  Area Address   : 49.0000
  NLPID          : 0xCC
  Router ID      : 3.1.5.3
  IP Address     : 3.1.5.3
  Hostname       : DD10-CDE205-2      Length : 13
  Extended IS    : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10
  Extended IP    : 3.1.5.0/24         Metric : 10      (U)
  Extended IP    : 26.0.0.0/8         Metric : 10      (U)
DD10-CDE205-2.01-00 * 0x00000001  0x8ABC   1008      0/0/0/3
  Extended IS    : DD10-7301-6.00     Metric : 0
  Extended IS    : DD10-CDE205-2.00   Metric : 0
DD10-7301-6.00-00  0x00000003  0x2668   1004      0/0/0/3
  Area Address   : 49.0000
  NLPID          : 0xCC
  Hostname       : DD10-7301-6        Length : 11
  IP Address     : 62.0.0.6
  IS Neighbor    : DD10-CDE205-2.01   Metric : 10      (I)
  IP Internal    : 26.0.0.0/8         Metric : 10      (I,U)
  IP Internal    : 62.0.0.0/8         Metric : 10      (I,U)

```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis hostname-table

To display the router-name-to-system-ID mapping table entries for an IS-IS router, use the **show isis hostname-table** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis hostname-table

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	In the IS-IS routing domain, the system ID is used to represent each router. The system ID is part of the network entity title (NET) that is configured for each IS-IS router. For example, a router with a configured NET of 49.0001.0023.0003.000a.00 has a system ID of 0023.0003.000a. Router-name-to-system-ID mapping is difficult for network administrators to remember during maintenance and troubleshooting on the routers. Entering the show isis hostname-table command displays the entries in the router-name-to-system-ID mapping table. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	Entering the show isis hostname-table command displays the dynamic host mapping table, which displays the router-name-to-system-ID mapping table entries. The * symbol next to the System ID signifies that this is the router-name-to-system-ID mapping information for the local router.

```
ServiceRouter# show isis hostname-table

IS-IS dynamic hostname table:
Level  System ID      Dynamic hostname
1       0200.c0a8.0a05      7301-5-Core
1       0200.c0a8.0a07      7301-7-core
1       1111.1111.1111*     sn-sj83
2       1234.1234.1234      sn-sj86
2       1234.1242.1234      7301-2-IS-IS

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>router isis</td> <td>Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.
Command	Description				
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.				

show isis interface

To display information about the IS-IS interfaces, use the **show isis interface** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis interface *interface_name*

Syntax Description	<i>interface_name</i> Interface name.
Command Defaults	Displays all IS-IS interfaces.
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis interface** command with interface name set to be GigabitEthernet 1/0 and without an interface name, respectively:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis interface GigabitEthernet 1/0

GigabitEthernet 1/0, Interface status: protocol-down/link-down/admin-down
IP address: 0.0.0.0, IP subnet: 0.0.0.0/0
IPv6 routing is disabled
IS-IS interface operation state : Down/Ready
Index: 0x0002, Local Circuit ID: 0x02, Circuit Type: 1-2
Passive level: level-1-2
LSP interval: 33 ms
Level      Metric   CSNP  Next CSNP  Hello   Multi   Next IIH
1          10       10   Never      10      3       Never
2          10       10   Never      10      3       Never
Level  Adjs  Ups  Pri  Circuit ID      Since
1      0    0    64   0000.0000.0000.02  never
2      0    0    64   0000.0000.0000.02  never

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis interface

GigabitEthernet 1/0, Interface status: protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
IP address: 172.20.168.83, IP subnet: 172.20.168.0/24
IPv6 routing is disabled
Index: 0x0001, Local Circuit ID: 0x01, Circuit Type: 1-2
Passive level: level-1-2
LSP interval: 33 ms
Level      Metric   CSNP  Next CSNP  Hello   Multi   Next IIH
1          10       10   Never      10      3       Never
2          10       10   Never      10      3       Never
Level  Adjs  Ups  Pri  Circuit ID      Since
1      0    0    64   sn-sj83.01      never
2      0    0    64   sn-sj83.01      never
```

show isis interface

GigabitEthernet 1/0, Interface status: protocol-down/link-down/admin-down
 IP address: 0.0.0.0, IP subnet: 0.0.0.0/0
 IPv6 routing is disabled
 IS-IS interface operation state : Down/Ready
 Index: 0x0002, Local Circuit ID: 0x02, Circuit Type: 1-2
 Passive level: level-1-2
 LSP interval: 33 ms

Level	Metric	CSNP	Next CSNP	Hello	Multi	Next IIH
1	10	10	Never	10	3	Never
2	10	10	Never	10	3	Never

Level	Adjs	Ups	Pri	Circuit ID	Since
1	0	0	64	0000.0000.0000.02	never
2	0	0	64	0000.0000.0000.02	never

GigabitEthernet 2/0, Interface status: protocol-down/link-down/admin-down
 IP address: 0.0.0.0, IP subnet: 0.0.0.0/0
 IPv6 routing is disabled
 IS-IS interface operation state : Down/Ready
 Index: 0x0003, Local Circuit ID: 0x03, Circuit Type: 1-2
 Passive level: level-1-2
 LSP interval: 33 ms

Level	Metric	CSNP	Next CSNP	Hello	Multi	Next IIH
1	10	10	Never	10	3	Never
2	10	10	Never	10	3	Never

Level	Adjs	Ups	Pri	Circuit ID	Since
1	0	0	64	0000.0000.0000.03	never
2	0	0	64	0000.0000.0000.03	never

GigabitEthernet 3/0, Interface status: protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
 IP address: 192.168.84.83, IP subnet: 192.168.84.0/24
 IPv6 routing is disabled
 Index: 0x0004, Local Circuit ID: 0x04, Circuit Type: 1-2
 LSP interval: 33 ms

Level	Metric	CSNP	Next CSNP	Hello	Multi	Next IIH
1	10	10	Never	10	3	00:00:08
2	10	10	Never	10	3	00:00:05

Level	Adjs	Ups	Pri	Circuit ID	Since
1	2	2	64	7301-7-core.01	18:55:47
2	1	1	64	7301-7-core.01	18:47:15

GigabitEthernet 4/0, Interface status: protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
 IP address: 192.168.78.83, IP subnet: 192.168.78.0/24
 IPv6 routing is disabled
 Index: 0x0005, Local Circuit ID: 0x05, Circuit Type: 1-2
 Passive level: level-1-2
 LSP interval: 33 ms

Level	Metric	CSNP	Next CSNP	Hello	Multi	Next IIH
1	10	10	Never	10	3	Never
2	10	10	Never	10	3	Never

Level	Adjs	Ups	Pri	Circuit ID	Since
1	0	0	64	sn-sj83.05	never
2	0	0	64	sn-sj83.05	never

GigabitEthernet 5/0, Interface status: protocol-down/link-down/admin-down
 IP address: 0.0.0.0, IP subnet: 0.0.0.0/0
 IPv6 routing is disabled
 IS-IS interface operation state : Down/Ready
 Index: 0x0006, Local Circuit ID: 0x06, Circuit Type: 1-2
 Passive level: level-1-2
 LSP interval: 33 ms

Level	Metric	CSNP	Next CSNP	Hello	Multi	Next IIH
1	10	10	Never	10	3	Never
2	10	10	Never	10	3	Never

Level	Adjs	Ups	Pri	Circuit ID	Since
1	0	0	64	sn-sj83.05	never
2	0	0	64	sn-sj83.05	never


```

1          0      0      64  0000.0000.0000.06  never
2          0      0      64  0000.0000.0000.06  never

GigabitEthernet 6/0, Interface status: protocol-down/link-down/admin-down
  IP address: 0.0.0.0, IP subnet: 0.0.0.0/0
  IPv6 routing is disabled
  IS-IS interface operation state : Down/Ready
  Index: 0x0007, Local Circuit ID: 0x07, Circuit Type: 1-2
  Passive level: level-1-2
  LSP interval: 33 ms
  Level      Metric    CSNP  Next CSNP  Hello    Multi    Next IIH
  1           10       10    Never      10       3        Never
  2           10       10    Never      10       3        Never
  Level  Adjs    Ups    Pri  Circuit ID      Since
  1         0      0      64  0000.0000.0000.07  never
  2         0      0      64  0000.0000.0000.07  never

GigabitEthernet 7/0, Interface status: protocol-down/link-down/admin-down
  IP address: 0.0.0.0, IP subnet: 0.0.0.0/0
  IPv6 routing is disabled
  IS-IS interface operation state : Down/Ready
  Index: 0x0008, Local Circuit ID: 0x08, Circuit Type: 1-2
  Passive level: level-1-2
  LSP interval: 33 ms
  Level      Metric    CSNP  Next CSNP  Hello    Multi    Next IIH
  1           10       10    Never      10       3        Never
  2           10       10    Never      10       3        Never
  Level  Adjs    Ups    Pri  Circuit ID      Since
  1         0      0      64  0000.0000.0000.08  never
  2         0      0      64  0000.0000.0000.08  never

ServiceRouter#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis ip route

To display the Intermediate IS-IS RSPF route for IS-IS learned routes, use the **show isis ip route** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis ip route [*IP* | **detail** | **summary**]

Syntax Description	<i>IP</i>	(Optional) IP address in the form of <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> .
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed IS-IS route information. When specified, the contents of each link-state packet (LSP) are displayed. Otherwise, a summary display for a given IP address is provided.
	summary	(Optional) Displays summary IS-IS route information.

Command Defaults Displays all IS-IS route information.

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis route** command with various parameters:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis ip route detail

IS-IS IPv4 routing table

5.5.5.5/32, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
    Instance 0x0000D831
    LSPID 1234.1242.1234.00-00
12.1.1.1/32, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
    Instance 0x0000D831
    LSPID 1234.1242.1234.00-00
13.1.1.1/32, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
    Instance 0x0000D831
    LSPID 1234.1242.1234.00-00
14.1.1.1/32, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
    Instance 0x0000D831
    LSPID 1234.1242.1234.00-00
22.22.22.22/32, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
    Instance 0x0000D831
    LSPID 1234.1242.1234.00-00
40.1.1.0/24, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
-- More --

ServiceRouter# show isis ip route summary
```

```

IS-IS IPv4 routing table

Total number of best routes   : 8517
Total number of paths         : 12523
Total number of best paths    : 8517
Total number of backup paths  : 4006

Best routes per level
  L1      total   : 4006
          direct  : 3
          normal  : 4003
  L2      total   : 4511
          normal  : 4511

Best paths per level
  L1      total   : 4006
          direct  : 3
          normal  : 4003
  L2      total   : 4511
          normal  : 4511

Backup paths per level
  L2      total   : 4006
          direct  : 3
          normal  : 4003

Number of best routes per mask-length
  /24 : 8511    /32 : 6

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis ip route 40.1.1.0

IS-IS IPv4 routing table

40.1.1.0/24, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis ip route 40.1.1.0 detail

IS-IS IPv4 routing table

40.1.1.0/24, L2
  *via 192.168.84.7, GigabitEthernet 3/0, metric 20, L2 (I,U)
    Instance 0x0000D880
    LSPID 1234.1242.1234.00-00

ServiceRouter#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis ip rspf route

To display the Intermediate IS-IS RSPF route for IS-IS learned routes, use the **show isis ip rspf** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis ip rspf route [*LSP_ID*]

Syntax Description	<i>LSP_ID</i> (Optional) LSP ID in the form of <i>xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.xxxx</i> or name.
Command Defaults	If no LSP ID is specified, displays IS-IS RSPF information for all LSP IDs.
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command is used to display the IS-IS RSPF routing information. Output is only displayed for this command when a new proximity request has been received. To clear IS-IS RSPF routing information, use the clear isis ip rspf route command. This command requires a Proximity Engine license.
Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis rspf route command:

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis memory

To display memory usage information for an IS-IS instance, use the **show isis memory** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis memory

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show isis memory** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis memory
```

```
Shared memory information for /topos-shm-isis-abc,
```

```
Current-Size      HWM      Maximum-Size
      2005392      2005392      4194304
```

```
IS-IS memory usage:
```

Type	Size	Count	HWM	Slab	Overhead	Total
Interface	2632	9	9	16	18600	42288
Adjacency	184	35	35	64	5512	11952
LSP DB	320	665	665	704	13136	225936
LSP TLV	48	10	10	64	2768	3248
LSP Retx	72	0	0	0	128	128
Next Hop	24	13130	21970	22528	226736	541856
RT HIX	32	0	0	0	128	128
SPF Adj	104	3	3	64	6520	6832
SPF RT	28	20553	20557	21504	27764	603248
Redist RT	44	3	3	1024	45100	45232
RI	72	6	6	1024	73472	73904
SPF RT	40	0	1	0	128	128
Redist RT	56	0	0	0	128	128
RI	56	0	0	0	128	128
Total:					420248	1555136

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis process

To display summary information about an IS-IS instance, use the **show isis process** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis process

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis process command:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis process

IS-IS process : abc
  System ID : 1111.1111.1111  IS-Type : L1-L2
  SAP : 1666  Queue Handle : 1666
  Metric-style : advertise(narrow, wide), accept(narrow, wide)
  Area address(es) :
    49.0005
  Process is up and running
  VRF ID: 1
  Stale routes during non-graceful controlled restart
  Interfaces supported by IS-IS :
    GigabitEthernet 0/0
    GigabitEthernet 1/0
    GigabitEthernet 2/0
    GigabitEthernet 3/0
    GigabitEthernet 4/0
    GigabitEthernet 5/0
    GigabitEthernet 6/0
    GigabitEthernet 7/0
  Address family IPv4 unicast :
    Number of interface : 8
    Distance : 115
  Address family IPv6 unicast :
    Number of interface : 0
    Distance : 115
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis rrm

To display IS-IS Received Routing Message (RRM) information, use the **show isis rrm** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis rrm *interface_name*

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i> Interface name

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show isis rrm** command that shows rrm information for all interfaces:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis rrm GigabitEthernet 1/0

IS-IS RRM information for interface GigabitEthernet 1/0:
  No retransmission on non-P2P interface
ServiceRouter# show isis rrm GigabitEthernet 1/0
IS-IS RRM information for interface GigabitEthernet 1/0:
  No retransmission on non-P2P interface

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis rrm GigabitEthernet 2/0

IS-IS RRM information for interface GigabitEthernet 2/0:
  No retransmission on non-P2P interface
ServiceRouter# show isis rrm GigabitEthernet 3/0
IS-IS RRM information for interface GigabitEthernet 3/0:
  No retransmission on non-P2P interface

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis spf-log

To display how often and why the router has run a full shortest path first (SPF) calculation, use the **show isis spf-log** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis spf-log [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays detailed information about the SPF calculation.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from **show isis spf-log** and **show isis spf-log detail** commands, respectively:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis spf-log

IS-IS SPF information:
Total number of SPF calculations: 55836

Log entry (current/max): 20/20
Ago      Level Reason                                Count  Total
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-0f          1      0.011510
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-10          1      0.011956
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-11          1      0.011469
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-12          1      0.011503
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-13          1      0.011473
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-14          1      0.011522
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-15          1      0.011514
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-16          1      0.011516
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-17          1      0.011499
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-18          1      0.011530
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-19          1      0.011476
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-1a          1      0.011560
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-1b          1      0.011510
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-1c          1      0.011710
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-1d          1      0.011514
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-1e          1      0.011512
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-1f          1      0.011934
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-20          1      0.011525
00:02:49 2      Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-21          1      0.012232
00:02:49 2      Purged LSP 7301-5-Core.01-00          1      0.011647

ServiceRouter#

ServiceRouter# show isis spf-log detail

IS-IS SPF information:
```

■ show isis spf-log

Total number of SPF calculations: 55836

Log entry (current/max): 20/20

Log entry: 01, Ago: 00:03:59, Date: Tue Jan 06 17:34:05 1970

Level	Instance	Init	SPF	IS Update	URIB Update	Total
2	0x0000D8C4	0.000019	0.008100	0.000133	0.003255	0.011510
Level	Node Count	Changed	Reason			
2	8	1	0	Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-0f		

Log entry: 02, Ago: 00:03:59, Date: Tue Jan 06 17:34:05 1970

Level	Instance	Init	SPF	IS Update	URIB Update	Total
2	0x0000D8C5	0.000016	0.008552	0.000129	0.003256	0.011956
Level	Node Count	Changed	Reason			
2	8	1	0	Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-10		

Log entry: 03, Ago: 00:03:58, Date: Tue Jan 06 17:34:05 1970

Level	Instance	Init	SPF	IS Update	URIB Update	Total
2	0x0000D8C6	0.000016	0.008079	0.000127	0.003243	0.011469
Level	Node Count	Changed	Reason			
2	8	1	0	Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-11		

Log entry: 04, Ago: 00:03:58, Date: Tue Jan 06 17:34:05 1970

Level	Instance	Init	SPF	IS Update	URIB Update	Total
2	0x0000D8C7	0.000015	0.008097	0.000129	0.003258	0.011503
Level	Node Count	Changed	Reason			
2	8	1	0	Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-12		

Log entry: 05, Ago: 00:03:58, Date: Tue Jan 06 17:34:05 1970

Level	Instance	Init	SPF	IS Update	URIB Update	Total
2	0x0000D8C8	0.000017	0.008088	0.000129	0.003236	0.011473
Level	Node Count	Changed	Reason			
2	8	1	0	Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-13		

Log entry: 06, Ago: 00:03:58, Date: Tue Jan 06 17:34:05 1970

Level	Instance	Init	SPF	IS Update	URIB Update	Total
2	0x0000D8C9	0.000019	0.008113	0.000130	0.003257	0.011522
Level	Node Count	Changed	Reason			
2	8	1	0	Updated LSP 7301-5-Core.00-14		

ServiceRouter#

Related Commands

Command	Description
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis srm

To display Send Routing Message (SRM) information for an IS-IS, use the **show isis srm** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show isis srm *interface_name*

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i>	Interface name.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following example shows how to display sample output from the **show isis srm** command. It shows the srm information on interface GigabitEthernet 1/0:

```
ServiceRouter# show isis srm GigabitEthernet 1/0

IS-IS SRP information for interface GigabitEthernet 1/0:
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
Interface is not eligible for flooding LSP
Interface is not on stopped SRM list
LSP interval: 33ms, Next LSP: Never
LSPID              Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T

IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
Interface is not eligible for flooding LSP
Interface is not on stopped SRM list
LSP interval: 33ms, Next LSP: Never
LSPID              Seq Number  Checksum  Lifetime  A/P/O/T

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.

show isis ssn

To display Send Sequence Number (SSN) information for an IS-IS, use the **show isis ssn** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show isis ssn *interface_name*

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i> Interface name.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples	The following is sample output from the show isis ssn command that shows the ssn information on interface GigabitEthernet 1/0.

```
ServiceRouter# show isis ssn GigabitEthernet 1/0

IS-IS SSN information for interface GigabitEthernet 1/0:
IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
  Interface is not eligible for sending PSNP
  Next PSNP: Never
  LSPID           Seq Number   Checksum  Lifetime   A/P/O/T
IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
  Interface is not eligible for sending PSNP
  Next PSNP: Never
  LSPID           Seq Number   Checksum  Lifetime   A/P/O/T

ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	<table> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>router isis</td><td>Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.</td></tr> </table>	Command	Description	router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.
Command	Description				
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and specifies an IS-IS process.				

show key chain

To display the key chains in the system, use the **show key chain** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show key chain [**decrypt** | *name*]

Syntax Description	decrypt	(Optional) Displays key chain information.
	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Key chain name.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command requires a Proximity Engine license.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show key chain** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show key chain
show key chain
Key-Chain lsp
  Key 1 -- text <encrypted-string>
    accept lifetime (00:00:00 Jan 01 1970) - (always valid) [valid now]
    send lifetime (00:00:00 Jan 01 1970) - (always valid) [valid now]
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	key	Creates a key chain and enter into key chain configuration submode.
	key chain	Creates a key chain and enter into key chain configuration submode.
	key-string	Creates a key string to be used for authentication.

show logging

To display the system message log configuration, use the **show logging** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show logging

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The following is an example of a syslog message for proxy mode native FTP support:

```
SE-FTP_PROXY-3-252009:  Failed to configure FTP Proxy-mode listener on port
                        ' [ port ] '.
```

Explanation: Could not start proxy-mode listener for FTP control connection for the specified port. The port is temporarily in an un-bindable state, or is in use by some other application.

Action: Check whether the port has been configured for use by a different application. If not, retry the incoming proxy command after 2 minutes. If this error repeats frequently, contact Cisco TAC.

To view information about events that have occurred in all devices in your CDS network, you can use the system message log in the CDSM GUI. The CDSM logs only severity level critical or higher messages from registered nodes. Also, the CDSM logs certain other status messages that are considered important to the Centralized Management System (CMS). The messages displayed in the system message log for device, SE, are not related to the messages logged in the system log file on the sysfs partition on the CDSM as /local1/syslog.txt.

The syslog.txt file on the CDSM contains information about events that have occurred on the CDSM and not on the registered nodes. The messages that are written to the syslog.txt file depend on specific parameters of the system log file that you have set by using the **logging** Global configuration command. For example, a critical error message logged on a registered node does not appear in the syslog.txt file on the CDSM because the problem never occurred on the CDSM but only on the registered node. However, this error message is displayed in the system message log for device the SE device.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the syslog host configuration on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show logging
Syslog to host is disabled
Priority for host logging is set to: warning

Syslog to console is disabled
Priority for console logging is set to: warning

Syslog to disk is enabled
Priority for disk logging is set to: notice
Filename for disk logging is set to: /local1/syslog.txt

Syslog facility is set to *

Syslog disk file recycle size is set to 500000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
logging	Configures system logging.

show movie-streamer

To display the Movie Streamer configuration, use the **show movie-streamer** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show movie-streamer [bandwidth | cache | proxy]

Syntax Description	bandwidth	(Optional) Displays Movie Streamer bandwidth configuration.
	cache	(Optional) Displays Movie Streamer cache configuration.
	proxy	(Optional) Displays Movie Streamer proxy configuration.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows the Movie Streamer configuration:

```
ServiceEngine# show movie-streamer
Movie Streamer version cde200-5.0.3
Movie Streamer is not enabled
----- Movie Streamer General Configurations -----
Movie Streamer max sessions configured: 8000
Movie Streamer transport source ip address is not configured
Movie Streamer accelerate for VOD is enabled
Movie Streamer client idle timeout is 300 seconds
Movie Streamer origin-server idle interval is 10 seconds
Movie Streamer client rtp timeout is 180 seconds
Movie Streamer outgoing bitrate per streamer has no limit
Movie Streamer incoming bitrate per streamer has no limit
----- Movie Streamer Bandwidth Configurations ----
Movie Streamer Outgoing bandwidth enforced is 2000000 kbps
Movie Streamer Incoming bandwidth enforced is 2000000 kbps
----- Movie Streamer Cache Configurations -----
Movie Streamer cache is enabled
Movie Streamer cache age-multiplier: 30%
Movie Streamer cache max-ttl: 1 (days)
Movie Streamer cache revalidate for each request is enabled
----- Movie Streamer Proxy Configurations -----
Movie Streamer proxy has not been configured.
----- Movie Streamer Broadcast List -----
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	movie-streamer	Enables and configures the Movie Streamer server.
	show statistics	Displays statistics for the Movie Streamer.
	movie-streamer	

show ntp

To display the Network Time Protocol (NTP) parameters, use the **show ntp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ntp status

Syntax Description	status Displays the NTP status.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	Table 2-53 describes the fields shown in the show ntp status display.

Table 2-53 *show ntp status Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
NTP	Status of whether NTP is enabled or disabled.
server list	NTP server IP and subnet addresses.
remote	Name (first 15 characters) of remote NTP server.
*	In the remote column, identifies the system peer to which the clock is synchronized.
+	In the remote column, identifies a valid or eligible peer for NTP synchronization.
space	In the remote column, indicates that the peer was rejected. (The peer could not be reached or excessive delay occurred in reaching the NTP server.)
x	In the remote column, indicates a false tick and is ignored by the NTP server.
-	In the remote column, indicates a reading outside the clock tolerance limits and is ignored by the NTP server.
refid	Clock reference ID to which the remote NTP server is synchronized.
st	Clock server stratum or layer.
t	Type of peer (local, unicast, multicast, or broadcast).
when	Status of when the last packet was received from the server, in seconds.
poll	Time check or correlation polling interval, in seconds.
reach	8-bit reachability register. If the server was reachable during the last polling interval, a 1 is recorded; otherwise, a 0 is recorded. Octal values 377 and above indicate that every polling attempt reached the server.
delay	Estimated delay (in milliseconds) between the requester and the server.
offset	Clock offset relative to the server.
jitter	Clock jitter.

 show ntp

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clock	Sets or clears clock functions or updates the calendar.
	ntp	Configures the NTP server and allows the system clock to be synchronized by a time server.

show processes

To display CPU or memory processes, use the **show processes** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show processes [**cpu** | **debug** *pid* | **memory** | **system** [**delay** *1-60* | **count** *1-100*]]

Syntax Description	cpu	(Optional) Displays the CPU utilization.
	debug	(Optional) Displays the system call and signal traces for a specified process identifier (PID) to display system progress.
	<i>pid</i>	Process identifier.
	memory	(Optional) Displays memory allocation processes.
	system	(Optional) Displays system load information in terms of updates.
	delay	(Optional) Specifies the delay between updates, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 60.
	<i>1-60</i>	Displays delays between updates, in seconds.
	count	(Optional) Specifies the number of updates that are displayed. The range is from 1 to 100.
	<i>1-100</i>	Displays the number of updates displayed.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use the commands shown in this section to track and analyze system CPU utilization.

The **show processes debug** command displays the extensive internal system call information and a detailed account of each system call (and arguments) made by each process and the signals that it has received.

Use the **show processes system** command to display system updates. The **delay** option specifies the delay between updates, in seconds. The **count** option specifies the number of updates that are displayed. This command displays these items:

- List of all processes in wide format.
- Two tables listing the processes that use CPU resources. The first table displays the list of processes in descending order of utilization of CPU resources based on a snapshot taken after the processes system (ps) output is displayed. The second table displays the same processes based on a snapshot taken 5 seconds after the first snapshot.
- Virtual memory used by the corresponding processes in a series of five snapshots, each separated by 1 second.



Note

CPU utilization and system performance may be affected when you use the **show process** command. We recommend that you avoid using the **show process** command with keywords **system** and especially **debug**, unless it is absolutely necessary.

Table 2-54 describes the fields shown in the **show processes** displays.

Table 2-54 *show processes Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
CPU Usage	CPU utilization as a percentage for user, system overhead, and idle.
PID	Process identifier.
STATE	Current state of corresponding processes: R = Running S = Sleeping in an interruptible wait D = Sleeping in an uninterruptible wait or swapping Z = Zombie T = Traced or stopped on a signal
PRI	Priority of processes.
User T	User time utilization, in seconds.
Sys T	System time utilization, in seconds.
COMMAND	Process command.
Total	Total available memory, in bytes.
Used	Memory currently used, in bytes.
Free	Free memory available, in bytes.
Shared	Shared memory currently used, in bytes.
Buffers	Buffer memory currently used, in bytes.
Cached	Cache memory currently used, in bytes.
TTY	TTY to which the process is attached. For example, TTY may indicate which processes belong to network Telnet sessions.
%MEM	Percentage of memory used by corresponding processes.
VM Size	Virtual memory size (in bytes) allocated to the corresponding process.
RSS (pages)	Resident set size, which indicates the number of pages that the process has in real memory minus three (–3) for administrative purposes. These pages count toward text, data, and stack space, but do not count demand-loaded or swapped-out pages.
Name	Filename of the executable, in parentheses.

show programs

To display a list of programs on the SE, use the **show programs** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show programs [movie-streamer [cli | live | rebroadcast] | program-id id | program-name name ]
```

Syntax Description	
movie-streamer	(Optional) Displays the list of programs served by the Movie Streamer.
cli	(Optional) Displays the list of CLI programs served by the Movie Streamer.
live	(Optional) Displays the list of live programs served by the Movie Streamer.
rebroadcast	(Optional) Displays the list of rebroadcast programs served by the Movie Streamer.
program-id	(Optional) Displays detailed program information for the specified program ID.
<i>id</i>	Unique number identifying the program.
program-name	(Optional) Displays detailed program information for the specified program name.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the program.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Typically, users create programs using the CDSM by defining programs in the manifest file or by using the Program API. The **show programs** command output displays the program type, the channel with which the program is associated, the current status of the program, and the next time the program starts and ends.

A program in the Internet Streamer CDS software is defined as a scheduled event in which the content is presented to the end user. Attributes of the program include the start and end time of the program, whether the content is prepositioned or live, the set of SEs assigned to the program, and the streaming server to be used for content delivery.

Program types determine the hardware or software component involved in delivering content to the user. Different program types that are shown in the output of the **show programs** command are as follows:

- Movie streamer live
- Movie streamer rebroadcast

The CDSM GUI allows you to create a program, schedule it, and deliver it over your multicast-enabled CDS network. Programs can consist of prerecorded video or live events. In the case of live events, the Internet Streamer CDS software interoperates with third-party encoders and IP/TV Broadcast Servers to transmit the live stream across the CDS network.

When creating a program in the CDSM GUI, the administrator specifies the following information:

- Streaming server—How the program is streamed or delivered to the end user.
 - Movie Streamer—The event is played from a PC using the Apple QuickTime application or using the IP/TV Viewer application.
 - Exported—The program is exported over HTTP to a set-top box.
- Media source
 - Live stream transmitted from a third-party encoder or an IP/TV Broadcast Server
 - Prepositioned content stored on SEs
- Destination
 - A set of SEs or device groups
 - A channel (live or export)
- Delivery method
 - Unicast or multicast live events
 - Multicast scheduled rebroadcasts
 - TV-out or export playlists
- Schedule
 - Start time and duration
 - Looping forever (enabled or disabled)
 - Multiple playback times
 - Repeating playback times
- Publishing URL—The URL used to view the program

Live Events

Live events are streamed from third-party encoders (such as the Windows Media encoder Version 9 and the QuickTime encoder) or from streaming servers (such as Windows Media Server). The live stream is acquired by the Content Acquirer and transmitted to edge SEs using unicast. From the edge SEs, the live stream is transmitted to end users using either multicast or multicast and unicast live splitting. The live program is available to viewers only during its scheduled times.

Before setting up a live event in the CDSM GUI, the administrator must complete the following tasks:

1. Set up the live event on the encoder or streaming server. This task is done externally to the CDSM GUI.
2. In the CDSM GUI, accept the streaming server's license agreement on the SEs designated to acquire and distribute the stream.
3. Create a live channel (or designate an existing channel as a live channel), assign SEs to the live channel, and designate a Content Acquirer to acquire the stream.

After you have completed the preceding tasks, you are ready to define the program and configure the program settings in the CDSM GUI. The CDSM allows you to define two types of live events based on the streaming server being used:

- WMT live
- Cisco Streaming Engine live

Configuration Requirements for Managed Live Events

If you have channels for live programs configured in your Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 network, make sure that there are no external proxy servers physically located between your Internet Streamer SEs and your Content Acquirer that require proxy authentication. Also, make sure that proxy authentication is not enabled on any receiver SEs that might be in the logical, hierarchical path between the Content Acquirer and the receiver SE that is going to serve the live stream to the requesting clients. If a live stream encounters any device that requires proxy authentication, the stream is dropped before it reaches its destination.

If your network is set up with intermediary devices that require proxy authentication, you can work around the problem by configuring rules to bypass authentication on these devices.

For example, to enable the formation of the unicast splitting tree and, in turn, enable live broadcasting from all receiver SEs, you can specify the following rule on all the parent SEs in the channel:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# rule pattern-list 1 downstream-SE-ipaddress
ServiceEngine(config)# rule no-auth pattern-list 1
```

Live Stream Interruptions

During a WMT live broadcast, any interruption of the live stream that lasts 5 minutes or longer causes the multicast broadcast to stop for the duration of the currently scheduled period. If the live stream is interrupted for less than five minutes, the broadcast resumes.

Live stream interruptions can be caused by unexpected encoder failures or by an operational restart. If you have early trials scheduled before the live event, we recommend that you configure multiple schedules, one for each trial. We also recommend that you start the encoder before the scheduled time.

If the live stream stops for more than 5 minutes and resumes later while the program is still scheduled, you can modify the schedule or any other attribute of the program (such as the description) to trigger a restart of the multicast broadcast. Restarting might take up to 5 minutes under these circumstances. This setting does not apply to Movie Streamer live programs.

Scheduled Rebroadcasts

In a scheduled rebroadcast, the prepositioned content is scheduled to be streamed from edge SEs using multicast. To define a program for a rebroadcast event, the administrator must complete the following tasks:

1. Create a content acquisition channel and pre-position the content.
2. Assign media files to the program.
3. Specify the multicast address and port or define a program address pool.
4. Specify the days and times for the rebroadcast.



Note

For rebroadcast programs, the media can only be selected from one channel. The SEs and device groups assigned to the channel are selected automatically when you choose the media files for the program.

The CDSM allows you to define a program as a Movie Streamer rebroadcast.

Fast Encoder Failover

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, the **show programs** command was enhanced to support encoder failover. Issues with the previous release were as follows:

- In the forwarder list item, only the primary origin server's IP address showed. If the device failed over to the backup origin server, the forwarder list presented the primary origin server's IP address and did not reflect the real origin server that was connected by the Content Acquirer.
- In the source item, it presented every track's server IP address and port in the source, and there were no other explanations and tips. If the source included two tracks in the same server, the output was confusing.
- In the non-Content Acquirer, users could not obtain the information about the serving origin server.

With this release, the output of the command looks like the following:

```
ServiceEngine# show programs program-name live2
Current Time      : May 18 2009 @ 10:10:33 IST      (1242621633)
Program ID       : 1341
Program Name     : live2
Delivery Service ID : 1340
Delivery Service Name : live2
Type            : WMT Managed Scheduled Live

Forwarder List   : 3.1.2.11 <- 172.22.28.104

Schedules       :
Schedule # 1:
  Start Time (loc) : May 18 2009 @ 10:11:00 IST (1242621660)
  End Time (loc)   : May 18 2009 @ 10:12:00 IST (1242621720)
  Duration         : 60 secs
  Repeat           : N/A
  Repeatdays      : N/A
  Time spec        : local

Source           :
  Server          : http://172.22.28.104:1881

Destination      :
  Unicast Access URL: rtsp://kinswmt.spcdn.net/live2
  Multicast URL     : http://kinswmt.spcdn.net/live2.nsc.asx
  Multicast Address : 224.2.2.58:94

Start Time (loc) : May 18 2009 @ 10:11:00 IST (1242621660)
Start Time       : May 18 2009 @ 04:41:00 GMT (1242601860)
End Time (loc)   : May 18 2009 @ 10:12:00 IST (1242621720)
End Time         : May 18 2009 @ 04:42:00 GMT (1242601920)

Current Status   : Scheduled
Time left        : N/A

ServiceEngine# show clock
Local time: Mon May 18 10:10:47 IST 2009
RT-612-2# sh programs program-name live2
Current Time     : May 18 2009 @ 10:11:05 IST (1242621665)
Program ID       : 1341
Program Name     : live2
Delivery Service ID : 1340
Delivery Service Name : live2
Type            : WMT Managed Scheduled Live

Forwarder List   : 3.1.2.11 <- 172.22.28.104
```



```

Schedules          :
Schedule # 1:
    Start Time (loc) : May 18 2009 @ 10:11:00 IST (1242621660)
    End Time (loc)   : May 18 2009 @ 10:12:00 IST (1242621720)
    Duration         : 60 secs
    Repeat           : N/A
    Repeatdays      : N/A
    Time spec        : local

Source             :
    Server          : http://172.22.28.104:1881

Destination        :
    Unicast Access URL: rtsp://kinswmt.spcdn.net/live2
    Multicast URL     : http://kinswmt.spcdn.net/live2.nsc.asx
    Multicast Address : 224.2.2.58:94

Start Time (loc)   : May 18 2009 @ 10:11:00 IST (1242621660)
Start Time         : May 18 2009 @ 04:41:00 GMT (1242601860)
End Time (loc)     : May 18 2009 @ 10:12:00 IST (1242621720)
End Time           : May 18 2009 @ 04:42:00 GMT (1242601920)

Current Status     : Playing
Time left          : 55 secs

ServiceEngine# show clock
Local time: Mon May 18 10:11:10 IST 2009
RT-612-2# sh programs program-name live2
Current Time       : May 18 2009 @ 10:12:10 IST (1242621730)
Program ID         : 1341
Program Name       : live2
Delivery Service ID : 1340
Delivery Service Name : live2
Type               : WMT Managed Scheduled Live

Forwarder List     : 3.1.2.11 <- 172.22.28.104

Schedules          :
Schedule # 1:
    Start Time (loc) : May 18 2009 @ 10:11:00 IST (1242621660)
    End Time (loc)   : May 18 2009 @ 10:12:00 IST (1242621720)
    Duration         : 60 secs
    Repeat           : N/A
    Repeatdays      : N/A
    Time spec        : local

Source             :
    Server          : http://172.22.28.104:1881

Destination        :
    Unicast Access URL: rtsp://kinswmt.spcdn.net/live2
    Multicast URL     : http://kinswmt.spcdn.net/live2.nsc.asx
    Multicast Address : 224.2.2.58:94

Start Time (loc)   : End of Program Reached
Start Time         : End of Program Reached
End Time (loc)     : End of Program Reached
End Time           : End of Program Reached

Current Status     : Stopped
Time left          : N/A

ServiceEngine# show clock
Local time: Mon May 18 10:12:14 IST 2009

```

Now the **show programs** command output contains the forwarder list with the backup source, and the Content Acquirer and non-Content Acquirer output is consistent. Also, if the user executes the **show statistics wmt streamstat** command from the Content Acquirer, the output shows which server is currently serving.

The source URL displays in the source section and the CLI and CDSM are consistent. Because the non-content acquirer cannot get the information on which source is serving, the output contains tips, such as `Please check which source is serving in content acquirer.`

The CDSM parses the backup SDP file and puts the results into the database. The item `video_file_back_up` saves the backup source server's IP address and port in the `play_media` table.

**Note**

It is not possible to monitor non-primed streams because they are played directly from the origin server. Primed streams can be monitored because they are buffered on the SE.

[Table 2-55](#) describes the fields shown in the **show programs program-name** and **program-id** display.

Table 2-55 *show programs Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Current Time	Date and time of the output.
Program ID	Unique number identifying the program.
Program Name	Name of the program.
Delivery Service ID	Unique number identifying the delivery service.
Delivery Service Name	Unique name identifying the delivery service.
Type	Program type. Program types are as follows: • Movie streamer live • Movie streamer rebroadcast • Windows Media live • Windows Media rebroadcast
Forwarder List	List with primary and backup origin server's IP address.
Schedules	Schedule list. Information is as follows: • Start Time (loc) • End Time (loc) • Duration • Repeat • Repeatdays • Time spec
Source (for Content Acquirer)	Primary and backup source URLs.
Source (for Non-content Acquirer)	Primary and backup source URLs and tips.
Destination	Unicast URLs.

show qos

To display Quality of Service (QoS) information, use the **show qos** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show qos

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command is not supported on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.

Examples	The following example shows the output that might be displayed if you do not enter any keywords:

```
ServiceRouter# show qos  
Camiant policy service config file is not configured  
Camiant policy service is running
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	qos	Globally enables QoS functionality on the switch.
	show statistics qos	Displays statistics for the QoS policy service.

show radius-server

To display RADIUS information, use the **show radius-server** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show radius-server

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-56](#) describes the fields shown in the **show radius-server** display.

Table 2-56 *show radius-server Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Login Authentication for Console/Telnet Session	Status of whether RADIUS server is enabled for login authentication.
Configuration Authentication for Console/Telnet Session	Status of whether RADIUS server is enabled for authorization or configuration authentication.
Authentication scheme fail-over reason	Status of whether SEs fail over to the secondary method of administrative login authentication whenever the primary administrative login authentication method fails.
RADIUS Configuration	RADIUS authentication settings.
RADIUS Authentication	Status of whether RADIUS authentication is enabled on the SE.
Key	Key used to encrypt and authenticate all communication between the RADIUS client (the SE) and the RADIUS server.
Timeout	Number of seconds that the SE waits for a response from the specified RADIUS Authentication Server before declaring a timeout.
Retransmit	Number of times that the SE is to retransmit its connection to the RADIUS if the RADIUS timeout interval is exceeded.
Radius Redirect	Status of whether the RADIUS server redirects the response if an authentication request fails.
Reply-Message	Message sent to the user if redirection occurs.
URL(s) to authentication failure instructions expired	HTML page location or URL where the redirect message should be sent.
Servers	RADIUS servers that the SE is to use for RADIUS authentication.

Table 2-56 *show radius-server Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
IP	Hostname or IP address of the RADIUS server.
Port	Port number on which the RADIUS server is listening.

Related Commands

Command	Description
radius-server	Configures RADIUS authentication parameters.

show rea

To display the remote execution agent (REA) information use the **show rea** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show rea info

Syntax Description	info (Optional) Displays the agent information.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the REA information: <pre>ServiceEngine# show rea info rea agent is running</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	rea	Starts the remote execution agent.

show rcp

To display Remote Copy Program (RCP) information, use the **show rcp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show rcp

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display RCP information:

```
ServiceEngine# show rcp
rcp service configurations:
rcp                enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	rcp	Enables the RCP.

show rtsp

To display the Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) configurations, use the **show rtsp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show rtsp [gateway]

Syntax Description

gateway	(Optional) Displays the RTSP gateway configuration.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example display the output of the **show rtsp gateway** command in EXEC configuration mode:

```
ServiceEngine# show rtsp gateway
RTSP Gateway ip-address 10.107.193.30
RTSP Gateway incoming port 67
RTSP Gateway L4-switch not enabled
RTSP Gateway Transparent Interception:
    Not configured.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
rtsp	Configure the RTSP-related parameters.

show rule

To display rules configuration information, use the **show rule** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```

show rule action all [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action allow [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action block [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action generate-url-signature [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action no-cache [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action redirect [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action refresh [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action rewrite [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action use-icap-service [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule action validate-url-signature [protocol {http | rtmp | rtsp}]

show rule all

show rule pattern-list {1-512 pattern-type | all}

```

Syntax Description

all	Displays rules with all action types.
http	Displays HTTP-related requests for this action.
rtmp	Displays RTMP-related requests for this action.
rtsp	Displays RTSP-related requests for this action.
protocol	(Optional) Specifies the protocol to which actions apply.
allow	Allows the request.
block	Blocks the request.
generate-url-signature	Generates a signed URL. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
no-cache	Does not cache the object. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
redirect	Redirects the request to the rewritten URL.
refresh	Revalidates the object with the web server. Note This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
rewrite	Rewrites the URL and fetch.

use-icap-service	Sets ICAP service.
Note	This command is not supported in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.
validate-url-signature	Validates a signed URL.
all	Displays all the configured actions and pattern lists.
pattern-list	Displays the rules with the specified patterns.
<i>1-512</i>	Pattern number. The range is from 1 to 512.
<i>pattern-type</i>	Pattern type (see Table 2-57).
all	Displays rules with all pattern lists.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines You can use the **show rule pattern-list** *pattern-type* command to display rules using a specific pattern type. For a more complete explanation of specific rules, see the “[rule](#)” section on page 2-304. [Table 2-57](#) shows the permitted pattern types and describes each pattern type.

Table 2-57 Pattern Types

Pattern Type	Description
all	Displays configured patterns for all pattern types.
domain	Regular expression to match the domain name.
dst-ip	Destination IP address of the request.
header-field	Request header field pattern.
src-ip	Source IP address of the request.
url-regex	Regular expression to be matched against the URL.
url-regsub	Regular expression to match URL and replacement pattern.

Examples The following example shows how to display all rules with the configured action types and pattern lists:

```
ServiceEngine# show rule all
Rules Template Configuration
-----
Rule Processing Enabled
rule block domain bar.com
rule block domain \.foo.com
rule rewrite url-regsub http://www.ietf.org/rfc/. * http://wwwin-eng.cisco.com/RFC/$1
rule no-cache dst-ip 172.31.120.0 255.255.192.0
rule no-cache url-regex \.*cgi-bin*
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	rule	Sets the rules by which the SE filters HTTP, HTTPS, and RTSP traffic.

show running-config

To display the current running configuration information on the terminal, use the **show running-config** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show running-config

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command with the **show startup-config** command to compare the information in running memory to the startup configuration used during bootup.



Note

This command replaces the **write terminal** command.

Examples The following example shows how to display the current running configuration information:

```
ServiceEngine# show running-config
! CDS version 2.5.6
!
device mode service-engine
!
!
hostname U11-CDE220-1
!
!
!
exec-timeout 0
!
!
!
!
interface Standby 1
 ip address 8.1.0.2 255.255.0.0
 exit
interface Standby 2
 ip address 8.2.1.2 255.255.255.0
 exit
!
interface PortChannel 1
 ip address 6.21.1.2 255.255.255.0
 exit
interface PortChannel 2
 standby 1
 exit
interface PortChannel 3
```

```
standby 1 priority 90
exit
interface PortChannel 4
 ip address 8.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 exit
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
 channel-group 1
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
 channel-group 1
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
 channel-group 2
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 4/0
 channel-group 2
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 5/0
 channel-group 2
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 6/0
 channel-group 2
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 7/0
 channel-group 3
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 8/0
 channel-group 3
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 9/0
 channel-group 4
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 10/0
 channel-group 4
 exit
!
streaming-interface PortChannel 4
streaming-interface Standby 1
!
!
ip default-gateway 8.2.1.1
ip default-gateway 8.1.0.1
ip default-gateway 8.2.2.1
!
!
port-channel load-balance round-robin
primary-interface Standby 1
!
!
!
ip name-server 3.22.0.7
!
ip route 171.71.50.0 255.255.254.0 8.1.0.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 8.2.1.1 interface 8.2.1.2
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 8.1.0.1 interface 8.1.0.2
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 8.2.2.1 interface 8.2.2.2
!
!
logging console enable
!
ntp server 171.68.10.150
!
!
```

■ show running-config

```

!
!
!
!
username admin password 1 $5$bVz2jc/k$QYvCAKrBmq3YqM5Ik1vuGrXQACMelfONdq3/siTpqV
8
username admin privilege 15
!
!
!
!
authentication login local enable primary
authentication configuration local enable primary
!
!
!
!
cdsm ip 8.1.0.5
cms enable
!
!
!
!
service-router service-monitor threshold nic 5
!
delivery-service origin-server 3.22.0.10 service-routed-fqdn www.vcpbu.com http
bitrate-in-kbps 1000
!
!
!
!
! End of CDS configuration
ServiceEngine#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
configure	Enters Global configuration mode.
copy	Copies the configuration or image data from a source to a destination.

show service-router

To display the Service Router configuration, use the **show service-router** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the SE :

```
show service-router {keepalive-interval | service-monitor }
```

On the SR:

```
show service-router {access-policy | content-based-routing | forwarding [content-origin
content-origin] | lastresort [domain name] | load {all | sename sename} |
location-based-routing | proximity-based-routing {cache ip ip address} |
redirect-burst-control | redirect-mode | routes [content-origin content-origin] |
service-monitor | services { all | sename sename} | subscribe domain | summary
[content-origin content-origin ] }
```

On the CDSM:

```
show service-router service-monitor
```

Syntax Description

access-policy	Configures the service-router access-policy.
content-based-routing	Displays the content-based routing configuration.
forwarding	Displays the content origin forwarding tables.
content-origin	(Optional) Displays information for one content origin.
<i>content-origin</i>	Content origin FQDN ¹ .
lastresort	Displays the domain and alternate domain configured.
domain	(Optional) Displays information for one domain.
<i>name</i>	Domain name.
load	Displays the load and threshold reached status.
all	Displays for all SEs.
sename	Displays for one SE.
<i>sename</i>	SE name.
location-based-routing	Displays the location-based routing configurations.
proximity-based-routing	Displays the proximity-based routing configurations.
cache	(Optional) Displays proximity-based routing cache information.
ip	Displays one IP address or subnet.
<i>ip address</i>	Client IP address or subnet of the proximity cache information to be displayed.
redirect-burst-control	Displays the redirect burst control configurations.
redirect-mode	Displays the redirect-mode configurations.
routes	Displays the content origin routing tables.
service-monitor	Displays the service monitor configuration.

show service-router

services	Displays the services status.
subscribe	Displays the subscribe list.
domain	Displays the domain names.
summary	Displays the content origin routing table summary statistics.
keepalive-interval	Displays the keepalive interval.

1. FQDN = fully qualified domain name

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command allows users to check the Service Router-related configuration. Through this command, users can view the configured features of an SR, such as location-based routing and content-based routing.

**Note**

The Load percentage displayed in the Average Device Load field when the **show service-router service-monitor** command is executed on the SE is the maximum of the average disk load/average CPU load given both CPU and disk monitoring are enabled on the SE.

The memory usage is calculated in the **show service-router service-monitor** command as follows:

Total used memory = total memory - (total free memory + total buffer memory + total cache memory) + total pinned memory. The percentage of total used memory = (total used memory)/total memory.

The total memory, total free memory, total buffer memory, and total cache memory are obtained from /proc/meminfo. The total pinned memory is obtained from /proc/ukse/ukse_prefetch_details.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the Service Router information on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show service-router service-monitor
```

```
Monitor types configured:
```

```
-----
CPU, MEM, KMEM, WMT, FMS, WEB, MS, DISK, NIC
```

```
Threshold values configured:
```

```
-----
```

```
CPU      : 80%
MEM      : 80%
KMEM     : 50%
WMT      : 90%
FMS      : 90%
MS       : 90%
NIC      : 90%
BURST COUNT : 1
DISK     : 80%
DISKFAILCNT : 1
```

```
Sample periods configured:
```

```
-----
```



```

CPU   : 1 (secs)
MEM   : 1 (secs)
KMEM  : 1 (secs)
WMT   : 1 (secs)
FMS   : 1 (secs)
NIC   : 3 (secs)
DISK  : 1 (secs)

```

Sample counts configured to use in calculating average:

```

-----
CPU   : 2
MEM   : 2
KMEM  : 2
WMT   : 2
FMS   : 2
NIC   : 2
DISK  : 2

```

Device Status

```

-----

CPU
Current load      : 35%
Average load      : 35%
Threshold         : Not reached

DISK
Current load      : 20%
Average load      : 20%
Threshold         : Not reached
Status            : Operational

MEM
Average Used Memory : 10%
Threshold           : Not reached

KMEM
Average Kernel Memory : 1%
Threshold             : Not reached

NIC
Interface          : PortChannel 1/0
Average BW In       : 9%
Average BW Out      : 9%
Threshold           : Not reached

Average Device load : 35%

```

Services Status

```

-----

Critical Service(s) : Running

WEB
Enabled              : Yes
Threshold            : Not reached
Stopped              : No

WMT
Enabled              : Yes
Current Stream Count : 0
Threshold            : Not reached
Stopped              : No

```

■ show service-router

```
MS
Enabled                : No

FMS
Enabled                : No
```

The following example shows how to display the Service Router information on the CDSM:

```
CDSM# show service-router service-monitor
Monitor types configured:
-----
CPU, MEM, KMEM, DISK

Threshold values configured:
-----
CPU          : 80%
MEM          : 80%
KMEM         : 50%
DISK         : 80%
DISKFAILCNT  : 1

Sample periods configured:
-----
CPU   : 1 (secs)
MEM   : 1 (secs)
KMEM  : 1 (secs)
DISK  : 1 (secs)

Sample counts configured to use in calculating average:
-----
CPU   : 2
MEM   : 2
KMEM  : 2
DISK  : 2

Device Status
-----

CPU
Current load      : 0%
Average load      : 0%
Threshold         : Not reached

DISK
Current load      : 0%
Average load      : 0%
Threshold         : Not reached
Status            : Operational

MEM
Average Used Memory : 13%
Threshold           : Not reached

KMEM
Average Kernel Memory : 1%
Threshold             : Not reached

Average Device load : 0%
```

The following example shows how to display the domains to which the SR is subscribed:

```
ServiceRouter# show service-router subscribe domain
Domains subscribed:
```

```
test1.com
test5.com
test4.com
test3.com
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-router	Configures service routing.
clear service-router	Clears the proximity-based routing proximity cache.

show services

To display services-related information, use the **show services** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show services {**ports** [*port-num*] | **summary**}

Syntax Description

ports	Displays services by port number.
<i>port-num</i>	(Optional) Displays up to eight port numbers. The port number range is from 1 to 65535.
summary	Displays the services summary.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the services information by the port number:

```
CDSM# show services ports
Service information by port
-----
 550   Started on Mon Oct 14 12:13:20 2002
       Runs 1 service
           Cisco_Streaming_Engine
 553   Started on Mon Oct 14 12:13:20 2002
       Runs 1 service
           RTSP_Gateway
 554   Started on Mon Oct 14 12:13:20 2002
       Runs 1 service
           RTSP_Gateway
.
.
.
15256  Started on Mon Oct 14 12:13:20 2002
       Runs 1 service
           CMS
27999  Started on Mon Oct 14 12:13:20 2002
       Runs 1 service
           Real_Server
28000  Started on Mon Oct 14 12:13:20 2002
       Runs 1 service
           Real_Proxy
```

The following example shows how to display a services information summary, showing the service and the associated port numbers:

```
CDSM# show services summary

Service      Ports
-----
      CMS      15256  2000  2001  2002  2003  2004  2005
      GUI      8001
      Wmt      1755  1756  1757  1799
```

```

        icp                3128
        emdb               5432
        CertMgr            6001
        MgmtAgent          5252
        Real_Proxy         1090  8082  9002   555 28000  7879  6060  7071  30
31
        Cdsm_UI_http       8443
        Real_Server        7070  8081  9091 27999  7878  7802  1554  3030  40
40 5050
        RTSP_Gateway       554   553
        RPC_APACHE_PORT    6550
        temp_RPC_APACHE_PORT 8008
        Cisco_Streaming_Engine 550 SNMP

```

show snmp

To check the status of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) communications, use the **show snmp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show snmp {alarm-history | engineID | group | stats | user}

Syntax Description

alarm-history	Displays SNMP alarm history information.
engineID	Displays the local SNMP engine identifier.
group	Displays SNMP groups.
stats	Displays SNMP statistics.
user	Displays SNMP users.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command provides information on various SNMP variables and statistics on SNMP operations. [Table 2-58](#) describes the fields shown in the **snmp alarm-history** display.

Table 2-58 *show snmp alarm-history Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Index	Serial number of the listed alarms.
Type	Status of whether the alarm has been Raised or Cleared.
Sev	Levels of alarm severity (Critical, Major, or Minor).
Alarm ID	Traps sent by a CDS device contain numeric alarm IDs.
ModuleID	Traps sent by a CDS device contain numeric module IDs. See Table 2-59 to map module names to module IDs.
Category	Traps sent by an CDS device contain numeric category IDs. See Table 2-60 to map category names to category IDs.
Descr	Description of the Internet Streamer CDS software alarm and the application that generated the alarm.

Table 2-59 describes the mapping of module names to module IDs.

Table 2-59 Mapping of Module Names to Module IDs

Module Name	Module ID
acquirer	4000
AD_DATABASE	8000
cms	3000
MULTICAST_DATA_SENDER	7000
NHM	1
NHM/NHM	2500
nodemgr	2000
standby	4000
sysmon	1000
UNICAST_DATA_RECEIVER	5000
UNICAST_DATA_SENDER	6000

Table 2-60 describes the mapping of category names to category IDs.

Table 2-60 Mapping of Category Names to Category IDs

Category Name	Category ID
Communications	1
Service Quality	2
Processing Error	3
Equipment	4
Environment	5
Content	6

Table 2-61 describes the fields shown in the **show snmp stats** display.

Table 2-61 show snmp stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SNMP packets input	Total number of SNMP packets input.
Bad SNMP version errors	Number of packets with an invalid SNMP version.
Unknown community name	Number of SNMP packets with an unknown community name.
Illegal operation for community name supplied	Number of packets requesting an operation not allowed for that community.
Encoding errors	Number of SNMP packets that were improperly encoded.
Number of requested variables	Number of variables requested by SNMP managers.
Number of altered variables	Number of variables altered by SNMP managers.

Table 2-61 *show snmp stats Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Get-request PDUs	Number of GET requests received.
Get-next PDUs	Number of GET-NEXT requests received.
Set-request PDUs	Number of SET requests received.
SNMP packets output	Total number of SNMP packets sent by the router.
Too big errors	Number of SNMP packets that were larger than the maximum packet size.
Maximum packet size	Maximum size of SNMP packets.
No such name errors	Number of SNMP requests that specified a MIB object that does not exist.
Bad values errors	Number of SNMP SET requests that specified an invalid value for a MIB object.
General errors	Number of SNMP SET requests that failed because of some other error. (It was not a No such name error, Bad values error, or any of the other specific errors.)
Response PDUs	Number of responses sent in reply to requests.
Trap PDUs	Number of SNMP traps sent.

Table 2-62 describes the fields shown in the **show snmp engineID** display.

Table 2-62 *show snmp engineID Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Local SNMP Engine ID	String that identifies the copy of SNMP on the local device.

Table 2-63 describes the fields shown in the **show snmp group** display.

Table 2-63 *show snmp group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
groupname	Name of the SNMP group, or collection of users who have a common access policy.
security_model	Security model used by the group (v1, v2c, or v3).
readview	String identifying the read view of the group.
writeview	String identifying the write view of the group.
notifyview	String identifying the notify view of the group.

Table 2-64 describes the fields shown in the **show snmp user** display.

Table 2-64 *show snmp user Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
User name	String identifying the name of the SNMP user.
Engine ID	String identifying the name of the copy of SNMP on the device.
Group Name	Name of the SNMP group, or collection of users who have a common access policy.

Related Commands

Command	Description
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP ¹ .
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact (sysContact) string.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the recipient of a host SNMP trap operation.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP server.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMP V2 MIB view.

1. SNMP = Simple Network Management Protocol

show srp database

To display the descriptor-related information saved in the descriptor database, use the **show srp database** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

```
show srp database [key | active | brief | content | expired | group | statistics | maincontent
target_string | record key target_string | service | size low high | subid key target_string |
update start end]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>key</i>	(Optional) DHT key in hexadecimal format that identifies a descriptor to be fetched from the descriptor database.
active	(Optional) Displays the database active entries.
brief	(Optional) Displays brief information for each descriptor in the database, including DHT key, Type, Entity Type, Size, and initial part of the Element Data in Element 0 of the descriptor.
content	(Optional) Filters the descriptor database to display content-type descriptors only.
expired	(Optional) Displays the database expired entries.
group	(Optional) Filters the descriptor database to display group-type (multicast group) descriptors only.
maincontent <i>target_string</i>	(Optional) Filters the descriptor database to display descriptors whose Element data field in the main element (Element 0) contains <i>target_string</i> .
record <i>key target_string</i>	(Optional) In a given descriptor identified by <i>key</i> , finds elements whose resource record contains <i>target_string</i> .
service	(Optional) Filters the descriptor database to display service-type descriptors only.
size <i>low high</i>	(Optional) Filters the descriptor database to display descriptors whose size (in bytes) is no larger than <i>high</i> and no smaller than <i>low</i> .
statistics	(Optional) Displays the total number of entries in the database.
subid <i>key target_string</i>	(Optional) In a given descriptor identified by <i>key</i> , finds elements whose sub ID (Element ID) contains the <i>target_string</i> .
update <i>start end</i>	(Optional) Filters the descriptor database to display descriptors that were updated no earlier than <i>start</i> and no later than <i>end</i> . Format for <i>start</i> and <i>end</i> is: <i>month_date_hour:minute:second_year</i> . For example: Sep_8_08:54:55_2007.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays information saved in the descriptor database and filters the data based on the argument that is specified. Without specifying any key or argument, it displays a summary of the descriptor database, which contains the DHT key and size for each descriptor and the total number of active descriptors in the database.

By providing the DHT key in hexadecimal format or various filtering arguments, **show srp database** filters through the descriptor database or a particular descriptor to obtain the desired information. Keys with less than 64 hexadecimal characters are appended with zeroes.

In filtering arguments that have a target string, the specified string is case sensitive.

Examples

The following examples show the output **show srp database** displays with and without a DHT key and the optional filtering arguments that specify how to query the database to obtain desired information. All the examples are based on querying the same descriptor database.

The following example is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with no keywords or arguments.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database

DHT KEY                                     : SIZE
0a1405495f14dfc1d6fd10b93d957903456166d3b7b883b9047fb89cbecb5157: 1054
1230000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: DELETED
15136e3cfb5c3de3c4258d5c16c1bbabc5ddb538b51b32bdc1ebbd9bcb75b6d7: 838
2340000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: 168
3392b8bfe67c12c326aa346bdf1e83ac6286e397ce0013f8c4a33fc4dc5abda: 1065
352a5e7e0e3dd9b78ab18fdb4408191f8418439b3ffef79f9b0698b8a73c16bc: 853
39da9f8b45b6a186fdfdb6eec44ab71e7510c1de7b1b049df7c971696cb398a0: 1074
4e346a0c197a6e1e69650badd1687557dc4d9b80789407a9b452eda761f1056e: 1056
4f9400b0372d934d5819f3e88f4ad5be2177e96b79ee34aca49722e2db9ff300: 1102
7770000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: 129
7890000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: 109
8880000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: 167
8d3e7478a3685dec322f891ea5a09a6b264097ab166d5b7bedd5ad9715f1401: 1048
9990000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: 183
a6c4ef5b73c5b5621567946e7691b3d1123f9a3cf8b28ce29a075bfa41cb21ad: 1068
c1898f9a8b69c3912f0fe8fecac30818fab24385fa8a1d37a8ffd193cf3eeebc: 324
c53126d4113799d7f300c6accf526423756efa5e007fc3cc16fe45a9c8c06ee3: 881
ca1329d38687cdd5f8ab7aabe433ee7883a6a28f7e8b03e11d58bb3f4c39988: 1057
cbb037edbe196fbf8d0f5bfa6e29ff1242483f5f5450719748189cf9d7b1fa4: 1086
e50dc5cca2b736d00c41506b754c7bd331ab38826a4df396f6343a81e5631832: 843
e8ca53dbcf748505194a10c9b6fa1549f309345f19b4d4df920be79d5e986471: 1083
f47ec4f84068b9fda926f4767d2219f4faeabbbb0738312f70917504a0c8c9b9: 863

Total                                     21 active item(s) in the database

ServiceRouter#
```

The preceding example shows that there are 22 entries in the database, of which 21 are active ones. If a descriptor is active (has not been deleted), then its size is displayed. Otherwise, DELETED is displayed in the SIZE field of the descriptor. If the descriptor database is empty, the following output is displayed:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database

DHT KEY                                     : SIZE
Total                                     0 active item(s) in the database

ServiceRouter#
```

[illegible]

- Descriptor 234 has a record type 101.
- Its entity type is 5783093e, which means this descriptor (234) is a service-type descriptor.
- Its total length is 168 bytes.
- It has zero Entity flags. Entity flags are not currently used.
- It has two elements:
 - Element ID main is for the descriptor itself. The descriptor's name is test.
 - Element ID 123 is for a resource (testing) that has been added to the descriptor.

[illegible]

The following is abbreviated sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the optional argument **brief**:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database brief

Key: 0a1405495f14dfc1d6fd10b93d957903456166d3b7b883b9047fb89cbeeb5157
  Type: Regular Entity Type: Service Size: 1054
  Body: <Service xmlns="urn:topos:descriptor:xml
Key: 0a1405495f14dfc1d6fd10b93d957903456166d3b7b883b9047fb89cbeeb5157
  Type: Regular Entity Type: Service Size: 1054
  Body: <Service xmlns="urn:topos:descriptor:xml

... Output omitted

Key: 7770000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
  Type: Mcast Cmd Entity Type: Group Size: 129
  Body: .....test.
Key: 7890000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
  Type: Regular Entity Type: Group Size: 109
  Body: test.
Key: 8880000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
  Type: Regular Entity Type: Unknown(0) Size: 167
  Body: test

... Output omitted

Total 21 active item(s) in the database

ServiceRouter#
```

In the preceding example, **show srp database brief** displays brief information for each descriptor in the database, including DHT key, Type, Entity Type, Size, and Body (the initial part of the Element Data in Element 0 of the descriptor). The Body contains different information, depending on the type of the descriptor displayed.

- By default, Body contains the first 40 printable characters of the main element data.
- If the descriptor is a service type descriptor, Body contains the service name information.

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **content**. There are no content-type descriptors in the database:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database content

Total 0 content type descriptor(s) in the database

ServiceRouter#
```

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **service**. There are 16 service-type descriptors in the database:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database service

0a1405495f14dfc1d6fd10b93d957903456166d3b7b883b9047fb89cbeeb5157: Size: 1054
15136e3cfb5c3de3c4258d5c16c1bbabc5ddb538b51b32bdc1ebbd9bcb75b6d7: Size: 838
2340000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: Size: 168
3392b8bfe67c12c326aa346bdf1e83ac6286e397ce0013f8c4a33fc4dc5abda: Size: 1065
352a5e7e0e3dd9b78ab18fdb4408191f8418439b3ffef79f9b0698b8a73c16bc: Size: 853
39da9f8b45b6a186fdfdb6eec44ab71e7510c1de7b1b049df7c971696cb398a0: Size: 1074
4e346a0c197a6e1e69650badd1687557dc4d9b80789407a9b452eda761f1056e: Size: 1056
4f9400b0372d934d5819f3e88f4ad5be2177e96b79ee34aca49722e2db9ff300: Size: 1102
8d3e7478a3685dec322f891ea5a09a6b264097ab166d5b7bedd5ad9715f1401: Size: 1048
a6c4ef5b73c5b5621567946e7691b3d1123f9a3cf8b28ce29a075bfa41cb21ad: Size: 1068
c53126d4113799d7f300c6accf526423756efa5e007fc3cc16fe45a9c8c06ee3: Size: 881
```

show srp database

```
ca1329d38687cdd5f8ab7aabe4333ee7883a6a28f7e8b03e11d58bb3f4c39988: Size: 1057
cbb037edbe196fbf8d0f5bfa6e629ff1242483f5f5450719748189cf9d7b1fa4: Size: 1086
e50dc5cca2b736d00c41506b754c7bd331ab38826a4df396f6343a81e5631832: Size: 843
e8ca53dbcf748505194a10c9b6fa1549f309345f19b4d4df920be79d5e986471: Size: 1083
f47ec4f84068b9fda926f4767d2219f4faeabbbb0738312f70917504a0c8c9b9: Size: 863
Total      16 service type descriptor(s) in the database
```

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **group**. There are three group-type descriptors in the database:

ServiceRouter# **show srp database group**

```
7770000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: Size: 393
9990000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000: Size: 307
c1898f9a8b69c3912f0fe8fecac30818fab24385fa8a1d37a8ffd193cf3eeebc: Size: 124
Total      3 group type descriptor(s) in the database
```

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the option **statistics**. The output indicates how many descriptors (including deleted ones) exist in the descriptor database:

ServiceRouter# **show srp database statistics**

```
Total number of descriptors = 22
```

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **maincontent** and the target string **service**. The sample output indicates that there are 15 descriptors in the database whose main content (that is, the Element Data field of Element 0) contains the target string **service**:

ServiceRouter# **show srp database maincontent service**

```
0a1405495f14dfc1d6fd10b93d957903456166d3b7b883b9047fb89cbeeb5157: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1054
15136e3cfb5c3de3c4258d5c16c1bbabc5ddb538b51b32bdc1ebbd9bcb75b6d7: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 838
3392b8bfe67c12c326aa346bdf1e83ac6286e397ce0013f8c4a33fc4dc5abda: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1065
352a5e7e0e3dd9b78ab18fdb4408191f8418439b3ffef79f9b0698b8a73c16bc: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 853
39da9f8b45b6a186fdfdb6eec44ab71e7510c1de7b1b049df7c971696cb398a0: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1074
4e346a0c197a6e1e69650badd1687557dc4d9b80789407a9b452eda761f1056e: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1056
4f9400b0372d934d5819f3e88f4ad5be2177e96b79ee34aca49722e2db9ff300: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1102
8d3e7478a3685dec322f891ea5a09a6b264097ab166d5b7bedd5ad9715f1401: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1048
a6c4ef5b73c5b5621567946e7691b3d1123f9a3cf8b28ce29a075bfa41cb21ad: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1068
c53126d4113799d7f300c6accf526423756efa5e007fc3cc16fe45a9c8c06ee3: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 881
ca1329d38687cdd5f8ab7aabe4333ee7883a6a28f7e8b03e11d58bb3f4c39988: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1057
cbb037edbe196fbf8d0f5bfa6e629ff1242483f5f5450719748189cf9d7b1fa4: Type: 101
  Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1086
e50dc5cca2b736d00c41506b754c7bd331ab38826a4df396f6343a81e5631832: Type: 101
```

```

Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 843
e8ca53dbcfc748505194a10c9b6fa1549f309345f19b4d4df920be79d5e986471: Type: 101
Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 1083
f47ec4f84068b9fda926f4767d2219f4faeabbbb0738312f70917504a0c8c9b9: Type: 101
Rec Type: 5783093e Size: 863

```

Total 15 item(s) in the database whose main content contains 'service'

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **record** to search in a descriptor specified by the key 999 to locate records containing the target string **test**. The examples are in the following order:

- Descriptor for a record where the target string is found.
- Descriptor for a record where the entity has been deleted.
- Descriptor for a record where the target string is not found.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database record 999 test
```

```
Entity key:  
9990000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
Entity rec type:          101      Entity total length: 183  
Entity type:              22222222 Entity flags:           0  
----- Element 1      (comp)-----4-----  
Element ID: "123"(313233)  
    Element total len       47     ID len:         3  
    Last Update: Tue Feb 12 02:07:38 2008 (47b0ff6ae5e0497b)  
    Expiration : Thu Mar 13 02:07:38 2008 (47d88c6ae5e00000)  
    Element data len:       4  
    Element data:  
  
test
```

[illegible][illegible]

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **size** to select descriptors whose size is in the given range. This example shows that, for the active descriptors, there are five descriptors whose size is larger than 100 bytes and smaller than 300 bytes:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp database size 100 300
```

[illegible]

The following example is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **subid** to search for elements in a given descriptor whose Element ID contains the given target string. In this example, the search is in the descriptor whose key is 999 and for elements whose sub ID (Element ID) is 123. The output indicates one element, Element 1, with the specified Element ID 123.

The following example is sample output from the **show srp database** command when it is issued with the filtering argument **update** to select descriptors that have been updated in the specified time range. The command uses the Last Update field of Element 0 to determine when the descriptor has been updated. The sample output indicates that four descriptors have been updated in the specific time range.

[illegible]

2-506

show srp leafset

To display SRP leafset information, use the **show srp leafset** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show srp leafset

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command displays leafset information for the current Proximity Engine (the local node). The current Proximity Engine must be part of a properly configured DHT network for leafset information about network members to be displayed.

Examples The following example shows the output from **show srp leafset** when the current Proximity Engine is a standalone node and not a member of a DHT network:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp leafset

Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, W - wrapped

Leafset count: total 5, left 2, right 2

T      d2fc632c53c9ff1de8683e265386b09502791aedd65f28025fe7f64ad8cab2d9
      via sn-sj87 [ 172.20.168.87 ] :9000

ServiceRouter#
```

[Table 2-65](#) describes the codes that **show srp leafset** uses in its output.

Table 2-65 Designations for Leafset Nodes

Code	Leafset Node Designation
T—local node	Proximity Engine where show srp leafset is issued.
L—leafset	Member of the leafset.
P—primary	Primary routing entry.
S—secondary	Secondary routing entry.
B—backup	Backup routing entry.
I—Intransitive	Intransitive routing entry.
W—wrapped	Wrapped routing entry.

show srp leafset

The following example shows the output from **show srp leafset** command when the current Proximity Engine is a member of a DHT network consisting of seven nodes: the local node in the middle, three nodes on the left, and three nodes on the right.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp leafset
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, W - wrapped
Leafset count: total 7, left 3, right 3
WPL  0e33b4fc00ea5e32b7323c2a712cc226fe4990430df6ac9a05d2a87ab67c9fae
      via sn-sj43 [ 172.20.168.43, 192.168.20.10, 192.168.86.10 ] :9000,
1.772254 ms, 00:00:08
PL   b5ca21563f5b938e46e2cb8f33a148ae00a1f6666f2a5eb735b7ed90c012c882
      via sn-sj82 [ 172.20.168.82, 192.168.82.82, 192.168.86.82 ] :9000,
0.392633 ms, 00:00:08
PL   c89908f53cc3ab6bc6065fd545341e9868cab7dcf852eaa346dd470011fcff1d
      via sn-sj89 [ 172.20.168.89 ] :9000, 0.352768 ms, 00:00:08
T    e966a1daec3ef3f1a81fec0e46338ae66eb7d154341e3a20fef0c5d2e8a0aabf
      via sn-sj87 [ 172.20.168.87 ] :9000
PL   0e33b4fc00ea5e32b7323c2a712cc226fe4990430df6ac9a05d2a87ab67c9fae
      via sn-sj43 [ 172.20.168.43, 192.168.20.10, 192.168.86.10 ] :9000,
1.772254 ms, 00:00:08
WPL  b5ca21563f5b938e46e2cb8f33a148ae00a1f6666f2a5eb735b7ed90c012c882
      via sn-sj82 [ 172.20.168.82, 192.168.82.82, 192.168.86.82 ] :9000,
0.392633 ms, 00:00:08
WPL  c89908f53cc3ab6bc6065fd545341e9868cab7dcf852eaa346dd470011fcff1d
      via sn-sj89 [ 172.20.168.89 ] :9000, 0.352768 ms, 00:00:08
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bootstrap-node	Configures a bootstrap node IP address.
domain	Sets the domain ID for the SRP.

show srp memory

To display SRP memory usage information, use the **show srp memory** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show srp memory

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command displays SRP memory usage information.

Examples The following example shows the output from **show srp memory** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp memory
```

```
SRP memory usage:
```

Type	Size	Count	HWM	Slab	Overhead	Total
Packet	65536	2	0	0	0	131072
Operation	192	92	0	0	0	18566
Sync	120	0	0	0	0	0
Pending	104	0	0	0	0	0
Mcast Pend	40	0	0	0	0	0
Proximity	104	0	0	0	0	0
To IPPC	208	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbor	384	2	2	128	48560	49328
Neighbor EP	134	0	0	0	128	128
Timer CTX	16	16	16	64	944	1200
Packet Addr	32	0	2	0	128	128
Subscriber	240	2	2	64	15056	15536
Seq Req	88	0	0	0	128	128
WorkQ	32	0	0	0	128	128
Total:					65072	216214

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srp process	Displays the basic configurations for SRP.

To display multicast database information for an SRP process, use the **show srp multicast database** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

[illegible]

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show srp multicast database** command when it is issued with the optional argument *group_id*. In this example, the DHT key for *group_id* is 4444:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp multicast database 4444
```

[illegible]

In the preceding example, the output is detailed information saved for the multicast group 4444 including the following:

- Multicast group 4444 has a record type 103.
- Its Entity Type is 22222222, which means this is a group-type descriptor.
- Its total length is 522 bytes.
- It has zero Entity Flags. Entity flags are not currently used.
- It has four elements:
 - Element 0 is the main element whose Element Data field saves group topic information instead of messages received by this group.
 - Other elements are created for saving messages received by the group.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear srp group messages	Deletes all locally stored messages sent to a multicast group in the service routing layer.

show srp neighbor

To display SRP neighbor information, use the **show srp neighbor** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show srp neighbor [detail | down]

Syntax Description	detail	Displays detailed information for each neighbor.
	down	Displays the information of down neighbor entries.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command displays SRP neighbor information. The current Proximity Engine must be part of a properly configured DHT network for neighbor information about current network members to be displayed.

If the keyword **down** is specified, **show srp neighbor** displays down neighbors. These are Proximity Engines that are members of a DHT network the local Proximity Engine previously belonged to.

Examples In the following example, assume a standalone Proximity Engine sn-sj87, and a two-node network consisting of Proximity Engine sn-sj81 and Proximity Engine sn-sj85. The **show srp neighbor** command is run from sn-sj87 before it is connected to the two-node network:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor

Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, D - delay, H - hold time

Number of neighbors in the database: 0
```

In the preceding example, sn-sj87 does not have any neighbor in the database.

In the following example, after sn-sj87 is added to the network, **show srp neighbor** is issued again. From the following output, we can see that sn-sj87 has two neighbors, sn-sj81 and sn-sj85:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor

Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, D - delay, H - hold time

Number of neighbors in the database: 2

PL  8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
    via sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, D=0.339605 ms,
    H=00:00:07
PL  9f752f56f347ca8fcc40a4e09b645f9b4c9b71c73401083f4c04920b30215b0a
    via sn-sj85 [ 172.20.168.85, 192.168.20.85, 192.168.86.85 ] :9000,
    D=0.379999 ms, H=00:00:09
```

show srp neighbor

To see details of these two neighbors, issue the **show srp neighbor detail** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor detail

Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive
       D - delay, H - hold time, U - up time
       S_SEQ - send seq no., R_SEQ - receive seq. no.
       S_SID - send session id, R_SID - receive session id,
       R_Q - Receive Queue, T_Q - Transmit Queue.
Number of neighbors in the database: 2
PL 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
   via sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, D=0.302328 ms,
   H=00:00:08, U=02:15:53, S_SEQ=1, R_SEQ=0, S_SID=148214958, R_SID=0
PL 9f752f56f347ca8fcc40a4e09b645f9b4c9b71c73401083f4c04920b30215b0a
   via sn-sj85 [ 172.20.168.85, 192.168.20.85, 192.168.86.85 ] :9000,
   D=0.379999 ms, H=00:00:10, U=01:45:42, S_SEQ=0, R_SEQ=0,
   S_SID=2134859630, R_SID=0
```

The following example illustrates the usage of **show srp neighbor down**. Assume that a four-node network consists of Proximity Engines sn-sj43, sn-sj88, sn-sj44, and sn-sj87. From sn-sj87, the **show srp neighbor down** command can be used to confirm this, as shown by the following output:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor

Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive, D - delay, H - hold time
Number of neighbors in the database: 3
PLI 0e33b4fc00ea5e32b7323c2a712cc226fe4990430df6ac9a05d2a87ab67c9fae
   via sn-sj43 [ 192.168.86.43 ] :9000, D=0.439602 ms,
   H=00:00:03
PL 2a2db308fd3dc172940a7902a4db7c16c98c3a32e1b048005bce1e832b6d056f
   via sn-sj88 [ 192.168.86.88 ] :9000, D=0.405537 ms,
   H=0.553618
PL 9a28755bba0228c7ac3d1be20d21a7a57c532eed9d5ffc5e1da2a9841e2e77a8
   via sn-sj44 [ 192.168.86.44 ] :9000, D=0.398474 ms,
   H=00:00:01

ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor down

Number of down neighbors in the database: 0
Next down neighbor write offset: 0
```

For the next example, assume that the domain ID for the local node (sn-sj87) is reconfigured so that it is detached from the network. The following output from **show srp neighbor down** now shows that all three neighbors are down:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp neighbor down
Number of down neighbors in the database: 3
Next down neighbor write offset: 3

9a28755bba0228c7ac3d1be20d21a7a57c532eed9d5ffc5e1da2a9841e2e77a8
   via sn-sj44 [ 192.168.86.44 ] :9000, 0.000 ms, no-timer
0e33b4fc00ea5e32b7323c2a712cc226fe4990430df6ac9a05d2a87ab67c9fae
   via sn-sj43 [ 192.168.86.43 ] :9000, 0.000 ms, no-timer
2a2db308fd3dc172940a7902a4db7c16c98c3a32e1b048005bce1e832b6d056f
   via sn-sj88 [ 192.168.86.88 ] :9000, 0.000 ms, no-timer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bootstrap-node	Configures a bootstrap node IP address.
domain	Sets the domain ID for an SRP.

show srp process

To display the basic configurations for SRP, use the **show srp process** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show srp process

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command displays SRP process information.

Examples	The following example shows sample output from show srp process when it is run from Proximity Engine sn-sj87.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp process
```

```
Process:
```

```
Domain: 0
```

```
Node Id: d2fc632c53c9ff1de8683e265386b09502791aedd65f28025fe7f64ad8cab2d9
```

```
Host name: sn-sj87
```

```
Port: 9000
```

```
Interfaces running SRP:
```

```
*GigabitEthernet 1/0
```

```
Bootstrap host name: 172.20.168.85, address: 172.20.168.85, port: 9000
```

```
Database Mirroring: Disabled
```

```
# of storages requested for mirroring: 2
```

```
# of storages used for mirroring      : 1
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srp memory	Displays SRP memory usage information.

show srp replica-set

To display the replica set information for a Proximity Engine, use the **show srp replica-set** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show srp replica-set

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command displays SRP replica set information.

To use this command to show a replica set, a network needs to be formed by properly configuring a bootstrap node and domain ID.

Examples The following examples show sample output from **show srp replica-set**. For the first example, assume a standalone Proximity Engine sn-sj87 and a two-node network consisting of Proximity Engine sn-sj81 and Proximity Engine sn-sj85. The **show srp replica-set** command is issued from sn-sj87 before it is connected to the two-node network:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp replica-set

Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - intransitive, R - Replicate Set, A - active

key(part)          address          type  state
-----
308fe23f...        EE7-CDE205-8:9000    PL    Active
5c71ac1e...        EE7-CDE205-10:9000  PL    Active
feb5784c...->      SN-CDSM:9000        local None
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show srp leafset	Displays SRP leafset information,
	show srp neighbor	Displays SRP neighbor information

show srp route

To display route information for a Proximity Engine to its neighbor nodes on the same DHT network, use the **show srp route** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show srp route [backup | statistics]

Syntax Description

backup	Displays entries, including backup entries.
statistics	Displays statistics information.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays route information for a Proximity Engine to its neighbor nodes on the same DHT network.

To use this command to show route entries, a network needs to be formed by properly configuring a bootstrap node and domain ID.

Examples

The following examples show sample output from **show srp route**. For the first example, assume a standalone Proximity Engine sn-sj87 and a two-node network consisting of Proximity Engine sn-sj81 and Proximity Engine sn-sj85. The **show srp route** command is issued from sn-sj87 before it is connected to the two-node network. The output shows no srp route information, as is expected for a standalone Proximity Engine:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp route
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive
```

For the following example, assume that Proximity Engine sn-sj87 has joined the two-node network consisting of Proximity Engine sn-sj81 and Proximity Engine sn-sj85. The output shows that sn-sj87 has route information to its two neighbors, sn-sj81 and sn-sj85.

```
ServiceRouter# show srp route
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive
PL  8/4 via 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
      sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, 0.301080 ms, 00:00:09
PL  9/4 via 9f752f56f347ca8fcc40a4e09b645f9b4c9b71c73401083f4c04920b30215b0a
      sn-sj85 [ 172.20.168.85, 192.168.20.85, 192.168.86.85 ] :9000, 0.382097 ms,
      00:00:08
```

The **show srp route** command shows only primary routing table entries. In the SRP routing table, there are backup routes as well. To display the backup routes as well as the primary routes, use the command **show srp route backup** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show srp route backup
```

```
Codes: T - local node, L - leafset, P - primary, S - secondary, B - backup
       I - Intransitive
PL  8/4 via 8886822171add71887d54107c266d814b605eaa0d5cc9b54b9160a137f4355d1
      sn-sj81 [ 172.20.168.81 ] :9000, 0.301080 ms, 00:00:07
PL  9/4 via 9f752f56f347ca8fcc40a4e09b645f9b4c9b71c73401083f4c04920b30215b0a
      sn-sj85 [ 172.20.168.85, 192.168.20.85, 192.168.86.85 ] :9000, 0.382097 ms,
00:00:10
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Because there is no backup route in this small three-node network, **show srp route backup** displays the same results as **show srp route**. This can be confirmed by issuing the **show srp route statistics** command as shown in the following example. From the following output, we can confirm that are total two routes in the routing table, one appearing in cell 8 row 0 (which is the route via sn-sj81) and the other appearing in cell 9 row 0 (which is the route via sn-sj85).

```
ServiceRouter# show srp route statistics
```

```
Total routes: 2
Entries that share my prefix: 0
Last nonempty row: 0
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srp leafset	Displays SRP leafset information.
show srp neighbor	Displays SRP neighbor information.
show statistics srp	Displays SRP statistics information.

show ssh

To display Secure Shell (SSH) status and configuration information, use the **show ssh** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show ssh

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	sshd	Enables the SSH daemon.

show standby

To display standby interface information, use the **show standby** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show standby

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-66](#) describes the fields shown in the **show standby** display.

Table 2-66 *show standby Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Standby Group	Number that identifies the standby group.
Description	Description of the device, as configured by using the description option of the interface Global configuration command.
IP address	IP address of the standby group.
netmask	Netmask of the standby group.
Member interfaces	Member interfaces of the standby group. Shows which physical interfaces are part of the standby group. Shows the interface definition, such as GigabitEthernet 1/0.
priority	Priority status of each interface.
Active interface	Interfaces that are currently active in the standby group.
Maximum errors allowed on the active interface	Maximum number of errors allowed on the active interface.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.
show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

show startup-config

To display the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show startup-config

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the configuration used during an initial bootup, stored in non-volatile random-access memory (NVRAM).

Examples	The following example shows how to display the startup configuration details on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show startup-config
! CDS version 2.3.9
!
device mode service-engine
!
!
hostname V2-CDE200-3
!
!
!
primary-interface PortChannel 1
!
!
interface PortChannel 1
 ip address 3.1.14.72 255.255.255.0
 exit
interface PortChannel 2
 ip address 4.0.8.13 255.255.255.0
 exit
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0
 channel-group 2
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
 channel-group 2
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
 channel-group 1
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 4/0
 channel-group 1
 exit
interface GigabitEthernet 5/0
```

■ show startup-config

```

channel-group 1
exit
interface GigabitEthernet 6/0
channel-group 1
exit
!
!
ip default-gateway 3.1.14.1
!
!
offline-operation enable
!
!
!
rule action block pattern-list 3
rule action redirect http://www.baidu.com pattern-list 2
rule pattern-list 1 url-regex http://chunliu.com/b.wmv
rule pattern-list 2 header-field request-line b.wmv
rule pattern-list 3 header-field request-line c.wmv
!
icap service camiant
server icap://trythis/servername
exit
!
!
!
transaction-logs enable
transaction-logs archive interval 120
!
username admin password 1 bVmDmMMmZAPjY
username admin privilege 15
!
!
authentication login local enable primary
authentication configuration local enable primary
!
access-lists 300 deny groupname Disney
access-lists 300 permit groupname any
access-lists enable
!
!
telnet enable
!
!
!
cdsm ip 4.0.8.10
cms enable
!
!
!
service-router service-monitor threshold wmt 50
service-router service-monitor number-of-samples wmt 5
service-router service-monitor sample-period wmt 15
qos device-policy-service enable
!
!
cache content max-cached-entries 1000
! End of CDS configuration

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
configure	Enters Global configuration mode.
copy	Copies the configuration or image data from a source to a destination.
show running-config	Displays the current running configuration information on the terminal.

show statistics access-lists 300

To display SE access control list statistics, use the **show statistics access-lists 300** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics access-lists 300

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The access control list statistics display the number of access requests, denials, and permissions recorded. Use the **show statistics access-lists 300** command to display the number of group name accesses recorded.

[Table 2-67](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics access-lists 300** display.

Table 2-67 *show statistics access-lists 300 Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Access Control Lists Statistics	
Groupname and username-based List	Lists the group name-based access control lists.
Number of requests	Number of requests.
Number of deny responses	Number of deny responses.
Number of permit responses	Number of permit responses.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.

show statistics acquirer

To display SE acquirer channel statistics, use the **show statistics acquirer** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show statistics acquirer [contents { delivery-service-id delivery-service-id |
delivery-service-name delivery-service-name } | delivery-service-id delivery-service-id |
delivery-service-name delivery-service-name | errors { delivery-service-id
delivery-service-id | delivery-service-name delivery-service-name } | job-list {
delivery-service-id delivery-service-id | delivery-service-name delivery-service-name } ]
```

Syntax Description

contents	(Optional) Displays the acquired contents of the specified channel.
delivery-service-id	Displays acquirer statistics for the specified delivery service ID.
<i>delivery-service-id</i>	Delivery service ID.
delivery-service-name	Displays acquirer statistics for the specified delivery service name.
<i>delivery-service-name</i>	Delivery service name.
errors	(Optional) Displays the acquisition error logs for the specified channel.
job-list	(Optional) Displays the job list statistics for the specified channel.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **show statistics acquirer** command displays acquirer statistics for all channels for which the SE is the Content Acquirer. The output of the command displays any manifest file parsing or fetch errors if any errors occur. It displays the total number of acquired objects, number of failed objects, and total disk space used by the acquired objects. When a channel ID or name is specified, acquirer statistics are displayed for that channel specified by ID or name.

The **show statistics acquirer contents** command displays all the acquired content, its size, and its last-modified time, specified by channel ID or name.

The **show statistics acquirer errors** command displays acquisition errors, if any, for the channel specified by ID or name. Manifest file parsing and fetch errors, as well as single item or crawler job errors, are displayed.

The **show statistics acquirer job-list** command displays the details of all the single items and crawler jobs for the channel specified by ID or name.

[Table 2-68](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics acquirer** display.

Table 2-68 show statistics acquirer Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Statistics For Channel ID: <i>channel-id</i>	
Delivery-service-id	Delivery service identification number.

Table 2-68 *show statistics acquirer Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Delivery-service-name	Name of the delivery service.
Manifest	
Fetch Errors	Number of manifest file fetch errors.
Parsing Errors	Number of manifest file parsing errors.
Acquisition	
Total Number of Acquired Objects	Total number of acquired objects.
Total Size of Acquired Objects (Bytes)	Total size of acquired objects (in bytes).
Total Number of Failed Objects	Total number of failed objects.

Related Commands

Command	Description
acquirer (EXEC)	Starts or stops content acquisition on a specified acquirer delivery service.
clear statistics	Clears all statistical counters from the parameters given.
show acquirer	Displays the acquirer information and progress of content acquisition for a specified channel number or name.

show statistics authentication

To display SE authentication statistics, use the **show statistics authentication** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics authentication



Note

This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Authentication statistics display the number of access requests, denials, and allowances recorded. Use the **show statistics authentication** command to display the number of authentication accesses recorded.

The fields shown in the **show statistics authentication** display include the following:

- Number of access requests
- Number of access deny responses
- Number of access allow responses

Related Commands

Command	Description
authentication	Specifies authentication and authorization methods.
clear statistics	Clears all statistical counters from the parameters given.
show authentication	Displays the authentication configuration.
show statistics authentication	Displays SE authentication statistics.

show statistics authsvr

To view the Authentication Server statistics, use the **show statistics authsvr** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics authsvr

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines When Unknown Server Requests is enabled, a request for an unknown server increments both the Allowed counter and the Unknown Server Allowed counter. When Unknown Server Request is disabled, a request for an unknown server increments both the Blocked counter and the Unknown Server Blocked counter.

Examples The following is sample Authentication Server statistics:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics authsvr
```

```
Authserver Statistics
-----
Allowed : 0
    Unknown Server Allowed : 0
Blocked : 0
    Unknown Server Blocked : 0
Errors : 0
```

```
ServiceEngine#
```

[Table 2-69](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics authsvr** display.

Table 2-69 *show statistics authsvr Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Allowed	This field increments when Unknown Server Request is enabled.
Unknown Server Allowed	This field increments when Unknown Server Request is enabled.
Blocked	This field increments when Unknown Server Request is disabled.
Unknown Server Blocked	This field increments when Unknown Server Request is disabled.
Errors	This field increments when errors occur.

Related Commands

Command	Description
authsvr	Enables and configures the Authorization server.
show authsvr	Displays the status of the Authorization server.

show statistics cdn-select

To view the CDN Selector statistics, use the **show statistics cdn-select** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics cdn-select summary

Syntax Description

summary	Displays summary statistics for the CDN Selector.
Note	This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following is sample CDN Selector statistics:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics cdn-select summary
```

```
----- CDN Selector Summary Statistics -----
```

```
Requests Received           :           0
Requests Redirected (3rd party) :         0
Requests Routed (CDS-IS)      :         0
Requests Not Redirected       :         0
    CDN Errors                :         0
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cdn-select	Enables the CDN Selector for third-party service selection.
geo-location-server	Redirects requests to different Content Delivery Networks based on the geographic location of the client.
show cdn-select	Displays the status of the CDN Selector.

show statistics cdnfs

To display SE CDS network file system (cdnfs) statistics, use the **show statistics cdnfs** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics cdnfs

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-70](#) describes the **show statistics cdnfs** command fields displayed in the command output.

Table 2-70 *show statistics cdnfs Fields*

Field	Description
Size of physical file system	Physical disk size of the CDNFS.
Space assigned for cdnfs purposes	Amount of physical disk space on the CDNFS that has been assigned to hold prepositioned objects. The space can be less than the size of the file system.
Number of cdnfs entries	Number of CDNFS objects. Note One prepositioned file internally uses two CDNFS entries. The number of CDNFS entries is twice the number of actual files displayed to users.
Space reserved for cdnfs entries	Amount of disk space reserved for existing prepositioned objects. This space is reserved for CDNFS objects before the file is created and written to the file system.
Available space for new entries	Amount of physical disk space available in the CDNFS for new prepositioned objects.
Physical file system in use	Amount of physical disk space currently in use by the CDNFS.
Physical file system space free	Amount of unused physical disk space in the CDNFS
Physical file system percentage in use	Percentage of physical disk space in use relative to the total disk space available.

 show statistics cdnfs

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cdnfs	Manages the Internet Streamer CDNFS.
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show cdnfs	Displays CDNFS information.
	show disks	Displays the names of the disks currently attached to the SE.

show statistics distribution

To display the statistics of the content distribution components, use the **show statistics distribution** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show statistics distribution [all | errors {delivery-service-id delivery-service-id |
delivery-service-name delivery-service-name} | metadata-receiver | metadata-sender |
unicast-data-receiver {delivery-service-id delivery-service-id | delivery-service-name
delivery-service-name | hot-forwarders [forwarder_id | forwarder_name] | idle-forwarders
max_idle_forwarders] | unicast-data-sender]
```

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics for all distribution components.
errors	(Optional) Displays the distribution error records for the specified channel.
delivery-service-id	Displays statistics about the specified delivery service ID.
<i>delivery-service-id</i>	Delivery service number.
delivery-service-name	Displays statistics about the specified delivery service name.
<i>delivery-service-name</i>	Delivery service name.
metadata-receiver	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics of the metadata receiver.
metadata-sender	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics of the metadata sender.
unicast-data-receiver	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics of the unicast data receiver.
delivery-service-id	(Optional) Displays statistics about the specified delivery service ID.
<i>delivery-service-id</i>	(Optional) Delivery service number.
delivery-service-name	(Optional) Displays statistics about the specified delivery service name.
<i>delivery-service-name</i>	(Optional) Delivery service name.
hot-forwarders	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics of hot forwarders.
<i>forwarder_id</i>	(Optional) Identifier for the hot forwarder SE.
<i>forwarder_name</i>	(Optional) Name of the hot forwarder SE.
idle-forwarders	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics of idle forwarders.
<i>max_idle_forwarders</i>	(Optional) Maximum number of idle forwarder SEs to be displayed.
unicast-data-sender	(Optional) Displays the content distribution statistics of the unicast data sender.

Command Defaults

The **idle-forwarders** *max_idle_forwarders* default is 3.

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports multicast file transfer features that enhance the reliability and performance of multicast file distribution. Previously, the file transfer session depended on a window of time to resend the missing packets. The sender had to send the packets within this window of time for each retransmission request (NACK) from receiver SEs. If a multicast receiver joined the session too late and missed blocks of data that were outside the transmission window, the sender would not resend the missing blocks. The receiver could not receive the entire file, and the transmission failed. The receiver had to wait until a subsequent carousel pass to recover the missed files. The receiver could only receive the entire file or nothing. A slow receiver often failed to receive a large file if the receiving rate lagged behind the sending rate.

The multicast file transfer enhancements resolve these issues by eliminating the window of time for file transmissions. This feature is called *checkpoint*. Checkpoint allows the sender to divide the transferring file into blocks and to retransmit any and all blocks until the transfer session ends. At any time during the transfer session, a receiver can request retransmission of any block that it has missed. Also, receiver SEs can receive the blocks of a transfer in any order. Data transmission can occur over a longer period, and receivers can recover missed data blocks to successfully complete the transfer in most situations. File transfers are much more resistant to loss of data.

This feature also solves the problem of a multicast receiver joining a transfer session late. Even if a receiver goes offline and restarts during a transfer, it can recover missing data without requesting retransmission of the blocks that it has already received.

[Table 2-71](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics distribution unicast-data-receiver** display.

Table 2-71 *show statistics distribution unicast-data-receiver Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Channel ID	Numerical identifier for the channel.
Channel name	Name for the channel.
Current unicast forwarder ID	Numerical identifier for the current unicast forwarder.
Current unicast forwarder name	Name for the current unicast forwarder.
Use hot forwarder	Status of the forwarder SE. Values are Yes or No. Yes means that the forwarder is active, and the job for this channel can be started immediately. No means that the forwarder is currently inactive and may become active some time later depending on the failure reason. For example, any new forwarder must wait at least one minute before starting active jobs.
Current running job	Shows statistics for jobs that are currently running.
relative-cdn-url	Relative URL for the current job.
channel-id	Numerical identifier for the channel for this job.
fwdr ip address	IP address of the current unicast forwarder for this job.
bytes written/total	Total number of bytes written for this job.
last write time	Number of seconds since the last write time for this job.
Cumulative bps	Number of cumulative bits per second.
Last successful job was done at	Time of completion of the last successful job.

Table 2-71 *show statistics distribution unicast-data-receiver Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
# Consecutive failures	Number of consecutive failures.
# Jobs in pending queue(P_Q)	Number of jobs pending.
# Jobs in suspended queue(S_Q)	Number of jobs suspended.
# Jobs in waiting queue(W_Q)	Number of jobs waiting.
# Bytes of jobs in P_Q and W_Q	Total number of bytes for jobs that are pending and waiting.
# Bytes of jobs in S_Q	Number of bytes for jobs that are suspended.
# Bytes of running jobs	Number of bytes for jobs that are currently running.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show distribution	Displays the distribution information for a specified delivery service.

show statistics flash-media-streaming

To display the statistics for Flash Media Streaming, use the **show statistics flash-media-streaming** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics flash-media-streaming [**connections** | **dvrcast** | **errors** | **flvcache** | **livestats** | **performance** | **proxy** | **rules** | **server** | **vod**]

Syntax Description	
connections	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming connections statistics.
dvrcast	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming dvrcast application statistics.
	
Note	The dvrcast keyword is only available on the 2.4.3 and earlier releases.
errors	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming errors statistics.
flvcache	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming FLV cache statistics.
livestats	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming live application statistics.
performance	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming performance statistics.
proxy	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming proxy application statistics.
rules	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming rules statistics.
server	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming server level statistics.
vod	(Optional) Displays Flash Media Streaming vod application statistics.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to display the statistics for Flash Media Streaming:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics flash-media-streaming
Flash Media Streaming Statistics
Statistics have not been cleared since last Flash Media Streaming starts
```

```
Connections
-----
Current Connections
Total           :           0
VOD             :           0
LIVE            :           0
DVRCast        :           0
Proxy           :           0
Max Concurrent :           0
Total Connections
Total           :           0
VOD             :           0
LIVE            :           0
DVRCast        :           0
```



```

Proxy                               :                0

VOD Streaming
-----
Current Connections :                0
Total Connections  :                0
DownStream Bytes    :                0
UpStream Bytes      :                0
DownStream BW       :                0 Kbps
Preposition Hit     :                0
Cache Hit           :                0
Cache Miss          :                0
Proxy Case          :                0
Cache Hit Percentage :            0.00
Local Disk Reads    :                0
HTTP Based Reads    :                0
Bytes From Local Disk :            0
Bytes Through HTTP  :                0

Live Streaming
-----
Current Connections :                0
Total Connections  :                0
UpStream BW         :                0 Kbps
DownStream BW       :                0 Kbps
UpStream Bytes      :                0
DownStream Bytes    :                0
Downstream CDS-IS total conn.:            0

DVRCast Streaming
-----
Current Connections :                0
Total Connections  :                0
UpStream BW         :                0 Kbps
DownStream BW       :                0 Kbps
UpStream Bytes      :                0
DownStream Bytes    :                0

Proxy Streaming
-----
Current Connections :                0
Total Connections  :                0
UpStream BW         :                0 Kbps
DownStream BW       :                0 Kbps
UpStream Bytes      :                0
DownStream Bytes    :                0

Rules
-----
Action Allow :                0
Action Block :                0
Validate url Sign :            0
URL Signing errors:
    Invalid Client :                0
    Invalid Signature :            0
    No signing :                0
    Expired URL :                0
Auth server validation:
    Auth Server Allow :            0
    Auth Server Deny :            0

Error
-----
Disk Error

```

show statistics flash-media-streaming

```

File Open Error           : 0
File Read Error          : 0
File GetAttributes Error  : 0
File Close Error         : 0

HTTP Error
  Invalid Error           : 0
  Server Error            : 0
  Media Not Found         : 0
  Media Unauthorize       : 0
  Invalid Request         : 0
  Bad Gateway             : 0
  Service Unavailable     : 0
  Gateway Timeout         : 0
  Request Failed          : 0
  Invalid Response        : 0
  Too many Redirect       : 0
  Invalid Redirect        : 0
  Invalid Cache Type      : 0

Server
-----
Total UpStream BW        : 0 Kbps
Total DownStream BW      : 0 Kbps
Total UpStream Bytes     : 0
Total DownStream Bytes   : 0
Total Server Bytes       : 0

Performance
-----
Server Up Time           : 31 S
Mem Usage                 : 3 %
Max Mem Usage            : 3 %
Total Messages Dropped: 0

Num of Active VOD Instances : 0
Num of Active Live Instances : 0
Num of Active DVRCast Instances : 0

Flash Video Cache Statistics
-----
Hits                      : 0
Misses                    : 0
Released                  : 0
Bytes in cache            : 0
Bytes in use              : 0
Disk Usage                : 4096

```

[Table 2-72](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics flash-media-streaming** display.

Table 2-72 *show statistics flash-media-streaming Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Connections	
Current Connections	
Total	Total number of current active connections to Flash Media Streaming.
VOD	Total number of current active connections to VOD applications to Flash Media Streaming.

Table 2-72 *show statistics flash-media-streaming Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Live	Total number of current active connections to Live applications to Flash Media Streaming.
DVRCast	Total number of current active connections to DVRCast applications to Flash Media Streaming.
Proxy	Total number of current active connections to non-VOD, Live or DVR applications to Flash Media Streaming.
Max Current	Max concurrent connections to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Total Connections	
Total	Total number of connections to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
VOD	Total number of connections to VOD applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
LIVE	Total number of connections to Live applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
DVRCast	Total number of connections to DVRCast applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Proxy	Total number of connections to non-VOD, Live or DVR applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
VOD Streaming	
Current Connections	Total number of current active connections to VOD applications to Flash Media Streaming.
Total Connections	Total number of connections to VOD applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
DownStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from server to client by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
UpStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from client to server by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
DownStream BW	Current Bandwidth from server to client by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
Preposition Hit	Total requests for prepositioned content by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Cache Hit	Total requests for cache hit content by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Cache Miss	Total cache miss requests by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Proxy Case	Total requests for non cached and non prepositioned content by VOD applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Cache Hit Percentage	Percentage of cache hit requests to total requests.
Local Disk Reads	Number of read calls to local disk by VOD applications.
HTTP Based Reads	Number of read calls to HTTP sockets by VOD applications.

Table 2-72 *show statistics flash-media-streaming Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Bytes from Local Disk	Total bytes read through HTTP by VOD applications.
Bytes through HTTP	Total bytes read from local disk by VOD applications.
Live Streaming	
Current Connections	Total number of current active connections to Live applications to Flash Media Streaming.
Total Connections	Total number of connections to Live applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
UpStream BW	Current bandwidth from client to server by Live applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
DownStream BW	Current bandwidth from server to client by Live applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
UpStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from client to server by Live applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
DownStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from server to client by Live applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Downstream CDS-IS Total Connections	Total live connections from CDS-IS devices that are on a lower level in a tree hierarchy.
DVRCast Streaming	
Current Connections	Total number of current active connections to DVRCast applications to Flash Media Streaming.
Total Connections	Total number of connections to DVRCast applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
UpStream BW	Current bandwidth from client to server by DVRCast applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
DownStream BW	Current bandwidth from server to client by DVRCast applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
UpStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from client to server by DVRCast applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
DownStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from server to client by DVRCast applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Proxy Streaming	
Current Connections	Total number of current active connections non-VOD, Live or DVR applications to Flash Media Streaming.
Total Connections	Total number of connections non-VOD, Live or DVR applications to Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
UpStream BW	Current bandwidth from client to server by non-VOD, Live or DVR applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
DownStream BW	Current bandwidth from server to client by non-VOD, Live or DVR applications of Flash Media Streaming in Kbps.
UpStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from client to server by non-VOD, Live or DVR applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.

Table 2-72 *show statistics flash-media-streaming Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
DownStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from server to client by non-VOD, Live or DVR applications of Flash Media Streaming since it has started.
Rules	
Action Allow	Total number of requests allowed by configured rules.
Action Block	Total number of requests blocked by configured rules.
Validate url Sign	Total number of requests for which URL sign validation was performed.
URL Signing errors	
Invalid Client	Total requests where URL signing failed as request was from an invalid client IP address.
Invalid Signature	Total requests where URL signing failed as request had an invalid signature.
No signing	Total requests where URL signing failed as request was sent without URL signature.
Expired URL	Total requests where URL signing failed as the signature had expired its lifetime.
Auth server validation	
Auth Server Allow	Total number of requests allowed by the authorization server process.
Auth Server Deny	Total number of requests denied by the authorization server process.
Error	
Disk Error	
File Open Error	Total errors when trying to open a file by Flash Media Streaming.
File Read Error	Total errors when trying to read a file by Flash Media Streaming.
File GetAttributes Error	Total errors when trying to get file attributes by Flash Media Streaming.
File Close Error	Total errors when trying to close a file by Flash Media Streaming.
HTTP Error	
Invalid Error	Invalid HTTP error code received by Flash Media Streaming.
Server Error	HTTP error code 500 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Media Not Found	HTTP error code 404 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Media Unauthorize	Unauthorized access, HTTP error code 401-407, except 404, received by Flash Media Streaming.
Invalid Request	HTTP error code 400 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Bad Gateway	HTTP error code 502 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Service Unavailable	HTTP error code 503 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Gateway Timeout	HTTP error code 504 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Request Failed	Null reply received by Flash Media Streaming.
Invalid Response	HTTP error code 0 received by Flash Media Streaming.
Too many Redirect	More than allowed number of HTTP redirects received by Flash Media Streaming.

Table 2-72 *show statistics flash-media-streaming Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Invalid Redirect	Invalid redirect URL received by Flash Media Streaming.
Invalid Cache Type	Invalid cache type received from web engine by Flash Media Streaming.
Server	
Total UpStream BW	Total instantaneous BW from client to server for Flash Media Streaming.
Total DownStream BW	Total instantaneous BW from server to client for Flash Media Streaming.
Total UpStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from client to server for Flash Media Streaming.
Total DownStream Bytes	Total bytes transferred from server to client for Flash Media Streaming.
Total Server Bytes	Total bytes served by Flash Media Streaming.
Performance	
Server Up Time	Time since the Flash Media Streaming has been running.
Mem Usage	Current memory usage of Flash Media Streaming.
Max Mem Usage	Maximum memory usage of Flash Media Streaming.
Total Messages Dropped	Total messages dropped by Flash Media Streaming.
Num of Active VOD Instances	Total active VOD instances.
Num of Active Live Instances	Total active Live instances.
Num of Active DVRCast Instances	Total active DVRCast instances.
Flash Video Cache Statistics	
Hits	Total hits on Flash video cache.
Misses	Total misses on Flash video cache.
Released	Total number of segments released by Flash video cache since Flash Media Streaming has started.
Bytes in cache	Current number of bytes in cache.
Bytes in use	Current number of bytes in cache being used.
Disk Usage	Size of flash video cache on disk.

Related Commands

Command	Description
flash-media-streaming	Enables and configures Flash Media Streaming.
show flash-media-streaming	Displays the Flash Media Streaming information.

show statistics http

To display SE HTTP statistics, use the **show statistics http** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics http {ims | object | pcmm | performance | requests | rule}

Syntax Description	ims	Displays HTTP if-modified-since statistics.
	object	Displays HTTP object statistics.
	pcmm	Displays PacketCable Multimedia (PCMM) statistics.
	performance	Displays HTTP performance statistics.
	requests	Displays HTTP request statistics.
	rule	Displays rule statistics.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines		
	Note	This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

[Table 2-73](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics http ims** display.

Table 2-73 *show statistics http ims Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Total Issued	Number of If-Modified-Since request sent to the upstream streamer or origin server.
Range Issued	Number of If-Range request sent to the upstream streamer or origin server.
Fresh	Number of requests for which upstream streamer or Origin Server responded as content is fresh for a If-Modified-Since Request.
Revalid	Number of requests for which upstream streamer or Origin Server responded as content needs to be revalidated.
Partial Fresh	Number of requests for which upstream streamer or Origin Server responded as content as fresh for a If-Range Request.

Table 2-74 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics http object** display.

Table 2-74 *show statistics http object Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Revalidate Requests	Number of revalidate request sent because the WE received revalidation request from client or child SE.
Stale Content	Number of revalidate request sent because content in the cache was stale.
No-Cache Requests	Number of revalidate request sent because the WE received no-cache request.
Min TTL Expired	Number of revalidate request sent because min-ttl value had expired.
Max TTL Expired	Number of revalidate request sent because max-ttl value had expired.
Object Expired	Number of revalidate request sent because content in the cache had expired.
Max Age Header	Number of revalidate request sent because the max-age header had expired.
Large File Size	Number of contents not stored because the file size is larger than the maximum object size.
Content Not Modified	Number of contents or responses not stored because WE received a 304 (Not Modified) response.
No Content Length	Number of contents not stored because content length was not given in the response header.
Range Request	Number of contents not stored because the response was for a range request sent by client or downstream streamer.
No Store	Number of no-store request received.
Private	Number of private request received.
Auth Required	Number of authorization request received.
Non Cacheable	Number of noncacheable request received.
Head Request	Number of Head request received.
Vary Header	Number of Vary header request received.
Miscellaneous	Any other cache control request received because of which WE cannot cache the content.

Table 2-75 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics http pcmm** display.

Table 2-75 *show statistics http pcmm Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
No: of ICAP Request	Number of ICAP request sent out.
No: of Signature Generation	Number of request for which signature generation was done.
No: of Signature Validation	Number of request for which signature validation was done.

Table 2-76 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics http performance** display.

Table 2-76 *show statistics http performance Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Total Accesses	Total number of request.
Total kBytes	Total KB of content served.
Request Per Second	Average request per second.
kBytes Per Second	Average number of KB served per second.
kBytes Per Request	Average number of KB served per request.

Table 2-77 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics http requests** display.

Table 2-77 *show statistics http requests Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Cache Hit	Number of requests that resulted in a cache hit for all SEs in the CDS network.
Cache Miss	Number of requests that resulted in a cache miss (the web object was not available in the cache) for all SEs in the CDS network
Range Requests	Number of requests in the range.
Partial Hit–Live fill	Number of requests that resulted in a partial hit-live fill.
Partial Hit–Refill	Number of requests that resulted in a partial hit-refill.
Partial Caching–Bypassed	Number of bypassed partial caching requests.
Preposition Hits	Number of preposition hit requests.
Reply Meta	Number of reply meta requests.
Alternate Media	Number of alternate media requests.
Num Lookups	Number of lookup requests.
Lookup Errors	Number of lookup request errors.
Streaming Redirected Requests	Number of client requests for the content redirected by the SR to the closest SE in the CDS network containing that content.
WMT Liveness Requests	Number of WMT liveness requests.
Hierarchical Cache Liveness Requests	Number of hierarchical cache liveness requests.
Client Errors	Number of client error requests or authentication failures handled by the SE.
Server Errors	Number of origin server errors or authentication failures handled by the SE.
HTTP 0.9 Requests	Number of requests made using the HTTP 0.9 Version. HTTP/0.9 cannot manage caches because document transfers are not optimized. HTTP/0.9, which is the first version of HTTP, has only the GET method. Everything is performed with this method, including sending data to the server (the requested URI looks like the following: <code>http://www.foo.bar/url?var1=foo</code> ; the string that follows the first question mark means that the variable called <i>var1</i> is set to foo).

Table 2-77 **show statistics http requests Field Descriptions (continued)**

Field	Description
HTTP 1.0 Requests	Number of requests made using the HTTP 1.0 Version. HTTP/1.0 provides a simple caching mechanism. An origin server may mark a response, using the Expires header, with a time until which the cache could return the response without violating semantic transparency. A cache may check the current validity of a response using a conditional request. It may include an If-Modified-Since header in a request for the resource, specifying the value in the cached response's Last-Modified header. The server may then either respond with a 304 (Not Modified) status code, implying that the cache entry is valid, or it may send a normal 200 (OK) response to replace the cache entry. HTTP/1.0 also included a mechanism, the Pragma: no-cache header, for the client to indicate that a request should not be satisfied from a cache.
HTTP 1.1 Requests	Number of requests made using the HTTP 1.1 Version. HTTP/1.1 includes several new conditional request headers, in addition to If-Modified-Since. The most basic is If-None-Match, which allows a client to present one or more entity tags from its cache entries for a resource. If none of these matches the resource's current entity tag value, the server returns a normal response; otherwise, it may return a 304 (Not Modified) response with an ETag header that indicates which cache entry is currently valid. This mechanism allows the server to cycle through a set of possible responses, while the If-Modified-Since mechanism only generates a cache hit if the most recent response is valid. HTTP/1.1 also adds new conditional headers called <i>If-Unmodified-Since</i> and <i>If-Match</i>, which create other forms of preconditions on requests.
Http Invalid Requests	Number of invalid HTTP requests.
Blocked	Number of blocked requests.
Allowed	Number of allowed requests.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show ftp	Displays the caching configuration of the FTP.

show statistics icap

To display Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP)-related statistics for the SE, use the **show statistics icap** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics icap

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines  **Note** This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

Table 2-78 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics icap** display.

Table 2-78 show statistics icap Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ICAP-client statistics (http proxy)	Statistics of the client of the ICAP process running on the Service Engine. The client of the ICAP process refers to the caching application that contacts the ICAP process which in turn communicates with the ICAP server. The server of the ICAP process refers to the ICAP server.
Total requests for V1 via RPC	Total number of client requests processed at the vectoring point V1.
Time per ICAP request (last 1k reqs)	Time taken to process each ICAP request. This field displays the time taken per request for the last 1000 requests.
ICAP daemon connection error	Number of errors that occurred when the caching application on the Service Engine attempted to connect to the ICAP daemon on the Service Engine.
Bad packets from ICAP daemon	Number of responses received by the Service Engine from the ICAP daemon that were not correct.
Error parsing HTTP req hdr from ICAP	Number of HTTP response headers received from the ICAP daemon that were incorrect. The ICAP daemon is the outgoing proxy server of the Service Engine.
ICAP daemon internal error	Number of internal errors that occurred on an ICAP daemon.
Total requests via outgoing proxy	Total number of requests sent from the caching application to the ICAP process through the outgoing proxy configured on the Service Engine.
ICAP daemon overloaded	Number of times that the ICAP process running on the Service Engine was overloaded.

Table 2-78 *show statistics icap Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Other errors	Number of all other errors that occurred when an ICAP request is processed.
ICAP Daemon statistics	Statistics recorded on the ICAP daemon running on the Service Engine.
Total requests served	Total number of requests that were served by the ICAP daemon running on the Service Engine.
Total bytes to ICAP-Client	Total number of bytes sent to the ICAP client running on the Service Engine.
Average latency in milliseconds	Average delay in serving ICAP requests to ICAP clients in milliseconds.
ICAP Service statistics	Statistics for each ICAP service configured on the Service Engine.
Service	Name of the configured ICAP service.
Service Errors	Number of error messages returned by the ICAP service in response to client requests. These errors are also entered in the transaction log to show the status of the action performed by the ICAP service.
Service Bypasses	Number of requests that bypassed this ICAP service. The value of this field is incremented when you have configured this service to be bypassed when an error occurs with this service.
Server	Hostname or IP address of the ICAP server. Displays the statistics associated with the ICAP server. More than one ICAP service may be associated with an ICAP service.
Total Reqmods (0), Total Respmods (0)	Total number of requests processed at the reqmod-precache , reqmod-postcache , or respmod-precache vector points.
Modifications (Reqmod - 0), (Respmod - 0)	Total number of requests for which the request header or request body was modified after processing at the reqmod-precache , reqmod-postcache , or respmod-precache vector points.
No Modifications (Reqmod - 0), (Respmod - 0)	Total number of requests for which the request header or request body was not modified after processing at the reqmod-precache , reqmod-postcache , or respmod-precache vector points.
Error Responses (Reqmod - 0), (Respmod - 0)	Total number of requests for which error responses were returned to the client after processing at the reqmod-precache , reqmod-postcache , or respmod-precache vector points.
Server Errors	Number of errors that occurred at the ICAP server.
Server Bypasses	Number of times the ICAP server was bypassed during request processing.

Table 2-78 *show statistics icap Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Options Req Success	Number of keepalive requests made by the Service Engine to the ICAP server that succeeded. The ICAP OPTIONS method is used by the ICAP client to retrieve configuration information from the ICAP server. In this method, the ICAP client sends a request addressed to a specific ICAP resource and receives a response with options that are specific to the service named by the URL. All OPTIONS requests may also return options that are global to the server (apply to all services). The OPTIONS method consists of a request line, such as the following example: <pre>OPTIONS icap://icap.server.net/sample-service ICAP/1.0 User-Agent: ICAP-client-XYZ/1.001</pre> In the following example, an ICAP Client sends an OPTIONS Request to an ICAP Service named icap.server.net/sample-service to receive configuration information for the service provided. <pre>OPTIONS icap://icap.server.net/sample-service ICAP/1.0 Host: icap.server.net User-Agent: BazookaDotCom-ICAP-Client-Library/2.3</pre>
Options Req Failed	Number of keepalive requests made by the Service Engine to the ICAP server that failed.
Max Conn Available	Maximum number of connections that can be made to the ICAP server.
Used Connections	Number of connections currently established with the ICAP server.
Total Bytes sent	Total number of bytes sent to the ICAP server.
Total Bytes received	Total number of bytes received from the ICAP server.
Total BPS sent	Total number of bytes sent per second to the ICAP server.
Total BPS received	Total number of bytes received per second from the ICAP server.
Server State	Current state of the connections made to the ICAP server. This field displays Not Available, CONNECTED, or DISCONNECTED.

Related Commands

Command	Description
icap	Displays the ICAP configurations.

show statistics icmp

To display SE Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) statistics, use the **show statistics icmp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics icmp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines ICMP messages are sent in several situations, such as when a datagram cannot reach its destination, when the gateway does not have the buffering capacity to forward a datagram, and when the gateway can direct the host to send traffic on a shorter route. The purpose of these control messages is to provide feedback about problems in the communication environment, not to make IP reliable. There is still no guarantee that a datagram is delivered or a control message is returned. Some datagrams may still be undelivered without any report of their loss.

The ICMP messages typically report errors in the processing of datagrams. To avoid the infinite regress of messages about messages, no ICMP messages are sent about ICMP messages. Also, ICMP messages are only sent about errors in handling fragment zero of fragmented datagrams.

ICMP messages are sent using the basic IP header. The first octet of the data portion of the datagram is on a ICMP type field; the value of this field determines the format of the remaining data.

Many of the type fields contain more specific information about the error condition identified by a code value. ICMP messages have two types of codes:

- Query
- Error

Queries contain no additional information because they ask for information and show a value of 0 in the code field. ICMP uses the queries as shown in [Table 2-79](#).

Table 2-79 Queries

Query	Type Field Value
Echo Reply	0
Echo Request	8
Router Advertisement	9
Router Solicitation	10
Time-stamp Request	13
Time-stamp Reply	14
Information Request (obsolete)	15

Table 2-79 *Queries (continued)*

Query	Type Field Value
Information Reply (obsolete)	16
Address Mask Request	17
Address Mask Reply	18

Error messages give specific information and have varying values that further describe conditions. Error messages always include a copy of the offending IP header and up to 8 bytes of the data that caused the host or gateway to send the error message. The source host uses this information to identify and fix the problem reported by the ICMP error message. ICMP uses the error messages as shown in [Table 2-80](#).

Table 2-80 *Errors*

Error	Type Field Value
Destination Unreachable	3
Source Quench	4
Redirect	5
Time Exceeded	11
Parameter Problems	12

[Table 2-81](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics icmp** display.

Table 2-81 *show statistics icmp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
ICMP messages received	Total number of ICMP messages received by the SE.
ICMP messages receive failed	Total number of ICMP messages that were not received by the SE.
Destination unreachable	Number of destination-unreachable ICMP packets received by the SE. A destination-unreachable message (Type 1) is generated in response to a packet that cannot be delivered to its destination address for reasons other than congestion. The reason for the nondelivery of a packet is described by the code field value. Destination-unreachable packets use the code field values to further describe the function of the ICMP message being sent.

Table 2-81 *show statistics icmp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Timeout in transit	Number of ICMP time-exceeded packets received by the SE. The time-exceeded message occurs when a router receives a datagram with a TTL of 0 or 1. IP uses the TTL field to prevent infinite routing loops. A router cannot forward a datagram that has a TTL of 0 or 1. Instead, it trashes the datagram and sends a time-exceeded message. Two different time-exceeded error codes can occur, as follows: • 0 = Time-To-Live Equals 0 During Transit • 1 = Time-To-Live Equals 0 During Reassembly A router cannot forward a datagram with a TTL of 0 or 1 both during transit or reassembly. The TTL timer is measured, in seconds, and originally was used before the existence of routers to guarantee that a datagram did not live on the Internet forever. Each gateway processing a datagram reduces this value by at least one if it takes longer to process and forward the datagram. When this value expires, the gateway trashes the datagram and sends a message back to the sender notifying the host of the situation.
Wrong parameters	Number of ICMP packets with parameter problems received by the SE. An IP datagram that has been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to 1 (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to 12 denote a parameter problem on a datagram. ICMP parameter-problem datagrams are issued when a router has had to drop a malformed datagram. This condition is a normal and necessary type of network traffic; however, large numbers of this datagram type on the network can indicate network difficulties or hostile actions. A host or gateway can send this message when no other ICMP message covering the problem can be used to alert the sending host.
Source quenches	Number of ICMP source-quench packets received by the SE. A receiving host generates a source-quench message when it cannot process datagrams at the speed requested because of a lack of memory or internal resources. This message serves as a simple flow control mechanism that a receiving host can use to alert a sender to slow down its data transmission. When the source host receives this message, it must pass this information on to the upper-layer process, such as TCP, which then must control the flow of the application's data stream. A router generates this message when, in the process of forwarding datagrams, it has run low on buffers and cannot queue the datagram for delivery.

Table 2-81 *show statistics icmp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Redirects	Number of ICMP redirect packets received by the SE. A router sends a redirect error to the sender of an IP datagram when the sender should have sent the datagram to a different router or directly to an end host (if the end host is local). The message assists the sending host to direct a misdirected datagram to a gateway or host. This alert does not guarantee proper delivery; the sending host has to correct the problem if possible. Only gateways generate redirect messages to inform source hosts of misguided datagrams. A gateway receiving a misdirected frame does not trash the offending datagram if it can forward it.
Echo requests	Number of echo ICMP packets received by the SE. An echo request is an IP datagram that has been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to 1 (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to 8. The ICMP echo request is issued by the source to determine if the destination is alive. When the destination receives the request, it replies with an ICMP echo reply. This request and reply pair is most commonly implemented using the ping utility. Many network management tools use this utility or some derivative of it, and this condition is common as a part of network traffic. Note You should be suspicious when a large number of these packets are found on the network.
Echo replies	Number of echo-reply ICMP packets received by the SE. An echo reply is the message that is generated in response to an echo request message. An echo reply is an IP datagram that has been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to 1 (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to 0. This condition is common as a part of network traffic. Note You should be suspicious when a large number of these packets are found on the network.
Timestamp requests	Number of ICMP time stamp request packets received by the SE. An ICMP time stamp request is an IP datagram that has been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to 1 (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to 13. The ICMP time stamp request and reply pair can be used to synchronize system clocks on the network. The requesting system issues the time stamp request bound for a destination, and the destination system responds with a time stamp reply message. This condition is normal as a part of network traffic but is uncommon on most networks. Note You should be suspicious when a large number of these packets are found on the network.

Table 2-81 *show statistics icmp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Timestamp replies	Number of ICMP time stamp reply packets received by the SE. time stamp request and reply messages work in tandem. You have the option of using time stamps. When used, a time stamp request permits a system to query another for the current time. It expects a recommended value returned to be the number of milliseconds since midnight, UTC. This message provides millisecond resolution. The two systems compare the three time stamps and use a round-trip time to adjust the sender's or receiver's time if necessary. Most systems set the transmit and receive time as the same value.
Address mask requests	Number of ICMP address mask request packets received by the SE. An ICMP address mask request is an IP datagram that has been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to 1 (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to 17. ICMP address mask requests could be used to perform reconnaissance sweeps of networks. The ICMP address mask request and reply pair can be used to determine the subnet mask used on the network. When the requesting system issues the address mask request bound for a destination, the destination system responds with an address mask reply message. This condition can be a part of normal network traffic but is uncommon on most networks. Note You should be suspicious when a large number of these packets are found on the network.
Address mask replies	Number of ICMP address mask reply packets received by the SE. An address mask ICMP reply is an IP datagram that has been received with the protocol field of the IP header set to 1 (ICMP) and the type field in the ICMP header set to 18. No known exploits incorporate this option. The ICMP address mask request and reply pair can be used to determine the subnet mask used on the network. When the requesting system issues the address mask request bound for a destination, the destination system responds with an address mask reply message. This condition can be a part of normal network traffic but is uncommon on most networks. Note You should be suspicious when a large number of these packets are found on the network.
ICMP messages sent	Total number of ICMP messages sent by the SE.
ICMP messages send failed	Total number of ICMP messages that failed to be sent by the SE.
Destination unreachable	Number of destination-unreachable ICMP packets sent by the SE.
Timeout in transit	Number of ICMP time-exceeded packets sent by the SE.
Wrong parameters	Number of ICMP packets with parameter problems sent by the SE.
Source quenches	Number of ICMP source-quench packets sent by the SE.
Redirects	Number of ICMP redirect packets sent by the SE.
Echo requests	Number of echo ICMP packets sent by the SE.

Table 2-81 *show statistics icmp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Echo replies	Number of echo-reply ICMP packets sent by the SE.
Timestamp requests	Number of ICMP time stamp request packets sent by the SE.
Timestamp replies	Number of ICMP time stamp reply packets sent by the SE.
Address mask requests	Number of ICMP address mask requests sent by the SE.
Address mask replies	Number of ICMP address mask replies sent by the SE.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.

show statistics ip

To display the IP statistics, use the **show statistics ip** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

On the SE and CDSM:

show statistics ip

On the SR:

show statistics ip {ospf | proximity { rib | server } }

Syntax Description

ospf	Displays the different OSPF counters.
proximity	Displays the proximity statistics.
rib	Displays the RIB proximity statistics.
server	Displays the proximity server statistics.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **show statistics ip OSPF** command is used to display OSPF counters.

The **show statistics ip proximity** command is used to display proximity statistics that are tracked in the RIB.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show statistics ip ospf** command:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics ip ospf
```

Generic counters:

OSPF Process ID p1, Event statistics (cleared 06:57:01 ago)

Router ID changes: 0

DR elections: 0

Older LSAs received: 0

Neighbor state changes: 0

Neighbor dead postponed: 0

Neighbor dead interval expirations: 0

Neighbor bad lsreqs: 0

Neighbor sequence number mismatches: 0

SPF computations: 2926 full, 0 summary, 0 external

LSA Type	Generated	Refreshed	Flushed	Aged out
Router	0	14	0	2
Network	0	0	0	0
Summary Net	0	0	0	0
Summary ASBR	0	0	0	0
AS External	0	0	0	0
Opaque Link	0	0	0	0

```

Opaque Area      0      0      0      0
Opaque AS        0      0      0      0

```

Following counters can not be reset:

```

LSA deletions: 0 pending, 2 hwm, 531 deleted, 0 revived, 12 runs
Hello queue: 0/200, hwm 2, drops 0
Flood queue: 0/100, hwm 8, drops 0
LSDB additions failed: 0

```

```

Buffers:      in use      hwm permanent      alloc      free
128 bytes      0          4          4      19430      19430
512 bytes      0          4          4      37061      37061
1520 bytes     0          3          2      1205       1205
4500 bytes     0          2          1      20535      20535
huge           0          0          0          0          0

```

ServiceRouter#

The following is sample output from the **show statistics ip proximity** command.

ServiceRouter> **show statistics ip proximity**

```

Total number of proximity requests received from applications: 9736
Total number of proximity replies sent to applications:      9736

```

```

Proximity msg exchanges between urib and other routing protocols:
                               Sent_Prox_Req      Received_Prox_Resp
isis                           0                  0

ospf                           6677              6677

```

Local proximity requests from applications: 3055

Invalid proximity requests from applications: 0

```

PSA/PTL non-rankable proximity requests from applications: 4
Failed proximity requests to routing protocols: 0
Failed PSA lookups: 4
Failed PTL lookups: 52493

```

ServiceRouter>

[Table 2-82](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics ip** display.

Table 2-82 *show statistics ip Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Total packets in	Total number of input datagrams received from interfaces, including those received in error.
with invalid header	Number of input datagrams discarded because of errors in their IP headers, including bad checksums, version number mismatch, other format errors, Time To Live exceeded, errors discovered in processing their IP options, and so on.

Table 2-82 *show statistics ip Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
with invalid address	Number of input datagrams discarded because the IP address in the IP header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity. This count includes invalid addresses (for example, 0.0.0.0) and addresses of unsupported classes (for example, Class E). For entities that are not IP routers and do not forward datagrams, this counter includes datagrams discarded because the destination address was not a local address.
forwarded	Number of input datagrams for which this entity was not the final IP destination, but the SE attempted to find a route to forward them to that final destination. In entities that do not act as IP routers, this counter includes only those packets that were source-routed through this entity, and the source-route option processing was successful.
unknown protocol	Number of locally addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.
discarded	Number of input IP datagrams that were discarded even though the datagrams encountered no problems to prevent their continued processing. This counter does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting reassembly.
delivered	Total number of input datagrams successfully delivered to IP user protocols (including ICMP).
Total packets out	Total number of IP datagrams that local IP user protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IP in requests for transmission. This counter does not include any datagrams counted in the forwarded field.
dropped	Number of output IP datagrams that were discarded even though the datagrams encountered no problems that would prevent their transmission to their destination. This counter would include datagrams counted in the forwarded field if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
dropped (no route)	Number of IP datagrams that were discarded because the SE found no route to send them to their destination. This counter includes any packets counted in the forwarded field that meet this no-route criterion including any datagrams that a host cannot route because all its default routers are down.
Fragments dropped after timeout	Number of received fragments at this entity that are dropped after being held for the maximum number of seconds while awaiting reassembly at this entity.
Reassemblies required	Number of IP fragments received that needed to be reassembled at this entity.
Packets reassembled	Number of IP datagrams successfully reassembled.

Table 2-82 *show statistics ip Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Packets reassemble failed	Number of failures detected by the IP reassembly algorithm (because of reasons such as timed out and errors.) This counter is not necessarily a count of discarded IP fragments because some algorithms (notably the algorithm in RFC 815) can lose track of the number of fragments by combining them as they are received.
Fragments received	Number of IP datagrams that have been successfully fragmented at this entity.
Fragments failed	Number of IP datagrams that have been discarded because they needed to be fragmented at this entity but could not be fragmented for reasons such as the Don't Fragment flag was set.
Fragments created	Number of IP datagram fragments that have been generated because of fragmentation at this entity.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear statistics ip	Clears IP statistics counters.
ip	Configures the IP.
show ip routes	Displays the IP routing table.

show statistics isis

To display IS-IS traffic counters, use the **show statistics isis** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics isis [**GigabitEthernet** *slot/port num* | **PortChannel** *num*]

Syntax Description

GigabitEthernet	(Optional) Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface.
<i>slot/port num</i>	Slot and port number for the selected interface. The slot range is 0 to 14; the port range is 0 to 0. The slot number and port number are separated with a forward slash character (/).
PortChannel	(Optional) Selects the Ethernet Channel of interfaces.
<i>num</i>	Ethernet Channel interface number. The range is from 1 to 4.

Defaults

Not specifying an interface name displays IS-IS traffic statistics for all the IS-IS instances. IS-IS traffic statistics are displayed for all interfaces.

Command Modes

User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **show statistics isis** command displays IS-IS traffic counters for the specified interface or all traffic counters if no interface is specified.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show statistics isis** command that shows all traffic counters for all IS-IS instances:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics isis
```

```
IS-IS statistics:
```

PDU	Received	Sent	RcvAuthErr	OtherRcvErr
LAN-IIH	60182	15965	0	0
P2P-IIH	0	0	0	0
CSNP	73498	0	0	0
PSNP	0	28	0	0

PDU	Received	Flooded	RcvAuthErr	OtherRcvErr	ReTransmit
LSP	117526	2922	0	0	0

```
DIS elections:      24
SPF calculations: 55836
LSPs sourced:       3
LSPs refreshed:    273
LSPs purged:       3183
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```


The following is sample output from the **show statistics isis** command that shows all traffic counters for a specific interface:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics isis GigabitEthernet 1/0
```

```
IS-IS statistics for GigabitEthernet 1/0:
```

PDU	Received	Sent	RcvAuthErr	OtherRcvErr
LAN-IIH	0	0	0	0
P2P-IIH	0	0	0	0
CSNP	0	0	0	0
PSNP	0	0	0	0

PDU	Received	Flooded	RcvAuthErr	OtherRcvErr	ReTransmit
LSP	0	0	0	0	0

```
DIS elections: 2
```

```
ServiceRouter#
```

show statistics movie-streamer

To display statistics for the Movie Streamer, use the **show statistics movie-streamer** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics movie-streamer {all | bw-usage | error | performance | requests | rule}

Syntax Description

all	Displays all statistics.
bw-usage	Displays bandwidth usage statistics.
error	Displays error statistics.
performance	Displays server performance.
requests	Displays request statistics.
rule	Displays rule statistics.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows all the Movie Streamer statistics:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics movie-streamer all
```

```
Movie Streamer Request Statistics
Total
```

```
-----
Current RTSP Sessions: 3400
Total RTSP Sessions: 283299
Current RTP Connections: 2739
Total RTP Connections: 282885
```

```
CDN Related Statistics
```

```
-----
Preposition Hits: 0
Cache Hits: 0
Cache Miss: 0
Live Requests: 283299
```

```
Cache Revalidation Statistics
```

```
-----
Fresh Content Requests: 0
Revalidated Requests: 0
```

```
Movie Streamer Bandwidth Usage Statistics
Total
```

```
-----
Current Incoming Bandwidth: 0 bps
Current Outgoing Bandwidth: 3921755 bps
Current Total Bandwidth: 3921755 bps
```

```
Average Incoming Bandwidth: 475217 bps
Average Outgoing Bandwidth: 13038460 bps
```

Average Total Bandwidth: 13513677 bps

By Type of Connection

Unicast Incoming Bandwidth: 0 bps
Multicast Incoming Bandwidth: 0 bps
Unicast Outgoing Bandwidth: 3816953 bps
Multicast Outgoing Bandwidth: 0 bps

By Type of Content

Live Incoming Bandwidth: 0 bps
VOD Incoming Bandwidth: 0 bps
Live Outgoing Bandwidth: 3816953 bps
VOD Outgoing Bandwidth: 0 bps

Overall Traffic

Incoming Bytes: 709316834819 Bytes
Outgoing Bytes: 62627648126402 Bytes
Total Bytes: 63336964961221 Bytes

Incoming Packets: 652577871
Outgoing Packets: 191008363529
Total Packets: 191660941400

Movie Streamer Error Statistics

Total

Server Error

Internal Error: 0
Not Implemented: 0
Server Unavailable: 0
Gateway Timeout: 0
Others: 0

Client Error

Bad Request: 0
File Not Found: 6
Session Not Found: 0
Method Not Allowed: 0
Not Enough Bandwidth: 0
Client Forbidden: 0
Others: 0

Movie Streamer Performance Statistics

Total

CPU Usage: 0.166702 %
Uptime: 254328 sec
Statistics was last cleared on Monday, 18-May-2009 20:04:42 UTC.

The following example shows the Movie Streamer rule statistics:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics movie-streamer rule
RTSP Rule Template Statistics
=====
URL Rewrite: 0
URL Block: 0
Allow: 0
Redirect: 0
Validate URL Signature: 0
```

 `show statistics movie-streamer`

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>movie-streamer</code>	Enables and configures the Movie Streamer server.
	<code>show movie-streamer</code>	Displays the Movie Streamer configuration.

show statistics netstat

To display SE Internet socket connection statistics, use the **show statistics netstat** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics netstat

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-83](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics netstat** display.

Table 2-83 show statistics netstat Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Proto	Layer 4 protocol used on the Internet connection, such as TCP, UDP, and so forth.
Recv-Q	Amount of data buffered by the Layer 4 protocol stack in the receive direction on a connection.
Send-Q	Amount of data buffered by the Layer 4 protocol stack in the send direction on a connection.
Local Address	IP address and Layer 4 port used at the device end point of a connection.
Foreign Address	IP address and Layer 4 port used at the remote end point of a connection.
State	Layer 4 state of a connection. TCP states include the following: ESTABLISHED, TIME-WAIT, LAST-ACK, CLOSED, CLOSED-WAIT, SYN-SENT, SYN-RCVD, SYN-SENT, SYN-ACK-SENT, and LISTEN.

show statistics qos

To display statistics for the QoS policy service, use the **show statistics qos** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics qos policy-service

Syntax Description	policy-service	Displays statistics of Camiant cdn-am policy service

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 software.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the statistics for the QoS policy service:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics qos policy-service
Camiant CDN-AM Policy Service Statistics
-----

Application : WMT
  Protocol  : RTSP
    PLAY   : 0
    PAUSE  : 0
    STOP   : 0

  Protocol  : HTTP
    PLAY   : 0
    PAUSE  : 0
    STOP   : 0

Application : WEB-ENGINE
  Protocol  : HTTP
    PLAY   : 0
    STOP   : 0

Errors : 0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	qos	Enables QoS functionality globally on the device.
	show qos	Displays QoS information.

show statistics radius

To display SE RADIUS authentication statistics, use the **show statistics radius** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics radius

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The fields in the show statistics radius display are as follows:

- Number of access requests
- Number of access deny responses
- Number of access allow responses
- Number of authorization requests
- Number of authorization failure responses
- Number of authorization success responses

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	radius-server	Configures the RADIUS authentication.
	show radius-server	Displays the RADIUS server information.

show statistics replication

To display delivery service replication status and related statistical data, use the following **show statistics replication** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the CDSM:

```
show statistics replication {content-items {selected-delivery-service delivery-service-name} |  
  delivery-service [selected-delivery-service delivery-service-name] | item url | service engines  
  {selected-delivery-service delivery-service-name} }
```

On the SE:

```
show statistics replication content-items content-name | selected-delivery-service  
  delivery-service-name}
```

Syntax Description

content-items	Displays the replication status of the specified content items.
<i>content-name</i>	Content item name or pattern including an asterisk (*) and question mark (?). Use an asterisk to select all content items.
selected-delivery-service	Selects a delivery service.
<i>delivery-service-name</i>	Delivery service name.
delivery-service	Displays replication status of the delivery service.
item	Displays the detailed replication status of a content item across all SEs in a delivery service.
<i>url</i>	URL of the content item.
service-engines	Displays the replication status of the specified SEs.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **show statistics replication** command displays the delivery service replication status on the CDSM and the SE and shows the progressive file count status during acquisition and replication.

[Table 2-84](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics replication** displays.

Table 2-84 *show statistics replication Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Delivery service	Delivery service name.
State	Overall state of the delivery service. Values are Complete or Failed.
User Selected Content Acquirer	Name of the Content Acquirer that has been selected for delivery service.

Table 2-84 *show statistics replication Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Current Content Acquirer	Name of the currently acting Content Acquirer for the delivery service.
Receiver SEs Completed	Total number of SEs that have completed content replication for the delivery service.
Receiver SEs In Progress	Total number of SEs for which content replication is in progress for the delivery service.
Receiver SEs Failed	Total number of SEs that have some error condition and are treated as failed.
Receiver SEs Not Responding	Total number of SEs not responding to the replication status queries from the CDSM.
Device	Name and ID of the device.
Website	Name of the website used for the delivery service.
Type	Role of the device, such as Root or Receiver.
State	State of the SE replication. For receiver SEs, states are Failed, Replicating, or Completed. For the Content Acquirer, states are Acquiring Content, Rechecking Content, or Completed.
Status	Replication status. Values are Red for failure and Green for success.
Completed	Number of content items completed.
To Do	Number of content items pending for the delivery service.
Failed	Number of failed content items.
Total	Total number of content items.
Last Report Time	Time that this status was obtained.
Disk Quota Used	Total disk quota used for the delivery service.
Manifest Last Modified	Time at which the manifest file was last modified.
Manifest Last Check	Time at which the manifest file was last checked for freshness.
Manifest State	State of the manifest. Values are Complete or Error, with details of the error displayed.

show statistics service-router

To display Service Router statistics, use the **show statistics service-router** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics service-router { **all** | **content-origin** *name* | **dns** | **history** | **keepalive** | **routing** { **geo-location** | **proximity** } | **se** *name* | **summary** }

Syntax Description		
	all	Displays all statistics.
	content-origin	Displays content origin specific statistics.
	<i>name</i>	Content origin name to show.
	dns	Displays DNS statistics.
	history	Displays statistics history.
	keepalive	Displays keepalive statistics.
	routing	Displays routing statistics.
	geo-location	Displays routing geo location-related statistics.
	proximity	Displays routing proximity-related statistics.
	se	Displays Service Engine specific statistics.
	<i>name</i>	Service Engine name to show.
	summary	Displays summary statistics.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to display the content origin-specific statistics on the number of requests and redirects:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics service-router content-origin
```

```

----- SR Statistics Of Content Origin -----
domain: sr.ABC.com (Origin Server: ABC.com)
HTTP Requests (normal) :                0
HTTP Requests (ASX)    :                0
HTTP Requests (API)    :                0
RTSP Requests          :                0
RTMP Requests          :                0
HTTP 302 Redirects     :                0
ASX Redirects          :                0
HTTP API Redirects     :                0
RTSP Redirects         :                0
RTMP Redirects         :                0
Overflow Redirects     :                0

----- SR Statistics Of Content Origin -----
domain: cdsfms.com (Origin Server: 171.71.50.185, Alternate Domain: 171.71.50.18
5)

```

```

HTTP Requests (normal) : 0
HTTP Requests (ASX) : 0
HTTP Requests (API) : 0
RTSP Requests : 0
RTMP Requests : 0
HTTP 302 Redirects : 0
ASX Redirects : 0
HTTP API Redirects : 0
RTSP Redirects : 0
RTMP Redirects : 0
Overflow Redirects : 0

----- SR Statistics Of Content Origin -----
domain: chunliu.com (Origin Server: 72.163.255.111)
HTTP Requests (normal) : 0
HTTP Requests (ASX) : 0
HTTP Requests (API) : 0
RTSP Requests : 0
RTMP Requests : 0
HTTP 302 Redirects : 0
ASX Redirects : 0
HTTP API Redirects : 0
RTSP Redirects : 0
RTMP Redirects : 0
Overflow Redirects : 0

----- SR Statistics Of Content Origin -----
domain: install3.com (Origin Server: 10.74.115.24)
HTTP Requests (normal) : 0
HTTP Requests (ASX) : 0
HTTP Requests (API) : 0
RTSP Requests : 0
RTMP Requests : 0
HTTP 302 Redirects : 0
ASX Redirects : 0
HTTP API Redirects : 0
RTSP Redirects : 0
RTMP Redirects : 0
Overflow Redirects : 0
V2-CDE200-2#

```

The following example shows how to display the DNS statistics, including the number of DNS queries for each type (Content Origin FQDN, Service Engine aliases), and the response sent (aliases for down Service Engines, unknown domains, failed, dropped).

```

:
ServiceRouter# show statistics service-router dns

----- SR DNS Statistics -----
Total DNS queries : 0
  Content Origin FQDNs : 0
  Service Engine aliases : 0
  Aliases for Down SEs : 0
  Unknown domains : 0
  PTR queries : 0
  Failed : 0
  Dropped : 0

ServiceRouter#

```

The following example shows how to display the statistics history on the number of redirect requests (maximum, minimum, average, last [in the past hour or minute]):

show statistics service-router

ServiceRouter# **show statistics service-router history**

```

----- SR Statistics History -----
Type           Minimum    Maximum    Average    Last (in past hour/per minute)
-----
REQUESTS       0          0          0          0
REDIRECTS      0          0          0          0

```

The following example shows how to display keepalive statistics on the number of keepalives received from Service Engines, unknown source, and number of keepalives dropped:

ServiceRouter# **show statistics service-router keepalive**

```

----- SR Keepalive Statistics -----
Dropped                :                0
Service Engine keepalives :                0
From unknown source    :                0

```

ServiceRouter#

The following example shows how to display statistics to show which routing method is used in redirection to SEs:

ServiceRouter# **show statistics service-router routing**

```

----- SR Routing Statistics -----
Network Redirects      :                0
Proximity Redirects    :                0
Geo Location Redirects :                4
Zero Network Redirects :                0
Last Resort Redirects  :                1

```

ServiceRouter#

The following example shows how to display geo location-related statistics showing the number of cache hits, cache misses and errors.

ServiceRouter# **show statistics service-router routing geo-location**

```

----- SR Geo Location Routing Statistics -----
Cache Hits             :                3
Cache Misses           :                2
Errors                 :                1

```

ServiceRouter#

The following example shows how to display proximity-related statistics showing the number of cache hits, cache misses and errors.

ServiceRouter# **show statistics service-router routing proximity**

```

----- SR Proximity Routing Statistics -----
Cache Hits             :                2
Cache Misses           :                3
Errors                 :                2

```

ServiceRouter#

The following example shows how to display Service Engine statistics including liveness of the SE, number of redirects to that particular SE, and the total number of keepalives received from that SE.

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics service-router se
```

```
----- Statistics Of SE: V2-CDE200-1 -----
```

```
Aliveness           : down
HTTP 302 Redirects  :          0
ASX Redirects       :          0
HTTP API Redirects  :          0
RTSP Redirects      :          0
RTMP Redirects      :          0
DNS Redirects       :          0
Number Of Keepalives :          0
```

```
----- Statistics Of SE: V2-CDE200-3 -----
```

```
Aliveness           : down
HTTP 302 Redirects  :          0
ASX Redirects       :          0
HTTP API Redirects  :          0
RTSP Redirects      :          0
RTMP Redirects      :          0
DNS Redirects       :          0
Number Of Keepalives :          0
V2-CDE200-2#
```

The following example shows how to display summary statistics including the number of requests received, requests redirected, requests served, and requests not redirected:

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics service-router summary
```

```
----- SR Summary Statistics -----
```

```
Requests Received   :          0
  HTTP Requests (normal) :          0
  HTTP Requests (ASX)   :          0
  HTTP Requests (API)   :          0
  RTSP Requests        :          0
  RTMP Requests        :          0
  DNS Requests         :          0
```

```
Requests Served     :          0
  HTTP Requests Served :          0
```

```
Requests Redirected :          0
  HTTP 302 Redirects :          0
  ASX Redirects      :          0
  HTTP API Redirects :          0
  RTSP redirects     :          0
  RTMP redirects     :          0
  DNS redirects      :          0
```

```
Requests Overflowed :          0
  HTTP 302 Redirects :          0
  ASX Redirects      :          0
  HTTP API Redirects :          0
  RTSP redirects     :          0
  RTMP redirects     :          0
  DNS redirects      :          0
```

```
Requests Not Redirected :          0
  No SE Covering Client :          0
  Unknown Content Origin :          0
  Route Table Locked    :          0
```

```
"Stale SE" Requests   :          0
```

 `show statistics service-router`

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>service-router</code>	Configures service routing.
	<code>show service-router</code>	Displays the Service Router configuration.

show statistics services

To display SE services statistics, use the **show statistics services** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics services

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-85](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics services** display.

Table 2-85 *show statistics services Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Port Statistics	Service-related statistics for each port on the WAAS ¹ device.
Port	Port number.
Total Connections	Number of total connections.

1. WAAS = Wide Area Application Service

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show services	Displays the services-related information.

show statistics snmp

To display SE Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) statistics, use the **show statistics snmp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics snmp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-86](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics snmp** display.

Table 2-86 *show statistics snmp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
SNMP packets input	Total number of SNMP packets input.
Bad SNMP version errors	Number of packets with an invalid SNMP version.
Unknown community name	Number of SNMP packets with an unknown community name.
Illegal operation for community name supplied	Number of packets requesting an operation not allowed for that community.
Encoding errors	Number of SNMP packets that were improperly encoded.
Number of requested variables	Number of variables requested by SNMP managers.
Number of altered variables	Number of variables altered by SNMP managers.
Get-request PDUs	Number of GET requests received.
Get-next PDUs	Number of GET-NEXT requests received.
Set-request PDUs	Number of SET requests received.
SNMP packets output	Total number of SNMP packets sent by the router.
Too big errors	Number of SNMP packets that were larger than the maximum packet size.
Maximum packet size	Maximum size of SNMP packets.
No such name errors	Number of SNMP requests that specified a MIB object that does not exist.
Bad values errors	Number of SNMP SET requests that specified an invalid value for a MIB object.

Table 2-86 *show statistics snmp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
General errors	Number of SNMP SET requests that failed because of some other error. (It was not a No such name error, Bad values error, or any of the other specific errors.)
Response PDUs	Number of responses sent in reply to requests.
Trap PDUs	Number of SNMP traps sent.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server enable	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.

show statistics srp

To display SRP statistics information, use the **show statistics srp** command in Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics srp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines This command displays SRP statistics information.

Examples The following example shows sample output from the **show statistics srp** command.

```
ServiceRouter# show statistics srp

```

	Sent	Received	Neighbors
Join request	504	493	0
Join response	493	492	0
LS exchange request	7447	7317	0
LS exchange response	7317	7447	0
Route exchange request	3469	3743	8
Route exchange response	3742	3469	9
Ping request	39570	39405	1
Ping response	39405	39530	0
Lookup request	4610	2920	0
Lookup response	2920	4582	0
Ping traceroute request	0	0	0
Ping traceroute response	0	0	0
Request Retry	0		
Pkt at wrong interface	0		
Malform packet	0		
Mismatched domain ID	1		

```
ServiceRouter#
```

In the **show statistics srp** output, the “Pkt at wrong interface” statistic for received packets indicates that packets have arrived at an interface that is not configured as a network-facing interface. For Pkt at wrong interface, the Sent and Neighbors values are always 0.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show srp leafset	Displays SRP leafset information.
show srp neighbor	Displays SRP neighbor information.
show srp route	Displays route information for a Proximity Engine to its neighbor nodes on the same DHT ring.

show statistics tacacs

To display Service Engine TACACS+ authentication and authorization statistics, use the **show statistics tacacs** command in user EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics tacacs

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	User EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The fields shown in the show statistics tacacs display for the service engine are as follows:

- Number of access requests
- Number of access deny responses
- Number of access allow responses
- Number of authorization requests
- Number of authorization failure responses
- Number of authorization success responses
- Number of accounting requests
- Number of accounting failure responses
- Number of accounting success responses

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show tacacs	Displays TACACS+ authentication protocol configuration information.
	tacacs	Configures TACACS+ server parameters.

show statistics tcp

To display SE Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) statistics, use the **show statistics tcp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics tcp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-87](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics tcp** display.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Server connection openings	Number of connections opened from the SE to the server.
Client connection openings	Number of connections opened from the client to the SE.
Failed connection attempts	Number of incoming SYN connections rejected because of rate limiting or resource shortage.
Connections established	Number of incoming connections that have been set up.
Connections resets received	Number of RSTs ¹ received by the SE.
Connection resets sent	Number of RSTs sent by the SE.
Segments received	Number of TCP segments received from the client and the server. The value of this field is almost equal to the sum of the values of the Server segments received and the Client segments received fields.
Segments sent	Number of TCP segments sent by the client and the server. The value of this field is almost equal to the sum of the values of the Server segments sent and the Client segments sent fields.
Bad segments received	Number of incoming segments dropped because of checksum or being outside the TCP window.
Segments retransmitted	Number of TCP segments retransmitted by the client and the server. The value of this field is almost equal to the sum of the values of the Server segments retransmitted and the Client segments retransmitted fields.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Retransmit timer expirations	Number of times that the TCP retransmit timer expires. The TCP sender uses a timer to measure the time that has elapsed between sending a data segment and receiving the corresponding ACK from the receiving side of the TCP transmission. When this retransmit timer expires, the sender (according to the RFC standards for TCP congestion control) must reduce its sending rate.
Server segments received	Number of TCP segments received by the SE from the server.
Server segments sent	Number of TCP segments sent by the SE to the server.
Server segments retransmitted	Number of TCP segments retransmitted by the SE from the server.
Client segments received	Number of TCP segments received by the SE from the client.
Client segments sent	Number of TCP segments sent by the SE to the server.
Client segments retransmitted	Number of TCP segments retransmitted by the SE to the client.
Sync cookies sent	Number of SYN ² cookies sent by the SE. TCP requires unacknowledged data to be retransmitted. The server is supposed to retransmit the SYN.ACK packet before giving up and dropping the connection. When SYN.ACK arrives at the client but the ACK gets lost, there is a disparity about the establishment state between the client and server. Typically, this problem can be solved by the server's retransmission. But in the case of a SYN cookie, there is no state kept on the server and retransmission is impossible.
Sync cookies received	Number of SYN cookies received by the SE. The entire process of establishing the connection is performed by the ACK packet sent by the client, making the connection process independent of the preceding SYN and SYN.ACK packets. This type of connection establishment opens the possibility of ACK flooding, in the hope that the client has the correct value to establish a connection. This method also allows you to bypass firewalls that normally only filter packets with SYN bit set.
Sync cookies failed	Number of SYN cookies rejected by the SE. The SYN cookies feature attempts to protect a socket from a SYN flood attack. This feature is a violation of TCP and conflicts with other areas of TCP such as TCP extensions. It can cause problems for clients and relays. We do not recommend that you use this feature as a tuning mechanism for heavily loaded servers to help with overloaded or misconfigured conditions.
Embryonic connection resets	Number of TCP connections that have been reset before the SE accepted the connection.
Prune message called	Number of calls that the SE makes to the function that tries to reduce the number of received but not acknowledged packets.
Packets pruned from receive queue	Number of packets that the TCP drops from the receive queue (usually because of low memory).

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Out-of-order-queue pruned	Number of times that the packet was dropped from the out-of-order queue.
Out-of-window Icmp messages	Number of ICMP packets that were outside the TCP window and dropped.
Lock dropped Icmp messages	Number of ICMP packets that hit a locked (busy) socket and were dropped.
Arp filter	Number of ARPs ³ not sent because they were meant for the SE.
Time-wait sockets	Number of current sockets in the TIME-WAIT state. The TIME-WAIT state removes old duplicates for fast or long connections. The clock-driven ISN selection is unable to prevent the overlap of the old and new sequence spaces. The TIME-WAIT delay allows enough time for all old duplicate segments to die in the Internet before the connection is reopened.
Time-wait sockets recycled	Number of TIME-WAIT sockets that were recycled (the address or port was reused before the waiting period was over). In TCP, the TIME-WAIT state is used as protection against old duplicate segments
Time-wait sockets killed	Number of TIME-WAIT sockets that were terminated to reclaim memory.
PAWS passive	Number of passive connections that were made with PAWS ⁴ numbers enabled. PAWS operates within a single TCP connection using a state that is saved in the connection control block.
PAWS active	Number of active connections that were made with PAWS enabled. PAWS uses the same TCP time stamps as the round-trip time measurement mechanism and assumes that every received TCP segment (including the data and ACK segments) contains a time stamp SEG.TSval that has values that are monotone and nondecreasing in time. A segment can be discarded as an old duplicate if it is received with a time stamp SEG.TSval less than some time stamp recently received on this connection.
PAWS established	Number of current connections that were made with PAWS enabled.
Delayed acks sent	Number of delayed ACK counters sent by the SE.
Delayed acks blocked by socket lock	Number of delayed ACK counters that were blocked because the socket was in use.
Delayed acks lost	Number of delayed ACK counters lost during transmission.
Listen queue overflows	Number of times that the three-way TCP handshake was completed, but enough space was not available in the listen queue.
Connections dropped by listen queue	Number of TCP connections dropped because of a resource shortage.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP packets queued to prequeue	Number of TCP packets queued to the prequeue.
TCP packets directly copied from backlog	Number of TCP packets delivered to the client from the backlog queue. Packets are queued in the backlog when the TCP receive routine runs and notices that the socket was locked.
TCP packets directly copied from prequeue	Number of TCP packets delivered to the client from the prequeue.
TCP prequeue dropped packets	Number of TCP packets dropped from the prequeue. The prequeue is where the TCP receives routine runs. It notes that the current running process as the TCP target process and queues it directly for copy after the TCP software interrupt is completed.
TCP header predicted packets	Number of incoming packets that successfully matched the TCP header prediction.
Packets header predicted and queued to user	Number of TCP packets copied directly to the user space.
TCP pure ack packets	Number of ACK ⁵ packets that contain no data.
TCP header predicted acks	Number of incoming ACKs that successfully matched the TCP header prediction.
TCP Reno recoveries	Number of times that the TCP fast recovery algorithm recovered a packet loss. TCP Reno induces packet losses to estimate the available bandwidth in the network. When there are no packet losses, TCP Reno continues to increase its window size by one during each round trip. When it experiences a packet loss, it reduces its window size to one half of the current window size. This feature is called <i>additive increase and multiplicative decrease</i> . TCP Reno, however, does not fairly allocate bandwidth because TCP is not a synchronized rate-based control scheme, which is necessary for the convergence.
TCP SACK recoveries	Number of times that the SE recovered from a SACK packet loss. If the data receiver has received a SACK-permitted option on the SYN for this connection, the data receiver may choose to generate SACK options. If the data receiver generates SACK options under any circumstance, it should generate them under all permitted circumstances. If the data receiver has not received a SACK-permitted option for a given connection, it must not send SACK options on that connection.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP SACK renegeing	Number of times that the SE refused to accept packets that have not been acknowledged to the data sender, even if the data has already been reported in a SACK option. Such discarding of SACK packets is discouraged but may be used if the receiver runs out of buffer space. The data receiver may choose not to keep data that it has reported in a SACK option. Because the data receiver may later discard data reported in a SACK option, the sender must not discard data before it is acknowledged by the Acknowledgment Number field in the TCP header.
TCP FACK reorders	Number of FACK ⁶ packets that were out of sequence order. The FACK algorithm makes it possible to treat congestion control during recovery in the same manner as during other parts of the TCP state space. The FACK algorithm is based on first principles of congestion control and is designed to be used with the proposed TCP SACK option. By decoupling congestion control from other algorithms, such as data recovery, it attains more precise control over the data flow in the network. FACK takes advantage of the SACK option; it takes into account which segments have been SACKed. It also uses the receipt of a SACK that leaves at least 3*MSS bytes unacknowledged as a trigger for Fast Retransmit.
TCP SACK reorders	Number of SACK ⁷ packets that were out of sequence order.
TCP Reno reorders	Number of TCP Renos that were out of sequence order.
TCP TimeStamp reorders	Number of segments received with out-of-order time stamps.
TCP full undos	Number of times that the congestion window (cwnd) was fully recovered.
TCP partial undos	Number of times that the congestion window (cwnd) was partially recovered.
TCP DSACK undos	Number of times that the D-SACK ⁸ packets were recovered.
TCP loss undos	Number of times that the congestion window (cwnd) recovered from a packet loss.
TCP losses	Number of times that data was lost and the size of the congestion window (cwnd) decreased.
TCP lost retransmit	Number of times that a retransmitted packet was lost.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP Reno failures	Number of times that the congestion window (cwnd) failed because the TCP fast recovery algorithm failed to recover from a packet loss. The congestion avoidance mechanism, which is adopted by TCP Reno, causes the window size to vary. This situation causes a change in the round-trip delay of the packets, larger delay jitter, and an inefficient use of the available bandwidth because of many retransmissions of the same packets after the packet drops occur. The rate at which each connection updates its window size depends on the round-trip delay of the connection. The connections with shorter delays can update their window sizes faster than other connections with longer delays.
TCP SACK failures	Number of times that the cwnd ⁹ shrunk because the SE failed to recover from a SACK packet loss. The selective acknowledgment extension uses two TCP options. The first is an enabling option, SACK-permitted, which may be sent in a SYN segment to indicate that the SACK option can be used once the connection is established. The other is the SACK option, which may be sent over an established connection once permission has been given by the SACK-permitted option.
TCP loss failures	Number of times that the TCP timeout occurred and data recovery failed.
TCP fast retransmissions	Number of TCP fast retransmission counters. TCP may generate an immediate acknowledgment (a duplicate ACK) when an out-of-order segment is received. The duplicate ACK lets the other end know that a segment was received out of order and tells it what sequence number is expected. Because TCP does not know whether a duplicate ACK is caused by a lost segment or just a reordering of segments, it waits for a small number of duplicate ACKs to be received. If there is just a reordering of the segments, there is only one or two duplicate ACKs before the reordered segment is processed, which then generates a new ACK. If three or more duplicate ACKs are received in a row, it is a strong indication that a segment has been lost. TCP then retransmits what appears to be the missing segment without waiting for a retransmission timer to expire.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP forward retransmissions	Number of TCP forward retransmission counters. This field applies only to SACK-negotiated connections; this field is the counter for FACK segments. The value of this field is for segments that were retransmitted even though there is no indication that they were actually lost. Retransmission is stopped when either one of the following occurs: • Maximum time to wait for a remote response is reached. This timeout occurs when the total time of all retransmission intervals exceeds the maximum time to wait for a remote response. • Number of retransmissions configured in maximum retransmissions per packet is reached.
TCP slowstart retransmissions	Number of TCP slow-start retransmission counters. The slow-start algorithm begins by sending packets at a rate that is determined by the congestion window. The algorithm continues to increase the sending rate until it reaches the limit set by the slow-start threshold (ssthresh) variable. (Initially, the value of the ssthresh variable is adjusted to the receiver's maximum window size [RMSS] . However, when congestion occurs, the ssthresh variable is set to half the current value of the cwnd variable, marking the point of the onset of network congestion for future reference.)
TCP Timeouts	Number of times that a TCP timeout occurred.
TCP Reno recovery fail	Number of times that the TCP fast recovery algorithm failed to recover from a packet loss. In TCP Reno, the maximum number of recoverable packet losses in a congestion window without timeout is limited to one or two packets. No more than six losses can be recovered with a maximum window size of 128 packets. This failure of recovery is because TCP Reno cuts the congestion window by half for each recovered loss.
TCP Sack recovery fail	Number of times that the SE failed to recover from a SACK packet loss. When receiving an ACK containing a SACK option, the data sender should record the selective acknowledgment for future reference. The data sender is assumed to have a retransmission queue that contains the segments that have been sent but not yet acknowledged in sequence number order. If the data sender performs repacketization before retransmission, the block boundaries in a SACK option that it receives may not fall within the boundaries of segments in the retransmission queue.
TCP scheduler failed	Number of times that the TCP scheduler failed.
TCP receiver collapsed	Number of times that the data in an out-of-order queue collapsed.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP DSACK old packets sent	Number of D-SACKs sent by the SE. The use of D-SACK does not require a separate negotiation between a TCP sender and receiver that have already negotiated SACK. The absence of a separate negotiation for D-SACK means that the TCP receiver could send D-SACK blocks when the TCP sender does not understand this extension to SACK. In this case, the TCP sender discards any D-SACK blocks and processes the other SACK blocks in the SACK option field as it normally would.
TCP DSACK out-of-order packets sent	Number of out-of-order D-SACK packets sent by the SE. A D-SACK block is used only to report a duplicate contiguous sequence of data received by the receiver in the most recent packet. Each duplicate contiguous sequence of data received is reported in at most one D-SACK block. (The receiver sends two identical D-SACK blocks in subsequent packets only if the receiver receives two duplicate segments.) If the D-SACK block reports a duplicate contiguous sequence from a (possibly larger) block of data in the receiver's data queue above the cumulative acknowledgement, then the second SACK block in that SACK option should specify that (possibly larger) block of data.
TCP DSACK packets received	Number of D-SACK packets received by the SE. TCP senders receiving D-SACK blocks should be aware that a segment reported as a duplicate segment could possibly have been from a prior cycle through the sequence number space. This awareness of the TCP senders is independent of the use of PAWS by the TCP data receiver.
TCP DSACK out-of-order packets received	Number of out-of-order D-SACK packets received by the SE. Following a lost data packet, the receiver receives an out-of-order data segment, which triggers the SACK option as specified in RFC 2018. Because of several lost ACK packets, the sender then retransmits a data packet. The receiver receives the duplicate packet and reports it in the first D-SACK block.
TCP connections abort on sync	Number of times that a valid SYN segment was sent in the TCP window and the connection was reset.
TCP connections abort on data	Number of times that the connection closed after reading the data.
TCP connections abort on close	Number of times that the connection aborted with pending data.
TCP connections abort on memory	Number of times that memory was not available for graceful closing of the connection resulting in the connection being aborted immediately.
TCP connections abort on timeout	Number of times that the connection timed out.
TCP connections abort on linger	Number of times that the linger timeout expired resulting in the data being discarded and closing of the connection.

Table 2-87 *show statistics tcp Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
TCP connections abort failed	Number of times that the TCP connection ran out of memory, transmits failed, or peer TCP Reset (RST) could not be sent.
TCP memory pressures	Number of times that the TCP subsystem encounters memory constraints.

1. RST = reset
2. SYN = synchronized
3. ARP = Address Resolution Protocol
4. PAWS = Protection Against Wrapped Sequence
5. ACK = acknowledgment
6. FACK = Forward Acknowledgment
7. SACK = Selective Acknowledgment
8. D-SACK = Duplicate Selective Acknowledgment
9. cwnd = congestion window

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.

show statistics transaction-logs

To display SE transaction log export statistics, use the **show statistics transaction-logs** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics transaction-logs

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines To display the transaction log export statistics, you must first configure the FTP server. [Table 2-88](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics transaction-logs** display.

Table 2-88 *show statistics transaction-logs Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Initial Attempts	Initial attempts made to contact the external server at the configured export intervals.
Initial Successes	Number of times that an initial attempt made to contact the external server succeeded.
Initial Open Failures	Number of times that the SE failed to open a connection to the FTP export server.
Initial Put Failures	Number of times that the SE failed to transfer a file to the FTP export server.
Retry Attempts	Number of retries made to contact the external server at the configured export intervals.
Retry Successes	Number of times that a retry made to contact the external server succeeded.
Retry Open Failures	Number of times that the SE failed to open a connection to the FTP export server on a retry.
Retry Put Failures	Number of times that the SE failed to transfer a file to the FTP export server on a retry.
Authentication Failures	Number of times that the SE failed to authenticate with the FTP export server. This situation might occur if the SE is misconfigured with the wrong password for the FTP server or the password on the FTP server has been changed since the SE was configured.
Invalid Server Directory Failures	Number of times the SE failed to direct traffic to the correct server directory.

 show statistics transaction-logs

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show transaction-logging	Displays the transaction log configuration settings and a list of archived transaction log files.
	transaction-log force	Forces the archive or export of the transaction log.

show statistics udp

To display SE User Datagram Protocol (UDP) statistics, use the **show statistics udp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics udp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-89](#) describes the fields shown in the **show statistics udp** display.

Table 2-89 *show statistics udp Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Packets received	Total number of UDP packets received.
Packets to unknown port received	Number of packets to unknown ports received.
Packet receive error	Number of packet receive errors.
Packet sent	Number of UDP packets sent.

show statistics web-engine

To display the Web Engine statistics, use the **show statistics web-engine** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show statistics web-engine [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detail statistics.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	The Web Engine must be running to see the statistics. The Web Engine is running by default, if it malfunctions or is disabled, use the web-engine start command to restart the Web Engine.



Note

A client request to an edge SE triggers a liveness query to the upstream SEs and Content Acquirer. Even after the client connection is closed, the liveness query continues for up to ten minutes. This is to keep the SEs ready with liveness states for subsequent client requests.

Examples	The following example shows how to display Web Engine statistics:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics web-engine detail
```

```
HTTP Request Info Statistics
```

```
-----
Num Lookups           : 0
Preposition Hit       : 0
Cache Hit             : 0
Cache Miss            : 0
Partial Cache Hit     : 0
Cache Bypass          : 0
Live Miss             : 0
Live Hit              : 0
```

```
HTTP Request Type Statistics
```

```
-----
Get Requests          : 0
Range Requests Received : 0
Range Requests Sent   : 0
Revalidation Requests Received : 0
Revalidation Requests Sent : 0
Liveness Query        : 0
Streaming Redirected Requests : 1
Local Requests        : 0
Play Live Requests    : 0
Total Outgoing Requests : 0
```



```

HTTP Authorization Statistics
-----
Authorization Allow           :           0
Authorization Deny            :           0
Authorization Rewrite          :           0

HTTP Error Statistics
-----
Client Errors                  :           0
Server Errors                  :           0
Bad Requests                   :           0

HTTP Performance Statistics
-----
Total Bytes In                 :           0
Total Bytes Out                :           0
Total Requests                 :           1
Average Requests Per Second    :          0.00
Average Bytes Per Second       :          0.00

Web-Engine Detail Statistics
-----
Active HTTPSession             :           0
Active HTTPTransaction         :           0
Pending HTTPTransaction        :           0
Active DataSource              :           0
Active HTTPDataFeed            :           0
Active HTTPDataFinder          :           0
Memory Hit                     :           0
Cut-Thru Counter               :           0
Memory Usage                   :    1130381312
WebEngine Trickle Status       :           0
Outstanding Content Create Requests:           0
Outstanding Content Lookup Requests:           0
Outstanding Content Delete Requests:           0
Outstanding Content Update Requests:           0
Statistics was last cleared on Tuesday, 11-Jan-2011 04:51:10 UTC.
HC-612-3#

ServiceEngine#

```

**Note**

The “Total Bytes Out” statistic counts the header length but the “Total Bytes In” statistic does not.

Table 2-90 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics web-engine** display.

Table 2-90 *show statistics web-engine Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
HTTP Request Info Statistics	
Num Lookups	Number of CAL lookups done.
Preposition Hit	Number of preposition hit requests. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Cache Hit	Number of requests that resulted in a cache hit. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Cache Miss	Number of requests that resulted in a cache miss (the web object was not available in the cache).

Table 2-90 *show statistics web-engine Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Partial Cache Hit	Number of cacheable requests that were partial cache hits. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Cache Bypass	Whenever the Web Engine receives either a large file range request or a request type that it cannot cache. This statistics counter increases and the request file is not cached. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Live Miss	Session miss for MP3 Live streaming over HTTP.
Live Hit	Session hit for MP3 Live streaming over HTTP.
HTTP Request Type Statistics	
Get Requests	Total get requests.
Range Requests Received	Range requests from clients.
Range Requests Sent	Requests sent to OS liveness query.
Revalidation Requests Received	Revalidation requests from clients.
Revalidation Requests Sent	Revalidation requests to OS liveness query.
Liveness Query	Liveness query received from the downstream SE. Liveness queries are sent even when there are no client requests and liveness updates are sent every ten minutes, so it is not mandatory to have client request in order to generate a liveness query.
Streaming Redirected Requests	The number of request handed over to WMT.
Local Requests	Requests from other Protocol Engines.
Play Live Requests	WMT Live requests.
Total Outgoing Requests	Total number of unique request that web-engine sent to the upstream.
HTTP Authorization Statistics	
Authorization Allow	Number of authorization requests being allowed.
Authorization Deny	Number of authorization requests being denied.
Authorization Rewrite	Number of authorization requests being applied with the rewrite rule.
HTTP Error Statistics	
Client Errors	Number of 4xx errors.
Server Errors	Number of 5xx errors.

Table 2-90 *show statistics web-engine Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Bad Requests	Number of HTTP request corruptions.
HTTP Performance Statistics	
Total Bytes In	Total bytes in. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Total Bytes Out	Total bytes out. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Total Requests	Total requests since last web-engine statistics cleared time.
Average Request Per Second	Average requests per second. Note To get an accurate request per second reading in a given time period, clear the Web Engine statistics first and then generate the shows statistics web-engine command.
Average Bytes Per Second	Average number of bytes per second since the last web-engine statistics were cleared.
Web-Engine Detail Statistics	
Active HTTPSession	HTTPSession is unique to the end user connection. This value counts the HTTP request targeted to port 80, regardless of which Protocol Engine handles the request. The sample rate and Real-Time value are calculated at the time the command is executed.
Active HTTPTransaction	On a given session, this is the number of active pipeline transactions the Web Engine is currently processing.
Pending HTTPTransaction	On a given session, this is the number of pending pipeline transactions the Web Engine has yet to process.
Active DataSource	Sources used to fetch the data. Disk for cache hit; OS for cache miss.
Active HTTPDataFeed	Active connections to the Origin Server or upstream SE's to fetch Data.
Active HTTPDataFinder	The number of active DataSourceFinder present. DataSourceFinder is responsible for creating the datasource.
Memory Hit	Number of requested files available in /tmpfs. This statistic is only incremented at the end of the session life.
Cut-Thru Counter	Number of cached files deleted without moving to disk.
Memory Usage	Memory usage of the Web Engine process.
WebEngine Trickle Status	This flag is set when the Web Engine has exceeded thresholds but cannot restart because of outstanding sessions. When the transactions on HTTPSessions complete, it looks at this trickle flag and terminates the connection instead of processing the next request on the connection. This flag is reset to 0 when memory usage is low because the number of sessions has decreased. If the number of sessions goes to 0 and memory usage is still high, the Trickle flag is set and the web-engine restarts.

■ show statistics web-engine

Table 2-90 *show statistics web-engine Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Outstanding Content Create Requests	Allocates a disk and a file path for a given URL. The protocol engine uses this location to store the downloaded content. The number of outstanding creates reflect the number of such requests to the CAL module that have been submitted but were not completed.
Outstanding Content Lookup Requests	Translates the URL from an end client into a disk path in the case of a cache hit (based on a previous create) . In the case of cache miss, it would give the route from where the content can be found. The counter number of outstanding lookups reflects the number of pending requests.
Outstanding Content Delete Requests	Deletes a file created by CAL. The number of outstanding deletes reflects the number of pending delete requests.
Outstanding Content Update Requests	Updates the Content metadata CAL. The number of outstanding updates reflect the number of pending update requests submitted to CAL.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show web-engine	Displays the Web Engine information.
web-engine (EXEC)	Configures the Web Engine module.
web-engine (Global configuration)	Configures the Web Engine caching parameters.

show statistics wmt

To display the SE Windows Media Technologies (WMT) statistics, use the **show statistics wmt** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show statistics wmt {all | bytes [incoming | outgoing] | cache | errors | multicast | requests | rule
| savings | streamstat [incoming | live | outgoing [client | se] | stream-id 1-999999] | usage}
```

Syntax Description	
all	Displays all WMT statistics.
bytes	Displays unicast byte statistics.
incoming	(Optional) Displays unicast incoming byte statistics.
outgoing	(Optional) Displays unicast outgoing byte statistics.
cache	Displays cache validation statistics.
errors	Displays error statistics.
multicast	Displays multicast statistics.
requests	Displays unicast request statistics.
rule	Displays the Rule Template statistics.
savings	Displays savings statistics.
streamstat	Displays Windows Media streaming connections.
incoming	(Optional) Displays statistics of all incoming WMT streams from the SE.
live	(Optional) Displays aggregated live stream statistics.
outgoing	(Optional) Displays statistics of all outgoing WMT streams from the SE.
 Note This keyword is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software.	
client	Shows all the outgoing streams to clients.
se	Shows all the outgoing streams to SEs.
stream-id	(Optional) Displays statistics of the WMT streams that have the specified stream ID.
<i>1-999999</i>	WMT stream ID to display.
usage	Displays current usage statistics.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The output of the **show statistics wmt** command includes information about WMT RTSP requests. For example, the output from the **show statistics wmt** command was changed as follows:

- RTSP-related information was added to the **show statistics wmt all** command output.

- Information about RTSPT and RTSPU was added in the transport protocol portion of the **show statistics wmt bytes** command output.
- RTSPT and RTSPU errors were added to the **show statistics wmt errors** command output.
- The **show statistics wmt requests** command output includes the RTSPT and RTSPU protocols and Fast Start and Fast Cache data.

The **live** option was added to the **show statistics wmt streamstat** command to enable you to display aggregated live statistics. Also, the **incoming**, **outgoing**, and **stream-id** options were added to the **show statistics wmt streamstat** command to display statistics of all incoming WMT streams, outgoing WMT streams, and streams with the specified ID.

The **show statistics wmt streamstat** command has been extended with the client and SE options. By using the *client* or *se* argument, all client or SE outgoing streams are listed. A history of streams sent to the client are not listed, only current streams are listed. By specifying the IP address of the SE, all current WM streams that are being sent from that SE are listed, which includes all outgoing streams not only to clients but to other SEs as well.

Configuring the HTTP Allow and Block Rule

For the MMS over HTTP request rule, even though the request is served by WMT, it doesn't increment the statistics. The user needs the statistics for all WMT requests. Now the user can execute the **show statistics http rule** command as the rules daemon check is done from the HTTP side, and the request is redirected to WMT.

Table 2-91 describes the fields shown in the **show statistics wmt all** display.

Table 2-91 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Unicast Requests Statistics	
Total unicast requests received	Total number of unicast requests received. Display shows the number of requests in each category and calculates the percentage of the total for each category.
Streaming Requests served	Number of streaming requests received.
Multicast nsc file Request	Number of multicast NSC file requests received.
Authenticate Requests	Number of authenticated requests received.
Requests error	Number of request errors received.
By Type of Content	
Live content	Number of live content requests received.
On-Demand Content	Number of on-demand content requests received.
By Transport Protocol	
HTTP	Number of HTTP requests received.
RTSPT	Number of RTSPT requests received.
RTSPU	Number of RTSPU requests received.
Unicast Savings Statistics	

Table 2-91 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Total bytes saved	Total number of bytes saved.
By Source of Content	
Local	Number of local bytes saved.
Remote HTTP	Number of remote HTTP bytes saved.
Remote RTSP	Number of remote RTSP bytes saved.
Multicast	Number of multicast bytes saved.
CDN-Related WMT Requests	
CDN Content Hits	Number of CDN content request hits.
CDN Content Misses	Number of CDN content request misses.
CDN Content Live	Number of CDN live content requests.
CDN Content Errors	Number of CDN content request errors.
Fast Streaming-related WMT Requests	
Normal Speed	Number of normal-speed Fast Streaming-related WMT requests.
Fast Start Only	Number of Fast Start WMT requests.
Fast Cache Only	Number of Fast Cache WMT requests.
Fast Start and Fast Cache	Number of Fast Start and Fast Cache WMT requests.
Authenticated Requests	
By Type of Authentication	
Negotiate	Number of negotiated authentication authenticated requests.
Digest	Number of digest authentication authenticated requests.
Basic	Number of basic authentication authenticated requests.
Unicast Bytes Statistics	
Total unicast incoming bytes	Total number of bytes incoming as unicast streams.
By Type of Content	
Live content	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams for live content.
On-Demand Content	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams for on-demand content.
By Transport Protocol	
HTTP	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams using the HTTP transport protocol.
RTSPT	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams using the RTSPT transport protocol.

Table 2-91 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Total unicast outgoing bytes	Total number of bytes outgoing as unicast streams.
Unicast Savings Statistics	
Total bytes saved	Total number of bytes saved.
By prepositioned content	Number of bytes saved for prepositioned content.
By live-splitting	Number of bytes saved for live-splitting content.
By cache-hit	Number of bytes saved for cached content.
Live Splitting	
Incoming bytes	Number of bytes incoming as live-split streams.
Outgoing bytes	Number of bytes outgoing as live-split streams.
Bytes saved	Number of bytes saved.
Caching	
Bytes cache incoming	Number of bytes incoming for the cache.
Bytes cache outgoing	Number of bytes outgoing from the cache.
Bytes cache total	Total number of bytes cached.
Bytes cache-bypassed	Number of bytes that bypassed the cache.
Cacheable requests	Number of cacheable requests.
Req cache-miss	Number of cacheable requests that were cache misses.
Req cache-hit	Number of cacheable requests that were cache hits.
Req cache-partial-hit	Number of cacheable requests that were partial cache hits.
Req cache-total	Total number of requests that were cached.
Objects not cached	Number of objects that were not cached.
Cache bypassed	Number of objects that were not cached because they bypassed the cache.
Exceed max-size	Number of objects that were not cached because they exceeded the maximum cacheable size limit.
Usage Summary	
Concurrent Unicast Client Sessions	Total number of concurrent unicast client sessions.
Current	Number of concurrent unicast client sessions currently running.
Max	Maximum number of concurrent unicast client sessions recorded.
Concurrent Remote Server Sessions	Total number of concurrent remote server sessions.
Concurrent Active Multicast Sessions	Total number of concurrent active multicast sessions.

Table 2-91 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Concurrent Unicast Bandwidth (Kbps)	Total amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for concurrent unicast sessions.
Concurrent Bandwidth to Remote Servers (Kbps)	Total amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for concurrent remote server sessions.
Concurrent Multicast Out Bandwidth (Kbps)	Total amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for concurrent multicast out sessions.
Error Statistics	
Total request errors	Total number of request errors.
Errors generated by this box	Number of request errors generated by this device.
Errors generated by remote servers	Number of request errors generated by remote servers.
Other Statistics	
Authentication Retries from Clients	Number of authentication retries from clients.
WMT Rule Template Statistics	
URL Rewrite	Number of URL rewrites.
URL Redirect	Number of URL redirects.
URL Block	Number of blocked URLs.
No-Cache	Number of no-cache matches.
Allow	Number of allow matches.
Multicast Statistics	
Total Multicast Outgoing Bytes	Total number of bytes outgoing as multicast-out streams.
Total Multicast Logging Requests	Total number of multicast logging requests.
Aggregate Multicast Out Bandwidth (Kbps)	Aggregated amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for multicast out sessions.
Current	Number of concurrent multicast out sessions currently running.
Max	Maximum number of multicast out sessions recorded.
Number of Concurrent Active Multicast Sessions	Number of concurrent active multicast sessions.

 show statistics wmt

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show wmt	Displays WMT bandwidth and proxy mode configuration.
	wmt	Configures the WMT.

show tacacs

To display TACACS+ authentication protocol configuration information, use the **show tacacs** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show tacacs

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **show tacacs** command displays the TACACS+ configuration for the Service Engine. [Table 2-92](#) describes the fields shown in the **show tacacs** display.

Table 2-92 show tacacs Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Login Authentication for Console/Telnet Session	Status of whether TACACS+ server is enabled for login authentication.
Configuration Authentication for Console/Telnet Session	Status of whether TACACS+ server is enabled for authorization or configuration authentication.
Authentication scheme fail-over reason	Status of whether Service Engines fails over to the secondary method of administrative login authentication whenever the primary administrative login authentication method is used.
TACACS+ Configuration	TACACS+ server parameters.
TACACS+ Authentication	Status of whether TACACS+ authentication is enabled on the Service Engine.
Key	Secret key that the Service Engine uses to communicate with the TACACS+ server. The maximum number of characters in the TACACS+ key should not exceed 99 printable ASCII characters (except tabs).
Timeout	Number of seconds that the Service Engine waits for a response from the specified TACACS+ Authentication Server before declaring a timeout.
Retransmit	Number of times that the Service Engine is to retransmit its connection to the TACACS+ server if the TACACS+ timeout interval is exceeded.
Password type	Mechanism for password authentication. By default, the PAP ¹ is the mechanism for password authentication.

Table 2-92 *show tacacs Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Server	Hostname or IP address of the TACACS+ server.
Status	Status of whether server is the primary or secondary host.

1. PAP = Password Authentication Protocol

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show statistics tacacs	Displays the SE TACACS+ authentication and authorization statistics.
tacacs	Configures TACACS+ server parameters.

show tech-support

To view information necessary for the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) to assist you, use the **show tech-support** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show tech-support list-files *directory name*

show tech-support [**page**]

show tech-support service authentication [**acquisition-distribution** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **icap** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service cms [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **icap** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service flash-media-streaming [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **http** | **icap** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service http [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **icap** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service icap [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service kernel [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **icap** | **movie-streamer** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service movie-streamer [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **icap** | **kernel** | **rules** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service rules [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **icap** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **wmt**]

show tech-support service wmt [**acquisition-distribution** | **authentication** | **cms** | **flash-media-streaming** | **http** | **icap** | **kernel** | **movie-streamer** | **rules**]

Syntax Description

list-files	(Optional) Displays the list of files under a directory.
<i>directory name</i>	Directory name (use absolute path, such as /local1/logs).
page	(Optional) Specifies the pages through the output.
service	(Optional) Displays technical support information specific to a service.
authentication	Displays technical support information related to HTTP authentication.
acquisition-distribution	Displays technical support information related to acquisition and distribution.
cms	Displays technical support information related to CMS.
flash-media-streaming	Displays technical support information related to Flash Media Streaming.
http	Displays technical support information related to HTTP.
icap	Displays technical support information related to ICAP.
kernel	Displays technical support information related to the kernel.
movie-streamer	Displays technical support information related to the Movie Streamer.

rules	Displays technical support information related to rules.
wmt	Displays technical support information related to WMT.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to view system information necessary for TAC to assist you with your SE. We recommend that you log the output to a disk file. Use the streaming option to view information specific to the streaming feature.

The following types of information are available when using the streaming option with the **show tech-support** command.

General Information

You can access the following general information when you enter the **show tech-support** command:

- Version and hardware ([show version](#))
- Running configuration ([show running-config](#))
- Processes ([show processes](#))
- Process memory ([show processes memory](#))
- System memory
- File system information
- Interface information
- Media file system statistics
- Application and kernel core dump information
- Netstat

Information Common to WMT and RTSP

Information that is common to both WMT and RTSP is as follows:

- CPU or memory processes ([show programs](#))
- WMT streaming connections ([show statistics wmt streamstat](#))
- Bandwidth allocation ([show bandwidth](#))
- Bit rate allocation ([show bitrate](#))
- Acquirer information ([show acquirer](#))
- Rules ([show rule all](#))
- Distribution channel details

Information Specific to WMT

Information that is specific to WMT is as follows:

- WMT bandwidth and proxy mode configuration ([show wmt](#))
- WMT statistics ([show statistics wmt](#))

Information Specific to RTSP

Information that is specific to RTSP is as follows:

- RTSP configuration ([show rtsp](#))

Examples

The following example shows the types of information available about the CDS software. Because the **show tech-support** command output is comprehensive and can be extensive, only excerpts are shown in the following example:

```
ServiceEngine# show tech-support
```

```
CPU Usage:
```

```
cpu: 0.39% User, 0.42% System, 0.33% User(nice), 98.86% Idle
```

```
cpu0: 0.39% User, 0.42% System, 0.33% User(nice), 98.86% Idle
```

```
-----
PID  STATE PRI  User  T   SYS  T   COMMAND
-----
1    S    0    4386  1706 (init)
2    S    0      0      0 (keventd)
3    S   19      0      0 (ksoftirqd_CPU0)
4    S    0      0      0 (kswapd)
5    S    0      0      0 (bdflush)
6    S    0      0      0 (kupdated)
7    S    0      0      0 (scsi_eh_0)
45   S    0   4733  4114 (nodemgr)
46   S    0      0      0 (syslogd)
47   R    0    83    65 (dataserver)
920  S    0      0      0 (login)
1207 S    0      0      0 (parser_server)
1208 S    0      0      0 (eval_timer_man)
1211 S    0    46      1 (parser_server)
1443 S    0      0      0 (overload)
1444 S    0      0      0 (standby)
1445 S    0    13    29 (cache)
1446 S    0      0      0 (proxy_poll)
1447 S    0      0      0 (snmpcd)
1448 S    0      0      0 (http_authmod)
1458 S    0      0      0 (http_authmod)
1465 S    0      0      0 (http_authmod)
1466 S    0      0      0 (http_authmod)
1467 S    0      0      0 (http_authmod)
1537 S    0      0      0 (cache)
1538 S    0      0      0 (unified_log)
1540 S    0      0      1 (webserver)
1541 S    0    2      2 (mcm)
1542 S    0      0      0 (cache)
1543 S    0      0      0 (cache)
1550 S    0      0      0 (cache)
1551 S    0      0      0 (cache)
1556 S    0      0      0 (cache)
1567 S    0      0      0 (mcm)
1568 S    0      0      0 (mcm)
1629 S    0  18982  4140 (crond)
1936 S    0   1669   611 (bootnet)
```

■ show tech-support

```

1937    S   10      0      0 (tracknet)
1938    S   10 33545 5556 (checkup)
1983    S    0      0      0 (srcpd)
2023    S    0      1      0 (admin-shell)
2024    S    0      0      0 (parser_server)
2150    S    0      0      0 (rsvpd)
2152    S    0      0      0 (rtspd)
2153    S    0 1635 1067 (httpsd)
2164    S    0      0      0 (librarian)
2167    S    0 1667 2105 (libaux)
2170    S    0      0      0 (mapper)
2178    S    0     32     37 (cache)
2179    S    0      0      0 (router)
2180    S    0      0      0 (fill)
2183    S    0      0      0 (remotereq)
2185    S  -20      0      0 (videosvr)
2188    S    0      9      4 (contentsvr)
2189    S    0      0      0 (routeraux)
2190    S    0      0      1 (dfcontrolsrv)
2226    S    0      0      0 (smbd)
2228    S    0      0      0 (nmbd)
2973    Z    0      0      0 (cache)
8446    S    0      0      0 (httpsd)
8447    S    0      0      0 (gcache)
18173   S    0      0      0 (in.telnetd)
18174   S    0      0      0 (login)
18175   S    0      2      2 (admin-shell)
18176   S    0      0      0 (parser_server)
19426   S    0      0      0 (httpsd)
19427   S    0      0      0 (httpsd)
19456   Z    0      0      0 (cache)
19503   Z    0     30      3 (crond)
19515   S    0      0      0 (more)
19516   S    0      6     18 (exec_show_tech-)
19553   R    0      0      0 (exec_show_proce)

```

----- process memory -----

Total	Used	Free	Shared	Buffers	Cached
1050943488	564785152	486158336	0	5222400	475176960

PID	State	TTY	%MEM	VM Size	RSS (pages)	Name
1	S	0	0.0	1146880	119	(init)
2	S	0	0.0	0	0	(keventd)
3	S	0	0.0	0	0	(ksoftirqd_CPU0)
4	S	0	0.0	0	0	(kswapd)
5	S	0	0.0	0	0	(bdflush)
6	S	0	0.0	0	0	(kupdated)
7	S	0	0.0	0	0	(scsi_eh_0)
45	S	0	0.0	1208320	143	(nodemgr)
46	S	0	0.0	1630208	194	(syslogd)
47	R	0	0.0	1974272	238	(dataserver)
920	S	1088	0.0	1728512	236	(login)
1207	S	0	0.3	4980736	847	(parser_server)
1208	S	0	0.0	1933312	151	(eval_timer_man)
1211	S	0	0.3	4980736	847	(parser_server)
1443	S	0	0.0	1548288	154	(overload)
1444	S	0	0.0	1724416	161	(standby)
1445	S	0	5.9	65646592	15266	(cache)
1446	S	0	0.0	1957888	173	(proxy_poll)


```

1447      S      0 0.1    2097152      290 (snmpcd)
1448      S      0 0.0    1757184      205 (http_authmod)
1458      S      0 0.0    1757184      205 (http_authmod)
1465      S      0 0.0    1757184      205 (http_authmod)
1466      S      0 0.0    1757184      205 (http_authmod)
1467      S      0 0.0    1757184      205 (http_authmod)
1537      S      0 5.9   65646592    15266 (cache)
1538      S      0 0.0    1789952      169 (unified_log)
1540      S      0 0.4    10817536    1164 (webserver)
1541      S      0 0.0    2150400      251 (mcm)
1542      S      0 5.9   65646592    15266 (cache)
1543      S      0 5.9   65646592    15266 (cache)
1550      S      0 5.9   65646592    15266 (cache)
1551      S      0 5.9   65646592    15266 (cache)
1556      S      0 5.9   65646592    15266 (cache)
1567      S      0 0.0    2150400      251 (mcm)
1568      S      0 0.0    2150400      251 (mcm)
1629      S      0 0.0    1187840      137 (crond)
1936      S      0 0.6    7532544    1605 (bootnet)
1937      S      0 0.2    3215360      545 (tracknet)
1938      S      0 0.2    3637248      654 (checkup)
1983      S      0 0.3    4374528      838 (srcpd)
2023      S    1088 0.0    2146304      182 (admin-shell)
2024      S      0 0.3    4980736      847 (parser_server)
2150      S      0 0.0    1679360      188 (rsvpd)
2152      S      0 0.3    6217728      881 (rtspd)
2153      S      0 0.1    2527232      329 (httpsd)
2164      S      0 0.3    6533120      990 (librarian)
2167      S      0 0.4    7110656    1144 (libaux)
2170      S      0 0.3    5955584      863 (mapper)
2178      S      0 0.3    6135808      927 (cache)
2179      S      0 0.3    6287360      948 (router)
2180      S      0 0.3    5955584      926 (fill)
2183      S      0 0.3    5832704      852 (remotereq)
2185      S      0 0.3    8269824      873 (videosvr)
2188      S      0 0.4    7651328    1196 (contentsvr)
2189      S      0 0.3    6103040      953 (routeraux)
2190      S      0 0.4    10272768    1075 (dfcontrolsrvr)
2226      S      0 0.1    3559424      504 (smbd)
2228      S      0 0.0    2084864      247 (nmbd)
2973      Z      0 0.0          0          0 (cache)
8446      S      0 0.1    2506752      327 (httpsd)
8447      S      0 0.0    1421312      116 (gcache)
18173     S      0 0.0    1220608      132 (in.telnetd)
18174     S   34816 0.0    1736704      238 (login)
18175     S   34816 0.0    2162688      184 (admin-shell)
18176     S      0 0.3    4980736      847 (parser_server)
19426     S      0 0.1    2551808      350 (httpsd)
19427     S      0 0.1    2576384      354 (httpsd)
19456     Z      0 0.0          0          0 (cache)
19503     Z      0 0.0          0          0 (crond)
19515     S   34816 0.0    1163264      109 (more)
19516     S   34816 0.0    1941504      168 (exec_show_tech-)
19554     R   34816 0.1    2277376      266 (exec_show_proce)

```

----- system memory -----

```

Total physical memory : 1026312 KB
Total free memory    : 474692 KB
Total memory shared   : 0 KB
Total buffer memory   : 5100 KB
Total cached memory   : 464040 KB

```

----- interfaces -----

```
Interface type: GigabitEthernet Slot: 0 Port: 0
Type:Ethernet
Ethernet address:00:05:32:02:DD:74
Internet address:172.16.5.234
Netmask:255.255.255.0
Maximum Transfer Unit Size:1500
Metric:1
Packets Received: 513241
Input Errors: 0
Input Packets Dropped: 0
Input Packets Overruns: 0
Input Packets Frames: 0
Packet Sent: 153970
Output Errors: 0
Output Packets Dropped: 0
Output Packets Overruns: 0
Output Packets Carrier: 0
Output Queue Length:100
Collisions: 0
Interrupts:9
MULTICASTMode:autoselect, 100baseTX
```

show telnet

To display the Telnet services configuration, use the **show telnet** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show telnet

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	Enabled.

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the Telnet service details:

```
ServiceEngine# show telnet
telnet service is enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	exec-timeout	Configures the length of time that an inactive Telnet or SSH session remains open.
	telnet enable	Enables the Telnet services.

show transaction-logging

To display the transaction log configuration settings and a list of archived transaction log files, use the **show transaction-logging** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show transaction-logging

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines To display information about the current configuration of transaction logging on an SE, use the **show transaction-logging** command. Transaction log file information is displayed for HTTP and WMT caching proxy transactions and TFTP and ICAP transactions.

Examples The following example shows how to display information about the current configuration of transaction logging on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show transaction-logging
Transaction log configuration:
-----
Logging is enabled.
Archive interval: 1800 seconds
Maximum size of archive file: 2000000 KB
Maximum number of archive files: 50 files
Log File format is apache.
Windows domain is not logged with the authenticated username

Exporting files to ftp servers is enabled.
File compression is disabled.
Export interval: 30 minutes

server                type  username      directory
10.77.153.110         ftp   root          /var/ftp/test

WMT MMS Caching Proxy/Server Transaction Log File Info
  Working Log file - size : 556
                   age: 483497
  Archive Log file - mms_export_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 556

WMT MMS Caching Proxy/Server Transaction Log File Info (WMS-90 format)
  Working Log file - size : 665
                   age: 483497
  Archive Log file - mms_export_wms_90_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807 size: 665

WMT MMS Caching Proxy/Server Transaction Log File Info (Ext. WMS-90 format)
  Working Log file - size : 702
```

```

                                age: 483497
Archive Log file - mms_export_e_wms_90_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 70
2

WMT MMS Caching Proxy/Server Transaction Log File Info (Ext. WMS-41 format)
Working Log file - size : 584
                                age: 483497
Archive Log file - mms_export_e_wms_41_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 58
4

A&D Transaction Log File Info
Working Log file - size : 138
                                age: 483497
Archive Log file - acqdist_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 138
Movie Streamer Transaction Log File Info
Working Log file - size : 488
                                age: 482196
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090522_062602      size: 648
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090522_064309      size: 805
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090522_065857      size: 645
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090522_070038      size: 648
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 645
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090522_080016      size: 648
Archive Log file - movie-streamer_3.1.18.8_20090523_030829      size: 645
ICAP Transaction Log File Info
Working Log file - size : 61
                                age: 483496
Archive Log file - icap_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 61

Web Engine Transaction Log File Info - Apache format
Working Log file - size : 86
                                age: 483497
Archive Log file - we_accesslog_apache_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 82

Web Engine Transaction Log File Info - CLF format
Working Log file - size : 3
                                age: 483497
Archive Log file - we_accesslog_clf_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 3

Web Engine Transaction Log File Info - Extended Squid format
Working Log file - size : 102
                                age: 483497
Archive Log file - we_accesslog_extsqu_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 10
2

Cached Content Log File Info
Working Log file - size : 41
                                age: 483496
Archive Log file - cache_content_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 41

Flash Media Streaming Access Transaction Log File Info
Working Log file - size : 36
                                age: 482196
Archive Log file - fms_access_3.1.18.8_20090522_062602      size: 650
Archive Log file - fms_access_3.1.18.8_20090522_064309      size: 509
Archive Log file - fms_access_3.1.18.8_20090522_065857      size: 650
Archive Log file - fms_access_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807      size: 509
Archive Log file - fms_access_3.1.18.8_20090522_080016      size: 509
Archive Log file - fms_access_3.1.18.8_20090523_030830      size: 650

Flash Media Streaming Authorization Transaction Log File Info
Working Log file - size : 43
                                age: 482196
Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090522_062602      size: 4826

```

show transaction-logging

```

Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090522_063036 size: 281
Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090522_064309 size: 596
Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090522_065857 size: 4789
Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090522_070038 size: 277
Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090522_074807 size: 596
Archive Log file - fms_auth_3.1.18.8_20090523_030830 size: 4790

```

Authserver Transaction Log File Info

```

Working Log file - size : 108
                  age: 483496
Archive Log file - authsvr_3.1.18.8_20090522_065857 size: 108

```

ServiceEngine#

The following example shows how to display information about the current configuration of transaction logging on an SR:

ServiceRouter# **show transaction-logging**

Transaction log configuration:

Logging is enabled.

Archive interval: 120 seconds

Maximum size of archive file: 2000000 KB

Maximum number of archive files: 50 files

Exporting files to ftp servers is enabled.

File compression is disabled.

Export interval: 1 minute

server	type	username	directory
10.74.115.12	sftp	xinwwang	/workspace/xinwwang/test
10.74.124.156	sftp	root	/root/test
10.74.124.157	sftp	root	/root/test
171.71.50.162	sftp	root	/test

Service Router Log File Info

```

Working Log file - size : 96
                  age: 169813
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090421_222006 size: 256
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090422_020038 size: 223
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090422_210022 size: 351
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090423_020006 size: 1248
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090423_210021 size: 456
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_000218 size: 402
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_014815 size: 243
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_015020 size: 225
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_015227 size: 243
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_015417 size: 272
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_015601 size: 390
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_015816 size: 243
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_020033 size: 243
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_020249 size: 143
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090521_032633 size: 168
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_025027 size: 143
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_030002 size: 176
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_030226 size: 250
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_052206 size: 250
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_052413 size: 143
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_200213 size: 168
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_200413 size: 481
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_200645 size: 173
Archive Log file - service_router_3.1.14.70_20090526_201010 size: 250

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show statistics transaction-logs	Displays the SE transaction log export statistics.
	transaction-log force	Forces the archive or export of the transaction log.

show url-signature

To display the URL signature information, use the **show url-signature** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show url-signature

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the URL signature information:

```
ServiceEngine# show url-signature
key-id-owner key-id-number key
-----
```


show user

To display the user identification number and username information for a particular user, use the **show** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show user {**uid** *number* | **username** *name*}

Syntax Description

uid	Displays the user's identification number.
<i>number</i>	Identification number. The range is from 0 to 65535.
username	Displays the name of user.
<i>name</i>	Name of the user.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

[Table 2-93](#) describes the fields shown in the **show user** display.

Table 2-93 *show user Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Uid	User ID number.
Username	Username.
Password	Login password. This field does not display the actual password.
Privilege	Privilege level of the user.
Configured in	Database in which the login authentication is configured.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show users	Displays the specified users.
username	Establishes the username authentication.

show users

To display users, use the **show users** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show users administrative

Syntax Description	administrative	Lists users with administrative privileges.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the list of users with administrative privileges: <pre>ServiceEngine# show users administrative UID USERNAME 0 admin</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show user	Displays the user identification number and username information for a particular user.
	username	Establishes the username authentication.

show version

To display version information about the SE software, use the **show version** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show version

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines [Table 2-94](#) describes the fields shown in the **show version** display.

Table 2-94 *show version Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Compiled hour:minute:second month day year by cnbuild	Compile information for the software build.
System was restarted on day of week month day hour:minute:second year	Date and time that the system was last restarted.
The system has been up for X hours, X minutes, X seconds	Length of time the system has been running since the last reboot.

show web-engine

To display the Web Engine information, use the **show web-engine** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
show web-engine { all [ | ] [ begin [line] | exclude [line] | include [line]] | health [ | ] [ begin [line] | exclude [line] | include [line]] }
```

Syntax Description		
all		Displays all Web Engine-related caching configuration.
		(Optional) Output modifiers.
begin		Begins with the line that matches.
exclude		Excludes lines that match.
include		Includes lines that match
<i>line</i>		Regular expression.
health		Displays the Web-engine health information.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Examples The following example shows how to display the Web Engine information:

```
ServiceEngine# show web-engine all
HTTP heuristic age-multipliers: 30%
```

```
Maximum time to live in days: 61
```

```
Minimum time to live in minutes: 60
```

```
Web-Engine Revalidation Disabled.
```

```
Web-Engine Cache Range Fill Enabled.
```

```
ServiceEngine#
```

The following example shows how to display the Web Engine health information:

```
ServiceEngine# show web-engine health
```

```
WebEngine - Virtual memory Usage
```

```
-----
```

```
Total memory usage           :           1133268992 bytes [UnderLimit
]
Platform Virtual memory limit :           3435973836 bytes
Glibc Caching Turn-Off Threshold :           2061584301 bytes
Glibc memory Caching          :                      ON
```

```
WebEngine - Alarm Status
```

```
-----
```

```
memory_exceeded              :                      OFF
```

```
max_session_exceeded          : OFF
ServiceEngine#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
web-engine (EXEC)	Configures the Web Engine module.
web-engine (Global configuration)	Configures the Web Engine caching parameters.
show statistics web-engine	Displays the Web Engine statistics.

show wmt

To display Windows Media Technologies (WMT) bandwidth and proxy mode configuration, use the **show wmt** command in EXEC configuration mode.

show wmt [**bandwidth** [**incoming** **bypass-list**] | **detail** | **diagnostics** {**header-info** {**stream-file** *word* | **nsc-file** *.nsc-filename*} | **network-trace** *word*} **http** **allow** **extension** | **proxy**]

Syntax Description	
bandwidth	(Optional) Displays WMT bandwidth settings.
incoming	(Optional) Displays WMT incoming bandwidth settings.
bypass-list	Displays the WMT incoming bandwidth bypass list.
detail	(Optional) Displays the detailed WMT configuration.
diagnostics	(Optional) Displays a set of WMT diagnostics tools.
header-info	Displays the file header information.
stream-file	Displays the headers of a Windows Media file.
<i>word</i>	An .asf, .wma, .wmv URL, or local file.
nsc-file	Displays the .nsc file headers.
<i>.nsc-filename</i>	Name of a local or remote WMT station.
network-trace	Displays WMT diagnostics information.
<i>word</i>	Name of a local tcpdump file.
http	(Optional) Displays HTTP configurations.
allow	Displays the HTTP filename extensions allowed to be served using WMT.
extension	(Optional) Displays the list of HTTP filename extensions to be served using WMT.
proxy	(Optional) Displays proxy mode configuration.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines You can access the following three WMT diagnostic tools through the SE CLI:

- asfhead—Examine the headers of a Windows Media file (for example, an .asf, .wmv, or .wma file). To access the asfhead tool, enter the **show wmt diagnostics header-info stream-file** *word* command.
- nschead—Examine the .nsc file headers. To access the nschead tool, enter the **show wmt diagnostics header-info nsc-file** *.nsc-filename* command.
- mmsdig—Use this text-based tool to decode the Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) protocol (a binary protocol) that is captured in tcpdump traces (or any standard network trace output). To access this tool, enter the **show wmt diagnostics network trace** *word* command.

The mmsdig tool does not currently support decoding for RTSP, RTP, and RTCP.

Examples

The following example shows sample output of the **show wmt diagnostics header-info stream-file** command. In this example, this command is used to display the headers of a .wmv file named 256.wmv.

```
ServiceEngine# show wmt diagnostics header-info stream-file 256.wmv
Start dumping ASF header objects...
```

```
Obj: ASF_Header_Object (size 30)
    Header Len: 5342
    Header Num Of Objs: 8
Obj: ASF_File_Properties_Object (size 104)
    file_size: 429275084
    creation_time: 128208475755620000
    packet_count: 53656
    play_duration: 36050290000
    send_duration: 35992950000
    preroll: 5000
    flags: 2
    min_pktsize: 8000
    max_pktsize: 8000
    min_bitrate: 1003200
Obj: ASF_Stream_Properties_Object (size 114)
    time_offset: 0
    stream_type: ASF_Audio_Media
    ecc_type: ASF_Audio_Spread
    type_data_len: 28
    ecc_data_len: 8
    flags: 0x0001 (stream # : 1)
    ASF type specific data: -----
    id_tag: 161                num_channels: 2
    sample_per_sec: 48000      bytes_per_sec: 15875
    block_align: 2032         bits_per_sample: 16
    codec_data(size: 10):
    0x00 0x88 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x0f 0x00 0xf0 0x07
    0x00 0x00
    ASF Ecc data: -----
    span: 1
    packet_len: 2032          chunk_len: 2032
    silence_data (1 bytes): 0x00
Obj: ASF_Stream_Properties_Object (size 133)
    time_offset: 0
    stream_type: ASF_Video_Media
    ecc_type: ASF_No_Error_Correction
    type_data_len: 55
    ecc_data_len: 0
    flags: 0x0002 (stream # : 2)
    ASF type specific data: -----
    image_width: 320          image_height: 240
    flags: 2                  data_size: 44
    width: 320                height: 240
    bits_per_pixel: 24         compression_id: 861293911
    data_size: 44             image_size: 0
    h_pixels_per_meter: 0     v_pixels_per_meter: 0
    color_count: 0            important_color_count: 0
    codec_data (4 bytes): 0x4e 0xd9 0x1a 0x01
Obj: ASF_Extended_Content_Description_Object (size 208)
Obj: ASF_Content_Description_Object (size 42)
    title:
    author:
    copyright:
    description:
    rating:
Obj: ASF_Stream_Bitrate_Properties_Object (size 38)
    bitrate record count: 2
```

```

# 0: flags = 0x0001, bitrate = 129550
# 1: flags = 0x0002, bitrate = 873650
Obj: ASF_Codec_List_Object (size 252)
  codec_list_entry count: 2
  entry # 0:
    name = Windows Media Audio 9.1
    description = 127 kbps, 48 kHz, stereo Low Delay 1-pass CBR
    0x61 0x01
  entry # 1:
    name = Windows Media Video 9
    description =
      0x57 0x4d 0x56 0x33
Obj: ASF_Header_Extension_Object (size 4421)
Obj: ASF_Language_List_Object (size 39)
Obj: ASF_Extended_Stream_Properties_Object (size 88)
Obj: ASF_Extended_Stream_Properties_Object (size 110)
Obj: ASF_Compatibility_Object (size 26)
Obj: ASF_Metadata_Object (size 224)
Obj: ASF_Padding_Object (size 3850)
Obj: ASF_GUID_Invalid/Unknown_Object (size 38)
  0x20 0xde 0xaa 0xd9 0x17 0x7c 0x9c 0x4f
  0xbc 0x28 0x85 0x55 0xdd 0x98 0xe2 0xa2
Obj: ASF_Data_Object (size 50)
  data_size: 429248050
  packet_count: 53656

```

The following example shows an excerpt of sample output from the **show wmt diagnostics header-info nsc-file** command. In this example, this command is used to display the headers of the .nsc file named **live1.nsc**:

```
ServiceEngine# show wmt diagnostics header-info nsc-file live1.nsc
```

Press Ctrl-C to abort, if no information is shown within 30 secs.

```
=====Dumping NSC file - live1.nsc=====
```

```

[ Address ]
Name=(null)
NSC Format Version=3.0
Multicast Adapter=(null)
IP Address=224.2.2.3
IP Port=96
Time To Live=15
Default Ecc=10
Log URL=http://kinslive.spcdn.net/live1.nsclog
Unicast URL=rtsp://kinslive.spcdn.net/live1
Allow Splitting=1
Allow Caching=1
Cache Expiration Time=86400
[ Formats ]
Format1= [ Binary data skipped ] , len = 5316, key = 1111

```

```
-----Now trying to dump ASF header(0)-----
```

```

Obj: ASF_Header_Object (size 30)
  Header Len: 5266
  Header Num Of Objs: 8
Obj: ASF_File_Properties_Object (size 104)
  file_size: 5268
  creation_time: 128880472543590000
  packet_count: 4294967295
  play_duration: 0
  send_duration: 0
  preroll: 5000
  flags: 9

```



```

min_pktsize: 8000
max_pktsize: 8000
min_bitrate: 1003200
Obj: ASF_Stream_Properties_Object (size 114)
time_offset: 0
stream_type: ASF_Audio_Media
ecc_type: ASF_Audio_Spread
type_data_len: 28
ecc_data_len: 8
flags: 0x0001 (stream # : 1)
ASF type specific data: -----
id_tag: 161                num_channels: 2
sample_per_sec: 48000      bytes_per_sec: 15875
block_align: 2032          bits_per_sample: 16
codec_data(size: 10):
0x00 0x88 0x00 0x00 0x0f 0x00 0xf0 0x07
0x00 0x00
ASF Ecc data: -----
span: 1
packet_len: 2032           chunk_len: 2032
silence_data (1 bytes): 0x00
Obj: ASF_Stream_Properties_Object (size 133)
time_offset: 0
stream_type: ASF_Video_Media
ecc_type: ASF_No_Error_Correction
type_data_len: 55
ecc_data_len: 0
flags: 0x0002 (stream # : 2)
ASF type specific data: -----
image_width: 320           image_height: 240
flags: 2                   data_size: 44
width: 320                 height: 240
bits_per_pixel: 24         compression_id: 861293911
data_size: 44              image_size: 0
h_pixels_per_meter: 0      v_pixels_per_meter: 0
color_count: 0             important_color_count: 0
codec_data (4 bytes): 0x4e 0xd9 0x1a 0x01
Obj: ASF_Stream_Bitrate_Properties_Object (size 38)
bitrate record count: 2
# 0: flags = 0x0001, bitrate = 129550
# 1: flags = 0x0002, bitrate = 873650
Obj: ASF_Extended_Content_Description_Object (size 164)
Obj: ASF_Codec_List_Object (size 252)
codec_list_entry count: 2
entry # 0:
name = Windows Media Audio 9.1
description = 127 kbps, 48 kHz, stereo Low Delay 1-pass CBR
0x61 0x01
entry # 1:
name = Windows Media Video 9
description =
0x57 0x4d 0x56 0x33
Obj: ASF_Error_Correction_Object (size 48)
ecc type: ASF_Error_Correction_Default
data_len: 4
ecc span: 10
Obj: ASF_Header_Extension_Object (size 4383)
Obj: ASF_Language_List_Object (size 39)
Obj: ASF_Extended_Stream_Properties_Object (size 88)
Obj: ASF_Extended_Stream_Properties_Object (size 110)
Obj: ASF_Compatibility_Object (size 26)
Obj: ASF_Metadata_Object (size 224)
Obj: ASF_Padding_Object (size 3850)
Obj: ASF_Data_Object (size 50)

```

```
data_size: 50
packet_count: 0
```

Some of the fields are common between the command output from the **show wmt diagnostics header-info stream-file** and **show wmt diagnostics header-info nsc-file** commands.

The following example shows the WMT server configurations, the WMT HTTP configurations, and the WMT proxy configurations for the SE. The output of the **show wmt** and **show wmt detail** commands is identical.

```
ServiceEngine# show wmt
----- WMT Server Configurations -----
WMT is enabled
WMT disallowed client protocols: http
WMT bandwidth platform limit: 2000000 Kbits/sec
WMT outgoing bandwidth configured is 2000000 Kbits/sec
WMT incoming bandwidth configured is 2000000 Kbits/sec
WMT max sessions configured: 400
WMT max sessions platform limit: 14000
WMT max sessions enforced: 400 sessions
WMT max outgoing bit rate allowed per stream has no limit
WMT max incoming bit rate allowed per stream has no limit
WMT cache is enabled
WMT cache max-obj-size: 10000 MB
WMT cache revalidate for each request is enabled
WMT cache age-multiplier: 100%
WMT cache min-ttl: 75 minutes
WMT cache max-ttl: 7 days
WMT debug client ip not set
WMT debug server ip not set
WMT accelerate live-split is enabled
WMT accelerate proxy-cache is enabled
WMT accelerate VOD is enabled
WMT fast-start is enabled
WMT fast-start max. bandwidth per player is 65535 (Kbps)
WMT fast-cache is enabled
WMT fast-cache acceleration factor is 65535
WMT maximum data packet MTU (TCP) enforced is 1472 bytes
WMT maximum data packet MTU (UDP) is 16000 bytes
WMT client idle timeout is 300 seconds
WMT forward logs is enabled
WMT server inactivity-timeout is 65535
WMT Transaction Log format is Windows Media Services 9.0 logging and SE specific
information
RTSP Gateway incoming port 554

----- WMT HTTP Configurations -----
WMT http extensions allowed:
asf none nsc wma wmv nsclog

----- WMT Proxy Configurations -----
Outgoing Proxy-Mode:
-----
MMS-over-HTTP Proxy-Mode:
is not configured.
RTSP Proxy-Mode:
is configured: 2.2.23.19:86
ServiceEngine#
```

The following example shows how to display the WMT bandwidth settings configured on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine# show wmt bandwidth
Outgoing bandwidth configured 2000000 kbps
Incoming bandwidth configured 2000000 kbps
Incoming bandwidth configured 50000 kbps
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show statistics wmt	Displays the SE WMT statistics.
wmt	Configures the WMT.

shutdown (interface configuration)

To shut down a specific hardware interface, use the **shutdown** command in interface configuration mode. To restore an interface to operation, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if) mode.

Usage Guidelines See the [“interface” section on page 2-192](#) for alternative mechanism.

Examples The following example shows how to shut down an interface configured on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config-if)# shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface	Configures a Gigabit Ethernet or port channel interface.
	show interface	Displays the hardware interface information.
	show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.
	show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

shutdown (EXEC)

To shut down the Service Engine (SE), Service Router (SR), or Content Delivery System Manager (CDSM), use the **shutdown** command in EXEC configuration mode.

shutdown [poweroff]

Syntax Description	poweroff (Optional) Turns off the power after closing all applications and the operating system.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	A controlled shutdown refers to the process of properly shutting down an SE without turning off the power on the device. With a controlled shutdown, all the application activities and the operating system are properly stopped on an SE but the power is still on. Controlled shutdowns of an SE can help you minimize the downtime when the SE is being serviced. The shutdown command enables you to shut down and optionally power off an SE: • <i>Shutdown</i> means that all application activities (applications and operating system) are stopped, but the power is still on. This shutdown is similar to the Linux halt command. • <i>Shutdown poweroff</i> means that the SE is powered down by the Internet Streamer CDS software after being shut down. This operation is also referred to as a software poweroff. The implementation of the shutdown poweroff feature uses the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) power management interface.  Caution If you do not perform a controlled shutdown, the SE file system can be corrupted. It also takes longer to reboot the SE if the SE is not properly shut down.  Note You cannot power on SEs again through software after a software poweroff operation. You must press the power button once on these SEs to bring these SEs back online. The shutdown command facilitates a proper shutdown for SEs, SRs, or CDSMs. Where the shutdown command is supported on all content networking hardware models, the shutdown poweroff command is supported only on those models that support ACPI.

The **shutdown** command closes all applications and stops all system activities but keeps the power on. The fans continue to run and the power LED is on, indicating that the device is still powered on. When you enter the **shutdown** command, you are prompted to save your configuration changes, if any. The device console displays a menu after the shutdown process is completed. You need to log in to the SE using a console to display the following menu:

```
ServiceEngine# shutdown
System configuration has been modified. Save? [ yes ] :yes
Device can not be powered on again through software after shutdown.
Proceed with shutdown? [ confirm ] yes
Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes.
shutdown in progress ..Halt requested by CLI@ttyS0.
.....
Shutdown success

Cisco Service Engine Console

Username: admin
Password:

===== SHUTDOWN SHELL =====
    System has been shut down.

    You can either
        Power down system by pressing and holding power button
    or
    1. Reload system through software
    2. Power down system through software
    Please select [ 1-2 ] :
```

The **shutdown poweroff** command closes all applications and the operating system, stops all system activities, and turns off the power. The fans stop running and the power LED starts flashing, indicating that the device has been powered off.

**Note**

If you use the **shutdown** or **shutdown poweroff** commands, the device does not perform a file system check when you power on and boot the device the next time.

[Table 2-95](#) describes the shutdown and shutdown power-off operations for SEs.

Table 2-95 Shutting Down Content Engines Through CLI Commands

Activity	All Content Engine Models	Content Engines with Power Management Capability
User performs a shutdown operation on the SE	ServiceEngine# shutdown	ServiceEngine# shutdown poweroff
User intervention to bring SE back online	To bring an SE that has an on/off switch on the back online after a shutdown operation, flip the on/off switch twice. To bring an SE that has a power button (instead of an on/off switch on the back) back online after a shutdown operation, first press and hold the power button for several seconds to power off these models, and then press the power button once again.	After a shutdown poweroff, press the power button once to bring the SE back online.
File system check	Is not performed after you turn the power on again and reboot the SE.	Is not performed after you turn the power on again and reboot the SE.

You can enter the **shutdown** command from a console session or from a remote session (Telnet or SSH Version 1 or SSH Version 2) to perform a shutdown on an SE.

To perform a shutdown on an SE, enter the **shutdown** command as follows:

```
ServiceEngine# shutdown
```

When you are asked if you want to save the system configuration, enter **yes** as follows:

```
System configuration has been modified. Save? [ yes ] :yes
```

When you are asked if you want to proceed with the shutdown, press **Enter** to proceed with the shutdown operation as follows:

```
Device can not be powered on again through software after shutdown.
Proceed with shutdown? [ confirm ]
```

The following message appears, reporting that all services are being shut down on this SE:

```
Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes.
shutdown in progress ..System halted.
```

After the system is shut down (the system has halted), an Internet Streamer CDS software shutdown shell displays the current state of the system (for example, `System has been shut down`) on the console. You are asked whether you want to perform a software power off (the Power down system by software option), or if you want to reload the system through the software.

```
===== SHUTDOWN SHELL =====
System has been shut down.
```

Table 2-96 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Unicast Requests Statistics	
Total unicast requests received	Total number of unicast requests received. Display shows the number of requests in each category and calculates the percentage of the total for each category.
Streaming Requests served	Number of streaming requests received.
Multicast nsc file Request	Number of multicast NSC file requests received.
Authenticate Requests	Number of authenticated requests received.
Requests error	Number of request errors received.
By Type of Content	
Live content	Number of live content requests received.
On-Demand Content	Number of on-demand content requests received.
By Transport Protocol	
HTTP	Number of HTTP requests received.
RTSPT	Number of RTSPT requests received.
RTSPU	Number of RTSPU requests received.
Unicast Savings Statistics	
Total bytes saved	Total number of bytes saved.
By Source of Content	
Local	Number of local bytes saved.
Remote HTTP	Number of remote HTTP bytes saved.
Remote RTSP	Number of remote RTSP bytes saved.
Multicast	Number of multicast bytes saved.
CDN-Related WMT Requests	
CDN Content Hits	Number of CDN content request hits.
CDN Content Misses	Number of CDN content request misses.
CDN Content Live	Number of CDN live content requests.

Table 2-96 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
CDN Content Errors	Number of CDN content request errors.
Fast Streaming-related WMT Requests	
Normal Speed	Number of normal-speed Fast Streaming-related WMT requests.
Fast Start Only	Number of Fast Start WMT requests.
Fast Cache Only	Number of Fast Cache WMT requests.
Fast Start and Fast Cache	Number of Fast Start and Fast Cache WMT requests.
Authenticated Requests	
By Type of Authentication	
Negotiate	Number of negotiated authentication authenticated requests.
Digest	Number of digest authentication authenticated requests.
Basic	Number of basic authentication authenticated requests.
Unicast Bytes Statistics	
Total unicast incoming bytes	Total number of bytes incoming as unicast streams.
By Type of Content	
Live content	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams for live content.
On-Demand Content	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams for on-demand content.
By Transport Protocol	
HTTP	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams using the HTTP transport protocol.
RTSPT	Number of bytes incoming as unicast streams using the RTSPT transport protocol.
Total unicast outgoing bytes	Total number of bytes outgoing as unicast streams.
Unicast Savings Statistics	
Total bytes saved	Total number of bytes saved.
By prepositioned content	Number of bytes saved for prepositioned content.
By live-splitting	Number of bytes saved for live-splitting content.
By cache-hit	Number of bytes saved for cached content.
Live Splitting	
Incoming bytes	Number of bytes incoming as live-split streams.
Outgoing bytes	Number of bytes outgoing as live-split streams.
Bytes saved	Number of bytes saved.

Table 2-96 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Caching	
Bytes cache incoming	Number of bytes incoming for the cache.
Bytes cache outgoing	Number of bytes outgoing from the cache.
Bytes cache total	Total number of bytes cached.
Bytes cache-bypassed	Number of bytes that bypassed the cache.
Cacheable requests	
Req cache-miss	Number of cacheable requests that were cache misses.
Req cache-hit	Number of cacheable requests that were cache hits.
Req cache-partial-hit	Number of cacheable requests that were partial cache hits.
Req cache-total	Total number of requests that were cached.
Objects not cached	
Cache bypassed	Number of objects that were not cached because they bypassed the cache.
Exceed max-size	Number of objects that were not cached because they exceeded the maximum cacheable size limit.
Usage Summary	
Concurrent Unicast Client Sessions	
Total	Total number of concurrent unicast client sessions.
Current	Number of concurrent unicast client sessions currently running.
Max	Maximum number of concurrent unicast client sessions recorded.
Concurrent Remote Server Sessions	
Total	Total number of concurrent remote server sessions.
Concurrent Active Multicast Sessions	
Total	Total number of concurrent active multicast sessions.
Concurrent Unicast Bandwidth (Kbps)	
Total	Total amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for concurrent unicast sessions.
Concurrent Bandwidth to Remote Servers (Kbps)	
Total	Total amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for concurrent remote server sessions.
Concurrent Multicast Out Bandwidth (Kbps)	
Total	Total amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for concurrent multicast out sessions.
Error Statistics	
Total request errors	Total number of request errors.
Errors generated by this box	Number of request errors generated by this device.

Table 2-96 *show statistics wmt all Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Errors generated by remote servers	Number of request errors generated by remote servers.
Other Statistics	
Authentication Retries from Clients	Number of authentication retries from clients.
WMT Rule Template Statistics	
URL Rewrite	Number of URL rewrites.
URL Redirect	Number of URL redirects.
URL Block	Number of blocked URLs.
No-Cache	Number of no-cache matches.
Allow	Number of allow matches.
Multicast Statistics	
Total Multicast Outgoing Bytes	Total number of bytes outgoing as multicast-out streams.
Total Multicast Logging Requests	Total number of multicast logging requests.
Aggregate Multicast Out Bandwidth (Kbps)	Aggregated amount of bandwidth being used (in kilobits per second) for multicast out sessions.
Current	Number of concurrent multicast out sessions currently running.
Max	Maximum number of multicast out sessions recorded.
Number of Concurrent Active Multicast Sessions	Number of concurrent active multicast sessions.

You can either

Power down system by pressing and holding power button

or

1. Reload system through software
2. Power down system through software

To power down the SE, press and hold the power button on the SE, or use one of the following methods to perform a shutdown poweroff:

- From the console command line, enter **2** when prompted as follows:

```
===== SHUTDOWN SHELL =====
System has been shut down.
You can either
    Power down system by pressing and holding power button
or
    1. Reload system through software
    2. Power down system through software
```

- From the SE CLI, enter the **shutdown poweroff** command as follows:

```
ServiceEngine# shutdown poweroff
```

When you are asked if you want to save the system configuration, enter **yes** as follows:

```
System configuration has been modified. Save? [ yes ] :yes
```

When you are asked to confirm your decision, press **Enter**.

```
Device can not be powered on again through software after poweroff.
Proceed with poweroff? [ confirm ]
Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes.
poweroff in progress ..Power down.
```

Examples

The following example shows that the **shutdown** command is used to close all applications and stop all system activities:

```
ServiceEngine1# shutdown
System configuration has been modified. Save? [ yes ] :yes
Device can not be powered on again through software after shutdown.
Proceed with shutdown? [ confirm ]
Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes.
shutdown in progress ..System halted.
```

The following example shows that the **shutdown poweroff** command is used to close all applications, stop all system activities, and then turn off power to the SE:

```
ServiceEngine2# shutdown poweroff
System configuration has been modified. Save? [ yes ] :yes
Device can not be powered on again through software after poweroff.
Proceed with poweroff? [ confirm ]
Shutting down all services, will timeout in 15 minutes.
poweroff in progress ..Power down.
```

snmp-server community

To configure the community access string to permit access to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), use the **snmp-server community** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the specified community string, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server community *community-string* [**group** *group name* | **rw**]

no snmp-server community *community-string* [**group** *group name* | **rw**]

Syntax Description

<i>community-string</i>	Community string that acts like a password and permits access to SNMP.
group	(Optional) Specifies the group to which this community name belongs.
<i>group name</i>	(Optional) Name of the group.
rw	(Optional) Specifies read-write access with this community string.

Command Defaults

An SNMP community string permits read-only access to all MIB objects.
A community string is assigned to the Secure Domain Router (SDR) owner.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. Use the **snmp-server community** command to configure the community access string to permit access to SNMP. To remove the specified community string, use the **no** form of this command.



Note

In a non-owner SDR, a community name provides access only to the object instances that belong to that SDR, regardless of the access privilege assigned to the community name. Access to the owner SDR and system-wide access privileges are available only from the owner SDR.

Examples

The following example shows how to add the community comaccess:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server community comaccess rw
```

The following example shows how to remove the community comaccess:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no snmp-server community comaccess
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
snmp-server view	Defines a Version 2 SNMP (SNMPv2) MIB view.

snmp-server contact

To set the system server contact (sysContact) string, use the **snmp-server contact** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the system contact information, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server contact *line*

no snmp-server contact

Syntax Description

<i>line</i>	Identification of the contact person for this managed node.

Command Defaults

No system contact string is set.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The system contact string is the value stored in the MIB-II system group sysContact object.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a system contact string:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server contact Dial System Operator at beeper # 27345
```

The following example shows how to reset the system contact string:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no snmp-server contact
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server enable traps

To enable the SE to send SNMP traps, use the **snmp-server enable traps** command in Global configuration mode. To disable all SNMP traps or only SNMP authentication traps, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps [**alarm** [**clear-critical** | **clear-major** | **clear-minor** | **raise-critical** | **raise-major** | **raise-minor**] | **config** | **entity** | **event** | **service-engine** [**disk-fail** | **disk-read** | **disk-write** | **transaction-log**] | **snmp** [**authentication** | **cold-start**]]

no snmp-server enable traps [**alarm** [**clear-critical** | **clear-major** | **clear-minor** | **raise-critical** | **raise-major** | **raise-minor**] | **config** | **entity** | **event** | **service-engine** [**disk-fail** | **disk-read** | **disk-write** | **transaction-log**] | **snmp** [**authentication** | **cold-start**]]

Syntax Description	
alarm	(Optional) Enables SE alarm traps.
clear-critical	(Optional) Enables the clear-critical alarm trap.
clear-major	(Optional) Enables the clear-major alarm trap.
clear-minor	(Optional) Enables the clear-minor alarm trap.
raise-critical	(Optional) Enables the raise-critical alarm trap.
raise-major	(Optional) Enables the raise-major alarm trap.
raise-minor	(Optional) Enables the raise-minor alarm trap.
config	(Optional) Enables CiscoConfigManEvent traps.
entity	(Optional) Enables SNMP entity traps.
event	(Optional) Enables Event MIB traps.
service-engine	(Optional) Enables SNMP SE traps.
disk-fail	(Optional) Enables the disk failure error trap.
disk-read	(Optional) Enables the disk read error trap.
disk-write	(Optional) Enables the disk write error trap.
transaction-log	(Optional) Enables the transaction log write error trap.
snmp	(Optional) Enables SNMP-specific traps.
authentication	(Optional) Enables the authentication trap.
cold-start	(Optional) Enables the cold-start trap.

Command Defaults This command is disabled by default. No traps are enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines You can configure an SE to generate an SNMP trap for a specific alarm condition. You can configure the generation of SNMP alarm traps on SEs based on the following:

- Severity of the alarm (critical, major, or minor)
- Action (the alarm is raised or cleared)

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports six generic alarm traps. These six generic alarm traps provide SNMP and Node Health Manager integration. Each trap can be enabled or disabled through the SE CLI.

**Note**

Some SNMP traps are different between v1 and v2 and v3 when configure the trap.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. The **snmp-server enable traps** command enables both traps and inform requests for the specified notification types.

To configure traps, enter the **snmp-server enable traps** command. If you do not enter the **snmp-server enable traps** command, no traps are sent.

If you do not enter an **snmp-server enable traps** command, no notifications controlled by this command are sent. To configure the SE to send these SNMP notifications, enter at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command. If you enter the command with no keywords, all notification types are enabled. If you enter the command with a keyword, only the notification type related to that keyword is enabled. To enable multiple types of notifications, enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each notification type and notification option.

The **snmp-server enable traps** command is used with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP traps. To send traps, configure at least one host using the **snmp-server host** command.

For a host to receive a trap, enable both the **snmp-server enable traps** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host.

In addition, enable SNMP with the **snmp-server community** command.

To disable the sending of the MIB-II SNMP authentication trap, enter the **no snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the SE to send all traps to the host 172.31.2.160 using the community string public:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server enable traps
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server host 172.31.2.160 public
```

The following example disables all traps:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no snmp-server enable traps
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server group

To define a user security model group, use the **snmp-server group** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the specified group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server group name { v1 [notify name] [read name] [write name] | v2c [notify name] [read name] [write name] | v3 {auth [notify name] [read name] [write name] | noauth [notify name] [read name] [write name] | priv [notify name] [read name] [write name] } }
```

```
no snmp-server group name { v1 [notify name] [read name] [write name] | v2c [notify name] [read name] [write name] | v3 {auth [notify name] [read name] [write name] | noauth [notify name] [read name] [write name] | priv [notify name] [read name] [write name] } }
```

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	Name of the SNMP group. Supports up to a maximum of 64 characters.
v1	Specifies the group using the Version 1 Security Model.
notify	(Optional) Specifies a notify view for the group that enables you to specify a notify, inform, or trap.
<i>name</i>	Notify view name. Supports up to a maximum of 64 characters.
read	(Optional) Specifies a read view for the group that enables you only to view the contents of the agent.
<i>name</i>	Read view name. Supports up to a maximum of 64 characters.
write	(Optional) Specifies a write view for the group that enables you to enter data and configure the contents of the agent.
<i>name</i>	Write view name. Supports up to a maximum of 64 characters.
v2c	Specifies the group using the Version 2c Security Model.
v3	Specifies the group using the User Security Model (SNMPv3).
auth	Specifies the group using the AuthNoPriv Security Level.
noauth	Specifies the group using the noAuthNoPriv Security Level.
priv	Specifies the group using the AuthPriv Security Level.

Command Defaults The default is that no user security model group is defined.

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines The maximum number of SNMP groups that can be created is 10.

Select one of three SNMP security model groups: Version 1 (**v1**) Security Model, Version 2c (**v2c**) Security Model, or the User Security Model (**v3** or SNMPv3). Optionally, you then specify a notify, read, or write view for the group for the particular security model chosen. The **v3** option allows you to specify the group using one of three security levels: **auth** (AuthNoPriv Security Level), **noauth** (noAuthNoPriv Security Level), or **priv** (AuthPriv Security Level).

The Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports the following versions of SNMP:

- Version 1 (SNMPv1)—This version is the initial implementation of SNMP. See RFC 1157 for a full description of its functionality.
- Version 2 (SNMPv2c)—This version is the second release of SNMP, described in RFC 1902. It provides additions to data types, counter size, and protocol operations.
- Version 3 (SNMPv3)—This version is the most recent SNMP version, defined in RFC 2271 through RFC 2275.

SNMP Security Models and Security Levels

SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c do not have any security (authentication or privacy) mechanisms to keep SNMP packet traffic on the wire confidential. As a result, packets on the wire can be detected and SNMP community strings can be compromised.

To solve the security shortcomings of SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, SNMPv3 provides secure access to SEs by authenticating and encrypting packets over the network. The SNMP agent in the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports SNMPv3, SNMPv1, and SNMPv2c.

Using SNMPv3, users can securely collect management information from their SNMP agents. Also, confidential information, such as SNMP set packets that change an SE's configuration, can be encrypted to prevent their contents from being exposed on the wire. Also, the group-based administrative model allows different users to access the same SNMP agent with varying access privileges.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the SNMP group name, security model, and notify view on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server group acme v1 notify mymib
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server host

To specify the recipient of a host SNMP trap operation, use the **snmp-server host** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the specified host, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server host {hostname | ip-address} communitystring [v2c [retry number] [timeout
seconds] | [v3 {auth [retry number] [timeout seconds] | noauth [retry number] [timeout
seconds] | priv [retry number] [timeout seconds] } ]
```

```
no snmp-server host {hostname | ip-address} [v2c [retry number] [timeout seconds] | [v3 { auth
[retry number] [timeout seconds] | noauth [retry number] [timeout seconds] | priv [retry
number] [timeout seconds]} | communitystring]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the SNMP trap host that is sent in the SNMP trap messages from the SE.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the SNMP trap host that is sent in the SNMP trap messages from the SE.
<i>communitystring</i>	Password-like community string sent in the SNMP trap messages from the SE. You can enter a maximum of 64 characters.
v2c	(Optional) Specifies the Version 2c Security Model.
retry	(Optional) Sets the count for the number of retries for the inform request. (The default is 2 tries.)
<i>number</i>	Number of retries for the inform request. The range is from 1 to 10.
timeout	(Optional) Sets the timeout for the inform request. The default is 15 seconds.
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 1000.
v3	(Optional) Specifies the User Security Model (SNMPv3).
auth	Sends notification using the AuthNoPriv Security Level.
noauth	Sends notification using the noAuthNoPriv Security Level.
priv	Sends notification using the AuthPriv Security Level.

Command Defaults This command is disabled by default. No traps are sent. The version of the SNMP protocol used to send the traps is SNMP Version 1.

retry *number*: 2

timeout *seconds*: 15

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when it receives traps. The sender cannot determine if the traps were received. However, an SNMP entity that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response protocol data unit (PDU). If the sender never receives the response, the inform request can be sent again. Inform requests are more likely to reach their intended destination.

However, informs consume more resources in the agent and in the network. Unlike a trap, which is discarded as soon as it is sent, an inform request must be held in the memory until a response is received or the request times out. Also, traps are sent only once, while an inform may be retried several times. The retries increase traffic and contribute to a higher overhead on the network.

If you do not enter an **snmp-server host** command, no notifications are sent. To configure the SE to send SNMP notifications, enter at least one **snmp-server host** command. To enable multiple hosts, enter a separate **snmp-server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host and kind of security model, each succeeding command overwrites the previous command. Only the last **snmp-server host** command is in effect. For example, if you enter an **snmp-server host v2c** command for a host and then enter another **snmp-server host v3** command for the same host, the second command replaces the first.

The maximum number of SNMP hosts that can be created by entering the **snmp-server host** commands is eight.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host, the community string in the last command is used.

The **snmp-server host** command is used with the **snmp-server enable traps** command. Use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled.

**Note**

You must enable SNMP with the **snmp-server community** command.

Examples

The following example sends the SNMP traps defined in RFC 1157 to the host specified by the IP address 172.16.2.160. The community string is comaccess:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server enable traps
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server host 172.16.2.160 comaccess
```

The following example shows how to remove the host 172.16.2.160 from the SNMP trap recipient list:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no snmp-server host 172.16.2.160
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server location

To set the SNMP system location string, use the **snmp-server location** command in Global configuration mode. To remove the location string, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server location *line*

no snmp-server location

Syntax Description	<i>line</i> String that describes the physical location of this node.

Command Defaults	No system location string is set.

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	The system location string is the value stored in the MIB-II system group system location object. You can see the system location string with the show snmp command.

Examples	The following example shows how to configure a system location string: ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server location Building 3/Room 214

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
	snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
	snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
	snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
	snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
	snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
	snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
	snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.
	snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server notify inform

To configure the SNMP notify inform request, use the **snmp-server notify inform** command in Global configuration mode. To return the setting to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server notify inform

no snmp-server notify inform

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

If you do not enter the **snmp-server notify inform** command, the default is an SNMP trap request.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **snmp-server host** command specifies which hosts receive informs. The **snmp-server enable traps** command globally enables the production mechanism for the specified notifications (traps and informs). For a host to receive an inform, enable the inform globally by entering the **snmp-server notify inform** command.

The SNMP inform requests feature allows SEs to send inform requests to SNMP managers. SEs can send notifications to SNMP managers when particular events occur. For example, an agent SE might send a message to a manager when the agent SE experiences an error condition.

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send any acknowledgment when it receives a trap. The sender cannot determine if the trap was received. However, an SNMP manager that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response protocol data unit (PDU). If the manager does not receive an inform request, it does not send a response. If the sender never receives a response, the inform request can be sent again. Informs are more likely to reach their intended destination.

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



Tip

If it is important that the SNMP manager receives every notification, then you should use inform requests in your network. If you are concerned about traffic on your network or about the memory in the SE and you do not need to receive every notification, then you should use traps in your network.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the SNMP notify inform request on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server notify inform
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server user

To define a user who can access the SNMP server, use the **snmp-server user** command in Global configuration mode. To remove access, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server user name group [auth { md5 password [priv password] | sha password [priv
password] } | remote octetstring [auth { md5 password [priv password] | sha password [priv
password] } ] ]
```

```
no snmp-server user name group [auth { md5 password | sha password } [priv password] | remote
octetstring [auth { md5 password | sha password } [priv password] ] ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the SNMP user. Use letters, numbers, dashes, and underscores, but no blanks. This is the name of the user on the SNMP host who wants to communicate with the SNMP agent on the SE. You can enter a maximum of 64 characters.
<i>group</i>	Name of the group to which the SNMP user belongs. You can enter a maximum of 64 characters.
auth	(Optional) Configures user authentication parameters.
md5	Configures the Hashed-Based Message Authentication Code Message Digest 5 (HMAC MD5) authentication algorithm.
<i>password</i>	HMAC MD5 user authentication password.
priv	(Optional) Configures authentication parameters for the packet.
<i>password</i>	HMAC MD5 user private password. You can enter a maximum of 256 characters.
sha	Configures the HMAC Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) authentication algorithm.
<i>password</i>	HMAC SHA authentication password. You can enter a maximum of 256 characters.
remote	(Optional) Specifies the engine identity of the remote SNMP entity to which the user belongs.
<i>octetstring</i>	Globally unique identifier for a remote SNMP entity (for example, the SNMP network management station) for at least one of the SNMP users.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of SNMP users that can be created is 10. Follow these guidelines when defining SNMP users for SEs:

- If SNMPv3 is going to be used for SNMP requests, define at least one SNMPv3 user account on the SE for the SE to be accessed through SNMP.
- Group defined with the SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c security model should not be associated with SNMP users; they should only be associated with the community strings.

**Tip**

To send an SNMPv3 inform message, you must configure at least one SNMPv3 user with a remote SNMP ID option on the SE. The SNMP ID is entered in octet string form. For example, if the IP address of a remote SNMP entity is 192.147.142.129, then the octet string would be 00:00:63:00:00:00:a1:c0:93:8e:81.

Examples

The following example shows that an SNMPv3 user account is created on the SE. The SNMPv3 user is named acme and belongs to the group named admin. Because this SNMP user account has been set up with no authentication password, the SNMP agent on the SE does not perform authentication on SNMP requests from this user.

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server user acme admin
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server view	Defines a SNMPv2 MIB view.

snmp-server view

To define a SNMP Version 2 (SNMPv2) MIB view, use the **snmp-server view** command in Global configuration mode. To undefine the MIB view, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server view *viewname* *MIBfamily* { **excluded** | **included** }

no snmp-server view *viewname* *MIBfamily* { **excluded** | **included** }

Syntax Description

<i>viewname</i>	Name of this family of view subtrees. You can enter a maximum of 64 characters.
<i>MIBfamily</i>	An object identifier that identifies a subtree of the MIB. You can enter a maximum of 64 characters.
excluded	Excludes the MIB family from the view.
included	Includes the MIB family from the view.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

An *SNMP view* is a mapping between SNMP objects and the access rights available for those objects. An object can have different access rights in each view. Access rights indicate whether the object is accessible by either a community string or a user. The **snmp-server view** command is used with the **snmp-server group** to limit the read-write access of MIB trees based on the group. Because the group can be associated with the SNMP community string or users, using the **snmp-server view** command extends the limit to users and community strings. If the view is not configured, read-write access to the community string applies to the MIB tree and all users (SNMPv3).

The maximum number of views that can be created is 10. You can configure the SNMP view settings only if you have previously configured the SNMP server settings.

To remove a view record, use the **no snmp-server view** command.

You can enter the **snmp-server view** command multiple times for the same view record. Later lines take precedence when an object identifier is included in two or more lines.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the view name, family name, and view type:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server view contentview ciscoServiceEngineMIB included
```

The following example creates a view that includes all objects in the MIB-II system group and all objects in the Cisco enterprise MIB:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server view phred system included
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server view phred cisco included
```

The following example shows how to create a view that includes all objects in the MIB-II system group except for sysServices (System 7) in the MIB-II interfaces group:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server view agon system included
ServiceEngine(config)# snmp-server view agon system.7 excluded
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	Displays the SNMP parameters.
snmp-server community	Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.
snmp-server contact	Sets the system server contact string.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables the SE to send SNMP traps.
snmp-server group	Defines a user security model group.
snmp-server host	Specifies the hosts to receive SNMP traps.
snmp-server location	Sets the SNMP system location string.
snmp-server notify inform	Configures the SNMP notify inform request.
snmp-server user	Defines a user who can access the SNMP engine.

SS

To dump socket statistics, use the **ss** command in EXEC configuration mode.

ss *line*

Syntax Description	<i>line</i> ss connection information, -h to get help.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration.

Usage Guidelines	The ss utility is used to dump socket statistics. It shows information similar to the netstat command and displays more TCP information than other tools.

When specifying the options and filters, you can use the short form of the option (a single dash followed by a character) or the long form of the option (two dashes followed by the whole word). To view the list of options and filters, enter **ss -h** (or **ss --help**) and the list of options and filters are displayed along with descriptions.

```
ServiceEngine# ss -h
Usage: ss [OPTIONS]
       ss [OPTIONS] [FILTER]
  -h, --help            this message
  -V, --version          output version information
  -n, --numeric          does not resolve service names
  -r, --resolve          resolve host names
  -a, --all              display all sockets
  -l, --listening        display listening sockets
  -o, --options          show timer information
  -e, --extended         show detailed socket information
  -m, --memory           show socket memory usage
  -p, --processes        show process using socket
  -i, --info             show internal TCP information
  -s, --summary          show socket usage summary

  -4, --ipv4             display only IP version 4 sockets
  -6, --ipv6             display only IP version 6 sockets
  -0, --packet display   PACKET sockets
  -t, --tcp              display only TCP sockets
  -u, --udp              display only UDP sockets
  -d, --dccp             display only DCCP sockets
  -w, --raw              display only RAW sockets
  -x, --unix             display only Unix domain sockets
  -7, --filter display   when tcp rqueue threshold meet
  -8, --filter display   when tcp wqueue threshold meet
  -9, --filter display   when tcp retransmit threshold meet
  -W, --filter display   only window scale disable
  -B, --background      display output in new format
  -L, --no_loop_back     display without loopback interface
  -S, --basic_output     display basic information
  -f, --family=FAMILY   display sockets of type FAMILY
```

```
-A, --query=QUERY
QUERY := {all | inet | tcp | udp | raw | unix | packet | netlink}{,QUERY]

-F, --filter=FILE  read filter information from FILE
FILTER := [state TCP-STATE] [EXPRESSION]
```

With the **-A** query option, you list the identifiers (all, inet, tcp, udp, and so on) of the socket tables you want displayed, separated by commas.

With the **-F** filter option, you can filter by TCP state, or using a boolean expression you can filter by IP addresses and ports.

The default output does not resolve host addresses (IP addresses) and does resolve service names (usually stored in local files). To resolve host addresses, use the **-r** option. To suppress resolution of service names, use the **-n** option.

Examples

The following command shows how to display all TCP sockets:

```
ServiceEngine# ss -t -a
```

The following command shows how to display all UDP sockets:

```
ServiceEngine# ss -u -a
```

The following command shows how to display all established SSH connections and display the timer information:

```
ServiceEngine# ss -o state established '( dport = :ssh or sport = :ssh )'
```

The following command shows how to display all established HTTP connections and display the timer information:

```
ServiceEngine# ss -o state established '( dport = :http or sport = :http )'
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
gulp	Captures lossless gigabit packets and writes them to disk.
netmon	Displays the transmit and receive activity on an interface.
netstatr	Displays the rate of change of netstat statistics.
tcpmon	Searches all TCP connections.

sshd

To enable the Secure Shell (SSH) daemon, use the **sshd** command in Global configuration mode. To disable SSH, use the **no** form of this command.

sshd { **enable** | **timeout** *seconds* | **version** { **1** | **2** } }

no sshd { **enable** | **password-guesses** | **timeout** | **version** { **1** | **2** } }

Syntax Description

enable	Enables the SSH feature.
timeout	Configures the number of seconds for which an SSH session is active during the negotiation (authentication) phase between the client and the server before it times out. Note If you have established an SSH connection to the SE but have not entered the username when prompted at the login prompt, the connection is terminated by the SE even after successful login if the grace period expires.
<i>seconds</i>	SSH login grace time value, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 99999. The default is 300.
version	Configures the SSH version to be supported on the SE.
1	Specifies that SSH Version 1 is supported on the SE.
2	Specifies that SSH Version 2 is supported on the SE.

Command Defaults

timeout *seconds*: 300

version: Both SSH Version 1 and 2 are enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

SSH enables login access to the SE through a secure and encrypted channel. SSH consists of a server and a client program. Like Telnet, you can use the client program to remotely log on to a machine that is running the SSH server, but unlike Telnet, messages transported between the client and the server are encrypted. The functionality of SSH includes user authentication, message encryption, and message authentication.

When you enable the SSH server, the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) server is also enabled. The SFTP is a file transfer program that provides a secure and authenticated method for transferring files between CDS devices and other workstations or clients.



Note

SFTP is the standard file transfer protocol introduced in SSH Version 2. The SFTP client functionality is provided as part of the SSH component. If you use SSH Version 1 on the SE, SFTP support is not available.

The **sshd version** command in Global configuration mode allows you to enable support for either SSH Version 1 or SSH Version 2. When you enable SSH using the **sshd enable** command in Global configuration mode, the Internet Streamer CDS software enables support for both SSH Version 1 and SSH Version 2 on the SE. If you want the SE to support only one version of SSH (for example SSH Version 2), disable the other version (in this example, SSH Version 1) by using the **no sshd version 1** command.

When support for both SSH Version 1 and SSH Version 2 are enabled in the SE, the **show running-config** command output does not display any sshd configuration. If you have disabled the support for one version of SSH, the **show running-config** command output contains the following line:

```
no sshd version version_number
```



Note

You cannot disable both SSH versions in an SE. Use the **no sshd enable** command in Global configuration mode to disable SSH on the SE.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the SSH daemon and configure the number of allowable password guesses and timeout for the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# sshd enable
ServiceEngine(config)# sshd password-guesses 4
ServiceEngine(config)# sshd timeout 20
```

The following example disables the support for SSH Version 1 in the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no sshd version 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh	Displays the SSH status and configuration.

streaming-interface

To configure the streaming interface, use the **streaming-interface** command in Global configuration mode. To remove a streaming interface, use the **no** form of this command.

streaming-interface {**GigabitEthernet** *num* | **PortChannel** *num* | **Standby** *num*}

Syntax Description	GigabitEthernet	Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface as streaming interface.
	<i>num</i>	Gigabit Ethernet slot (the range is 1 to 14) and port (the range is 0 to 0).
	PortChannel	Selects a port channel interface as streaming interface.
	<i>num</i>	Port channel port.
	Standby	Selects a standby group as streaming interface.
	<i>num</i>	Standby group number.

Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines When upgrading from a previous software release, the primary interface is converted to a streaming interface by the upgrade process. When configuring new delivery traffic interfaces, either because of a new installation or because of removing existing configuration, use the **streaming-interface** command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure port channel 1 as the streaming interface:

```
ServiceEngine# streaming-interface portChannel 1
ServiceEngine#
```


sysreport

To save the sysreport to a user-specified file, use the **sysreport** privilege command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
sysreport {acquisition-distribution [date-range start-date end-date \filename] | authentication
[date-range start-date end-date \filename] | cms [date-range start-date end-date \filename] |
dns | flash-media-streaming | ftp | http | icap | movie-streamer | rules | wmt}
```

Syntax Description

acquisition-distribution	Generates sysreport information related to acquisition and distribution.
date-range	Specifies the date range of system report.
<i>start-date</i>	Specifies start date of system report following the yyyy/mm/dd format assuming local time zone.
<i>end-date</i>	The end date of system report following the yyyy/mm/dd format assuming local time zone.
<i>filename</i>	Filename (xxx.tar.gz) for system report.
authentication	Generates sysreport information related to http authentication.
cms	Generates sysreport information related to Centralized Management System (CMS).
dns	Generates sysreport information related to Domain Name Server (DNS).
flash-media-streaming	Generates sysreport information related to Flash Media Streaming.
ftp	Generates sysreport information related to FTP.
http	Generates sysreport information related to HTTP.
icap	Generates sysreport information related to ICAP
movie-streamer	Generates sysreport information related to Movie Streamer.
rules	Generates sysreport information related to rules.
wmt	Generates sysreport information related to WMT.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

Privilege EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example saves the sysreport for WMT to a user-specified file:

```
ServiceEngine# sysreport wmt date-range 2009/05/07 2009/05/11 xxx.tar.gz
The sysreport has been saved onto file xxx.tar.gz in local1
```

tacacs

To configure TACACS+ server parameters, use the **tacacs** command in Global configuration mode. To disable individual options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tacacs { host {hostname | ip-address} [primary] | key keyword | password ascii | retransmit
        retries | timeout seconds}

no tacacs { host {hostname | ip-address} [primary] | key | password ascii | retransmit | timeout }
```

Syntax Description

host	Sets a server address.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the TACACS+ server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the TACACS+ server.
primary	(Optional) Sets the server as the primary server.
key	Sets the security word.
<i>keyword</i>	Keyword. An empty string is the default.
password ascii	Specifies ASCII as the TACACS+ password type.
retransmit	Sets the number of times that requests are retransmitted to a server.
<i>retries</i>	Number of retry attempts allowed. The range is from 1 to 3. The default is 2.
timeout	Sets the number of seconds to wait before a request to a server is timed out.
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 20. The default is 5.

Command Defaults

keyword: none (empty string)
timeout seconds: 5
retransmit retries: 2
password ascii: PAP

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Using the **tacacs** command, configure the TACACS+ key, the number of retransmits, the server hostname or IP address, and the timeout.

Execute the following two commands to enable user authentication with a TACACS+ server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication login tacacs enable
ServiceEngine(config)# authentication configuration tacacs enable
```

HTTP request authentication is independent of user authentication options and must be disabled with the following separate commands:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no authentication login tacacs enable
ServiceEngine(config)# no authentication configuration tacacs enable
```

The Users GUI page or the **username** command in Global configuration provide a way to add, delete, or modify usernames, passwords, and access privileges in the local database. The TACACS+ remote database can also be used to maintain login and configuration privileges for administrative users. The **tacacs host** command or the TACACS+ Service Engine GUI page allows you to configure the network parameters required to access the remote database.

One primary and two backup TACACS+ servers can be configured; authentication is attempted on the primary server first and then on the others in the order in which they were configured. The primary server is the first server configured unless another server is explicitly specified as primary with the **tacacs host hostname primary** command.

Use the **tacacs key** command to specify the TACACS+ key that is used to encrypt the packets sent to the server. This key must be the same as the one specified on the server daemon. The maximum number of characters in the key should not exceed 99 printable ASCII characters (except tabs). An empty key string is the default. All leading spaces are ignored; spaces within and at the end of the key string are not ignored. Double quotes are not required even if there are spaces in the key, unless the quotes themselves are part of the key.

The **tacacs timeout** is the number of seconds that the Service Engine waits before declaring a timeout on a request to a particular TACACS+ server. The range is from 1 to 20 seconds with 5 seconds as the default. The number of times that the Service Engine repeats a retry-timeout cycle before trying the next TACACS+ server is specified by the **tacacs retransmit** command. The default is two retry attempts.

Three unsuccessful login attempts are permitted. TACACS+ logins may appear to take more time than local logins depending on the number of TACACS+ servers and the configured timeout and retry values.

Use the **tacacs password ascii** command to specify the TACACS+ password type as ASCII. The default password type is Password Authentication Protocol (PAP). In earlier releases, the password type was not configurable. When users needed to log in to a Service Engine, a TACACS+ client sent the password information in PAP format to a TACACS+ server. However, TACACS+ servers that were configured for router management required the passwords to be in ASCII cleartext format instead of PAP format to authenticate users logging in to the Service Engine. The password type to authenticate user information to ASCII was configurable from the CLI.

**Note**

When the **no tacacs password ascii** command is used to disable the ASCII password type, the password type is once again reset to PAP.

The TACACS+ client can send different requests to the server for user authentication. The client can send a TACACS+ request with the PAP password type. In this scenario, the authentication packet includes both the username and the user's password. The server must have an appropriately configured user's account.

Alternatively, the client can send a TACACS+ request with the ASCII password type as another option. In this scenario, the authentication packet includes the username only and waits for the server response. Once the server confirms that the user's account exists, the client sends another Continue request with the user's password. The Authentication Server must have an appropriately configured user's account to support either type of password.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the key used in encrypting packets:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# tacacs key human789
```

The following example shows how to configure the host named spearhead as the primary TACACS+ server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# tacacs host spearhead primary
```

The following example shows how to set the timeout interval for the TACACS+ server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# tacacs timeout 10
```

The following example shows how to set the number of times that authentication requests are retried (retransmitted) after a timeout:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# tacacs retransmit 5
```

The following example shows the password type to be PAP by default:

```
ServiceEngine# show tacacs
Login Authentication for Console/Telnet Session: enabled (secondary)
Configuration Authentication for Console/Telnet Session: enabled (secondary)

TACACS+ Configuration:
-----
TACACS+ Authentication is off
Key          = *****
Timeout      = 5
Retransmit   = 2
Password type: pap

Server                               Status
-----
10.107.192.148                       primary
10.107.192.168
10.77.140.77
ServiceEngine#
```

However, you can configure the password type to be ASCII using the **tacacs password ascii** command. You can then verify the changes using the **show tacacs** command as follows:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# tacacs password ascii
ServiceEngine(config)# exit
ServiceEngine# show tacacs
Login Authentication for Console/Telnet Session: enabled (secondary)
Configuration Authentication for Console/Telnet Session: enabled (secondary)

TACACS+ Configuration:
-----
TACACS+ Authentication is off
Key          = *****
Timeout      = 5
Retransmit   = 2
Password type: ascii

Server                               Status
-----
10.107.192.148                       primary
10.107.192.168
10.77.140.77
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	authentication	Specifies the authentication and authorization methods.
	show authentication	Displays the authentication configuration.
	show statistics authentication	Displays the SE authentication statistics.
	show statistics tacacs	Displays the Service Engine TACACS+ authentication and authorization statistics.
	show tacacs	Displays TACACS+ authentication protocol configuration information.

tcpdump

To dump the network traffic, use the **tcpdump** command in EXEC configuration mode.

tcpdump [*LINE*]

Syntax Description	<i>LINE</i> (Optional) Dump options.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **tcpdump** command to gather a sniffer trace on the SE, SR, or CDSM for troubleshooting when asked to gather the data by the Cisco Technical Support. This utility is very similar to the Linux or UNIX **tcpdump** command.

The **tcpdump** command allows an administrator (must be an admin user) to capture packets from the Ethernet. On the SE 500 series, the interface names are GigabitEthernet 1/0 and GigabitEthernet 2/0. On all CDS platforms, we recommend that you specify a path/filename in the local1 directory.

You can do a straight packet header dump to the screen by entering the **tcpdump** command. Press **Ctrl-C** to stop the dump.

The **tcpdump** command has the following options:

- **-w <filename>**—Writes the raw packet capture output to a file.
- **-s <count>**—Captures the first <count> bytes of each packet.
- **-i <interface>**—Allows you to specify a specific interface to use for capturing the packets.
- **-c <count>**—Limits the capture to <count> packets.

The following example captures the first 1500 bytes of the next 10,000 packets from interface Ethernet 0 and puts the output in a file named dump.pcap in the local1 directory on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# tcpdump -w /local1/dump.pcap -i GigabitEthernet 1/0 -s 1500 -c 10000
```

When you specify the **-s** option, it sets the packet snap length. The default value captures only 64 bytes, and this default setting saves only packet headers into the capture file. For troubleshooting of redirected packets or higher level traffic (HTTP, authentication, and so on), copy the complete packets.

After the TCP dump has been collected, you need to move the file from the SE to a PC so that the file can be viewed by a sniffer decoder.

```
ftp <ip address of the SE>
```

```
!--- Log in using the admin username and password.
```

```
cd local1
bin
hash
```

```
get <name of the file>
```

```
!--- Using the above example, it would be dump.pcap.
```

```
bye
```

We recommend that you use Ethereal as the software application for reading the TCP dump. With Ethereal, you can decode packets that are encapsulated into a GRE tunnel. See the Ethereal website for further information.



Note

In most cases, redirected packets captured by the tcpdump facility with the CDS CLI differ from the data received on the interface. The destination IP address and TCP port number are modified to reflect the device IP address and the port number 8999.

Examples

The following example shows how to dump the TCP network traffic:

```
ServiceEngine# tcpdump
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on GigabitEthernet 1/0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 68 bytes
12:45:42.617677 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P
3342832089:3342832201(112) ack 1248615673 win 15232
12:45:42.618950 IP 172.19.226.63 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com: icmp 36: 172.19.226.63 udp
port 2048 unreachable
12:45:42.619327 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.10015 > dns-sj2.cisco.com.domain: 49828+ [ |
domain ]
12:45:42.621158 IP dns-sj2.cisco.com.domain > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.10015: 49828
NXDomain* [ | domain ]
12:45:42.621942 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.10015 > dns-sj2.cisco.com.domain: 49829+ [ |
domain ]
12:45:42.623799 IP dns-sj2.cisco.com.domain > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.10015: 49829
NXDomain* [ | domain ]
12:45:42.624240 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.10015 > dns-sj2.cisco.com.domain: 49830+ [ |
domain ]
12:45:42.626164 IP dns-sj2.cisco.com.domain > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.10015: 49830* [ |
domain ]
12:45:42.702891 802.1d config TOP_CHANGE 8000.00:03:9f:f1:10:63.8042 root
8000.00:01:43:9a:c8:63 pathcost 26 age 3 max 20 hello 2 fdelay 15
12:45:42.831404 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 112 win 64351
12:45:42.831490 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: . 112:1444(1332) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:42.831504 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 1444:1568(124) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:42.831741 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 1568:1696(128) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.046176 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 1568 win 65535
12:45:43.046248 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 1696:2128(432) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.046469 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 2128:2256(128) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.046616 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 2256:2400(144) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.107700 802.1d config TOP_CHANGE 8000.00:03:9f:f1:10:63.8042 root
8000.00:01:43:9a:c8:63 pathcost 26 age 3 max 20 hello 2 fdelay 15
12:45:43.199710 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 1696 win 65407
12:45:43.199784 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 2400:2864(464) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.199998 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 2864:2992(128) ack 1
win 15232
```

```

12:45:43.259968 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 2400 win 64703
12:45:43.260064 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 2992:3280(288) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.260335 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 3280:3408(128) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.260482 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 3408:3552(144) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.260621 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 3552:3696(144) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.413320 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 2992 win 65535
12:45:43.413389 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 3696:3984(288) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.413597 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 3984:4112(128) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.413741 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 4112:4256(144) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.473601 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 3552 win 64975
12:45:43.473659 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 4256:4544(288) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.473853 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 4544:4672(128) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.473994 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 4672:4816(144) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.474132 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 4816:4960(144) ack 1
win 15232
12:45:43.484117 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: P 1:81(80) ack 3696
win 64831
12:45:43.484167 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 4960:5248(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.484424 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 5248:5392(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.627125 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 4112 win 64415
12:45:43.627204 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 5392:5680(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.627439 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 5680:5808(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.627586 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 5808:5952(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.688261 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 4544 win 65535
12:45:43.688316 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 5952:6240(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.688495 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 6240:6368(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.688638 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 6368:6512(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.689012 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 4960 win 65119
12:45:43.689046 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 6512:6800(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.689170 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 6800:6928(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.689309 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 6928:7072(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.689447 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 7072:7216(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.698391 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 5392 win 64687
12:45:43.698437 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 7216:7504(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.698599 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 7504:7632(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.698740 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 7632:7776(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.840558 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 5808 win 64271
12:45:43.840622 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 7776:8064(288) ack
81 win 15232

```



```

12:45:43.840819 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 8064:8192(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.840962 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 8192:8336(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.901868 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 6368 win 65535
12:45:43.901938 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 8336:8624(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.901887 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 6928 win 64975
12:45:43.901910 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 7216 win 64687
12:45:43.902137 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 8624:8752(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.902281 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 8752:8896(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.902414 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 8896:9024(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.902547 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 9024:9152(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.902687 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 9152:9296(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.902826 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 9296:9440(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.902965 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 9440:9584(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.903104 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 9584:9728(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.922413 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 7632 win 64271
12:45:43.922459 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 9728:10304(576) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.922622 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 10304:10432(128) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:43.922764 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 10432:10576(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.053872 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 8192 win 65535
12:45:44.053972 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 10576:10864(288) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.054308 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 10864:11104(240) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.054453 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 11104:11248(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.054596 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 11248:11392(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.111702 802.1d config TOP_CHANGE 8000.00:03:9f:f1:10:63.8042 root
8000.00:01:43:9a:c8:63 pathcost 26 age 3 max 20 hello 2 fdelay 15
12:45:44.114626 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 8752 win 64975
12:45:44.114712 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 11392:11712(320) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.115219 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 11712:11952(240) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.115381 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 11952:12096(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.115426 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 9152 win 64575
12:45:44.115617 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 12096:12336(240) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.115760 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 12336:12480(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.115904 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 12480:12624(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.116045 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 12624:12768(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.116094 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 9440 win 64287
12:45:44.116114 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 9728 win 65535
12:45:44.116332 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 12768:13088(320) ack
81 win 15232

```

```

12:45:44.116473 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 13088:13232(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.116614 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 13232:13376(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.116755 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 13376:13520(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.116895 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 13520:13664(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.135947 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: . ack 10432 win 64831
12:45:44.135996 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 13664:13808(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.136223 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 13808:14048(240) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.136366 IP ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh > 10.77.140.97.4314: P 14048:14192(144) ack
81 win 15232
12:45:44.144104 IP 10.77.140.97.4314 > ServiceEngine.cisco.com.ssh: P 81:161(80) ack 10576
win 64687

102 packets captured
105 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel

```

The following example shows how to dump the TCP network traffic and redirect it to a file named test:

```

ServiceEngine# tcpdump port 8080 -w test
tcpdump: listening on GigabitEthernet 1/0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 68
bytes
216 packets captured
216 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel

```

tcpmon

To search all TCP connections, use the **tcpmon** command in EXEC configuration mode.

tcpmon *line*

Syntax Description	<i>line</i> Shows TCP connection information, -h to get help.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration.

Usage Guidelines	The tcpmon utility is a script that constantly calls the ss utility at specified intervals. The tcpmon utility searches all TCP connections every 30 seconds and displays information about any socket that meets the search criteria. To view the list of options, enter tcpmon -h .

```
ServiceEngine# tcpmon -h
```

```
Usage: Tcpmon [-N] [-R <Recv-Q-Threshold> | -S <Send-Q-threshold> | -T
<Retransmit-threshold>]
        [<loop-time-in-seconds>] [<iterations>]
        (runs every 30 sec forever by default)
```

Output Example

The following example shows the output for the **tcpmon** utility:

State	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port	Rtt/var	Swnd	Retrans
ESTAB	0	257744	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.137:32963	530/15	13	0
ESTAB	0	861560	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.137:32849	545/24	4	0
ESTAB	0	234576	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.122:32979	547/22.2	6	0
ESTAB	0	254848	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.103:32909	531/14.8	10	0
ESTAB	0	231680	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.135:32925	532/11.5	9	0
ESTAB	0	224440	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.133:33057	550/32	7	0
ESTAB	0	267880	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.135:32985	530/18.2	7	0
ESTAB	0	291048	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.113:32909	539/12.2	6	0
ESTAB	0	249056	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.103:32903	520/23.2	8	0
ESTAB	0	218648	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.132:33069	522/14.5	16	0
ESTAB	0	702280	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.100:32829	539/24.5	5	0
ESTAB	0	412680	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.110:32992	546/22.8	7	0
ESTAB	0	254848	10.3.5.2:80	10.3.5.115:33136	552/37.2	5	0

Table 2-97 describes the tcpmon output fields.

Table 2-97 *tcpmon Output Fields*

Field	Description
State	One of the following TCP connection states: ESTAB, SYN-SENT, SYN-RECV, FIN-WAIT-1, FIN-WAIT-2, TIME-WAIT, CLOSE-WAIT, LAST-ACK, LISTEN, and CLOSING.
Recv-Q	Number of bytes in the receiving queue.
Send-Q	Number of bytes in the sending queue.
Local Address: Port	Source address and port.
Peer Address: Port	Destination address and port.
Rtt/var	Average round-trip time (in seconds) and the deviation.
Send	Current sending rate (in Mbps).
Retrans	Number of retransmit timeouts.

Examples

The following command sets the polling cycle to 30 seconds and the receive-queue threshold to 100:

```
ServiceEngine# tcpmon -R 100 30
```

The following command sets the polling cycle to 30 seconds and displays only the sockets with window scaling disabled:

```
ServiceEngine# tcpmon -N 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
gulp	Captures lossless gigabit packets and writes them to disk.
netmon	Displays the transmit and receive activity on an interface.
netstatr	Displays the rate of change of netstat statistics.
ss	Dumps socket statistics.

tcp timestamp

To enable and disable the TCP timestamp, use the **tcp timestamp** command in Global configuration mode. To disable the TCP timestamp, use the **no** form of this command.

tcp timestamp

no tcp timestamp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

TCP timestamp is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the TCP timestamp:

```
ServiceEngine# no tcp timestamp
ServiceEngine#
```

telnet

To log in to a network device using the Telnet client, use the **telnet** command in EXEC configuration mode.

telnet {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [*portnum*]

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the network device.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the network device.
<i>portnum</i>	(Optional) Port number. The range is from 1 to 65535. Default port number is 23.

Command Defaults

The default port number is 23.

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Some UNIX shell functions, such as escape and the **suspend** command, are not available in the Telnet client. In addition, multiple Telnet sessions are also not supported.

The Telnet client allows you to specify a destination port. By entering the **telnet** command, you can test websites by attempting to open a Telnet session to the website from the SE CLI.

Examples

The following example shows how to open a Telnet session to a network device using the hostname:

```
ServiceEngine# telnet cisco-ce
```

The following example shows how to open a Telnet session to a network device using the IP address:

```
ServiceEngine# telnet 172.16.155.224
```

The following example shows how to open a Telnet session to a network device on port 8443 using the hostname:

```
ServiceEngine# telnet cisco-ce 8443
```

The following example shows how to open a Telnet session to a network device on port 80 using the hostname:

```
ServiceEngine# telnet www.yahoo.com 80
```

telnet enable

To enable Telnet, use the **telnet enable** command in Global configuration mode. To disable Telnet, use the **no telnet enable** form of this command.

telnet enable

no telnet enable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	Enabled

Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this Terminal Emulation protocol for a remote terminal connection. The telnet enable command allows users to log in to other devices using a Telnet session.

Examples	The following example shows how to enable Telnet on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# telnet enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show telnet	Displays the Telnet services configuration.

terminal

To set the number of lines displayed in the console window, or to display the current console **debug** command output, use the **terminal** command in EXEC configuration mode.

terminal {**length** *length* | **monitor** [**disable**] }

Syntax Description

length	Sets the length of the display on the terminal.
<i>length</i>	Length of the display on the terminal (the range is 0 to 512). Setting the length to 0 means that there is no pausing.
monitor	Copies the debug output to the current terminal.
disable	(Optional) Disables monitoring at this specified terminal.

Command Defaults

The default length is 24 lines.

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

When 0 is entered as the *length* parameter, the output to the screen does not pause. For all nonzero values of *length*, the -More- prompt is displayed when the number of output lines matches the specified *length* number. The -More- prompt is considered a line of output. To view the next screen, press the **Spacebar**. To view one line at a time, press the **Enter** key.

The **terminal monitor** command allows a Telnet session to display the output of the **debug** commands that appear on the console. Monitoring continues until the Telnet session is terminated.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the number of lines to display to 20:

```
ServiceEngine# terminal length 20
```

The following example shows how to configure the terminal for no pausing:

```
ServiceEngine# terminal length 0
```

Related Commands

All **show** commands.

test-url

To test the accessibility of a URL using FTP, HTTP, or HTTPS, use the **test-url** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
test-url {ftp url [use-ftp-proxy proxy-url] | http url [custom-header header [head-only] [use-http-proxy proxy-url] | head-only [custom-header header] [use-http-proxy proxy-url] | use-http-proxy proxy-url [custom-header header] [head-only] ] }
```

Syntax Description		
ftp		Specifies the FTP URL to be tested.
<i>url</i>		FTP URL to be tested. Use one of the following formats to specify the FTP URL: <i>ftp://domainname/path</i> <i>ftp://user:password@domainname/path</i>
use-ftp-proxy		(Optional) Specifies the FTP proxy that is used to test the URL.
<i>proxy-url</i>		FTP proxy URL. Use one of the following formats to specify the proxy URL: <i>proxy IP Address:proxy Port</i> <i>proxy Username:proxy Password@proxy IP Address:proxy Port</i>
http		Specifies the HTTP URL to be tested.
<i>url</i>		HTTP URL to be tested. Use one of the following formats to specify the HTTP URL: <i>http://domainname/path</i> <i>http://user:password@domainname/path</i>
custom-header		(Optional) Specifies the custom header information to be sent to the server.
<i>header</i>		Custom header information to be sent to the server. Use the format <i>header:line</i> to specify the custom header.
head-only		(Optional) Specifies that only the HTTP header information must be retrieved.
use-http-proxy		(Optional) Specifies the HTTP proxy that is used to test the URL.
<i>proxy-url</i>		HTTP proxy URL. Use one of the following formats to specify the HTTP proxy URL: <i>http://proxyIp:proxyPort</i> <i>http://proxyUser:proxypasswd@proxyIp:proxyPort</i>
head-only		(Optional) Specifies that only the HTTPS header information must be retrieved.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.4 software and later releases, an HTTP CLI client is supported. This capability allows you to test connectivity and debug caching issues. The **test-url** command in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.4 software and later releases allows the users to test whether a URL is accessible over the FTP, HTTP, and HTTPS protocols. When you test the connectivity using the **test-url** command, the SE sends a request using the protocol that you have specified to the server and fetches the requested contents. The actual content is dumped into the path /dev/null, and the server response with the header information is displayed to the user.

You can use the **test-url ftp** command to test the following for the specified URL:

- Connectivity to the URL
- Connectivity to the URL through the FTP proxy (using the **use-ftp-proxy** option)
- Authentication
- FTP proxy authentication

You can use the **test-url http** command to test the following for the specified URL:

- Test the connectivity to the URL
- Test the connectivity to the URL through the HTTP proxy (using the **use-http-proxy** option)
- Authentication
- HTTP proxy authentication
- Header information only for the specified page (using the **head-only** option) or additional header information (using the **custom-header** option)

Examples

The following example tests the accessibility to the URL `http://192.168.171.22` using HTTP:

```
ServiceEngine# test-url http http://cel.server.com
--02:27:20-- http://cel.server.com/
=> `/dev/null'
Len - 22 , Restval - 0 , contlen - 0 , Res - 134728056Resolving cel.server.com..

done.
Connecting to cel.server.com [ 192.168.171.22 ] :80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response...
 1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 2 Date: Mon, 26 Jul 2004 08:41:34 GMT
 3 Server: Apache/1.2b8
 4 Last-Modified: Fri, 25 Apr 2003 12:23:04 GMT
 5 ETag: "1aee29-663-3ea928a8"
 6 Content-Length: 1635
 7 Content-Type: text/html
 8 Via: 1.1 Content Delivery System Software 5.2
 9 Connection: Keep-Alive
(1635 to go)
0% [                               ] 0           --.--K/s      ETA --:--L
en - 0      ELen - 1635      Keepalive - 1
100% [ =====> ] 1,635           1.56M/s      ETA 00:00

02:27:20 (1.56 MB/s) - `/dev/null' saved [ 1635/1635 ]
```

The following example tests the accessibility to the URL `http://192.168.171.22` through the HTTP proxy `10.107.192.148`:

```
ServiceEngine# test-url http http://192.168.171.22 use-http-proxy 10.107.192.148:8090
--15:22:51-- http://10.77.155.246/
=> `/dev/null'
```

```

Len - 1393 , Restval - 0 , contlen - 0 , Res - 134728344Connecting to
10.107.192.148:8090... connected.
Proxy request sent, awaiting response...
 1 HTTP/1.1 401 Authorization Required
 2 Date: Mon, 27 Sep 2004 15:29:18 GMT
 3 Server: Apache/1.3.27 (Unix) tomcat/1.0
 4 WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="IP/TV Restricted Zone"
 5 Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
 6 Via: 1.1 Content Delivery System Software 5.2.1
 7 Connection: Close
Len - 0 , Restval - 0 , contlen - -1 , Res - -1Connecting to 10.107.192.148:8090...
connected.
Proxy request sent, awaiting response...
 1 HTTP/1.1 401 Authorization Required
 2 Date: Mon, 27 Sep 2004 15:29:19 GMT
 3 Server: Apache/1.3.27 (Unix) tomcat/1.0
 4 WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="IP/TV Restricted Zone"
 5 Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
 6 Via: 1.1 Content Delivery System Software 5.2.1
 7 Connection: Keep-Alive
(1635 to go)
0% [                               ] 0          --.--K/s      ETA --:--L
en - 0      ELen - 1635      Keepalive - 1
100% [ =====> ] 1,635          1.56M/s      ETA 00:00

02:27:20 (1.56 MB/s) - `/dev/null' saved [ 1635/1635 ]

```

The following example tests the accessibility to the URL ftp://ssivakum:ssivakum@10.77.157.148 using FTP:

```

ServiceEngine# test-url ftp ftp://ssivakum:ssivakum@10.77.157.148/antinat-0.90.tar
Mar 30 14:33:44 nramaraj-ce admin-shell: %SE-PARSER-6-350232: CLI_LOG shell_parser_log:
test-url ftp ftp://ssivakum:ssivakum@10.77.157.148/antinat-0.90.tar
--14:33:44-- ftp://ssivakum:*password*@10.77.157.148/antinat-0.90.tar
=> `/dev/null'
Connecting to 10.77.157.148:21... connected.
Logging in as ssivakum ...
220 (vsFTPd 1.1.3)
--> USER ssivakum

331 Please specify the password.
--> PASS Turtle Power!
230 Login successful. Have fun.
--> SYST

215 UNIX Type: L8
--> PWD

257 "/home/ssivakum"
--> TYPE I

200 Switching to Binary mode.
==> CWD not needed.
--> PORT 10,1,1,52,82,16

200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
--> RETR antinat-0.90.tar

150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for antinat-0.90.tar (1771520 bytes).
Length: 1,771,520 (unauthoritative)

0% [                               ] 0          --.--K/s      ETA --:--Len - 0      ELen - 1771520      Keepalive - 0
] 0

```

test-url

```
100% [
=====> ]
1,771,520    241.22K/s    ETA 00:00

226 File send OK.
14:33:53 (241.22 KB/s) - `/dev/null' saved [ 1771520 ]

ServiceEngine#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acquirer (EXEC)	Starts or stops content acquisition on a specified acquirer delivery service.

top

To see a dynamic real-time view of a running CDS, use the **top** command in EXEC configuration mode.

top {*line*}

Syntax Description	<i>line</i> Specifies top options, enter -h to get Help. Press q to quit from the output.

Command Defaults	No default behavior values

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Examples	The following example shows sample output from the top command on an SE:

```
ServiceEngine# top
top - 01:08:45 up 8 days, 23:39, 3 users, load average: 1244.22, 1246.32, 1243.66
Tasks: 1789 total, 4 running, 1785 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 0.0%us, 13.2%sy, 18.1%ni, 57.8%id, 1.1%wa, 0.7%hi, 9.2%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 32825728k total, 32671416k used, 154312k free, 137164k buffers
Swap: 0k total, 0k used, 0k free, 21289468k cached
```

traceroute

To trace the route to a remote host, use the **traceroute** command in EXEC configuration mode.

On the CDSM and SE:

```
traceroute {hostname | ip-address}
```

On the SR:

```
traceroute {hostname | ip-address | srp name}
```

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Name of the remote host.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote host.
srp	Specifies Traceroute Service Routing Protocol.
<i>name</i>	Name of the DHT key.

Command Defaults

No default behavior values

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Traceroute is a widely available utility on most operating systems. Similar to ping, traceroute is a valuable tool for determining connectivity in a network. Ping allows the user to find out if there is a connection between the two end systems. Traceroute does this as well, but additionally lists the intermediate routers between the two systems. Users can see the routes that packets can take from one system to another. Use the **traceroute** command to find the route to a remote host when either the hostname or the IP address is known.

The **traceroute** command uses the TTL field in the IP header to cause routers and servers to generate specific return messages. Traceroute starts by sending a UDP datagram to the destination host with the TTL field set to 1. If a router finds a TTL value of 1 or 0, it drops the datagram and sends back an ICMP time-exceeded message to the sender. The traceroute facility determines the address of the first hop by examining the source address field of the ICMP time-exceeded message.

To identify the next hop, traceroute sends a UDP packet with a TTL value of 2. The first router decrements the TTL field by 1 and sends the datagram to the next router. The second router sees a TTL value of 1, discards the datagram, and returns the time-exceeded message to the source. This process continues until the TTL is incremented to a value large enough for the datagram to reach the destination host (or until the maximum TTL is reached).

To determine when a datagram has reached its destination, traceroute sets the UDP destination port in the datagram to a very large value that the destination host is unlikely to be using. When a host receives a datagram with an unrecognized port number, it sends an ICMP “port unreachable” error to the source. This message indicates to the traceroute facility that it has reached the destination.

Examples

The following example shows how to trace the route to a remote host from the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# traceroute 10.77.157.43
traceroute to 10.77.157.43 (10.77.157.43), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  10.1.1.50 (10.1.1.50)  2.024 ms  2.086 ms  2.219 ms
 2  sblab2-rtr.cisco.com (192.168.10.1)  3.718 ms 172.19.231.249 (172.19.231.249)  0.653
ms  0.606 ms
 3  sjc22-00lab-gw1.cisco.com (172.24.115.65)  0.666 ms  0.624 ms  0.597 ms
 4  sjc20-lab-gw2.cisco.com (172.24.115.109)  0.709 ms  0.695 ms  0.616 ms
 5  sjc20-sbb5-gw2.cisco.com (128.107.180.97)  0.910 ms  0.702 ms  0.674 ms
 6  sjc20-rbb-gw5.cisco.com (128.107.180.9)  0.762 ms  0.702 ms  0.664 ms
 7  sjc12-rbb-gw4.cisco.com (128.107.180.2)  0.731 ms  0.731 ms  0.686 ms
 8  sjc5-gb3-f1-0.cisco.com (10.112.2.158)  1.229 ms  1.186 ms  0.753 ms
 9  capnet-hkidc-sjc5-oc3.cisco.com (10.112.2.238)  146.784 ms  147.016 ms  147.051 ms
10  hkidc-capnet-gw1-g3-1.cisco.com (10.112.1.250)  147.163 ms  147.319 ms  148.050 ms
11  hkidc-gb3-g0-1.cisco.com (10.112.1.233)  148.137 ms  148.332 ms  148.361 ms
12  capnet-singapore-hkidc-oc3.cisco.com (10.112.2.233)  178.137 ms  178.273 ms  178.005
ms
13  singapore-capnet2-fa4-0.cisco.com (10.112.2.217)  179.236 ms  179.606 ms  178.714 ms
14  singapore-gb1-fa2-0.cisco.com (10.112.2.226)  179.499 ms  179.914 ms  179.873 ms
15  capnet-chennai-singapore-ds3.cisco.com (10.112.2.246)  211.858 ms  212.167 ms  212.854
ms
16  hclodc1-rbb-gw2-g3-8.cisco.com (10.112.1.213)  213.639 ms  212.580 ms  211.211 ms
17  10.77.130.18 (10.77.130.18)  212.248 ms  212.478 ms  212.545 ms
18  codc-tbd.cisco.com (10.77.130.34)  212.315 ms  212.688 ms  213.063 ms
19  10.77.130.38 (10.77.130.38)  212.955 ms  214.353 ms  218.169 ms
20  10.77.157.9 (10.77.157.9)  217.217 ms  213.424 ms  222.023 ms
21  10.77.157.43 (10.77.157.43)  212.750 ms  217.260 ms  214.610 ms
```

The following example shows how the **traceroute** command fails to trace the route to a remote host from the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# traceroute 10.0.0.1
traceroute to 10.0.0.1 (10.0.0.1), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  10.1.1.50 (10.1.1.50)  2.022 ms  1.970 ms  2.156 ms
 2  sblab2-rtr.cisco.com (192.168.10.1)  3.955 ms 172.19.231.249 (172.19.231.249)  0.654
ms  0.607 ms
 3  sjc22-00lab-gw1.cisco.com (172.24.115.65)  0.704 ms  0.625 ms  0.596 ms
 4  sjc20-lab-gw1.cisco.com (172.24.115.105)  0.736 ms  0.686 ms  0.615 ms
 5  sjc20-sbb5-gw1.cisco.com (128.107.180.85)  0.703 ms  0.696 ms  0.646 ms
 6  sjc20-rbb-gw5.cisco.com (128.107.180.22)  0.736 ms  0.782 ms  0.750 ms
 7  sjce-rbb-gw1.cisco.com (171.69.7.249)  1.291 ms  1.314 ms  1.218 ms
 8  sjce-corp-gw1.cisco.com (171.69.7.170)  1.477 ms  1.257 ms  1.221 ms
 9  * * *
10  * * *
.
.
.
29  * * *
30  * * *
```

Table 2-98 describes the fields in the **tracert** command output.

Table 2-98 *tracert Command Output Fields*

Field	Description
30 hops max, 38 byte packets	Maximum TTL value and the size of the ICMP datagrams being sent.
2.022 ms 1.970 ms 2.156 ms	Total time (in milliseconds) for each ICMP datagram to reach the router or host plus the time it took for the ICMP time-exceeded message to return to the host. An exclamation point following any of these values (for example, 20 ms) indicates that the port-unreachable message returned by the destination had a TTL of 0 or 1. Typically, this situation occurs when the destination uses the TTL value from the arriving datagram as the TTL in its ICMP reply. The reply does not arrive at the source until the destination receives a tracert datagram with a TTL equal to the number of hops between the source and destination.
*	An asterisk (*) indicates that the timeout period (default of 5 seconds) expired before an ICMP time-exceeded message was received for the datagram.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ping	Sends echo packets for diagnosing basic network connectivity on networks.

traceroute srp

To trace the Service Routing Protocol ring, use the **traceroute srp** command in EXEC configuration mode.

traceroute srp *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the DHT key.

Command Defaults

No default behavior values

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The output from the **traceroute srp** command tells how to reach the owner node of the DHT key by looking up the SRP route table. Along the path each node responds if there is more than one node.

In following example, only the node SN-CDSM responds the the command, and it took 0.373206 ms for it to respond.

Examples

The following example shows how to trace the route to a remote host from the SR:

```
ServiceRouter# traceroute srp
feb5784c704bb8eddba9c2aaa831a2806cb606d2f9205bc1d3edfe770cbaa1dc
1 SN-CDSM:9000, 0.373206 ms
  id=feb5784c704bb8eddba9c2aaa831a2806cb606d2f9205bc1d3edfe770cbaa1dc
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ping srp	Pings the Service Routing Protocol ring.

traceroute6

To trace the route to a remote IPv6-enabled host, use the **traceroute6** command in EXEC configuration mode.

traceroute6 *ip-address*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Remote IPv6-enabled host or IP address.

Command Defaults

No default behavior values

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to trace the route to a remote IPv6-enabled host from the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# traceroute6 <IP address>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ipv6	Specifies the IPv6 address of the default gateway.

transaction-log force

To force the archive or export of the transaction log, use the **transaction-log force** command in EXEC configuration mode.

transaction-log force {archive | export}

Syntax Description	archive	Forces the archive of the <i>working.log</i> file.
	export	Forces the archived files to be exported to the server.

Command Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines The **transaction-log force archive** command causes the transaction log *working.log* file to be archived to the SE hard disk following the next transaction. This command has the same effect as the **clear transaction-log** command.

The **transaction-log force export** command causes the transaction log to be exported to an FTP server designated by the **transaction-logs export ftp-server** command.

The **transaction-log force** command does not change the configured or default schedule for archive or export of transaction log files. If the archive interval is configured, in seconds, or the export interval is configured in minutes, the forced archive or export interval period is restarted after the forced operation.

If a scheduled archive or export job is in progress when a corresponding **transaction-log force** command is entered, the command has no effect. If a **transaction-log force** command is in progress when an archive or export job is scheduled to run, the forced operation is completed and the archive or export is rescheduled for the next configured interval.

Examples The following example shows how to archive the transaction log file to the SE hard disk:

```
ServiceEngine# transaction-log force archive
```

The following example shows that the SE is configured to export its transaction logs to two FTP servers:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server 10.1.1.1 mylogin mypasswd
/ftpdirectory
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server myhostname mylogin mypasswd
/ftpdirectory
```

The following example shows how to export the transaction log file from the SE hard disk to an FTP server designated by the **transaction-logs export ftp-server** command:

```
ServiceEngine# transaction-log force export
```

 transaction-log force

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
	show statistics transaction-logs	Displays the SE transaction log export statistics.
	show transaction-logging	Displays the transaction log configuration settings and a list of archived transaction log files.
	transaction-logs	Configures and enables the transaction logging parameters.

transaction-logs

To configure and enable transaction logs, use the **transaction-logs** command in Global configuration mode. To disable transaction logs, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transaction-logs archive { interval { seconds | every-day { at hour:minute | every hours } |
```

```
    every-hour { at minute | every minutes } | every-week [ on weekdays at hour:minute ] } |
```

```
    max-file-number filename | max-file-size filesize }
```

transaction-logs enable

```
transaction-logs export { compress | enable | ftp-server { hostname | servipaddrs } login passwd
```

```
    directory | interval { minutes | every-day { at hour:minute | every hours } | every-hour { at
```

```
        minute | every minutes } | every-week [ on weekdays at hour:minute ] } | sftp-server { hostname |
```

```
        servipaddrs } login passwd directory }
```

```
transaction-logs format { apache | custom string | extended-squid }
```

transaction-logs log-windows-domain

```
no transaction-logs { archive { interval | max-file-number | max-file-size } | enable | export {
```

```
    compress | enable | ftp-server { hostname | servipaddrs } | interval | sftp-server { hostname |
```

```
        servipaddrs } } | format | log-windows-domain }
```

Syntax Description

archive	Configures archive parameters.
interval	Determines how frequently the archive file is to be saved.
<i>seconds</i>	Frequency of archiving, in seconds. The range is from 120 to 604800.
every-day	Archives using intervals of 1 day or less.
at	Specifies the local time at which to archive each day.
<i>hour:minute</i>	Time of day at which to archive in local time (hh:mm).
every	Specifies the interval in hours. Interval aligns with midnight.
<i>hours</i>	Number of hours for daily file archive.
	1—Hourly
	12—Every 12 hours
	2—Every 2 hours
	24—Every 24 hours
	3—Every 3 hours
	4—Every 4 hours
	6—Every 6 hours
	8—Every 8 hours
every-hour	Specifies the archives using intervals of 1 hour or less.
at	Sets the time to archive at each hour.
<i>minute</i>	Minute alignment for the hourly archive. The range is from 0 to 59.
every	Specifies the interval in minutes for hourly archive that aligns with the top of the hour.

<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes for hourly archive. 10—Every 10 minutes 15—Every 15 minutes 2—Every 2 minutes 20—Every 20 minutes 30—Every 30 minutes 5—Every 5 minutes
every-week	Archives using intervals of 1 or more times a week.
on	(Optional) Sets the day of the week on which to archive.
<i>weekdays</i>	Weekdays on which to archive. One or more weekdays can be specified. Fri—Every Friday Mon—Every Monday Sat—Every Saturday Sun—Every Sunday Thu—Every Thursday Tue—Every Tuesday Wed—Every Wednesday
at	(Optional) Sets the local time at which to archive each day.
<i>hour:minute</i>	Time of day at which to archive in local time (hh:mm).
max-file-number	Sets the maximum number of the archived log file.
<i>filenumber</i>	Maximum number of the archived log file. The range is from 1 to 10000.
max-file-size	Sets the maximum archive file size.
<i>filesize</i>	Maximum archive file size in kilobytes. The range is from 1000 to 2000000.
enable	Enables the transaction log.
export	Configures file export parameters.
compress	Compresses the archived files in the gzip format before exporting.
enable	Enables the exporting of log files at the specified interval.
ftp-server	Sets the FTP server to receive exported archived files.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the target FTP server.
<i>servipaddr</i>	IP address of the target FTP server.
<i>login</i>	User login to target FTP server.
<i>passw</i>	User password to target FTP server.
<i>directory</i>	Target directory path for exported files on FTP server.
interval	Determines how frequently the file is to be exported.
<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes in the interval at which to export a file. The range is from 1 to 10080.
every-day	Specifies the exports using intervals of 1 day or less.
at	Specifies the local time at which to export each day.
<i>hour:minute</i>	Time of day at which to export in local time (hh:mm).
every	Specifies the interval in hours for the daily export.

<i>hours</i>	Number of hours for the daily export. 1—Hourly 12—Every 12 hours 2— Every 2 hours 24—Every 24 hours 3— Every 3 hours 4—Every 4 hours 6—Every 6 hours 8—Every 8 hours
every-hour	Specifies the exports using intervals of 1 hour or less.
at	Specifies the time at which to export each hour.
<i>minute</i>	Minute alignment for the hourly export. The range is from 0 to 59.
every	Specifies the interval in minutes that align with the top of the hour.
<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes for the hourly export. 10—Every 10 minutes 15—Every 15 minutes 2—Every 2 minutes 20—Every 20 minutes 30—Every 30 minutes 5—Every 5 minutes
every-week	Specifies the exports using intervals of 1 or more times a week.
on	(Optional) Specifies the days of the week for the export.
<i>weekdays</i>	Weekdays on which to export. One or more weekdays can be specified. Fri—Every Friday Mon—Every Monday Sat—Every Saturday Sun—Every Sunday Thu—Every Thursday Tue—Every Tuesday Wed—Every Wednesday
at	(Optional) Specifies the time of day at which to perform the weekly export.
<i>hour:minute</i>	Time of day at which to export in the local time (hh:mm).
sftp-server	Sets the SFTP ¹ server to receive exported archived files.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the target SFTP server.
<i>servipaddr</i>	IP address of the target SFTP server.
<i>login</i>	User login to the target SFTP server (less than 40 characters).
<i>passw</i>	User password to the target SFTP server (less than 40 characters).
<i>directory</i>	Target directory path for exported files on the SFTP server.
format	Sets the format to use for the HTTP transaction log entries in the working.log file.
apache	Configures the HTTP transaction logs output to the Apache CLF ² .
custom	Configures the HTTP transaction logs output to the custom log format.
<i>string</i>	Quoted log format string containing the custom log format.
extended-squid	Configures the HTTP transaction logs output to the Extended Squid log format.

log-windows-domain	Logs the Windows domain with an authenticated username if available in HTTP transaction log entries.
enable	Enables the remote transaction logging.
entry-type	Specifies the type of transaction log entry.
all	Sets the SE to send all transaction log messages to the remote syslog server.
request-auth-failures	Sets the SE to log to the remote syslog server only those transactions that the SE failed to authenticate with the Authentication Server. Note Only those authentication failures that are associated with an end user who is attempting to contact the Authentication Server are logged. The transactions in pending state (that have contacted the Authentication Server, but waiting for a response from the Authentication Server) are not logged.
facility	Configures a unique facility to create a separate log on the remote syslog host for real-time transaction log entries.
<i>parameter</i>	Specifies one of the following facilities: auth—Authorization system daemon—System daemons kern—Kernel local0—Local use local1—Local use local2—Local use local3—Local use local4—Local use local5—Local use local6—Local use local7—Local use mail—Mail system news—USENET news syslog—Syslog itself user—User process uucp—UUCP system
host	Configures the remote syslog server.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the remote syslog server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote syslog server.
port	Configures the port to use when sending transaction log messages to the syslog server.
<i>port-num</i>	Port number to use when sending transaction log messages to the syslog server. The default is 514.
rate-limit	Configures the rate at which the transaction logger is allowed to send messages to the remote syslog server.
<i>rate</i>	Rate (number of messages per second) at which the transaction logger is allowed to send messages to the remote syslog server.

1. SFTP = Secure File Transfer Protocol
2. CLF = common log format

Command Defaults

archive: disabled
enable: disabled
export compress: disabled
export: disabled
file-marker: disabled
archive interval: every day, every one hour
archive max-file-size: 2,000,000 KB
export interval: every day, every one hour
format: apache
logging port *port-num*: 514

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

SEs that are running Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software can record all errors and access activities. Each content service module on the SE provides logs of the requests that were serviced. These logs are referred to as transaction logs.

Typical fields in the transaction log are the date and time when a request was made, the URL that was requested, whether it was a cache hit or a cache miss, the type of request, the number of bytes transferred, and the source IP address. Transaction logs are used for problem identification and solving, load monitoring, billing, statistical analysis, security problems, and cost analysis and provisioning.

The translog module on the SE handles transaction logging and supports the Apache CLF, Extended Squid format, and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) customizable logging format.

**Note**

For RTSP, when you choose the **Repeat** option from the Play menu in the Windows Media player to play media files continuously in a loop, an extra entry is logged in the transaction logs for each playback of the file. This situation occurs mostly with the WMT RTSPU protocol because of the behavior of the player.

Enable transaction log recording with the **transaction-logs enable** command. The transactions that are logged include HTTP and FTP. In addition, Extensible Markup Language (XML) logging for MMS-over-HTTP and MMS-over-RTSP (RTSP over Windows Media Services 9) is also supported.

When enabled, daemons create a *working.log* file in /local1/logs/ on the sysfs volume for HTTP and FTP transactions and a separate *working.log* file in /local1/logs/export for Windows Media transactions. The posted XML log file from the Windows Media Player to the SE (Windows Media server) can be parsed and saved to the normal WMT transaction logs that are stored on the SE.

The *working.log* file is a link to the actual log file with the timestamp embedded in its filename. When you configure the **transaction-logs archive interval** command, the first transaction that arrives after the interval elapses is logged to the *working.log* file as usual, and then actual log file is archived and a new log file is created. Only transactions subsequent to the archiving event are recorded in the new log file. The *working.log* file is then updated to point to the newly created log file. The transaction log archive file naming conventions are shown in [Table 2-107](#). The SE default archive interval is once an hour every day.

**Note**

The time stamp in the transaction log filename is in UTC and is irrespective of the timezone configured on the SE. The time stamp in the transaction log filename is the time when the file was created. The logs entries in the transaction logs are in the time zone configured on the SE.

Use the **transaction-logs archive max-file-size** command to specify the maximum size of an archive file. The *working.log* file is archived when it attains the maximum file size if this size is reached before the configured archive interval time.

Use the **transaction-logs file-marker** option to mark the beginning and end of the HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP proxy logs. By examining the file markers of an exported archive file, you can determine whether the FTP process transferred the entire file. The file markers are in the form of dummy transaction entries that are written in the configured log format.

The following example shows the start and end dummy transactions in the default native Squid log format.

- 970599034.130 0 0.0.0.0 TCP_MISS/000 0 NONE TRANSLOG_FILE_START - NONE/- -
- 970599440.130 0 0.0.0.0 TCP_MISS/000 0 NONE TRANSLOG_FILE_END - NONE/- -

Use the **format** option to format the HTTP, HTTPS, and FTP proxy log files for custom format, native Squid or Extended Squid formats, or Apache CLF.

The **transaction-logs format custom** command allows you to use a *log format string* to log additional fields that are not included in the predefined native Squid or Extended Squid formats or the Apache CLF. The *log format string* is a string that contains the tokens listed in [Table 2-99](#) and mimics the Apache log format string. The log format string can contain literal characters that are copied into the log file. Two backslashes (\\) can be used to represent a literal backslash, and a backslash followed by a single quotation mark (\') can be used to represent a literal single quotation mark. A literal double quotation mark cannot be represented as part of the log format string. The control characters \t and \n can be used to represent a tab and a new line character, respectively.

[Table 2-99](#) lists the acceptable format tokens for the log format string. The ellipsis (...) portion of the format tokens shown in this table represent an optional condition. This portion of the format token can be left blank, as in %a. If an optional condition is included in the format token and the condition is met, then what is shown in the Value column of [Table 2-99](#) is included in the transaction log output. If an optional condition is included in the format token but the condition is not met, the resulting transaction log output is replaced with a hyphen (-). The form of the condition is a list of HTTP status codes, which may or may not be preceded by an exclamation point (!). The exclamation point is used to negate all the status codes that follow it, which means that the value associated with the format token is logged if none of the status codes listed after the exclamation point (!) match the HTTP status code of the request. If any of the status codes listed after the exclamation point (!) match the HTTP status code of the request, then a hyphen (-) is logged.

For example, %400,501 { User-Agent } i logs the User-Agent header value on 400 errors and 501 errors (Bad Request, Not Implemented) only, and %!200,304,302 { Referer } i logs the Referer header value on all requests that did not return a normal status.

The custom format currently supports the following request headers:

- User-Agent
- Referer
- Host
- Cookie

The output of each of the following Request, Referer, and User-Agent format tokens specified in the custom *log format string* is always enclosed in double quotation marks in the transaction log entry:

`%r`

`% { Referer } i`

`% { User-Agent } i`

The `% { Cookie } i` format token is generated without the surrounding double quotation marks, because the Cookie value can contain double quotes. The Cookie value can contain multiple attribute-value pairs that are separated by spaces. We recommend that when you use the Cookie format token in a custom format string, you should position it as the last field in the format string so that it can be easily parsed by the transaction log reporting tools. By using the format token string `\'% { Cookie } i\'` the Cookie header can be surrounded by single quotes (`'`).

The following command can generate the well-known Apache Combined Log Format:

transaction-log format custom “[`% { %d } t/% { %b } t/% { %Y } t:% { %H } t:% { %M } t:% { %S } t % { %z } t ] %r %s %b % { Referer } i % { User-Agent } i`”

The following transaction log entry example in the Apache Combined Format is configured using the preceding custom format string:

```
[ 11/Jan/2003:02:12:44 -0800 ] "GET http://www.cisco.com/swa/i/site_tour_link.gif
HTTP/1.1" 200 3436 "http://www.cisco.com/" "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.5; Windows NT
5.0)"
```

Table 2-99 Custom Format Log Format String Values

Format Token	Value
<code>%a</code>	IP address of the requesting client.
<code>%A</code>	IP address of the SE.
<code>%b</code>	Bytes sent, excluding HTTP headers.
<code>%D</code>	Time consumed to serve the request in microseconds
<code>%h</code>	Remote host (IP address of the requesting client is logged).
<code>%H</code>	Request protocol.
<code>%I</code>	Bytes received from the client.
<code>%m</code>	Request method.
<code>%M¹</code>	MIME type of the requested asset.
<code>%O</code>	Bytes sent to client, including the headers.
<code>%q</code>	Query string (which is preceded by a question mark (?) if a query string exists; otherwise, it is an empty string).
<code>%r</code>	First line of the request. The space in the first line of the request is replaced with a vertical bar () delimiter (for example, Get/index.html HTTP/1.1)
<code>%R¹</code>	Request description (Squid description codes).
<code>%>s</code>	Status. The translog code always returns the HTTP response code for the request.
<code>%t</code>	Time in common log time format (or standard English format).
<code>%T</code>	Time consumed to serve the request in seconds (a floating point number with 3 decimal places).
<code>%u</code>	URL path requested, including query strings.
<code>%U</code>	URL path requested, not including query strings.

Table 2-99 Custom Format Log Format String Values (continued)

Format Token	Value
%V	Value of the host request header field reported if the host appeared in the request. If the host did not appear in the host request header, the IP address of the server specified in the URL is reported.
%X	Connection status when the response is completed. The %X field has the following possible values: X-Connection aborted before the response completed. + -Connection may be kept alive after the response is sent. - -Connection is closed after the response is sent.
%Z ¹	Print the request received time stamp in milliseconds; otherwise, the request received time stamp is in seconds.
%{<Header Field>}i ¹	Any request header. Replace the <Header Field> with the actual header field you want to log; for example, %{Cache-Control}i. Note The Accept header is only logged on the edge SE.

1. This custom format is available in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.

Table 2-100 specifies the format token for the date and time of the format token %... { format } t that is listed in Table 2-101.

Table 2-100 Format Token for Date and Time

Format Token	Value
%a	Abbreviated weekday name.
%A	Full weekday name.
%b	Abbreviated month name.
%B	Full month name.
%c	Date and time representation.
%C	Century number (year/100) as a 2-digit integer.
%d	Day of the month as a decimal number. The range is from 01 to 31.
%D	Equivalent to %m/%d/%y. (In countries other than the USA, %d/%m/%y is common. In an international context, this format is ambiguous and should not be used.)
%e	Similar to %d, the day of the month as a decimal number, but a leading zero is replaced by a space.
%G	ISO 8601 year with the century as a decimal number. The 4-digit year corresponding to the ISO week number (see %V). This format token has the same format and value as %y, except that if the ISO week number belongs to the previous or next year, that year is used instead.
%g	Similar to %G, but without a century; that is, with a 2-digit year. The range is from 00 to 99.
%h	Equivalent to %b.
%H	Hour as a decimal number using a 24-hour clock. The range is from 00 to 24.
%I	Hour as a decimal number using a 12-hour clock. The range is from 01 to 12.

Table 2-100 *Format Token for Date and Time (continued)*

Format Token	Value
%j	Day of the year as a decimal number. The range is from 001 to 366.
%k	Hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number (0 to 23); single digits are preceded by a blank. (See also %H.)
%l	Hour (12-hour clock) as a decimal number (1 to 12); single digits are preceded by a blank. (See also %I.)
%m	Month as a decimal number. The range is from 01 to 12.
%M	Minute as a decimal number. The range is from 00 to 59.
%n	New line character.
%p	Either AM or PM according to the given time value, or the corresponding strings for the current locale. Noon is treated as PM and midnight as AM.
%P	Similar to %p but in lowercase: am or pm or a corresponding string for the current locale.
%r	Time in a.m. or p.m. notation. This format token is equivalent to “%I:%M:%S %p.”
%R	Time in 24-hour notation (%H:%M). For a version including the seconds, see %T below.
%s	Number of seconds since the epoch; that is, since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC.
%S	Second as a decimal number. The range is from 00 to 61.
%t	Tab character.
%T	Time in 24-hour notation (%H:%M:%S).
%u	Day of the week as a decimal, 1 to 7, Monday being 1. See also %w.
%U	Week number of the current year as a decimal number (00 to 53), starting with the first Sunday as the first day of week 01. See also %V and %W.
%V	ISO 8601:1988 week number of the current year as a decimal number (01 to 53), where week 1 is the first week that has at least 4 days in the current year, and with Monday as the first day of the week. See also %U and %W.
%w	Day of the week as a decimal (0 to 6), with Sunday as 0. See also %u.
%W	Week number of the current year as a decimal number (00 to 53), starting with the first Monday as the first day of week 01.
%x	Date representation without the time.
%X	Time representation without the date.
%y	Year as a decimal number without a century. The range is from 00 to 99.
%Y	Year as a decimal number, including the century.
%z	Time zone as an hour offset from GMT. Required to emit RFC822-conformant dates (using %a, %d %b %Y %H:%M:%S %z).
%Z	Time zone or name or abbreviation.
%%	Literal % character.

The Extended Squid log format uses the RFC 981 field of the Squid log format for the username. The Extended Squid format logs the associated username for authentication for each record in the log file, if available. The username is also used for billing purposes.

The W3C Customizable Logging Format is limited in that it was defined from the HTTP web server perspective and does not offer certain web cache-specific custom options such as those supplied by the fixed Squid format. Format tokens that are extensions to the W3C Customized Logging Format support additional Cisco and Squid customized logging fields. These format tokens provide support for a Squid-like logging format from within the W3C customizable token set.

The W3C Customizable Logging Format was extended to include support for the following special token sequence:

%... { <translog-token> } C

The ellipsis (...) is optional. If specified, it can be a sequence of conditional HTTP response codes separated by commas. The uppercase C defines the extended customizable behavior token set, for which tokens are defined by the <translog-token> directive, which is a two-character token directive.

Table 2-101 lists the existing and new <translog-token> directives from the Extended Squid format, which are not immediately supported by the W3C definitions but are supported in the Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software.

Table 2-101 Translog Token Directives

Format Token	Value
%... { es } C	Current time presented as the number of seconds that have elapsed since the Epoch (Jan. 1st. 1970).
%... { em } C	Current number of milliseconds that have elapsed since the Epoch (Jan. 1st. 1970).
%... { te } C	Number of milliseconds that have elapsed until the request was completed.
%... { rd } C	Squid-like cache-status code string (for example, TCP_HIT and TCP_CLIENT_REFRESH_MISS).
%.. { cs } C	Number of bytes sent to the client (including the protocol headers).
%... { rh } C	Strict Squid-style hierarchy as it applies to the SE.
%... { rh } SE	Extended Squid-style hierarchy. Same as %... { rh } C except when an outgoing-proxy is explicitly defined and is used to satisfy a request, then the DEFAULT_PARENT/ <i>proxy_ip_address</i> is logged instead of the DIRECT/ <i>origin_server_ip_address</i> .
%... { rt } C	MIME type of the object in the response, as specified by any protocol headers that define such MIME types. Currently, Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software does not support logging the MIME type of the object that is being requested, and a hyphen (-) is logged instead. Note This restriction also applies to the Squid and Extended Squid logging formats. Tip A MIME-type association enables the browser to invoke a particular application when it encounters an object with a particular MIME-type suffix. A set of default association rules covers the common object types on the Internet. You can edit, add, or delete these MIME-type association rules in the browsers. For example, through a MIME-type association, the client browser launches the Adobe Acrobat reader when it encounters a *.pdf file, and it launches the Windows Media Player when it encounters an *.asf or *.asx file.

Table 2-101 Translog Token Directives (continued)

Format Token	Value
%... { ru } C	URL being requested including any additional query strings.
%... { as } C	Application-specific information. Certain request handling applications might want to log a certain string here, which is supported as part of the Squid format specification. For example, SmartFilter URL filtering logs information where this token sequence is used.

In addition to the tokens listed in [Table 2-101](#), you can condense multiple %... { xx } C style tokens into a single embedded token sequence within the %... { xx } C style. A limited customized logging string validation mechanism has been implemented for all the %... { xy } C style format tokens. This mechanism ensures that the tokens are valid and rejects invalid tokens. To condense multiple style tokens into a single embedded token sequence, specify multiple tokens within the { } braces and prefix each token with the percent (%) symbol as follows:

```
% { rh } C % { rt } C % { as } C
```

can be reexpressed in a condensed embedded token format:

```
% { %rh %rt %as } C
```

The command line syntax accepts single tokens represented:

```
% { %rh } C
```

and

```
% { rh } C
```

as equivalents.

Any character that is not part of an embedded token sequence (for example, the space character) is repeated verbatim in the output file.

The above set of tokens allow you to configure an extended Squid-like format line within the W3C Customizable Logging format specification as follows:

```
% { es } C.% { em } C % { te } C %a % { rd } C/%s % { cs } C %m % { ru } C %u % { rh } C % { rt } C % { as } C
```

The following is an example of a Extended Squid-like format that specifies that user-readable time stamps are used instead of Squid's "seconds-since-epoch" time stamp format, and that a configured out-going proxy (as specified by "%... { rH } C") is logged:

```
[ % { %d/%b/%Y:%H:%M:%S %z } t ] % { te } C %a % { rd } C/%s % { cs } C %m % { ru } C %u % { rH } C % { rt } C % { as } C
```

Unknown or unsupported translog tokens are logged within the log file as the characters that made up the token. For example, % { xy } C is logged into the log file as xy. All characters outside of a token specification sequence are repeated verbatim within the log file.

Service Router Transaction Log Fields

Table 2-102 describes the fields for the Service Router transaction log.

Table 2-102 Service Router Transaction Log Fields

Field	Description
c-ip	Source Internet Protocol (IP) address of the connected socket. This may be the IP address of a proxy server or firewall.
user-agent	Browser type used if the player was embedded in a browser. If the player was not embedded, this field refers to the user agent of the client that generated the log.
date	Date, in international date format, when a client is connected.
time	Time when the client is connected. The time format is either in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or local time, depending on how the logging plug-in is configured.
url	URL requested by the client.
protocol	Protocol used to access the content.
server-picked	Service Engine selected by the Service Router.
status	Status code.
routing-method	Routing method chosen. The routing-method field has the following possible values: • Last-Resort • Network • Proximity • Zero-Network • Geo-Location Note This field was added in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.

Sanitizing Transaction Logs

Use the **sanitized** option to disguise the IP address of clients in the transaction log file. The default is that transaction logs are not sanitized. A sanitized transaction log disguises the network identity of a client by changing the IP address in the transaction logs to 0.0.0.0.

The **no** form of this command disables the sanitize feature. The **transaction-logs sanitize** command does not affect the client IP (%a) value associated with a custom log format string that is configured with the CLI (configured with the **transaction-logs format custom string** command in Global configuration mode in which the string is the quoted log format string that contains the custom log format). To hide the identity of the client IP in the custom log format, either hard code 0.0.0.0 in the custom log format string or exclude the %a token, which represents the client IP, from the format string.

Exporting Transaction Log Files

To facilitate the postprocessing of cache log files, you could export transaction logs to an external host.

This feature allows log files to be exported automatically by FTP to an external host at configurable intervals. The username and password used for FTP are configurable. The directory to which the log files are uploaded is also configurable.

The log files automatically have the following naming convention:

- Module name
- Host IP address
- Date
- Time
- File generation number

For example, the filename for a Web Engine access log would be the following:

```
we_accesslog_apache_192.0.2.22_20091207_065624_00001
```

where `we_accesslog_apache` is the module name, `192.0.2.22` is the IP address of the device, `20091207` is the date of the log file (December 7, 2009), and `065624_00001` is the file generation number. The file generation number ranges from 00001 to 99999.



Note

WMT logs have no `.txt` extension in the filename.

Exporting and Archiving Intervals

The transaction log archive and export functions are configured with the following commands:

- The **transaction-logs archive interval** command in Global configuration mode allows the administrator to specify when the *working.log* file is archived.
- The **transaction-logs export interval** command in Global configuration mode allows the administrator to specify when the archived transaction logs are exported.

The following limitations apply:

- When the interval is scheduled in units of hours, the value must divide evenly into 24. For example, the interval can be every 4 hours, but not every 5 hours.
- When the interval is scheduled in units of minutes, the value must divide evenly into 60.
- Only the more common choices of minutes are supported. For example, the interval can be 5 minutes or 10 minutes, but not 6 minutes.
- Selection of interval alignment is limited. If an interval is configured for every 4 hours, it aligns with midnight. It cannot align with 12:30 or with 7 a.m.
- Feature does not support different intervals within a 24-hour period. For example, it does not support an interval that is hourly during regular business hours and then every 4 hours during the night.

Transaction Log Archive Filenaming Convention

The archive transaction log file is named as follows for HTTP and WMT caching:

```
celog_10.1.118.5_20001228_235959.txt
```

```
mms_export_10.1.118.5_20001228_235959
```

If the **export compress** feature is enabled when the file is exported, then the file extension is `.gz` after the file is compressed for the export operation, as shown in the following example:

```
celog_10.1.118.5_20001228_235959.txt.gz
```

```
mms_export_10.1.118.5_20001228_235959.gz
```

Table 2-103 describes the name elements.

Table 2-103 *Archive Log Name Element Descriptions*

Sample of Element	Description
acqdist_	Acquisition and distribution archive log file.
cseaccess	Cisco Streaming Engine archive file.
tftp_server_	TFTP server archive file.
webengine_apache	Web Engine Apache transaction logging format log file.
webengine_clf	Web Engine custom transaction logging format log file.
webengine_extsquid	WebEngine extended-squid transaction logging format log file.
fms_access	Flash Media Streaming transaction log file.
fms_authorization	Flash Media Streaming transaction log for authorization and diagnostic logs.
fms_wsl	Flash Media Streaming transaction log for wholesale licensing.
movie-streamer	Movie Streamer transaction log file.
cache_content	Content Access Layer transaction log file.
authsvr	CDS Authorization Server transaction log file.
mms_export_	Standard Windows Media Services 4.1 caching proxy server archive file.
mms_export_e_wms_41_	Extended Windows Media Services 4.1 caching proxy server archive file.
mms_export_wms_90_	Standard Windows Media Services 9.0 caching proxy server archive file.
mms_export_e_wms_90_	Extended Windows Media Services 9.0 caching proxy server archive file.
10.1.118.5_	IP address of the SE creating the archive file.
20001228_	Date on which the archive file was created (yyyy/mm/dd).
235959	Time when the archive file was created (hh/mm/ss).

Table 2-104 lists the directory names and the corresponding examples of the archive filenames.

Table 2-104 Archive Filename Examples and Directories

Directory	Archive Filename
logs/acqdist	acqdist_10.1.94.4_20050315_001545
logs/cisco-streaming-engine	cseaccess10.1.94.4_050315000.log
logs/tftp_server	tftp_server_10.1.94.4_20050315_001545
logs/webengine_apache	we_accesslog_apache_114.0.92.27_20110322_213143_00001
logs/webengine_clf	we_accesslog_clf_114.0.92.27_20110322_213143_00004
logs/webengine_extsquid	we_accesslog_extsqu_114.0.92.27_20110322_213143_00072
logs/fms_access	fms_access_10.1.94.4_20110323_210446_00001
logs/fms_authorization	fms_auth_10.1.94.4_20110323_210446_00001
logs/fms_wsl	fms_wsl_10.1.94.4_20110323_210446_00001
logs/movie-streamer	movie-streamer_10.1.94.4_20110323_210446_00001
logs/cache_content	cache_content_10.1.94.4_20110323_210446_00001
logs/authsvr	authsvr_10.1.94.4_20110323_210446_00001
logs/export	mms_export_18.0.101.116_20110318_121111_00120
logs/export/extended-wms-41	mms_export_e_wms_41_18.0.101.116_20110318_012847_00001
logs/wms-90	mms_export_wms_90_18.0.101.116_20110318_012847_00001
logs/export/extended-wms-90	mms_export_e_wms_90_18.0.101.116_20110318_012847_00001

Compressing Archive Files

The **transaction-logs export compress** option compresses an archive into a gzip file format before exporting it. Compressing the archive file uses less disk space on both the SE and the FTP export server. The compressed file uses less bandwidth when transferred. The archive filename of the compressed file has the extension .gz.

Exporting Transaction Logs to External FTP Servers

The **transaction-logs export ftp-server** option can support up to four FTP servers. To export transaction logs, first enable the feature and configure the FTP server parameters. The following information is required for each target FTP server:

- FTP server IP address or the hostname
The SE translates the hostname with a DNS lookup and then stores the IP address in the configuration.
- FTP user login and user password
- Path of the directory where transferred files are written
Use a fully qualified path or a relative path for the user login. The user must have write permission to the directory.

Use the **no** form of the **transaction-logs export enable** command to disable the entire transaction logs feature while retaining the rest of the configuration.

Exporting Transaction Logs to External SFTP Servers

Use the **transaction-logs export sftp-server** option to export transaction logs. First enable the feature and configure the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) server parameters. The following information is required for each target SFTP server:

- SFTP server IP address or the hostname
The SE translates the hostname with a DNS lookup and then stores the IP address in the configuration.
- SFTP user login and user password
- Path of the directory where transferred files are written
Use a fully qualified path or a relative path for the user login. The user must have write permission to the directory.

Use the **no** form of the **transaction-logs export enable** command to disable the entire transaction logs feature while retaining the rest of the configuration.

Receiving a Permanent Error from the External FTP Server

A permanent error (Permanent Negative Completion Reply, RFC 959) occurs when the FTP command to the server cannot be accepted, and the action does not take place. Permanent errors can be caused by invalid user logins, invalid user passwords, and attempts to access directories with insufficient permissions.

When an FTP server returns a permanent error to the SE, the export is retried at 10-minute intervals or sooner if the configured export interval is sooner. If the error is a result of a misconfiguration of the **transaction-logs export ftp server** command, then re-enter the SE parameters to clear the error condition. The **show statistics transaction-logs** command displays the status of logging attempts to export servers.

The **show statistics transaction-logs** command shows that the SE failed to export archive files.

The **transaction-logs format** command has three options: **extended-squid**, **apache**, and **custom**.

Use the **no** form of the **transaction-logs export enable** command to disable the entire transaction logs feature while retaining the rest of the configuration.

Configuring Intervals Between 1 Hour and 1 Day

The archive or export interval can be set for once a day with a specific time stamp. It can also be set for hour frequencies that align with midnight. For example, every 4 hours means archiving occurs at 0000, 0400, 0800, 1200, and 1600. It is not possible to archive at half-hour intervals such as 0030, 0430, or 0830. The following intervals are acceptable: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24.

Configuring Intervals of 1 Hour or Less

The interval can be set for once an hour with a minute alignment. It can also be set for frequencies of less than an hour; these frequencies align with the top of the hour. Every 5 minutes means that archiving occurs at 1700, 1705, and 1710.

Configuring Export Interval on Specific Days

The export interval can be set for specific days of the week at a specific time. One or more days can be specified. The default time is midnight.

Archived logs are automatically deleted when free disk space is low. It is important to select an export interval that exports files frequently enough so that files are not automatically removed before export.

Monitoring HTTP Request Authentication Failures in Real Time

Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software supports sending HTTP transaction log messages to a remote syslog server so that you can monitor the remote syslog server for HTTP request authentication failures in real time. This real-time transaction log allows you to monitor transaction logs in real time for particular errors such as HTTP request authentication errors. The existing transaction logging to the local file system remains unchanged.



Note

Because system logging (syslog) occurs through UDP, the message transport to the remote syslog host is not reliable.

Summary Line

Beginning with Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, the transaction logs include a summary line as the last line in the transaction log, which includes a summary of all the requests that appear in the transaction log.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an FTP server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server 10.1.1.1 mylogin mypasswd
/ftpdirectory
```

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server myhostname mylogin mypasswd
/ftpdirectory
```

The following example shows how to delete an FTP server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no transaction-logs export ftp-server 10.1.1.1
ServiceEngine(config)# no transaction-logs export ftp-server myhostname
```

Use the **no** form of the command to disable the entire transaction log export feature while retaining the rest of the configuration:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no transaction-logs export enable
```

The following example shows how to change a username, password, or directory:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server 10.1.1.1 mynewname mynewpass
/newftpdirectory
```



Note

For security reasons, passwords are never displayed.

The following example shows how to restart the export of archive transaction logs:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server 172.16.10.5
goodlogin pass /ftpdirectory
```

The following example shows how to delete an SFTP server from the current configuration:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no transaction-logs export sftp-server sftphostname
```

The following examples show how to configure the archiving intervals:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-day
    at          Specify the time at which to archive each day
    every       Specify the interval in hours. It will align with midnight
```

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-day at
<0-23>: Time of day at which to archive (hh:mm)
```

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-day every
<1-24> Interval in hours: { 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 }
```

The following example shows that the SE has failed to export archive files:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics transaction-logs
Transaction Log Export Statistics:
```

```
Server:172.16.10.5
  Initial Attempts:1
  Initial Successes:0
  Initial Open Failures:0
  Initial Put Failures:0
  Retry Attempts:0
  Retry Successes:0
  Retry Open Failures:0
  Retry Put Failures:0
  Authentication Failures:1
  Invalid Server Directory Failures:0
```

The following example shows how to correct a misconfiguration:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export ftp-server 10.1.1.1 goodlogin pass
/ftpdirectory
```

The working.log file and archived log files are listed for HTTP and WMT.

The following example shows how to export transaction logs to an SFTP server:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export sftp-server 10.1.1.100 mylogin mypasswd
/mydir
```

The following example shows how to archive every 4 hours and align with the midnight local time (0000, 0400, 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2000):

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-day every 4
```

The following example shows how to export once a day at midnight local time:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs export interval every-day every 24
```

The following example shows how to configure export intervals:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-hour ?
  at          Specify the time at which to archive each day
  every       Specify interval in minutes. It will align with top of the hour

ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-hour at ?
<0-59> Specify the minute alignment for the hourly archive
ServiceEngine(config)# transaction-logs archive interval every-hour every ?
<2-30> Interval in minutes: { 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 }
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show statistics transaction-logs	Displays the SE transaction log export statistics.
show transaction-logging	Displays the transaction log configuration settings and a list of archived transaction log files.
transaction-log force	Forces the archive or export of the transaction log.

type

To display the contents of a file, use the **type** command in EXEC configuration mode.

type *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i> Name of file.
Command Defaults	None
Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the contents of a file within any SE file directory. This command may be used to monitor features such as transaction logging or system logging (syslog).

Examples

The following example shows how to display the syslog file on the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# type /local1/syslog.txt
```

```
Jan 10 22:02:46 (none) populate_ds: %SE-CLI-5-170050: Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Software
starts booting
Jan 10 22:02:47 (none) create_etc_hosts.sh: %SE-CLI-5-170051: HOSTPLUSDOMAIN: NO-HOSTNAME
Jan 10 22:02:47 NO-HOSTNAME : %SE-CLI-5-170053: Recreated etc_hosts (1, 0)
Jan 10 22:02:48 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ CLI_VER_NTP ] requests stop
service ntpd
Jan 10 22:02:49 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ ver_tvout ] requests stop
service tvoutsvr
Jan 10 22:02:50 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330084: [ ver_rtspg ] requests restart
service rtspg
Jan 10 22:02:50 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ ver_ipstv ] requests stop
service sbss
Jan 10 22:02:51 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330080: [ ver_telnetd ] requests start
service telnetd
Jan 10 22:02:52 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ ver_wmt ] requests stop
service wmt_mms
Jan 10 22:02:53 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ ver_wmt ] requests stop
service wmt_logd
Jan 10 22:02:55 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ Unknown ] requests stop
service mcast_sender
Jan 10 22:02:55 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330082: [ Unknown ] requests stop
service mcast_receiver
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330024: Service 'populate_ds' exited
normally with code 0
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330040: Start service 'parser_server'
using: '/ruby/bin/parser_server' with pid: 1753
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME Nodemgr: %SE-NODEMGR-5-330040: Start service
'syslog_bootup_msgs' using: '/ruby/bin/syslog_bootup_msgs' with pid:
1754
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>Linux version 2.4.16
(cnbuidl@builder2.cisco.com) (gcc version 3.0.4) # 1
SMP Fri Jan 7 19:26:58 PST 2005
```

type

```

Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <6>setup.c: handling
flash window at [ 15MB..16MB)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <6>BIOS-provided
physical RAM map:
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
0000000000000000 - 0000000000009ec00 (usable)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
0000000000009ec00 - 000000000000a0000 (reserved)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
000000000000e0800 - 00000000000100000 (reserved)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
00000000000100000 - 00000000000f00000 (usable)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
00000000000f00000 - 00000000001000000 (reserved)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
00000000001000000 - 00000000001000000 (usable)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4> BIOS-e820:
000000000fff00000 - 00000000100000000 (reserved)
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <6>setup.c: reserved
bootmem for INITRD_START = 0x6000000, INITRD_SIZE = 117
09348
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>On node 0 totalpages:
65536
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>zone(0): 4096 pages.
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>zone(1): 61440 pages.
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>zone(2): 0 pages.
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>Local APIC disabled
by BIOS -- reenabling.
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>Found and enabled
local APIC!
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <4>Kernel command line:
root=/dev/ram ramdisk_size=100000 ramdisk_start=0x60
00000 console=ttyS0,9600n8
Jan 10 22:02:56 NO-HOSTNAME syslog_bootup_msgs: %SE-SYS-5-900001: <6>Initializing CPU# 0
--More--
.

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cpfile	Copies a file.
dir	Displays the files in a directory in a long-list format.
lls	Displays a long list of directory names.
ls	Lists the files and subdirectories in a directory.
mkfile	Makes a file (for testing).

type-tail

To view a specified number of lines of the end of a log file or to view the end of the file continuously as new lines are added to the file, use the **type-tail** command in EXEC configuration mode.

type-tail *filename* [*line* | **follow** | | {**begin** *line* | **exclude** *line* | **include** *line*}]

Syntax Description	
<i>filename</i>	File to be examined.
<i>line</i>	(Optional) The number of lines from the end of the file to be displayed (the range is 1 to 65535).
follow	(Optional) Displays the end of the file continuously as new lines are added to the file.
	(Optional) Output modifiers.
begin	Begins with the line that matches.
exclude	Excludes lines that match.
include	Includes lines that match.
<i>line</i>	Regular expression.

Command Defaults	The default is ten lines shown.

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	This command allows you to monitor a log file by letting you view the end of the file. You can specify the number of lines at the end of the file that you want to view, or you can follow the last line of the file as it continues to log new information. To stop the last line from continuously scrolling, press Ctrl-C .

Examples	The following example shows the list of log files in the /local1 directory:

```
stream-ServiceEngine# ls /local1
WS441
Websense
WebsenseEnterprise
Websense_config_backup
WsInstallLog
badfile.txt
codecoverage
core.stunnel.5.3.0.b100.cnbuild.5381
core_dir
crash
crka.log
cse_live
cse_vod
dbdowngrade.log
dbupgrade.log
downgrade
errorlog
http_authmod.unstrip
index.html
```

```

logs
lost+found
netscape-401-proxy
netscape-401-proxy1
netscape-dump
newwebsense
oldWsInstallLog
preload_dir
proxy-basic1
proxy1
proxy2
proxy3
proxy4
proxy5
proxy6
proxy7
proxy8
proxyreply
proxyreply-407
real_vod
ruby.bin.cli_fix
ruby.bin.no_ws_fix
ruby.bin.ws_edir_fix
sa
service_logs
smartfilter
smfnaveen
superwebsense
syslog.txt
syslog.txt.1
syslog.txt.2
temp
two.txt
url.txt
urllist.txt
var
vpd.properties
websense.pre-200
webtarball44
webtarball520
wmt_vod
ws_upgrade.log

```

The following example shows how to display the last ten lines of the syslog.txt file. In this example, the number of lines to display is not specified; however, ten lines is the default.

```

stream-ServiceEngine# type-tail /local1/syslog.txt
Oct  8 21:49:15 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:15 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:15 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:17 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:17 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:17 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:19 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:19 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:19 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:21 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0

```

The following example shows how to display the last 20 lines of the syslog.text file:

```
stream-ServiceEngine# type-tail /local1/syslog.txt 20
Oct  8 21:49:11 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:11 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:13 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:13 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:13 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:15 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:15 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:15 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:17 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:17 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:17 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:19 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:19 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:19 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:21 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:21 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:21 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:23 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:23 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:23 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
```

The following example follows the file as it grows:

```
stream-ServiceEngine# type-tail /local1/syslog.txt ?
<l-65535> The numbers of lines from end
follow Follow the file as it grows
<cr>
stream-ServiceEngine# type-tail /local1/syslog.txt follow
Oct  8 21:49:39 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:41 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:41 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:41 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:43 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:43 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:43 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:45 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:45 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:45 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:47 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:47 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
```

```
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:47 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
Oct  8 21:49:49 stream-ce syslog:(26830)TRCE:input_serv.c:83-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:49 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:al_master.c:246-> select_with
return 0, ready = 0
Oct  8 21:49:49 stream-ce syslog:(26832)TRCE:in_mms.c:1747-> tv = NULL
```

undebug

To disable debugging functions, use the **undebug** EXEC command.

undebug *option*

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

We recommend that you use the **debug** and **undebug** commands only at the direction of Cisco TAC. See the [“debug” section on page 2-119](#) for more information about debug functions.

Valid values for *command* are as follows:

Command	Description	Device Mode
aaa	AAA ¹ debug commands.	CDSM
access-lists	Access Control List debug commands.	SE
acquirer	Acquirer debug commands.	SE
all	Disables all debugging.	All
authentication	Authentication debug commands.	All
authsvr	Authserver debug commands.	SE
bandwidth	Bandwidth module debug commands.Bandwidth module debug commands.	SE
buf	Buffer manager debug commands.	All
cache-content	Caching service debug commands.	SE
cache-router	Cache Router debug commands.	SE
cdnfs	Debugs the CDNFS ² .	SE
cli	CLI debug commands.	SE
cms	Debugs the CMS ³ .	All
content-mgr	Content Manager debug commands.	SE
dataserver	Dataserver debug commands.	All
dfs	DFS ⁴ debug commands.	SE
dhcp	DHCP ⁵ debug commands.	All
distribution	Distribution component debug commands.	SE, SR
emdb	Embedded database debug commands.	All
flash-media-streaming	Flash Media Streaming debug commands.	SE, SR

http	HTTP debug commands.	SR
ip	Internet Protocol debug commands.	SR
isis	IS-IS Routing for IP.	SR
logging	LOG debug commands.	All
malloc	Memory allocation debug commands.	All
movie-streamer	Movie Streamer debug commands.	SE
ntp	NTP ⁶ debug commands.	All
qos	QOS component debug commands.	SE
rbcp	RBCP ⁷ debug commands.	SE
rpc	Interbox RPC ⁸ debug commands.	All
rtsp	RTSP ⁹ debug commands.	SE
rule	Rules Template debug commands.	SE
service-router	Service Router debug commands.	SE
session-manager	Session Manager Debug Commands.	SE
snmp	SNMP debug commands.	All
srp	Service Routing Protocol.	SR
svc	Service Registration Daemon and Descriptor Interpreter.	SR
standby	Standby debug commands.	SE
stats	Statistics debug commands.	CDSM
translog	Transaction Log debug commands.	SE, SR
uns	Unified naming service command.	SE
web-engine	Web Engine debug commands.	SE
wi	Web Interface debug commands.	SE
wmt	WMT ¹⁰ component debug commands.	SE

1. AAA = authentication, authorization, and accounting
2. CDNFS = CDS network file system
3. CMS = centralized management system
4. DFS = distributed filesystem
5. DHCP = Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
6. NTP = network time protocol
7. RBCP = Router Blade Configuration Protocol
8. RPC = remote procedure call
9. RTSP = real-time streaming protocol
10. WMT = windows media technologies

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug	Configures the debugging options.
show debugging	Displays the state of each debugging option.

url-signature

The CDS uses a combination of key owners, key ID numbers, and a word value to generate URL signature keys. To configure the url signature, use the **url-signature** command in Global configuration mode.

```
url-signature key-id-owner num key-id-number num { key word | public key url [ symmetric key word | private key url ] }
```

```
no url-signature key-id-owner num key-id-number num
```

Syntax Description		
key-id-owner		Configures the owner ID for this key.
<i>num</i>		Specifies the ID for the owner of this key. The range is from 1 to 32.
key-id-number		Configures the number ID for this key.
<i>num</i>		Specifies the ID for the number of this key. The range is from 1 to 16.
key		Configures the encryption key for signing a URL.
<i>word</i>		Text of encryption key (maximum of 16 characters, no spaces).
	Note	This field accepts only printable ASCII characters (alphabetic, numeric, and others) and does not support a space or the following special characters: pipe (), question mark (?), double quotes ("), and apostrophe ('). The following special characters are allowed: {}!#\$%&()*+,-./:;<=>@\~^[]_.
public-key		Configures the Public Key file location (PEM).
<i>url</i>		The URL from where the Public Key file can be downloaded (maximum of 54 characters).
symmetric-key		(Optional) Configure the Symmetric Key.
<i>word</i>		The Symmetric Key (Must be 16 characters, no spaces).
private-Key		(Optional) Configures the Private Key file location (PEM).
<i>url</i>		The URL from where the Private Key file can be downloaded (maximum of 54 characters).

Command Modes Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

Service Rules for Directing Requests to a Policy Server

If your network is configured to work with Camiant PCMM-compliant third-party policy servers for servicing requests that require guaranteed bandwidth, you can use the following rule patterns and rule actions to filter the requests and to direct them to the policy server. The rule patterns and rule actions also enable you to generate URL signatures in the response for a valid request for a Windows Media metafile (.asx file extension), Movie Streamer file, or Flash Media Streaming file, and to validate the URL signature on incoming requests to the SE. URL signature key authentication is implemented by using the generate-url-signature and validate-url-signature rule actions that can be applied to specific rule patterns.

**Note**

Movie Streamer and Flash Media Streaming support URL signing. Flash Media Streaming only supports the following actions: allow, block, and validate-url-signature.

The following table lists the rule patterns that support the use-icap-service rule action for directing requests that require guaranteed bandwidth to the third-party policy server:

Rule Pattern	Description
url-regex	Filters the request based on any regular expression in the URL.
domain	Filters the request based on the domain name specified.
src-ip	Filters the request based on the IP address of the source.
header-field user-agent	Filters the request based on the user agent specified in the request header.
header-field referer	Filters the request based on the referer in the request header.
header-field request-line	Filters the request based on the request line in the request header.

You can set the use-icap-service rule action for any of the rule patterns above. If the request matches the parameters that you have set for the rule pattern, then the SE redirects the request to the third-party policy server using ICAP services. However, make sure that your network is configured to interoperate with the third-party policy server using ICAP services. You can set up the necessary ICAP configurations from the ICAP Services page. You can also use the rule pattern and rule action to generate URL signatures in the response for a valid request for a Windows Media metafile. You can use the following rule patterns to filter out requests for which you want to generate a URL signature key:

Rule Pattern	Description
url-regex	Filters the request based on any regular expression in the URL.
domain	Filters the request based on the domain name specified.

For the rule patterns mentioned above, you can set the following rule actions:

Rule Action	Description
generate-url-signature	Generates the URL signatures in the Windows Media metafile response associated with prepositioned content, based on the SE configuration for the URL signature and this rule action.
validate-url-signature	Validates the URL signature for a request by using the configuration on your SE for the URL signature and allows the request processing to proceed for this request.

**Note**

When configuring service rules, you must configure the same service rules on all SEs participating in a delivery service for the service rules to be fully implemented. The rule action must be common for all client requests because the SR may redirect a client request to any SE in a delivery service depending on threshold conditions.

URL Signing Components

However, because any of these strings in the URL could potentially be edited manually and circumvented by any knowledgeable user, it is important to generate and attach a signature to the URL. This can be achieved by attaching a keyed hash to the URL, using a secret key shared only between the signer (the portal) and the validating component (CDS).

The URL signing script offers three different versions:

- MD5 hash algorithm
- SHA-1 hash algorithm
- SHA-1 hash algorithm with the protocol removed from the beginning of the URL

When a URL is signed for RTSP and a player does a fallback to HTTP for the same URL, the validation fails because the URL signature includes RTSP. If the URL signature does not include the protocol, the fallback URL is validated correctly even though the protocol is HTTP.

If you do not specify a version for the script, MD5 is used and the SIGV string in the script is not added.

At the portal, URLs can be signed for a particular user (client IP address) and expiry time using a URL signing script. The URL signing script example included in this section requires Python 2.3.4 or higher.

Following is an example of the URL signing script using the MD5 security hash algorithm:

```
python cds-ims-urlsign.py http://www.cisco.com/index.html 8.1.0.4 200000 1 2 cisco
```

An example of the resulting signed URL follows:

```
http://www.cisco.com/index.html?IS=0&ET=1241194518&CIP=8.1.0.4&KO=1&KN=2&US=deebacde45bf716071c8b2fecaa755b9
```

If you specify Version 1 for the script, SHA-1 is used and the SIGV=1 string is added.

Following is an example of the URL signing script using the SHA-1 security hash algorithm:

```
python cds-ims-urlsign.py http://www.cisco.com/index.html 8.1.0.4 200000 1 2 cisco 1
```

An example of the resulting signed URL follows:

```
http://www.cisco.com/index.html?SIGV=1&IS=0&ET=1241194679&CIP=8.1.0.4&KO=1&KN=2&US=8349348ffac7987d11203122a98e7e64e410fa18
```

If you specify Version 2 for the script, SHA-1 is used. The protocol from the beginning of the URL is also removed before the signature is generated, and the SIGV=2 string is added. The protocol is RTSP, HTTP, or RTMP. The URL is signed without the protocol, but the final signed URL is printed with the protocol.

Following is an example of the URL signing script using the SHA-1 security hash algorithm with Version 2 specified:

```
python cds-ims-urlsign.py http://www.cisco.com/index.html 8.1.0.4 200000 1 2 cisco 2
```

An example of the resulting signed URL follows:

```
http://www.cisco.com/index.html?SIGV=2&IS=0&ET=1241194783&CIP=8.1.0.4&KO=1&KN=2&US=68b5f5ed97d1255a0ec42a42a4f779e794df679c
```



Note

The URL signature key field accepts only printable ASCII characters (alphabetic, numeric, and others) and does not support a space or the following special characters: pipe (|), question mark (?), double quotes ("), and apostrophe ('). The following special characters are allowed:
{ } ! \$ % & () * + , - . / : ; < = > @ \ ~ ^ [] _

For additional information on URL Signing, see the “[Configuring URL Signing](#)” section and the “URL Signing and Validation” appendix in the *Cisco Internet Streamer CDS 2.5 Software Configuration Guide*.

Examples

Following is an example of generating and encrypting the public key and private key using the **url-signature** command:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# url-signature key-id-owner 1 key-id-number 10 public-key
http://1.1.1.1/ec_pub_key private-key http://1.1.1.1/ec_pub_key symmetric-key
```

Following is an example of the URL signing script using the MD5 security hash algorithm:

```
python cds-ims-urlsign.py http://www.cisco.com/index.html 8.1.0.4 200000 1 2 cisco
```

An example of the resulting signed URL follows:

```
http://www.cisco.com/index.html?IS=0&ET=1241194518&CIP=8.1.0.4&KO=1&KN=2&US=deebacde45bf71
6071c8b2fecaa755b9
```

If you specify Version 1 for the script, SHA-1 is used and the SIGV=1 string is added.

Following is an example of the URL signing script using the SHA-1 security hash algorithm:

```
python cds-ims-urlsign.py http://www.cisco.com/index.html 8.1.0.4 200000 1 2 cisco 1
```

An example of the resulting signed URL follows:

```
http://www.cisco.com/index.html?SIGV=1&IS=0&ET=1241194679&CIP=8.1.0.4&KO=1&KN=2&US=8349348
ffac7987d11203122a98e7e64e410fa18
```

If you specify Version 2 for the script, SHA-1 is used. The protocol from the beginning of the URL is also removed before the signature is generated, and the SIGV=2 string is added. The protocol is RTSP, HTTP, or RTMP. The URL is signed without the protocol, but the final signed URL is printed with the protocol.

Following is an example of the URL signing script using the SHA-1 security hash algorithm with Version 2 specified:

```
python cds-ims-urlsign.py http://www.cisco.com/index.html 8.1.0.4 200000 1 2 cisco 2
```

An example of the resulting signed URL follows:

```
http://www.cisco.com/index.html?SIGV=2&IS=0&ET=1241194783&CIP=8.1.0.4&KO=1&KN=2&US=68b5f5e
d97d1255a0ec42a42a4f779e794df679c
```

username

To establish username authentication, use the **username** command in Global configuration mode.

```
username name { cifs-password | samba-password } { 0 plainword | 1 lancrypto ntcrypto | cleartext } | password { 0 plainword | 1 cryptoword | cleartext } [uid uid ] | privilege { 0 | 15 } }
```

no username *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Username.
cifs-password	Sets the Windows user password.
samba-password	Deprecated, same as cifs-password .
0	Specifies a clear-text password. This is the default password setting.
<i>plainword</i>	Clear-text user password.
1	Specifies a type 1 encrypted password.
<i>lancrypto</i>	Encrypted password for LAN Manager networks.
<i>ntcrypto</i>	Encrypted password for Windows NT networks.
<i>cleartext</i>	Unencrypted (clear-text) password for Windows NT networks.
password	Sets the user password.
<i>cryptoword</i>	Encrypted user password.
uid	Sets the user ID for a clear-text password or an encrypted password.
<i>uid</i>	Encrypted password user ID (the range is 2001 to 65535).
privilege	Sets the user privilege level.
0	Sets the user privilege level for a normal user.
15	Sets the user privilege level for a superuser.

Command Defaults

The **password** value is set to 0 (cleartext) by default.

Default administrator account:

- **Uid:** 0
- **Username:** admin
- **Password:** default
- **Privilege:** superuser (15)

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The **username** command changes the password and privilege level for existing user accounts.



Note

The following characters are not permitted in a username or password: ? . / ; [] { } " @ = |.

User Authentication

User access is controlled at the authentication level. For every HTTP or HTTPS request that applies to the administrative interface, including every CLI and API request that arrives at the CDS network devices, the authentication level has visibility into the supplied username and password. Based on CLI-configured parameters, a decision is then made to either accept or reject the request. This decision is made either by checking local authentication or by performing a query against a remote Authentication Server. The authentication level is decoupled from the authorization level, and there is no concept of role or domain at the authentication level.

When local CLI authentication is used, all configured users can be displayed by entering the **show running-config** command. Normally, only administrative users need to have username authentication configured.



Note

Every CDS network device should have an administrative password that can override the default password.

User Authorization

Domains and roles are applied by the CDSM at the authorization level. Requests must be accepted by the authentication level before they are considered by the authorization level. The authorization level regulates the access to resources based on the CDSM GUI role and domain configuration.

Regardless of the authentication mechanism, all user authorization configuration is visible in the GUI.

Examples

When you first connect an CDS device to an CDS network, you should immediately change the password for the username *admin*, which has the password *default*, and the privilege-level superuser.

The following example shows how to change the password:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# username admin password yoursecret
```

The following example shows how passwords and privilege levels are reconfigured:

```
ServiceEngine# show user username abeddoe
Uid          : 2003
Username     : abeddoe
Password     : ghQ.GyGhP96K6
Privilege    : normal user
ServiceEngine# show user username bwhidney
Uid          : 2002
Username     : bwhidney
Password     : bhlohIbIwAMOk
Privilege    : normal user
ServiceEngine(config)# username bwhidney password 1 victoria
ServiceEngine(config)# username abeddoe privilege 15
User's privilege changed to super user (=15)
ServiceEngine# show user username abeddoe
Uid          : 2003
Username     : abeddoe
Password     : ghQ.GyGhP96K6
Privilege    : super user

ServiceEngine# show user username bwhidney
Uid          : 2002
Username     : bwhidney
Password     : mhYWYw.7P1Ld6
Privilege    : normal user
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show user	Displays the user identification number and username information for a particular user.
show users	Displays the specified users.

web-engine (EXEC)

To configure the Web Engine, use the **web-engine** command in EXEC configuration mode.

```
web-engine { debug-module { all | ContentStore | datasource | dataxferengine | httpcache | httpclient
| httpsessionmgr | none } | realtime-monitor { start dirname [ interval ] | stop } |
transaction-monitoring { write-to-file | filename } undebug-module { datasource | dataxferengine |
httpcache | httpclient | httpsessionmgr }
```

Syntax Description

debug-module	Debugs the specific Web Engine module.
all	Enables debug for all modules.
ContentStore	CAL Content Store module.
datasource	DataSource Module.
dataxferengine	DataXferEngine module.
httpcache	HTTPCache module.
httpclient	HTTPClient module.
httpsessionmgr	HTTPSessionManager module.
none	Disable debug for all modules.
realtime-monitor	Starts or stops real-time transaction log monitoring. Note You must first enable transaction logging to see this command.
start	Starts the Realtime Monitor.
<i>dirname</i>	Directory name of the Realtime Monitor.
<i>interval</i>	(Optional) Interval at which the transaction logs and statistics are monitored.
stop	Stops the Realtime Monitor.
transaction-monitor	Lists the statistics of the current working.log file. Note You must first enable transaction logging to see this command.
write-to-file	(Optional) Writes out the the statistics to the file.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the statistics file.
undebug-module	Undebugs the specific Web Engine module.
ContentStore	CAL Content Store module .
datasource	DataSource module.
dataxferengine	DataXferEngine module.
httpcache	HTTPCache module.
httpclient	HTTPClient module.
httpsessionmgr	HTTPSessionManager module.

Command Defaults

Realtime Monitor interval: 10 seconds

Command Modes

EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

See the “[web-engine \(Global configuration\)](#)” section on page 2-723 for information on configuring caching parameters.

The **web-engine transaction-monitor** command monitors the transaction logs and publishes the statistics and information regarding latency. For this command to work, transaction logs have to be enabled and must be in apache format or extended squid format. There should be at least one transaction every 10 second, and the output of the command can be logged to a file or printed in the console.

The **web-engine realtime-monitor** command monitors the transaction logs and statistics every interval and publishes information about the requests received, such as response codes, cache access status, and memory utilization.

**Note**

Transaction logs must be enabled to see this command. Enable Transaction logs by entering the **transaction-logs enable** command in Global configuration mode.

The logs are written to /local/local1/<dirname>. The logs are consumed by a GUI that displays this information as charts. There should be at least one transaction every interval.

Examples

The following example shows how to debug the DataSource module:

```
ServiceEngine# web-engine debug-module datasource
ServiceEngine#
```

The following example shows how to debug the DataSource module:

```
ServiceEngine# web-engine undebg-module datasource
ServiceEngine#
```

The following example shows how to display the Web Engine statistics without a file name:

```
W12-612-2#web-engine transaction-monitor
=====
The statistics will be generated every 10 secs if there are any transactions.
Please press Ctrl-C to stop monitoring the transactions logs
=====  Fri Oct 22 13:58:29 UTC 2010 =====
HTTP Response Code - Statistics
-----
    200 | 404 |

    414 | 44 |
Cache Access Status - Statistics
-----
TCP_HIT           ==> 414
TCP_MISS          ==> 44
Average Bitrate   ==> 1022.74899 kbps
Longest Latency   ==> 0.06369 secs[http://www.testing.com/index.html]
=====
The statistics will be generated every 10 secs if there are any transactions.
Please press Ctrl-C to stop monitoring the transactions logs
=====  Fri Oct 22 13:58:44 UTC 2010 =====
HTTP Response Code - Statistics
-----
    200 | 404 |

    606 | 66 |
```

Cache Access Status - Statistics

```

-----
TCP_HIT           ==> 606
TCP_MISS          ==> 66
Average Bitrate   ==> 1720.00367 kbps
Longest Latency   ==> 0.06369 secs[http://www.testing.com/index.html]

```

The following example shows how to display the Web Engine statistics with a file name:

```

ServiceEngine# web-engine transaction-monitor write-to-file test
The Statistics are written to the file /local1/logs/test
W12-612-2#type /local1/logs/test
===== Fri Oct 22 14:02:17 UTC 2010 =====
HTTP Response Code - Statistics
-----
200 |
10  |
Cache Access Status - Statistics
-----
TCP_HIT           ==> 10
Average Bitrate   ==> 1013.67539 kbps
Longest Latency   ==> 0.06277 secs[http://www.testing.com/index.html]

```

The following example shows how to display the realtime transaction log statistics:

```

ServiceEngine# config
ServiceEngine (config)# transaction-logs enable
ServiceEngine(config)# exit
ServiceEngine# web-engine realtime-monitor start realmon 10

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show statistics web-engine	Displays the Web Engine statistics.
show web-engine	Displays the Web Engine information.
web-engine (Global configuration)	Configures the Web Engine caching parameters.

web-engine (Global configuration)

To configure the Web Engine, use the **web-engine** command in Global Configuration mode. To negate these actions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
web-engine {cache {age-multiplier {days num | hours num | minutes num | seconds num} |
max-ttl {days num | hours num | minutes num | seconds num} | min-ttl num} |
http-ingest-logging enable | query-string-caching enable | range-cache-fill enable |
revalidation {disable | must revalidate}}
```

```
no web-engine {cache {age-multiplier {days num | hours num | minutes num | seconds num} |
max-ttl {days num | hours num | minutes num | seconds num} | min-ttl num} |
http-ingest-logging enable | query-string-caching enable | range-cache-fill enable |
revalidation {disable | must revalidate}}
```

Syntax Description	
cache	Configures the Web Engine caching parameters.
age-multiplier	Expiration time as a percentage of their age.
days	Maximum time to live units, in days.
<i>num</i>	Number of days. The range is from 1 to 1825.
hours	Maximum time to live units, in hours.
<i>num</i>	Number of hours. The range is from 1 to 43800.
minutes	Maximum time to live units, in minutes.
<i>num</i>	Number of minutes. The range is from 1 to 2628000.
seconds	Maximum time to live units, in seconds.
<i>num</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 1 to 157680000.
max-ttl	Maximum time to live for objects in the cache, in minutes.
min-ttl	Minimum time to live for objects in the cache, in minutes.
http-ingest-logging	Configures http-ingest-logging for each request to Upstream.
enable	Enables http-ingest-logging for each request to Upstream.
query-string-caching	Allows the Web Engine to cache contents with a query string.
	Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
enable	Enables query string caching in the Web Engine.
range-cache-fill	Configures the cache fill for range (beginning with 0) request.
	Note This command is only available on Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.9 software.
enable	Enables the cache fill for range request.
revalidation	Enables and disables revalidation requests.
disable	Disables revalidation requests in the Web Engine.
must-revalidate	If must-revalidate is configured, all requests are revalidated by the Web Engine.

Command Defaults

Age Multiplier: 30
min-ttl: 60
max-ttl: 61
Range Cache Fill: disabled
Revalidation: enabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

During cache-miss scenarios, the **web-engine range-cache-fill enable** command enables the Web Engine to cache the full content when a client requests a content range where the first byte of the range is zero (0). The full content is cached and only the requested range is sent to the client.

If the first byte of the range is not zero (0), the content is not cached and the client receives only the requested content range from the content origin server.

If this configuration parameter is not enabled and the range request is specified with the first byte of the range being zero and the last byte not specified, the full content is cached on the SE and served to the client.

The range request has the following behavior when there is no active cache-fill session at the time of the request:

- If the SE has already cached the full file, the range request is served from the local cache.
- If the SE does not have the file being requested, and web-engine range-cache-fill is enabled and the requested range starts with 0 (zero), a full file download is cached on the SE and served to the client.
- If the SE does not have the file being requested, and the web-engine range-cache-fill is enabled and the requested range does not start with 0, the file is sent by way of bypass (downloaded from the origin server directly and not cached on the SE).
- If the SE does not have the file being requested, and the web-engine range-cache-fill is disabled, and the requested range starts with 0 (zero), the file is cached on the SE and served to the client.
- If the SE does not have the file being requested, and the web-engine range-cache-fill is disabled, and the requested range starts with 0 (zero) and has no finite end point, the file is cached on the SE and served to the client. However, if the request range starts with 0 and ends with a finite end point, the requested range is served by way of bypass (downloaded from the origin server directly and not cached on the SE).
- Multiple sub-ranges are not supported. The **range cache fill enable** command is only for the Service Engine to cache the complete file when the range request starts with zero (0). The client is only served the requested byte range.

The request bundling has the following behavior during an active cache-fill session:

- If a content is not cached, the first client accessing that content goes to the origin server to download the full content. This is the cache-fill period.
- During the cache-fill period,
 - If other clients request the same content in a GET of the full object, those clients do not go to the origin server, but feed off of the cache-fill session.
 - If there are clients requesting the same content in a range-request (a portion of the file), those clients go to the origin server directly to fetch that range.

For small files, when there is a cache-fill in progress that could satisfy the subsequent request, the clients are served the ongoing cache-fill without initiating a range request to the upstream device.

For large files, if the ongoing cache-fill has not yet been cached, a new feed is immediately initiated for the request range and for subsequent range requests.

- After the object is fully cached, all future requests (both GET and range request) are served from the local cache.

Request bundling was introduced in Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software. If the range request portion is already cached, it is served out of the local cache, even if the full file is not finished downloading yet. Only when a portion of the range requested is not yet all on disk will the request follow the CDS hierarchy to locate the cached content, ending at the origin server. In contrast, Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.3 software always sends range-requests to the origin server until the entire file is fully cached.

The **no web engine range-cache-fill** command does not alter the behavior of the range request “bytes=0-” which caches full content and also serves full content to the client.

The **show running-config** command and the **show web-engine all** command display the configuration state of this parameter.

For dynamic cached contents, the **revalidation** command triggers only after the cached object is expired by the min/max ttl values. The **must-revalidate** command forces the revalidation of cached objects whether or not the cached object is expired.

**Note**

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5.7 software and later, configuring Web Engine Service Rules is done through the CDSM, not the CLI.

Web Engine Rule Action Order

The order in which the rule actions are executed for the Web Engine is as follows:

1. redirect (before cache lookup)
2. block or allow

**Note**

The allow and block actions carry the same precedence. The order of execution depends on the order of configuration between allow and block actions. Other actions always take precedence over allow.

3. rewrite (before cache lookup)
4. use-icap-service
5. generate-url-signature
6. validate-url-signature
7. refresh (after cache lookup, in the case of cache hit)
8. no-cache

Ingest Transaction Logs

The **web-engine http-ingest-logging enable** command enables Web Engine ingest transaction logs that are used to log details of every upstream request sent by the Web Engine to the upstream SEs and origin servers. Ingest transaction logs only stores request details of cache-miss content and cache-hit content with a revalidation request; details of prefetched content are not stored in the ingest transaction logs.

The Web Engine ingest transaction logs are located in the /local/local1/logs/webengine_ingestlog_clf directory.

The ingest log file format is as follows:

Time URL FailOverSvrList ServerIP BytesRead BytesToRead AssetSize %DownloadComplete
Status-Returned MIME-Type Revalidation-Request

An ingest log file example for a cache-miss looks like this:

```
[17/Feb/2011:17:55:51+0000] http://4.0.1.6/sam.html 4.0.1.6/ 4.0.1.6 45 45 45 100 200
text/html; charset=utf-8 No
```

An ingest log file example for a cache-hit with a revalidation request looks like this:

```
[17/Feb/2011:17:59:15+0000] http://4.0.1.6/sam.html 4.0.1.6/ 4.0.1.6 0 0 0 0 304 -
Yes[If_None_Match: "1d58ac1-2d-230b4c40"]
```

Table 2-105 describes the fields for the ingest transaction log.

Table 2-105 Ingest Transaction Log Fields

Field	Description
Time	Time the request was sent by the Web Engine to the upstream SE or origin server.
URL	Requested URL, including the query string, sent by the Web Engine.
FailOverSvrList	Hierarchical route look-up information to the upstream SE or origin server. When a cache route look-up is performed for the request, the list of upstream SEs and origin server contacted to fetch the content is included in the log entry.
ServerIP	IP address of the SE or origin server from which the content is downloaded. This is obtained from the FailOverSvrList.
BytesRead	Number of bytes downloaded from the upstream SE or origin server.
BytesToRead	Total number of bytes to be downloaded from the upstream SE or origin server.
AssetSize	Size of the asset (in bytes) requested.
%DownloadComplete	Percentage of asset that has been downloaded to the requesting SE.
Status-Returned	HTTP status code returned from the upstream SE or origin server.
MIME-Type	MIME type.
Revalidation-Request	Either “Yes” if the request is a revalidation request for a cache hit, or “No” if the request is a cache-miss. If “Yes,” the Header-Name:HeaderValue follows. The “If-None-Match” or “If-Not-Modified” headers and their values are included in the log entry.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure caching parameters:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# web-engine cache min-ttl 20
ServiceEngine(config)#

ServiceEngine(config)# web-engine cache max-ttl minutes 50
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The following example shows how to enable http ingest logging for each request to Upstream:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# web-engine http-ingest-logging enable
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

The following example shows how to enable cache fill (of full content) on range requests when the first byte is 0(zero):

```
ServiceEngine(config)# web-engine range-cache-fill enable
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

So the following GET request caches full content (file_cache.html) and serves only 100 bytes (0-99) to the client:

```
GET http://171.79.89.10/file_cache.html HTTP/1.1
Host:171.79.89.10
Range:bytes=0-99
```

But the following GET request does *not* cache the content (here file_no_cache.html) and serves 100 bytes (10-109) to client:

```
GET http://171.79.89.10/file_no_cache.html HTTP/1.1
Host:171.79.89.10
Range:bytes=10-109
```

The following example shows how to disable the cache fill option on range request:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# no web-engine range-cache-fill enable
ServiceEngine(config)#
```

This GET request does not cache the contents and serves only requested bytes to client(s).

The following example shows how to disable revalidation on the Web Engine:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# web-engine revalidation disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show statistics web-engine	Displays the Web Engine statistics.
show web-engine	Displays the Web Engine information.
web-engine (EXEC)	Configures the Web Engine module.

whoami

To display the username of the current user, use the **whoami** command in EXEC configuration mode.

whoami

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Defaults	None

Command Modes	EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the username of the current user.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the username of the user who has logged in to the SE:

```
ServiceEngine# whoami  
admin
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	pwd	Displays the present working directory.

wmt

To configure WMT, use the **wmt** command in Global configuration mode. To negate these actions, use the **no** form of this command.

wmt accelerate {proxy-cache | vod} enable

wmt advanced client {maximum-packet-size *number* | idle-timeout *number*}

wmt advanced server {log-forwarding enable | inactivity-timeout *number*}

wmt bandwidth incoming bypass-list *name*

wmt cache {age-multiplier *number* | enable | max-obj-size *size* | max-ttl { days *number* | hours *number* | minutes *number* | seconds *number* } | min-ttl *number* | reval-each-request }

wmt disallowed-client-protocols http [rtspt | rtspu] | rtspt [http | rtspu] | rtspu [http | rtspt] }

wmt enable

wmt fast-cache {enable | max-delivery-rate *number*}

wmt fast-start {enable | max-bandwidth *number*}

wmt http allow extension *file_extensions*

wmt max-concurrent-sessions *number*

wmt proxy outgoing {http | rtsp} host { *hostname* | *ip-address* } port

wmt transaction-logs format {extended { wms-41 | wms-90 } | wms-41 | wms-90 }

no wmt {accelerate {proxy-cache | vod} enable | advanced {client {maximum-packet-size *number* | idle-timeout} | server {log-forwarding | inactivity-timeout} enable } | cache { age-multiplier *number* | enable | max-obj-size *size* | max-ttl { days *number* | hours *number* | minutes *number* | seconds *number* } | min-ttl *number* | reval-each-request } | disallowed-client-protocols {http [rtspt | rtspu] | rtspt [http | rtspu] | rtspu [http | rtspt] } | enable | fast-cache {enable | max-delivery-rate *number*} | fast-start { enable | max-bandwidth *number*} | http allow extension *file_extensions* | max-concurrent-sessions | proxy outgoing { http | rtsp } | transaction-logs format {extended {wms-41 | wms-90} | wms-41 | wms-90} }

Syntax Description

accelerate	Configures the WMT streaming acceleration.
enable	Enables the performance improvement for live splitting.
proxy-cache	Configures the performance improvement for proxy caching.
enable	Enables the performance improvement for proxy caching.
vod	Sets the SE to accelerate the performance of the video on demand.
enable	Enables the performance improvement for the video on demand.
advanced	Configures WMT advanced settings.
client	Configures WMT advanced client features on the SE.

maximum-packet-size	Specifies the client maximum packet size (WMT maximum IP packet size), used in Virtual Private Network (VPN) environments.
<i>number</i>	Maximum packet size of WMT stream in bytes. The range is from 512 to 2048.
idle-timeout	Specifies the maximum amount of time that the SE is to wait for a response from a WMT client before timing out the connection.
<i>number</i>	Timeout value, in seconds. The range is from 30 to 300.
server	Configures WMT advanced server features on the SE.
log-forwarding	Specifies whether the Windows Media transaction logs should be sent to the upstream WMT server or upstream SEs. This setting applies to all protocols, such as HTTP, RTSPT, and RTSPU.
inactivity-timeout	Specifies the server data channel inactivity timeout.
<i>number</i>	Server data channel inactivity timeout. The range is from 60 to 65535.
bandwidth	Configures WMT bandwidth.
incoming	Specifies WMT incoming bandwidth configurations.
bypass-list	Specifies the hostname or IP address of the host for bypassing bandwidth limits.
<i>name</i>	Specifies the hostname or IP address of the host.
cache	Configures the WMT cache.
age-multiplier	Specifies the WMT caching heuristic modifiers.
<i>number</i>	Expiration time as a percentage of their age. The range is from 0 to 100.
enable	Enables the WMT media cache.
max-obj-size	Sets the maximum size of the object to be cached.
<i>size</i>	Object size in megabytes. The range is from 1 to 1000000. The default is 1024 megabytes.
max-ttl	Specifies the maximum time to live for objects in the cache.
days	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in days.
<i>number</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 1825.
hours	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in hours.
<i>number</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 43800.
minutes	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in minutes.
<i>number</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 2628000.
seconds	Specifies the maximum time to live units, in seconds.
<i>number</i>	Maximum time to live. The range is from 1 to 157680000.
min-ttl	Specifies the minimum time to live for objects in the cache.
<i>number</i>	Minimum time to live. The range is from 0 to 86400.
reval-each-request	Revalidates cache on every request.
disallowed-client-protocols	Specifies disallowed WMT client protocols.
http	Disallows streaming over the HTTP protocol (http://).
rtspt	Disallows streaming over the RTSPT protocol (rtspt://).
rtspu	Disallows streaming over the RTSPU protocol (rtspu://).
enable	Enables the WMT server.

fast-cache	Configures WMT Fast Cache. Fast Cache is supported for MMS-over-HTTP only.
enable	Enables WMT Fast Cache.
max-delivery-rate	Configures the maximum delivery rate allowed per media player when Fast Cache is used to serve packets to the media player.
<i>number</i>	Maximum delivery rate per player when Fast Cache is used to serve packets to the media player, expressed as a multiple of the normal delivery rate of a media stream. The range is from 1 to 65535.
fast-start	Configures WMT Fast Start.
enable	Enables WMT Fast Start.
max-bandwidth	Configures the maximum burst bandwidth allowed per media player when Fast Start is used to serve packets to the media player.
<i>number</i>	Limit for maximum burst bandwidth allowed per player when Fast Start is used to serve packets to the media player. The default is 3500 kbps.
http	Sets HTTP configurations.
allow	Configures the HTTP filename extensions to be served.
extension	Sets the HTTP filename extensions to be served.
<i>file_extensions</i>	Filename extensions to be served. A maximum of 20 filename extensions is allowed, with a maximum of 10 characters per extension.
max-concurrent-sessions	Configures the maximum number of unicast clients that can be served concurrently.
<i>number</i>	Limit for incoming unicast requests; this limit is subject to physical resources on the platform. The range is from 1 to 8000.
proxy	Configures a proxy.
outgoing	Configures an outgoing proxy.
http	Configures an outgoing HTTP proxy server for Windows Media requests.
rtsp	Configures an RTSP outgoing server for WMT RTSP requests from Windows Media 9 players.
host	Configures the host of an outgoing MMS-over-HTTP proxy.
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of an outgoing proxy.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of an outgoing proxy.
<i>port</i>	Port number of an outgoing proxy. The range is from 1 to 65535.
transaction-logs	Configures the logging format of the WMT transaction logs.
format	Sets the format for WMT transaction logs.
extended	Specifies the WMT-extended configuration for transaction logs. Enables username logging in the WMT transaction log.
wms-41	Sets the WMT to generate transaction logs in the extended Windows Media Services Version 4.1 format.
wms-90	Sets the WMT to generate transaction logs in the extended Windows Media Services Version 9.0 format.

wms-41	Sets the WMT to generate transaction logs in the standard Windows Media Services Version 4.1 format.
wms-90	Sets the WMT to generate transaction logs in the standard Windows Media Services Version 9.0 format.

Command Defaults

wmt: disabled
advanced client maximum-packet-size: 1500
advanced client idle-timeout: 60
advanced server log-forwarding: enabled
wmt cache max-ttl days: 1
wmt cache max-ttl hours: 72
wmt cache max-ttl minutes: 4320
wmt cache max-ttl seconds: 259200
wmt cache min-ttl: 60
wmt fast-cache: enabled
wmt fast-start: enabled
max-object-size: 1
wmt http allow extension *file_extensions*: asf, none, nsc, wma, wmv

Command Modes

Global configuration (config) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The *Windows Media Services (WMS)* is the Microsoft streaming solution for creating, distributing, and playing back digital media files on the Internet. Windows Media Services 9 Series (WMS 9) is the new Windows Media solutions from Microsoft.

Enabling WMT on the Service Engine

Before enabling licenses for streaming media services on an SE, make sure that your SE clock and calendar settings are correct; otherwise, you see an error message and the services fail to install. Use the **show clock** command to display the system clock. To set the system clock, use the **clock set** command.

Enabling Conventional WMT Proxy Service

During conventional proxy caching, the user media player is pointed to the SE to access the streaming media. Before enabling conventional WMT proxy service, be sure you have fulfilled the following requirements:

- You have a Microsoft WMT license key.
- You have the IP address of the SE.

Enabling Fast Cache

Fast Cache allows streaming of content to the Windows Media Player's cache as fast as the network allows, reducing the likelihood of an interruption in play because of network problems. When used with the Windows Media Player 9 Series, Fast Cache provides a way to stream content to clients faster than

the data rate specified by the stream format. For example, with Fast Cache enabled, the server can transmit a 128-kbps stream at 700 kbps. In Windows Media Player, the stream is still rendered at the specified data rate, but the media player can buffer a much larger portion of the content before rendering it. This buffering allows the client to handle variable network conditions without impacting the playback quality of on-demand content.

Enabling Fast Start

Fast Start helps reduce buffering time. Typically, Windows Media Player must buffer a certain amount of data before it can start rendering content. If the clients connecting to the SE are using Windows Media Player for Windows XP or a later version of Windows Media Player, Fast Start can be used to provide data directly to the buffer at speeds higher than the bit rate of the content requested. This buffering enables users to start receiving content more quickly. After the initial buffer requirement has been fulfilled, on-demand content is streamed at the bit rate defined by the content stream.



Note

Fast Start is not available to the first client connecting to a live stream.

When Fast Start is enabled on the SE, the increased bandwidth that Fast Start initially uses to send data to the media players can overburden a network if many media players connect to the stream at the same time. To reduce the risk of network congestion, use the **wmt fast-start max-bandwidth** command in Global configuration mode to limit the amount of bandwidth that Fast Start can use to stream content to each media player.

Adding or Removing WMT HTTP- Allowed Filename Extensions

SEs use a list of filename extensions to decide whether a type of media file should be served by WMT. Typically, SEs are shipped with a default list of filename extensions to be served by WMT.

The default list in the SE contains the following filename extensions:

- asf
- none
- nsc
- wma
- wmv



Note

The default list of filename extensions includes “none” to enable SEs to serve media files without file extensions, such as URLs of live encoders. The filename extension nsc is included in the list to enable SEs to multicast media files.

Use the **wmt http allow extension *file_extensions*** command in Global configuration mode to add new filename extensions to the list. Use the **no wmt http allow extension *file_extensions*** command to remove filename extensions from the list.

The following restrictions apply to adding new filename extensions to the list:

- You cannot have more than 20 extensions in the list of allowed filename extensions.
- Filename extensions must be alphanumeric, and the first character of every extension must be a letter.
- You cannot have more than ten characters in a filename extension.

WMT Unique Stream Key

Normally, a caching proxy uses the URL string as the content identifier, so that a cache hit occurs when the request URL matches the content URL. This process is often unreliable, because some websites use dynamically generated URLs, which create different URL strings for the same content. When the URL string is used as the content identifier in this case, the likelihood of a cache hit is reduced. The unique stream key produces an identifier that is based on domain name, file size, bit rate, and other content-specific properties. This identifier is almost always unique for a piece of content. Using the unique stream key feature increases the likelihood of a cache hit.

Configuring WMT Multicasting

An SE can receive and deliver WMT streaming content through IP multicast as described in the next few sections.

Unicast-in multicast-out multicast delivery enables you to distribute streaming media efficiently by allowing different devices on the IP multicast to receive a single stream of media content from the SE simultaneously. This delivery mechanism can save significant network bandwidth consumption, because a single stream is sent to many devices, rather than sending a single stream to a single device every time that this stream is requested. This multicast delivery feature is enabled by setting up a multicast address on the SE to which different devices, configured to receive the content from the same channel, can subscribe. The delivering device sends the content to the multicast address set up at the SE, from which it becomes available to all subscribed receiving devices.

Multicast-in multicast-out multicast receive enables you to receive multicast WMT streams delivered through IP multicasting and then relay them to end users through another delivery channel (unicast or multicast).

The two WMT multicast-out features combined enable you to receive and deliver WMT streaming media content through IP multicasting and to do conversions from multicast to unicast (and vice versa).

The multicast-in unicast-out scenario enables you to create a broadcasting publishing point to deliver an incoming stream live to requesting clients using multicast as the source of the streaming media.

WMT Multicast Logging

Use the **log** option to provide multicast statistics to multicast server administrators. These statistics include a multicast IP address, a port number, a start time, and several clients. When configuring this option, you can choose to provide either a local URL where the multicast logging statistics can be sent, or an external fully qualified server URL that can receive these statistics. The multicast logging URL option can point to the multicast server or to any web server that can process the posted information from the users who subscribed to the multicast address.

Configuring Multicast-In Multicast-Out

In this multicasting scenario, a description file *.nsc is created that is accessible through multicast-out to clients. This scenario is similar to the unicast-in multicast-out scenario except that the input source is multicast. The clients use this description file to subscribe to the multicast.

Configuring Multicast to SE and Multicast to Client

In Cisco Internet Streamer CDS Release 2.5 software, Multicast to SE and Multicast to client options were added. The administrator can configure inter-SE multicast for live programs if the network is multicast enabled. If the network is not multicast enabled, the result is undefined and streaming may not work as expected. Therefore, this requires a special configuration on the Live Programs page to turn this feature on and off.

To enable multicast delivery to the SEs for a program, choose multicast as a delivery mechanism. Choose **Services > Live Video > Live Programs > Live Streaming**. The Live Stream Settings page is displayed. Check the **Enable Multicast Delivery to SE** check box and click **Submit**.

Configuring Multicast-In Unicast-Out

In this scenario, a unicast-out publishing point is created to deliver the incoming stream live to requesting clients.

Configuring Unicast-In Unicast-Out

Unicast-in unicast-out provides a point-to-point connection between the client and the SE. The advantage of unicasting when streaming media over a network is that only a single stream needs to be pulled over the network between the origin server and SE, but that stream can be delivered to multiple clients in a nonmulticast environment. A server running Windows Media Services can provide a unicast video stream to multiple clients through a single stream delivered to the SE. Typically, unicast-in unicast-out is used to broadcast live events.

In this scenario, unicast-in unicast-out provides a point-to-point connection between the client and the SE. The SE makes a single connection to the media server. Multiple requests for the same stream can be split by the SE so that each client receives a distinct data stream directly from the SE, while the SE maintains its single stream connection to the media server.

You can configure unicast-in unicast-out using live splitting without any configuration. The SE acts as a proxy. When clients request the same unicast URL, the SE proxy automatically splits the stream from the source to the clients.

Configuring Outgoing WMT Proxy Servers

You can specify the external WMT server that the SE should use as its upstream WMT server. The SE contacts the specified outgoing proxy server upon a cache miss (if the SE does not have the requested WMT content already stored in its local cache).

Configuring WMT Transaction Logs

WMT transaction logs allow content providers to track what content customers viewed, how long they viewed it, and the quality of transmission. The Internet Streamer CDS software uses the enhanced logging support provided by Windows Media Services 9 Series in addition to the Windows Media Services Version 4.1 logging format.

The following transaction log formats are supported for WMT:

- Standard Windows Media Services 4.1
- Extended Windows Media Services 4.1
- Standard Windows Media Services 9.0
- Extended Windows Media Services 9.0



Note

For RTSP, when you choose the **Repeat** option from the Play menu in the Windows Media player to play media files continuously in a loop, an extra entry is logged in the transaction logs for each playback of the file. This situation occurs with the WMT RTSPU protocol because of the behavior of the Windows Media player.

The SE's transaction logging format for WMT streaming is consistent with that of the Windows Media Services and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)-compliant log format. A log line is written for every stream accessed by the client. The location of the log is not configurable. These logs can be exported using FTP. When transaction logging is enabled, daemons create a separate working.log file in /local1/logs/export for WMT transactions.

All client information in the transaction logs is sent to the origin server by default.

Log Formats Accepted by Windows Media Services 9

Windows Media Players connect to a Windows Media Server using the following protocols:

- Windows Media Players earlier than Version 9.0 (Windows Media 6 and 7 Players) use HTTP 1.0 or the MMS protocol.
- Windows Media 9 Players use HTTP 1.0, HTTP 1.1, and RTSP.

Depending on the version of the Windows Media Player, logs are sent in different formats, such as text, binary, or XML. See [Table 2-106](#).

Table 2-106 Log Formats Accepted by Windows Media Services 9

Protocol	Player and Distributor	Log Type
HTTP/1.0	Windows Media Player earlier than Version 9.0 (for example, Windows Media 6.4 or 7.0 Players) SE (caching and proxy server) is running Windows Media Services Version 9.0 and streaming from a WMT server that is running Windows Media Services 4.1	World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard space-delimited text log
MMS	Windows Media Player earlier than Version 9.0 (for example, Windows Media 6.4 or 7.0 Players)	Binary structure log
HTTP/1.1	Windows Media Player Version 9.0 Distribution server is running Windows Media Services 9.0 SE (caching and proxy server) is running Windows Media Services 9.0	XML structure log
RTSP	Windows Media Player Version 9.0 Distribution server is running Windows Media Services 9.0 SE (caching and proxy server) is running Windows Media Services 9.0	XML structure log

The posted XML log file from the Windows Media Player to the SE (Windows Media Server) can be parsed and saved to the normal WMT transaction logs that are stored on the SE.

To specify the format for the WMT transaction logs on SEs, use the **wmt transaction-logs format** command in Global configuration mode. By default, the standard Windows Media Services 4.1 logging format is used (no SE-specific details are logged).

When you use the extended format in Windows Media Services 4.1 and 9.0, the SE includes the following three additional fields in the transaction log:

- SE-action—cache hit, cache miss, VoD, or live create.

- SE-bytes—number of bytes served by the SE in the case of a cache hit.
- username (username of the person who made the WMT request when Microsoft Negotiate authentication, Microsoft Digest authentication, and basic authentication are used).

**Note**

Microsoft Negotiate authentication is an authentication method in which the WMS Negotiate Authentication plug-in is used to authenticate the client. This method of authentication uses the client's logon credentials. It uses the encrypted password and username that the user entered during the login process.

Microsoft Digest authentication is an authentication method in which an initial authentication of the client is performed when the server receives the first challenge response from the client. After the server verifies that the client has not been authenticated yet, it accesses the services of a domain controller to perform the initial authentication of the client. When the initial authentication of the client is successfully completed, the server receives a Digest session key. The server caches the session key and uses it to authenticate subsequent requests for resources from the authenticated client.

If the SE is configured to use the extended format of WMT transaction logging and the extended WMT logging feature is enabled, then the SE logs usernames for any authenticated WMT requests. Usernames are logged for Negotiate, Digest, and basic authentication.

**Note**

Negotiate and Digest authentication is applicable for the HTTP protocol only.

By default, the extended WMT logging feature is disabled. If the extended logging format is enabled (using the **wmt transaction-logs format extended** command in Global configuration mode) but the extended WMT logging feature is disabled, the username field in the WMT transaction log is empty.

**Note**

The SE logs usernames associated with authenticated WMT requests only when the extended logging formats (extended wms-41 and extended wms-90) are used.

WMT Multicast Logging

WMT logs are logged to a working log on the local disk in one of the following files, depending upon where the sysfs is mounted on the SE:

- File named /local1/logs/export/working.log
- File named /local2/logs/export/working.log

Forwarding WMT Logs to Upstream Servers

You can decide whether you want this SE to forward its WMT logs to the upstream server (a Windows Media server or another SE). By default, SEs forward their WMT logs to the upstream server. This feature applies to all the supported protocols. To disable this feature and configure the SE to not forward its WMT logs to the upstream server, enter the **no wmt advanced server log-forwarding enable** command in Global configuration mode. To re-enable this feature, enter the **wmt advanced server log-forwarding enable** command in Global configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to display request statistics. In this example, the statistics reported are the total number of requests served, type of content (live or VoD), transport protocol, and source of content:

```
ServiceEngine# show statistics wmt requests
```

```
Unicast Requests Statistics
```

```
=====
```

```
Total unicast requests received: 0
```

```
-----
```

	Total	% of Total Unicast Requests
Streaming Requests served:	0	0.00%
Mcast nsc file Request:	0	0.00%
Authenticate Requests:	0	0.00%
Requests error:	0	0.00%

	Total	% of Total Streaming Requests

```
By Type of Content
```

```
-----
```

Live content:	0	0.00%
On-Demand Content:	0	0.00%

```
By Transport Protocol
```

```
-----
```

HTTP:	0	0.00%
RTSPT:	0	0.00%
RTSPU:	0	0.00%

```
By Source of Content
```

```
-----
```

Local:	0	0.00%
Remote HTTP:	0	0.00%
Remote RTSP:	0	0.00%
Multicast:	0	0.00%

```
CDN-Related WMT Requests
```

```
-----
```

CDN Content Hits:	0	0.00%
CDN Content Misses:	0	0.00%
CDN Content Live:	0	0.00%
CDN Content Errors:	0	0.00%

```
Fast Streaming related WMT Requests
```

```
-----
```

Normal Speed:	0	0.00%
Fast Start Only:	0	0.00%
Fast Cache Only:	0	0.00%
Fast Start and Fast Cache:	0	0.00%

	Total	% of Total Authenticated Requests

```
By Type of Authentication
```

```
-----
```



```

Negotiate:      0          0.00%
NTLM:           0          0.00%
Digest:         0          0.00%
Basic:          0          0.00%

```

The following example shows how to display the multicast logging statistics sent to the multicast server:

```

10.1.101.2 2003-05-11 13:39:21 - asfm://239.1.4.5:4000 0 30 1 200 {
5DC90EEB-CEB1-467C-9F7A-BCF5EEDE3FF } 10.1.0.3055 en-US - - wmplayer.exe 10.1.0.3055
Windows_2000 10.0.0.2195 Pentium 0 152543 65389 asfm UDP WINDOWS_MEDIA_AUDIO_V2
MICROSOFT_MPEG-4_VIDEO_CODEC_V3 http://172.16.192.91/cisco.nsc - 166245 - 176 0 0 0 0 0 01
0 100 239.1.4.5 - - -

```

The format of the example shown is as follows:

```

c-ip date time c-dns cs-uri-stem c-starttime x-duration c-rate c-status c-playerid
c-playerversion c-playerlanguage cs(User-Agent) cs(Referer) c-hostexe c-hostexever c-os
c-osversion c-cpu filelength filesize avgbandwidth protocol transport audiocodec
videocodec channelURL sc-bytes c-bytes s-pkts-sent c-pkts-received c-pkts-lost-client
c-pkts-lost-net c-pkts-lost-cont-net c-resendreqs c-pkts-recovered-ECC
c-pkts-recovered-resent c-buffercount c-totalbuffertime c-quality s-ip s-dns
s-totalclients s-cpu-util SE-action SE-bytes Username

```

Table 2-107 describes the fields shown in this example.

Table 2-107 wmt multicast logging Field Descriptions

Field	Description
c-ip	IP address of the client computer. A client that is not connected properly provides a client proxy server IP address, not the client IP address.
date	Date (according to Greenwich Mean Time) when an entry is generated in the log file.
time	Time (according to Greenwich Mean Time) when an entry is generated in the log file.
c-dns	Domain Name Server (DNS) name of the client computer.
cs-uri-stem	Name of the file that is playing: an .asf file for a unicast and an .asx file for a multicast.
c-starttime	Time stamp, in seconds, of the stream when an entry is generated in the log file.
x-duration	Length of time that a client played content before a client event (FF, REW, pause, stop, or jump to marker). A log entry is generated whenever one of these client events occur.
c-rate	Mode of Windows Media Player when the last command event was sent: 1 = Windows Media Player was paused or stopped during a play, fast-forward, rewind, or marker jump operation. -5 = Windows Media Player was rewound from a play, stop, or pause operation. 5 = Windows Media Player was fast-forwarded from a play, stop, or pause operation.

Table 2-107 *wmt multicast logging Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
c-status	Codes that describe client status. Mapped to HTTP/1.1 and RTSP client status codes described in RFC 2068 and RFC 2326. Windows Media Services includes the extensible client status codes 480 (simultaneous client connections exceeded the maximum client limit of the server) and 483 (stream exceeded maximum file bit-rate limit of the server).
c-playerid	Globally unique identifier (GUID) of the player.
c-playerversion	Version number of the player.
c-playerlanguage	Language country code of the client computer.
cs(User-Agent)	Browser type used if Windows Media Player was embedded in a browser.
cs(Referer)	URL of the web page in which Windows Media Player was embedded (if it was embedded).
c-hostexe	Host application; for example, a web page in a browser (iexplore.exe), a Microsoft Visual Basic applet (vb.exe), or standalone Microsoft Windows Media Player (mplayer2.exe).
c-hostexever	Version number of the host application.
c-os	Operating system of the client computer.
c-osversion	Operating system version number of the client computer.
c-cpu	CPU type of the client computer.
filelength	Length of the file, in seconds. This value is 0 for a live stream.
filesize	Size of the file, in bytes. This value is 0 for a live stream.
avgbandwidth	Average bandwidth, in bits per second, at which the client was connected to the server.
protocol	Protocol used to access the stream: HTTP, or ASFM (multicast protocol).
transport	Transport protocol used to deliver the stream (UDP, TCP, or UDP over IP multicast).
audiocodec	Audio codec used in the stream.
videocodec	Video codec used to encode the stream.
channelURL	URL to the .nsc file. A unicast client information log file records a hyphen (-) for this field.
sc-bytes	Bytes sent by the server to the client.
c-bytes	Number of bytes received by the client from the server. For unicast, the c-bytes value and sc-bytes value must be identical. If not, packet loss has occurred.
s-pkts-sent	Total number of packets sent by the server.
c-pkts-received	Number of packets from the server (s-pkts-sent) that are received correctly by the client on the first try.
c-pkts-lost-client	Number of packets lost during transmission from the server to the client and not recovered at the client layer through an error correction or at the network layer through User Datagram Protocol (UDP) resends.
c-pkts-lost-net	Number of packets lost on the network layer.

Table 2-107 *wmt multicast logging Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
c-pkts-lost-cont-net	Maximum number of continuously lost packets on the network layer during a transmission from the server to the client.
c-resendreqs	Number of client requests to receive new packets. This field contains a value only if the client is using UDP resend.
c-pkts-recovered-ECC	Number of packets repaired and recovered on the client layer. Packets repaired and recovered at the client layer are equal to the difference between c-pkts-lost-net and c-pkts-lost-client.
c-pkts-recovered-resent	Number of packets recovered because they were re-sent using UDP.
c-buffercount	Number of times that the client buffered while playing the stream.
c-totalbuffertime	Time, in seconds, that the client used to buffer the stream. If the client buffers the stream more than once before a log entry is generated, c-totalbuffertime is the total amount of time that the client spent buffering the stream.
c-quality	The percentage of packets that were received by the client, indicating the quality of the stream. If cPacketsRendered is all packets received by the client, including packets recovered by error correction and UDP resend (c-pkts-received + c-pkts-recovered-ECC + c-pkts-recovered-resent), then c-quality can be calculated as: $[cPacketsRendered / (cPacketsRendered + c-pkts-lost-client)] * 100$.
s-ip	Server IP address.
s-dns	Server DNS.
s-totalclients	Clients connected to the server (but not necessarily receiving streams).
s-cpu-util	Average load on the server processor as a percentage (0–100%). If multiple processors exist, this value is the average for all processors.
SE-action	Action performed by the SE.
SE-bytes	Number of bytes received by the SE.
Username	Username required to access the streaming media retrieved by the WMT player.

The following example adds the filename extension mp3 to the list of filename extensions to be served by WMT:

```
ServiceEngine# wmt http allow extension mp3
```

The **show wmt http allow extension** command shows the filename extensions included in the list after you have added or deleted filename extensions.

The following example shows that the filename extension mp3 has been added to the list of file extensions:

```
ServiceEngine# show wmt http allow extension
```

```
WMT http extensions allowed :
asf mp3 none nsc wma wmv
```

The following example shows that an SE at a branch office is configured to send all its WMT cache miss traffic to a central SE at 172.16.30.30 through port 8080:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# wmt proxy outgoing http host 172.16.30.30 8080
```

The following example shows that an SE at a branch office is configured to send all its cache miss traffic to a central SE at 172.16.30.31 through port 1700:

```
ServiceEngine(config)# wmt proxy outgoing http host 172.16.30.31 1700
```

The following example shows how to set the SE to generate WMT transaction logs in the extended Windows Media Services, Version 9.0 format:

```
ServiceEngine# wmt transaction-logs format extended wms-90
```

The following example shows how to enable the logging of usernames to the WMT transaction log:

```
ServiceEngine# wmt extended transaction-log enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clears the HTTP object cache, the hardware interface, statistics, archive working transaction logs, and other settings.
show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.
show statistics wmt	Displays the WMT statistics.
show tech-support	Displays the system information for Cisco technical support.
show wmt	Displays WMT bandwidth and proxy mode configuration.

write

To save startup configurations, use the **write** command in EXEC configuration mode.

write [**erase** | **memory** | **terminal**]

Syntax Description	erase	(Optional) Erases the startup configuration from NVRAM.
	memory	(Optional) Writes the configuration to NVRAM. This setting is the default.
	terminal	(Optional) Writes the configuration to a terminal session.

Command Defaults The configuration is written to NVRAM by default.

Command Modes EXEC configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to either save running configurations to NVRAM or erase memory configurations. Following a **write erase** command, no configuration is held in memory, and a prompt for configuration specifics occurs after you reboot the SE.

Use the **write terminal** command to display the current running configuration in the terminal session window. The equivalent command is **show running-config**.

The **write memory** command saves modified Websense configuration files (the eimserver.ini, config.xml, and websense.ini files and the Blockpages directory) across disk reconfiguration and Internet Streamer CDS software release upgrades.

**Note**

Clicking the **Save Changes** button from the Websense Enterprise Manager window does not save the Websense configuration modifications across device reboots. You need to use the **write memory** command to save the Websense configuration changes across reboots.

Execute the **write memory** command to save the most recent configuration modifications, including websense.ini file modifications and Websense URL filtering configuration changes. The **write memory** command enables the changes made from the external Websense Manager GUI to be saved across disk reconfiguration and upgrades (which might erase disk content).

The Websense configurations from the last use of the **write memory** command are retained under the following situations:

- If the **write memory** command is not used before a reboot but after a disk reconfiguration or an Internet Streamer CDS software upgrade that erases disk content.
- If you are using the CLI and did not answer **Yes** when asked if you wanted to save the configurations at the reload prompt.

However, if the **write memory** command has never been used before, then default configurations are applied when the content in the /local1/WebsenseEnterprise/EIM directory on the SE is erased.

Examples

The following command saves the running configuration to NVRAM:

```
ServiceEngine# write memory
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy	Copies the configuration or image files to and from the CD-ROM, flash memory, disk, or remote hosts.
show running-config	Displays the current operating configuration.



APPENDIX A

Acronyms

Table A-1 defines the acronyms and abbreviations that are used in this publication.

Table A-1 **List of Acronyms**

Acronym	Expansion
AAA	authentication, authorization, and accounting
ACL	access control list
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
API	application program interface
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
AS	Autonomous System
AUP	acceptable use policy
BA	Behavior Aggregate
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BIOS	basic input/output system
CAR	Committed Access Rate
CD	Carrier Detect
CDE	Content Delivery Engine
CDNFS	CDS network file system; also prepositioned file system
CDS	Content Delivery System
CDSM	Content Delivery System Manager
CIFS	Common Internet File System
CLF	Common Log format
CLI	command-line interface
CLNS	Connectionless Network Service
CMS	Centralized Management System
CoS	class of service
CSNP	Complete Sequence Number PDU
CSS	Content Services Switch
CTE	chunked transfer encoding

Table A-1 **List of Acronyms (continued)**

Acronym	Expansion
DC	domain controller
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DHT	distributed hash table
DNS	Domain Name System
DSCP	differentiated services code point
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
ECN	Explicit Congestion Notification
EBGP	External Border Gateway Protocol
EIM	employee Internet management
ESIS	End System to Intermediate System
EULA	end user license agreement
FEC	forward error correction
FQDN	fully qualified domain name
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GRE	generic routing encapsulation
GUI	graphical user interface
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICP	Internet Cache Protocol
ICAP	Internet Content Adaptation Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics
IFP	Internet Filtering Protocol
IIPC	Inter-process procedure
IPV6	Internet Protocol Version 6
IIS	Internet Information Services or Internet Information Server (Microsoft)
IMS	if-modified-since
IS-IS	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System
ISO-IGRP	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System Interior Gateway Routing Protocol
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LCM	local/central management
LRU	least-recently-used
LSA	Link-state advertisement

Table A-1 **List of Acronyms (continued)**

Acronym	Expansion
LSDB	Link-state packet database
LSP	Link-state packet
MAC	Media Access Control
MIB	Management Information Base
MOTD	message-of-the-day
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
MSFC	Multilayer Switch Feature Card
MTU	maximum transmission unit
NACK	negative acknowledgement
NAS	network attached storage; network access server
NAT	Network Address Translation
NET	Network Entity Title
NFS	Network File System
NIC	Network Information Center
NNTP	Network News Transport Protocol
NSAP	network service access point
NSSA	not-so-stubby-area
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NTSC	National Television Systems Committee
NVRAM	nonvolatile random-access memory
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
PAC	proxy autoconfiguration
PAL	Phase Alternating Line
PAWS	Protection Against Wrapped Sequence
PBR	policy-based routing
PDC	primary domain controller
PEM	Privacy Enhanced Mail
PFC	Policy Feature Card
PGM	Pragmatic General Multicast
PHB	Per Hop Behavior
PID	process identifier
PKCS	Public Key Cryptography Standards
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
QoS	Quality of Service
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
RBCP	Router Blade Configuration Protocol

Table A-1 **List of Acronyms (continued)**

Acronym	Expansion
RCP	Remote Copy Program
REA	remote execution agent
RIB	Routing Information Base
RPC	remote procedure call
RRM	Received Routing Message
RSA	Rivest, Shamir, Adelman
RSPF	OSPF reverse shortest path first
RSVP	Resource Reservation Protocol
RTP	Real-Time Transport Protocol
RTSP	Real-Time Streaming Protocol
SAN	Storage Area Network
SASL	Secure Authentication and Security Layer
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SE	Service Engine
SE-NM	Service Engine Network Module
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SLA	service level agreement
SLIP	Serial Line Internet Protocol
SMART	Self Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology
SMB	Server Message Blocks (protocol)
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SPE	Synchronous Payload Envelope
SPF	Shortest Path First
SR	Service Router
SRAM	static random-access memory
SRHP	service routing host packet
SRM	Send Routing Message
SRP	Service Routing Protocol
SSH	Secure Shell
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSN	Send Sequence Number
swfs	software file system
sysfs	system file system

Table A-1 **List of Acronyms (continued)**

Acronym	Expansion
syslog	system logging
TAC	Technical Assistance Center
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
ToS	Type of Service
TPS	transactions per second
TTL	Time-to-Live
UDI	unique device identifier
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UNC	uniform naming convention
UNS	unified name space
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
VBR	variable bit rate
VOD	video on demand
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
WFQ	Weighted Fair Queueing
WMS 9	Windows Media Services 9 Series
WMT	Windows Media Technologies
WRED	Weighted Random Early Detection
XML	Extensible Markup Language



APPENDIX B

Standard Time Zones

[Table B-1](#) lists all the standard time zones that you can configure on a CDE and the offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) for each standard time zone. The offset (ahead or behind) UTC in hours, as displayed in [Table B-1](#), is in effect during winter time. During summer time or daylight saving time, the offset may be different from the values in the table, and are calculated and displayed accordingly by the system clock.



Note

The time zone entry is case sensitive and must be specified in the exact notation listed in the following time zone table. When you use a time zone entry from the following time zone table, the system is automatically adjusted for daylight saving time.

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Africa/Abidjan	0
Africa/Accra	0
Africa/Addis_Ababa	+3
Africa/Algiers	+1
Africa/Asmera	+3
Africa/Bamako	0
Africa/Bangui	+1
Africa/Banjul	0
Africa/Bissau	0
Africa/Blantyre	+2
Africa/Brazzaville	+1
Africa/Bujumbura	+2
Africa/Cairo	+2
Africa/Casablanca	0
Africa/Ceuta	+1
Africa/Conakry	0
Africa/Dakar	0
Africa/Dar_es_Salaam	+3

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Africa/Djibouti	+3
Africa/Douala	+3
Africa/El_Aaiun	+1
Africa/Freetown	0
Africa/Gaborone	+2
Africa/Harare	+2
Africa/Johannesburg	+2
Africa/Kampala	+3
Africa/Khartoum	+3
Africa/Kigali	+2
Africa/Kinshasa	+1
Africa/Lagos	+1
Africa/Libreville	+1
Africa/Lome	0
Africa/Luanda	+1
Africa/Lubumbashi	+2
Africa/Lusaka	+2
Africa/Malabo	+1
Africa/Maputo	+2
Africa/Maseru	+2
Africa/Mbabane	+2
Africa/Mogadishu	+3
Africa/Monrovia	0
Africa/Nairobi	+3
Africa/Ndjamena	+1
Africa/Niamey	+1
Africa/Nouakchott	0
Africa/Ouagadougou	0
Africa/Porto-Novo	+1
Africa/Sao_Tome	0
Africa/Timbuktu	0
Africa/Tripoli	+2
Africa/Tunis	+1
Africa/Windhoek	+1
America/Anguilla	-4
America/Antigua	-4

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
America/Araguaina	−3
America/Aruba	−4
America/Asuncion	−4
America/Barbados	−4
America/Belem	−3
America/Belize	−6
America/Boa_Vista	−4
America/Bogota	−5
America/Boise	−7
America/Buenos_Aires	−3
America/Cambridge_Bay	−7
America/Cancun	−6
America/Caracas	−4
America/Catamarca	−3
America/Cayenne	−3
America/Cayman	−5
America/Chihuahua	−7
America/Cordoba	−3
America/Costa_Rica	−6
America/Cuiaba	−4
America/Curacao	−4
America/Dawson	−8
America/Dawson_Creek	−7
America/Dominica	−4
America/Eirunepe	−5
America/El_Salvador	−6
America/Fortaleza	−3
America/Glace_Bay	−4
America/Godthab	−3
America/Goose_Bay	−4
America/Grand_Turk	−5
America/Grenada	−4
America/Guadeloupe	−4
America/Guatemala	−6
America/Guayaquil	−5
America/Guyana	−4

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
America/Hermosillo	−7
America/Indiana/Marengo	−5
America/Indiana/Vevay	−5
America/Indiana/Indianapolis	−5
America/Indiana/Knox	−5
America/Inuvik	−7
America/Iqaluit	−5
America/Jujuy	−3
America/Juneau	−9
America/Kentucky/Monticello	−5
America/Kentucky/Louisville	−5
America/La_Paz	−4
America/Lima	−5
America/Louisville	−8
America/Maceio	−3
America/Managua	−6
America/Martinique	−4
America/Mendoza	−3
America/Menominee	−6
America/Merida	−6
America/Miquelon	−3
America/Monterrey	−6
America/Montevideo	−3
America/Montserrat	−4
America/Nassau	−5
America/Nipigon	−5
America/Nome	−9
America/Panama	−5
America/Pangnirtung	−3
America/Paramaribo	−3
America/Port-au-Prince	−5
America/Port_of_Spain	−4
America/Porto_Velho	−4
America/Rainy_River	−6
America/Rankin_Inlet	−6
America/Recife	−3

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
America/Rosario	−3
America/Santo_Domingo	−4
America/Scoresbysund	−1
America/St_Kitts	−4
America/St_Lucia	−4
America/St_Vincent	−4
America/Swift_Current	−6
America/Tegucigalpa	−6
America/Thule	−4
America/Thunder_Bay	−5
America/Tortola	−4
America/Virgin	−4
America/St_Thomas	−4
America/Yakutat	−9
America/Yellowknife	−7
America/Porto_Acre	−5
America/Rio_Branco	−5
America/Noronha	−2
America/Sao_Paulo	−3
America/Manaus	−4
America/Winnipeg	−6
America/Montreal	−5
America/Edmonton	−7
America/St_Johns	−3.30
America/Vancouver	−8
America/Whitehorse	−8
America/Santiago	−4
America/Havana	−5
America/Jamaica	−5
America/Ensenada	−8
America/Tijuana	−8
America/Mazatlan	−7
America/Mexico_City	−6
America/Puerto_Rico	−4
America/Halifax	−4
America/Regina	−6

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
America/Anchorage	–9
America/Adak	–10
America/Atka	–10
America/Phoenix	–7
America/Chicago	–6
America/Fort_Wayne	–5
America/Indianapolis	–5
America/Knox_IN	–5
America/Detroit	–7
America/Denver	–5
America/Shiprock	–7
America/Los_Angeles	–8
America/New_York	–5
Antarctica/Casey	+8
Antarctica/Davis	+7
Antarctica/DumontDUrville	+10
Antarctica/Mawson	+6
Antarctica/Palmer	–4
Antarctica/South_Pole	+12
Antarctica/McMurdo	+12
Antarctica/Syowa	+3
Antarctica/Vostok	+6
Arctic/Longyearbyen	+1
Asia/Aden	+3
Asia/Almaty	+6
Asia/Amman	+2
Asia/Anadyr	+12
Asia/Aqtau	+4
Asia/Aqtobe	+5
Asia/Ashkhabad	+5
Asia/Ashgabat	+5
Asia/Baghdad	+3
Asia/Bahrain	+3
Asia/Baku	+4
Asia/Bangkok	+7
Asia/Beirut	+2

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Asia/Bishkek	+5
Asia/Brunei	+8
Asia/Calcutta	+5.30
Asia/Chungking	+8
Asia/Colombo	+6
Asia/Damascus	+2
Asia/Dhaka	+6
Asia/Dacca	+6
Asia/Dili	+9
Asia/Dubai	+4
Asia/Dushanbe	+5
Asia/Gaza	+2
Asia/Harbin	+8
Asia/Hovd	+7
Asia/Irkutsk	+8
Asia/Jakarta	+7
Asia/Jayapura	+9
Asia/Kabul	+4.30
Asia/Kamchatka	+12
Asia/Karachi	+5
Asia/Kashgar	+8
Asia/Katmandu	+5.45
Asia/Krasnoyarsk	+7
Asia/Kuala_Lumpur	+8
Asia/Kuching	+8
Asia/Kuwait	+3
Asia/Macao	+8
Asia/Magadan	+11
Asia/Manila	+8
Asia/Muscat	+4
Asia/Novosibirsk	+6
Asia/Omsk	+6
Asia/Phnom_Penh	+7
Asia/Pontianak	+7
Asia/Pyongyang	+9
Asia/Qatar	+3

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Asia/Rangoon	+6.30
Asia/Riyadh	+3
Asia/Saigon	+7
Asia/Samarkand	+5
Asia/Tashkent	+5
Asia/Tbilisi	+3
Asia/Thimphu	+6
Asia/Thimbu	+6
Asia/Ujung_Pandang	+8
Asia/Ulan_Bator	+8
Asia/Ulaanbaatar	+8
Asia/Urumqi	+8
Asia/Vientiane	+7
Asia/Vladivostok	+10
Asia/Yakutsk	+9
Asia/Yekaterinburg	+5
Asia/Yerevan	+4
Asia/Nicosia	+2
Asia/Hong_Kong	+8
Asia/Tehran	+3.30
Asia/Jerusalem	+2
Asia/Tel_Aviv	+2
Asia/Tokyo	+9
Asia/Riyadh87	+3.07
Asia/Riyadh88	+3.07
Asia/Riyadh89	+3.07
Asia/Shanghai	+8
Asia/Taipei	+8
Asia/Seoul	+9
Asia/Singapore	+8
Asia/Istanbul	+2
Atlantic/Azores	-1
Atlantic/Bermuda	-4
Atlantic/Canary	0
Atlantic/Cape_Verde	-1
Atlantic/Faeroe	0

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Atlantic/Madeira	0
Atlantic/South_Georgia	−2
Atlantic/St_Helena	0
Atlantic/Stanley	−4
Atlantic/Jan_Mayen	+1
Atlantic/Reykjavik	0
Australia/Lindeman	+10
Australia/Lord_Howe	+10.30
Australia/LHI	+10.30
Australia/North	+9.30
Australia/Darwin	+9.30
Australia/Queensland	+10
Australia/Brisbane	+10
Australia/South	+9.30
Australia/Adelaide	+9.30
Australia/Sydney	+10
Australia/ACT	+10
Australia/Canberra	+10
Australia/NSW	+10
Australia/Tasmania	+10
Australia/Hobart	+10
Australia/Victoria	+10
Australia/Melbourne	+10
Australia/West	+8
Australia/Perth	+8
Australia/Yancowinna	+9.30
Australia/Broken_Hill	+9.30
Brazil/Acre	−5
Brazil/DeNoronha	−2
Brazil/East	−3
Brazil/West	−4
CET	+1
Canada/Central	−6
Canada/Eastern	−5
Canada/Mountain	−7
Canada/Newfoundland	−3.30

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Canada/Pacific	–8
Canada/Yukon	–8
Canada/Atlantic	–4
Canada/East-Saskatchewan	–6
Canada/Saskatchewan	–6
Chile/Continental	–4
Chile/EasterIsland	–6
Cuba	–5
EET	+2
Egypt	+2
Europe/Amsterdam	+1
Europe/Andorra	+1
Europe/Athens	+2
Europe/Belfast	0
Europe/Berlin	+1
Europe/Brussels	+1
Europe/Bucharest	+2
Europe/Budapest	+1
Europe/Copenhagen	+1
Europe/Dublin	0
Europe/Gibraltar	0
Europe/Helsinki	+2
Europe/Kaliningrad	+2
Europe/Kiev	+2
Europe/London	0
Europe/Luxembourg	+1
Europe/Madrid	+1
Europe/Malta	+1
Europe/Minsk	+2
Europe/Monaco	+1
Europe/Nicosia	+2
Europe/Oslo	+1
Europe/Paris	+1
Europe/Prague	+1
Europe/Bratislava	+1
Europe/Riga	+2

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Europe/Samara	+4
Europe/Simferopol	+2
Europe/Sofia	+2
Europe/Stockholm	+1
Europe/Tallinn	+2
Europe/Tirane	+1
Europe/Tiraspol	+2
Europe/Chisinau	+2
Europe/Uzhgorod	+2
Europe/Vaduz	+1
Europe/Vatican	+1
Eire	0
GB-Eire	0
GB	0
Greenwich	0
GMT	0
GMT+0	0
GMT-0	0
GMT0	0
Hongkong	+8
Iceland	0
Indian/Antananarivo	+3
Indian/Chagos	+6
Indian/Christmas	+7
Indian/Cocos	+6.30
Indian/Comoro	+3
Indian/Kerguelen	+5
Indian/Mahe	+4
Indian/Maldives	+5
Indian/Mauritius	+4
Indian/Mayotte	+3
Indian/Reunion	+4
Iran	+3.30
Israel	+2
Jamaica	-5
Japan	+9

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Libya	+2
MET	+1
Mexico/BajaNorte	-8
Mexico/BajaSur	-7
Mexico/General	-6
Mideast/Riyadh87	+3.07
Mideast/Riyadh88	+3.07
Mideast/Riyadh89	+3.07
PRC	+8
Pacific/Apia	-11
Pacific/Auckland	+12
Pacific/Chatham	+12.45
Pacific/Easter	-6
Pacific/Efate	+11
Pacific/Enderbury	+13
Pacific/Fakaofu	-10
Pacific/Fiji	+12
Pacific/Funafuti	+12
Pacific/Galapagos	-6
Pacific/Guadalcanal	+11
Pacific/Guam	+10
Pacific/Johnston	-10
Pacific/Kiritimati	+14
Pacific/Kosrae	+11
Pacific/Kwajalein	+12
Pacific/Majuro	+12
Pacific/Marquesas	-9.30
Pacific/Midway	-11
Pacific/Nauru	+12
Pacific/Niue	-11
Pacific/Norfolk	+11.30
Pacific/Noumea	+11
Pacific/Palau	+9
Pacific/Ponape	+11
Pacific/Port_Moresby	+10
Pacific/Rarotonga	-10

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
Pacific/Saipan	+10
Pacific/Tahiti	−10
Pacific/Tarawa	+12
Pacific/Tongatapu	+13
Pacific/Truk	+10
Pacific/Wake	+12
Pacific/Wallis	+12
Pacific/Yap	+10
Pacific/Pitcairn	−8
Pacific/Gambier	−9
Pacific/Honolulu	−10
Pacific/Pago_Pago	−11
Pacific/Samoa	−11
NZ	+12
NZ-CHAT	+12.45
Kwajalein	+12
Poland	+1
Portugal	0
ROC	+8
ROK	+9
Singapore	+8
Turkey	+2
UCT	0
US/Alaska	−9
US/Aleutian	−10
US/Arizona	−7
US/Central	−6
US/East-Indiana	−5
US/Hawaii	−10
US/Indiana-Starke	−5
US/Michigan	−5
US/Mountain	−7
US/Pacific	−8
US/Samoa	−11
US/Eastern	−5
MST	+7

Table B-1 *List of Standard Time Zones and Offsets from UTC (continued)*

Time Zone	Offset from UTC
CST6CDT	−6
EST	−5
HST	−10
MST7MDT	+7
Navajo	−7
PST8PDT	−8
W-SU	+3
WET	0
Zulu	0
UTC	0
Universal	0
EST5EDT	−5



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