



*TOMORROW  
starts here.*

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# Cisco IOS-XR Overview

LTRARC-2002

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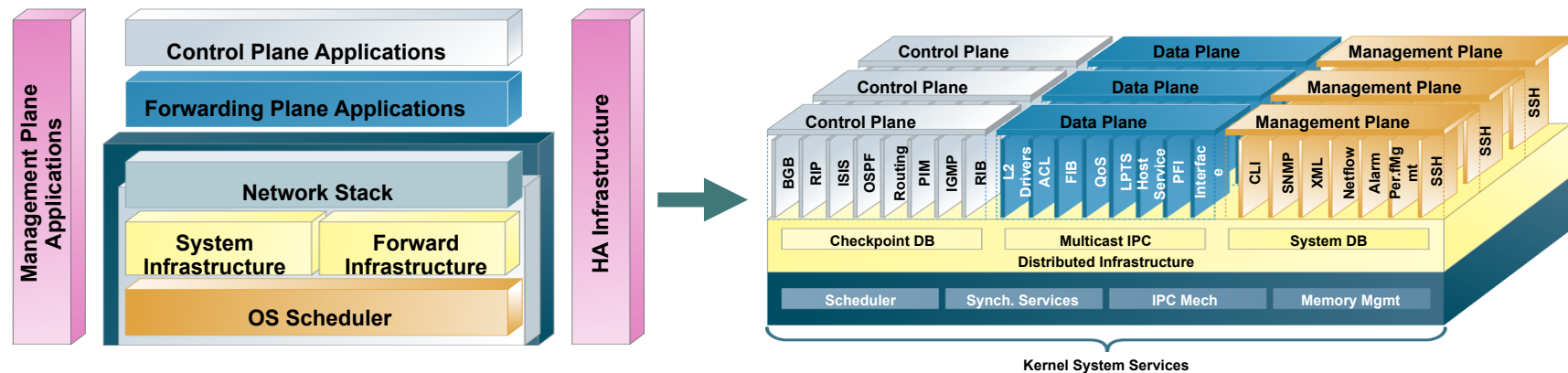


# Agenda

- Introduction
- Architecture Overview
- Software Packages, Installation & Upgrades
- Protocol Configuration Overview
- RPL
- Monitoring
- On-Hands Lab

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# Router OS Evolution

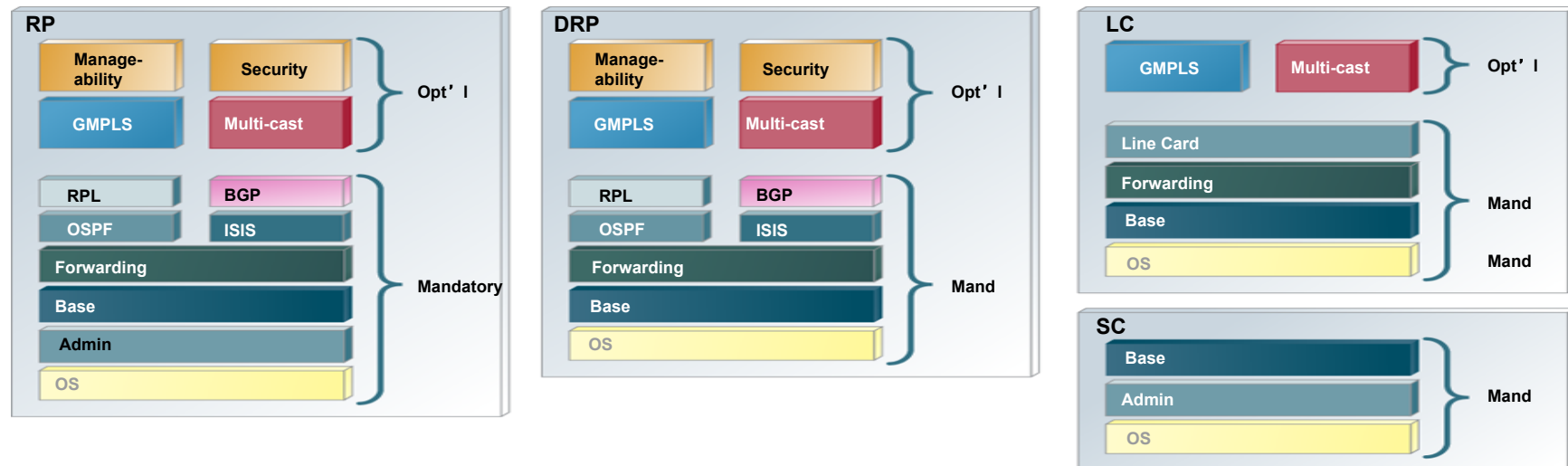


- Monolithic Kernel
- Centralized Infrastructure
- Integrated Network stack
- Centralized applications



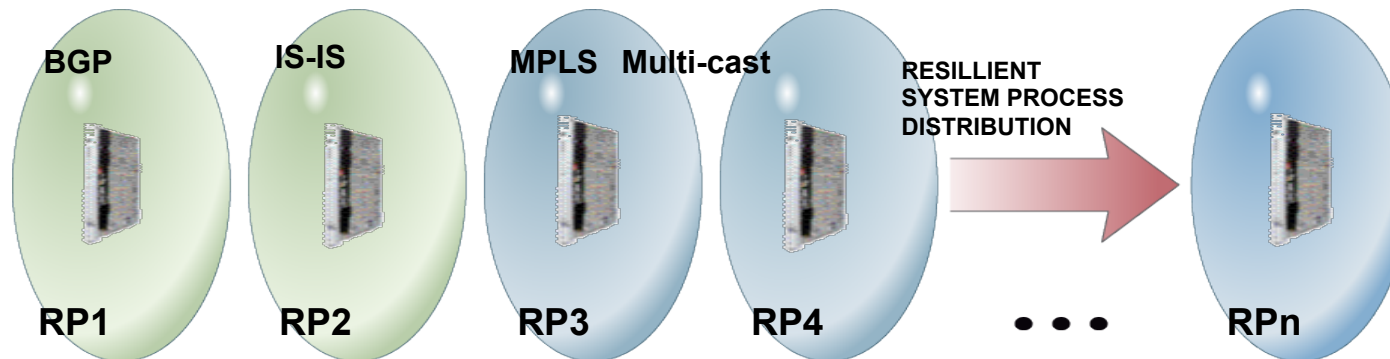
- Micro Kernel
- Distributed Infrastructure
- Independent Network stack
- Distributed applications

# IOS XR Modular Packaged Software



- Upgrade specific packages/Composites
  - Across Entire system
    - Useful once a feature is qualified and you want to roll it without lot of cmd
- Point Fix for software faults

## Distributed Control Plane



- Routing protocols and signaling protocols can run in one or more (D)RP
- Each (D)RP can have redundancy support with standby (D)RP
- Out of resources handling for proactive planning



## System redundancy

- Power redundancy
- Fabric redundancy
- RP redundancy
- NSR
- NSF
- Routing process placement and failure protection.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show redundancy
Wed Apr 15 06:18:20.400 UTC
Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
=====
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready
```

# Control plane redundancy

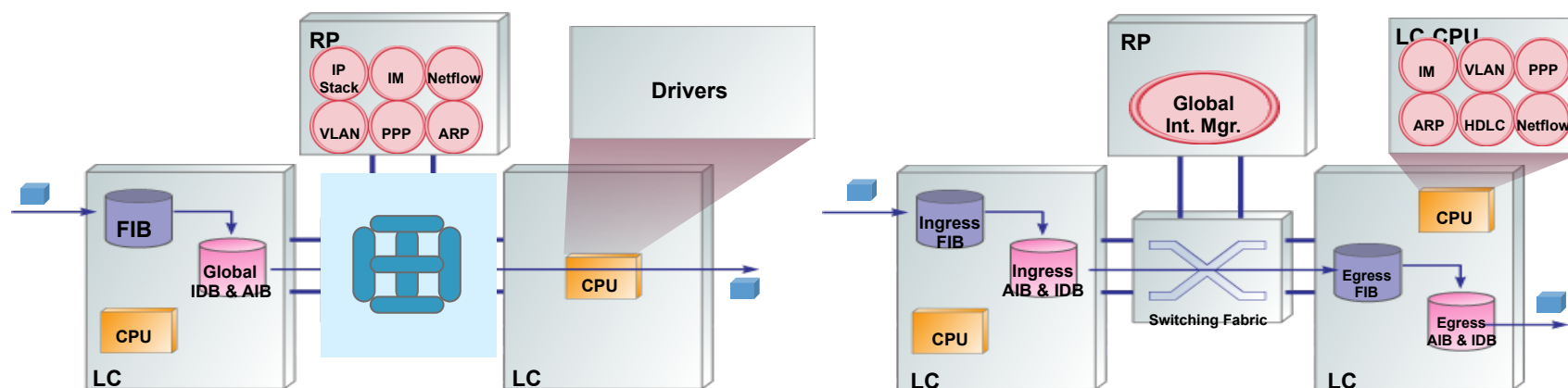
```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1-MC#show redundancy summary
```

Active Node	Standby Node	
-----	-----	
0/RP1/CPU0	0/RP0/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
1/RP0/CPU0	1/RP1/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
2/RP0/CPU0	2/RP1/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
3/RP0/CPU0	3/RP1/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
4/RP0/CPU0	4/RP1/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
5/RP0/CPU0	5/RP1/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
6/RP0/CPU0	6/RP1/CPU0	(Node Ready, NSR: Not Configured)
<b>7/RP1/CPU0</b>	<b>7/RP0/CPU0</b>	<b>(Ready, NSR: Ready)</b>

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1-MC#
```



# Distributed Forwarding Infrastructure



## Single stage forwarding(Centralized)

- Single global Adjacency Information Base (AIB) distributed to all line cards
- Single global Interface Management DB distributed to all line cards
- Only Ingress FIB – forces forwarding features to be run in RP

## Two stage forwarding(Distributed)

- Each line card has independent AIB only for local interfaces
- Each line card has independent Interface DB for local interfaces
- Both Ingress and Egress FIB – allows forwarding features to be independently run in LCs



# Basic Distributed LC programming

```
RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#show route 10.7.107.4
Routing entry for 10.7.107.4/30
  Known via "ospf 2", distance 110, metric 10301, type inter area
  Installed Apr 16 05:08:56.308 for 1d12h
Routing Descriptor Blocks
  10.5.70.1, from 10.122.0.3, via TenGigE0/0/0/0
    Route metric is 10301
  No advertising protos.

RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#show cef 10.7.107.4
10.7.107.4/30, version 18, internal 0x4000001 (ptr 0xae2d2b8) [1], 0x0 (0xae2252f8), 0x0 (0x0)
Updated Apr 16 05:08:56.311
local adjacency 10.5.70.1
Prefix Len 30, traffic index 0, precedence routine (0)
  via 10.5.70.1, TenGigE0/0/0/0, 8 dependencies, weight 0, class 0 [flags 0x0]
    path-idx 0
    next hop 10.5.70.1
    local adjacency

RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#show cef 10.7.107.4 location 0/1/cpu0
10.7.107.4/30, version 18, internal 0x4000001 (ptr 0x543e6c6c) [1], 0x0 (0x543b49f8), 0x0 (0x0)
Updated Apr 16 05:09:29.038
local adjacency 10.5.70.1
Prefix Len 30, traffic index 0, precedence routine (0)
  via 10.5.70.1, TenGigE0/0/0/0, 8 dependencies, weight 0, class 0 [flags 0x0]
    path-idx 0
    next hop 10.5.70.1
    local adjacency
RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#
```

# Basic Distributed LC programming-ingress

```
RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#show cef 10.7.107.4 hardware ingress location 0/1/cpu0
10.7.107.4/30, version 18, internal 0x4000001 (ptr 0x543e6c6c) [1], 0x0 (0x543b49f8), 0x0 (0x0)
Updated Apr 16 05:09:28.999
local adjacency 10.5.70.1
Prefix Len 30, traffic index 0, precedence routine (0)
  via 10.5.70.1, TenGigE0/0/0/0, 8 dependencies, weight 0, class 0 [flags 0x0]
    path-idx 0
    next hop 10.5.70.1
    local adjacency

Number of Mnodes:    3
Mnode 0 HW Location: 0x0008301c HW Value
[ 0x0081e600 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]

. . . . . SKIP for brevity

-----
HW Rx Adjacency 0 Detail:
-----
  Rx Adj HW Address 0x02080040 (ADJ)
  packets 0 bytes 0
  HFA Bits 0x80 gp 48 mtu 9248 (Fabric MTU) TAG length 0
  OI 0x160408 (Tx uidb 11 PPindex 1032)
  OutputQ 0 Output-port 0x0 local-outputq 0x8000

[ 0x80183040 00002420 00160408 00008000 ]
[ 0x00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]
[ 0x00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]
hfa_bits = 080 lb_adj =0

RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#
```

# Basic Distributed LC programming-egress

```
RP/0/8/CPU0:GSR1#show cef 10.7.107.4 hardware egress location 0/0/cpu0
10.7.107.4/30, version 18, internal 0x4000001 (ptr 0x52d6496c) [1], 0x0 (0x521f42e8), 0x0 (0x0)
Updated Apr 16 05:08:55.036
local adjacency 10.5.70.1
Prefix Len 30, traffic index 0, precedence routine (0)
  via 10.5.70.1, TenGigE0/0/0/0, 8 dependencies, weight 0, class 0 [flags 0x0]
  path-idx 0
  next hop 10.5.70.1
  local adjacency

Hardware Leaf:      TCAM offset 0x00030c9a
Hardware Leaf:      Value
[ 0x4000000c 076b0400 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]

Hardware Leaf:      Mask
[ 0x01ffff00 00000300 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]

Hardware Leaf:      PLU Leaf Value
[ 0x00000000 00000000 80001e00 12834000 ]

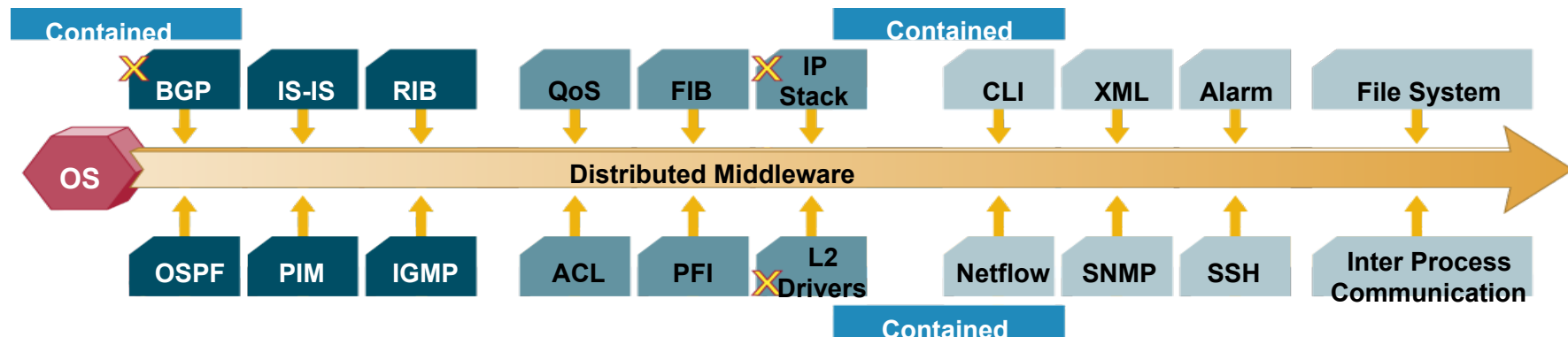
FCR  18 TLU Address 0x00000000 TI 0 AS 0

VPN Label 1 0
***** IGP LoadInfo *****
Loadinfo HW Max Index  0
Loadinfo SW Max Index  0
PBTS Loadinfo Attached: No
TxList Attached: No
LI Path [ 0] HFA Info: 0x00000000 FCR: 0
*****
```



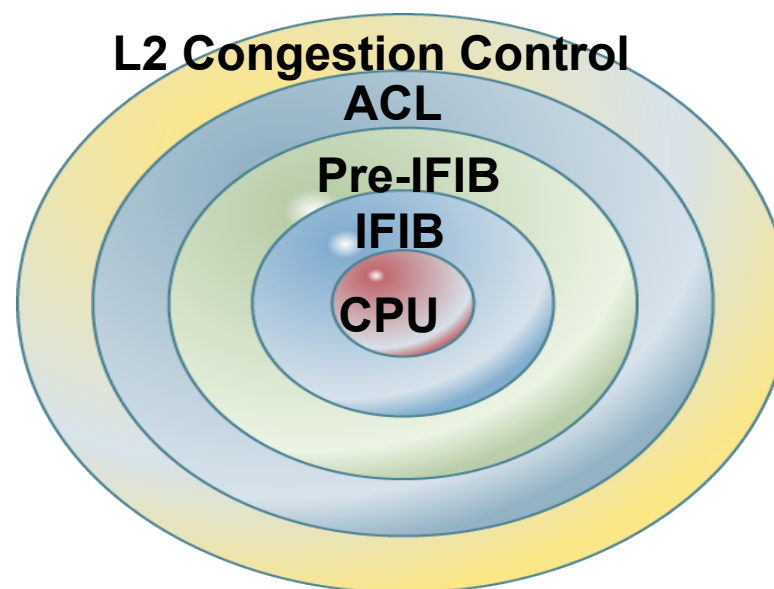
# Process Restartability

- Used for small/contained faults (individual or small groups of process failures)
- Processes support restarting with dynamic state recovery
  - Mirrored State via checkpoint or synchronization with peer
- First line of defense- All Processes are restartable for fault recovery
- Certain processes are '**mandatory**' – must always be running. Failure of mandatory processes can cause RP failover
- Second line of defense - Card-level Redundancy is used when Process Restart fails-



# Protection against DDOS

- Layered Control Plane protection using multiple policers
  - DOS Filter using L2 Congestion Control Mode
  - Line rate ACL filtering
  - Control Plane Session Validation using Pre-filter mechanisms
  - Adjustable performance for trusted control plane session treatment
  - Multiple Queues to CPU

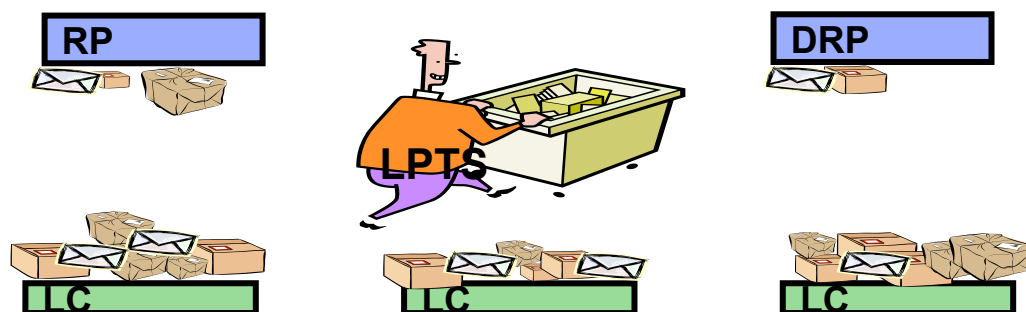


# Local Packet Transport Protocol (LPTS)

## Interoffice Mail for Data Plane

- Enables delivery of data to distributed processes across the system hardware (RPs, DRPs)
- Used for 'for\_us' packet prioritization and filtering
  - Sends 'for us' packets only to the nodes that want them
  - Uses HW policers to throttle "for us" traffic
  - Applies to data plane traffic, not IPC
- Integral firewall to protect router resources - Packet forwarding executed in HW - no impact on Line Card CPU
- Dynamic adjustment - Flow types reflect both application type (OSPF, BGP, ...) and trust (established, configured or unknown peer) - Additional bandwidth allowed once neighbor up

### Interoffice Mail for Data Plane



### LC/RP CPU guard



# LPTS: Dynamic Control Plane Protection

Cisco.com

- DCoPP is an automatic, built in firewall for control plane traffic.
- Every Control and Management packet from the line card is rate limited in hardware to provide flood protect at RP

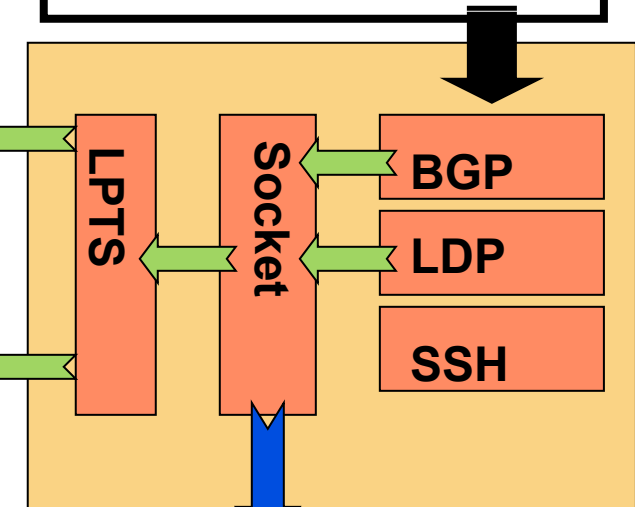
## LC 1 IFIB TCAM HW Entries

	port	Remote	port	Rate	Priority
	ICMP	ANY	ANY	1000	low
	179	any	any	100	medium
any	179	202.4.48.99	any	1000	medium
202.4.48.1	179	202.4.48.99	2223	10000	medium
200.200.0.2	13232	200.200.0.1	646	100	medium

tll  
255

## LC 2 IFIB TCAM HW Entries ...

```
router bgp
 neighbor 202.4.48.99
  ttl_security
 mpls ldp
 ...
!
```



TCP Handshake



# Routers supporting IOS-XR



GSR



ASR9K



NCS6K



CRS

A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, streaky light trails from cars, primarily in shades of yellow, orange, and red, indicating motion. In the background, there are modern buildings with lit windows and a pedestrian bridge spanning the street. Traffic lights are visible, showing green and yellow lights. The overall scene is a dynamic urban environment.

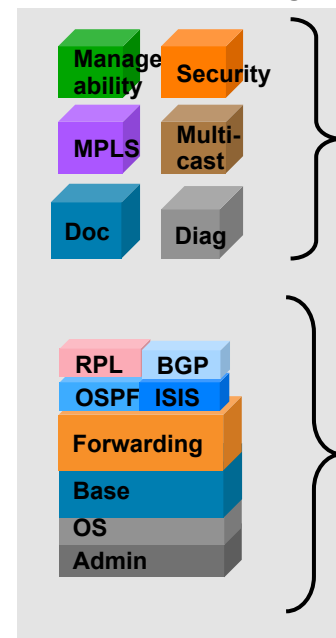
# IOS-XR Boot Images and Installation

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# IOS-XR Boot Overview and Software Packages

- **IOS-XR Image:**
- **Base Image:**
  - Includes the following components:
    - OS
    - Admin
    - Forwarding (IPv4 / IPv6 Unicast)
    - Features
- **PIEs (Package Installation Envelope)**
  - Unique PIE for each feature including
    - MPLS
    - Multicast
    - Manageability
    - Security
    - Documentation
    - Diagnostics

IOS-XR Modular Packages



Multicast / MPLS / Security /  
Documentation / Diagnostic  
Manageability PIEs

Optional

Base or Mini Image

Mandatory

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# Software Install Terminology

## Software Maintenance Upgrade

- Provides timely temporary point fixes for urgent issues for a given package version
- Fix integrated into the subsequent IOS XR maintenance release.
- Implementation changes only. No interface changes (no changes to CLI, APIs, IPC etc.) or new feature content
- Ideally does not impact traffic (Hitless, non traffic impacting)
- SMU is named by release and bugid - Examples - hfr-px-4.2.4.CSCue55783.pie



**PIE?**



**Mini?**



**Package?**



**SMU?**

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# PIE Installation Concepts

- PIE install used once system is operational
- Packages can be added or upgraded
- System performs sanity checks
- 3 phase install
  - Add – Copy package and unpack
  - Activate – Restart processes/nodes with new code
  - Commit – Lock activated packages through reload
- The mini does not have the following functionality:
  - MPLS, Multicast, Security & Manageability through XML/CWI
- PIEs are installed from Admin mode
- Following actions can be performed on PIEs:
  - Add / Remove
  - Activate / De-activate



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# install add Command

## Copy image to disk, verify, and unpack

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:GSR-XR(admin)#install add tftp://172.21.116.8/c12k-mcast.pie-4.2.1.3I
```

```
Install: The idle timeout on this line will be suspended for synchronous install operations
Install: Starting install operation. Do not insert or remove cards until the operation
completes.
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:P4(admin)#
```

```
Install: Now operating in asynchronous mode. Do not attempt subsequent install operations
until this operation is complete.
```

```
Install 3: [ 0%] Install operation 'add /tftp://172.21.116.8/c12k-mcast.pie-4.2.1.3I to
disk0:' assigned request id: 3
```

```
Install 3: [ 1%] Downloading PIE file from /tftp://172.21.116.8/c12k-mcast.pie-4.2.1.3I
```

```
Install 3: [ 1%] Transferred 3298994 Bytes
```

```
Install 3: [ 1%] Downloaded the package to the router
```

```
Install 3: [ 1%] Verifying the package
```

```
Install 3: [ 1%] [OK]
```

```
Install 3: [ 1%] Verification of the package successful [OK]
```

```
Install 3: [ 95%] Going ahead to install the package...
```

```
Install 3: [ 95%] Add of '/tftp://172.21.116.8/c12k-mcast.pie-4.2.1.3I' completed.
```

```
Install 3: [100%] Add successful.
```

```
Install 3: [100%] The following package(s) and/or SMU(s) are now available to be activated:
```

```
Install 3: [100%] disk0:c12k-mcast-4.2.1
```

```
Install 3: [100%] Please carefully follow the instructions in the release notes when activating any software
```

```
Install 3: [100%] Idle timeout on this line will now be resumed for synchronous install operations
```

# install activate Command

## Begin executing new software

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:GSR-XR(admin)#install activate disk0:c12k-mcast-4.2.1
Install: The idle timeout on this line will be suspended for synchronous install operations
Install: Starting install operation. Do not insert or remove cards until the operation...
RP/0/0/CPU0:P4(admin)#
Install: Now operating in asynchronous mode. Do not attempt subsequent install operations
until this operation is complete.
Install 3: [ 0%] Install operation 'activate disk0:c12k-mcast-4.2.1' assigned request id: 3
Install 3: [ 1%] Performing Inter-Package Card/Node/Scope Version Dependency Checks
Install 3: [ 1%] [OK]
Install 3: [ 1%] Checking API compatibility in software configurations...
Install 3: [ 1%] [OK]
Install 3: [ 10%] Updating software configurations.
Install 3: [ 10%] RP,DRP:
Install 3: [ 10%] Activating c12k-mcast-4.2.1
Install 3: [ 10%] Checking running configuration version compatibility with newly activated...
Install 3: [ 10%] No incompatibilities found between the activated software and router...configuration.
RP/0/0/CPU0:Nov 12 14:24:01.249 : instdir[181]: %INSTMGR-6-SOFTWARE_CHANGE_END :Software change
transaction 3 is COMPLETE.
Install 3: [100%] Performing software change
Install 3: [100%] Activation operation successful.
Install 3: [100%] NOTE: The changes made to software configurations will not be
Install 3: [100%] persistent across RP reloads. Use the command 'install commit'
Install 3: [100%] to make changes persistent.
Install 3: [100%] Idle timeout on this line will now be resumed for synchronous install operations
```



## install commit Command

Lock in activated software across reload

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:GSR-XR(admin)#install commit
Install: The idle timeout on this line will be suspended for synchronous
install operations
Install 5: [ 1%] Install operation 'commit' assigned request id: 5
Install 5: [100%] Committing uncommitted changes in software configurations.
Install 5: [100%] Commit operation successful.
Install 5: [100%] Idle timeout on this line will now be resumed for
synchronous operations
```



# Deactivating Packages

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:GSR-XR(admin)#install deactivate disk0:c12k-rp-mgbl-4.2.1
Install: The idle timeout on this line will be suspended for synchronous install
operations
Install: Starting install operation. Do not insert or remove cards until the operation completes.
RP/0/0/CPU0:P5(admin)#
Install: Now operating in asynchronous mode. Do not attempt subsequent install operations
until this operation is complete.
Install 8: [ 0%] Install operation 'deactivate disk0:c12k-mgbl-4.2.1' assigned
request id: 8
Install 8: [ 1%] Package 'disk0:c12k-mgbl-4.2.1' is not active and cannot be deactivated.
Install 8: [ 1%] Idle timeout on this line will now be resumed for synchronous
install operations
```

**Package features no longer available**  
**Package still installed**  
**Package can be reactivated**



# Identifying packages

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CR1-CRS#show install active summary
Tue Apr  1 03:51:10.322 UTC
Active Packages:
  disk0:hfr-mini-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-doc-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-k9sec-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-mpls-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-px-4.2.4.CSCue55783-1.0.0
  disk0:hfr-mgbl-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-mcast-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-fpd-px-4.2.4
  disk0:hfr-diags-px-4.2.4
```



# Show version

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1# show version brief
Wed Apr 15 06:24:32.946 UTC

Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 4.2.4[Default]
Copyright (c) 2012 by Cisco Systems, Inc.

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 2.06(20110916:145933) [CRS ROMMON],

CRS1 uptime is 14 weeks, 5 days, 16 hours, 27 minutes
System image file is "disk0:hfr-os-mbi-4.2.4/0x100008/mbihfr-rp-x86e.vm"

cisco CRS-8/S-B (Intel 686 F6M14S4) processor with 12582912K bytes of memory.
Intel 686 F6M14S4 processor at 1729Mhz, Revision 2.174
CRS-8 Line Card Chassis-enhanced for CRS-8/S-B

2 Management Ethernet
18 DWDM controller(s)
4 FortyGigE
22 TenGigE
10 SONET/SDH
10 Packet over SONET/SDH
14 WANPHY controller(s)
1019k bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
15801M bytes of hard disk.
11223024k bytes of disk0: (Sector size 512 bytes).
11223024k bytes of disk1: (Sector size 512 bytes).
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1
```

A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, there are modern buildings with lit windows and a pedestrian bridge spanning the street. The overall scene is a dynamic urban environment.

# Config Management using CLI

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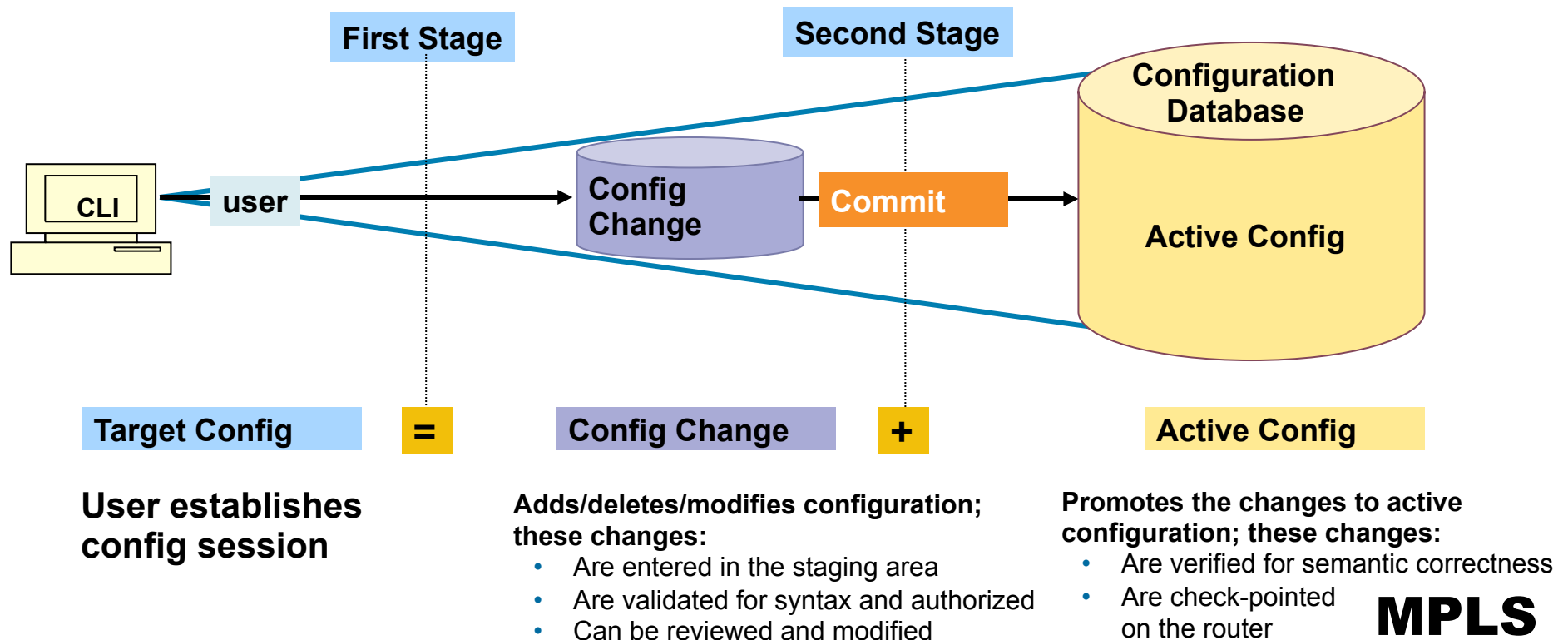
## IOS-XR and IOS Config differences

- IOS-XR configuration is held in binary form which is quicker to parse and process - 'show running-configuration' is just an ASCII representation of the binary data extracted from all nodes in the system
- There is no concept of a startup configuration like in IOS
- If one copies the running config to startup, a backup config with the name “startup” is created
- Router config is based on two stage config model.
- “running” or “active” config can not be modified directly.
- Instead, user config first enters a staging area (first stage)
- Must be explicitly promoted to be part of active config (second stage).

IOS-XR	IOS
Configuration changes do NOT take place after <CR>	Configurations take place immediately after <CR>
Configuration changes must be 'committed' before they take effect	No commit
Allows you to verify your configuration before applying it	No verification required
Two stage configuration model	Not available
Configuration rollback	Not available
Provision to pre-configure	Not available
New config plane – Admin mode	Not available
Feature centric	Interface centric



# IOS-XR CLI: Two Stage Config model





# IOS-XR CLI: New CLI format

- New CLI reflects the HW position in the system
  - Introduces the Hierarchical location scheme
  - Each linecard has three-level identification: **Shelf/Slot/cpu #**
  - Interfaces have the **Shelf/Slot/Bay/Interface** scheme
- CRS-1 is designed to scale to 72 linecard chassis with a potential of 1296 (1152+144) linecard and RP slots
  - Location identifiers use **R/S/M/I** format
    - R = Rack (applicable in multi-chassis systems)
    - S = Slot (physical slot the module is in)
    - M = module (0 for 'fixed' PLIMs, n for SPAs)
    - I = Interface
- Protocol referenced by address family type – **v4/v6**
- Backward compatible command-set with IOS

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show ipv4 interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	Status	Protocol
MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/0	10.23.1.69	Up	Up
MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/1	unassigned	Shutdown	Down
MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/2	unassigned	Shutdown	Down
GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0	100.12.1.1	Up	Up



# IOS-XR CLI: New CLI format and Configuration Modes

- **Config modes include:**
  - Privileged exec mode
  - Global config mode
  - Config sub-mode
  - Admin mode
- **Admin mode is newly introduced compared to IOS**
- **Admin mode allows viewing / configuring shared resources**
  - Fabric
  - Logical Router
  - Package installation

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#config t
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1 (config) #interface MgmtEth 0/0/CPU0/0
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1 (config-if) #
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#admin
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1 (admin) #
```

# IOS-XR CLI: Config Commits

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show run int gi0/2/0/0
% No such configuration item(s)

RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#conf t
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config)#interface gig0/2/0/0
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-if)#ipv4 address 100.12.1.1/24
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-if)#commit
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 24 00:49:28.119 : config[65691]: %MGBL-CONFIG-6-DB_COMMIT : Configuration
committed by user 'root'. Use 'show configuration commit changes 1000000036' to view the changes.
RP/0/0/CPU0:iosxr(config-if)#end
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 24 00:49:30.701 : config[65691]: %MGBL-SYS-5-CONFIG_I : Configured from
console by root
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show run int gigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
  ipv4 address 100.12.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

## IOS-XR CLI: Config Commit

- Commit keyword writes config into Active Config
- Supplies a commit ID to help in Config Rollback
  - **1000000036** is the commit ID in previous illustration
- List of commits can be viewed
  - History list is maintained
- Commits can be labeled with user-friendly ‘tags’
  - Eliminates the cumbersome IDs
- Config restrictions can be imposed based on user
  - In previous illustration, the user “root” is indicated

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show configuration commit list
```

SNo.	Label/ID	User	Line	Client	Time Stamp
~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1	1000000037	root	con0_0_CPU	CLI	01:39:03 UTC Mon Apr 24 2013
2	1000000036	JChmbr	vty1:node0_RP0_CPU	CLI	01:18:10 UTC Mon Apr 24 2013
3	1000000035	Mhmali	vty1:node0_RP0_CPU	CLI	01:00:54 UTC Mon Apr 24 2013



## IOS-XR CLI: Config Rollback

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#conf t
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config)#hostname iox-CL11
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config)#commit
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 24 01:00:55.302 : config[65691]: %MGBL-CONFIG-6-DB_COMMIT : Configuration
committed by user 'root'. Use 'show configuration commit changes 1000000034' to view the changes.
RP/0/0/CPU0:iox-CL11(config)#end
RP/0/0/CPU0:iox-CL11#
RP/0/0/CPU0:iox-CL11#rollback configuration to 1000000033
Loading Rollback Changes.
Loaded Rollback Changes in 1 sec
Committing.
3 items committed in 1 sec (2)items/sec
Updating.RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 24 01:01:07.143 : config_rollback[65691]: %MGBL-CONFIG-6-DB_COMMIT :
Configuration committed by user 'root'. Use 'show configuration commit changes 1000000035' to
view the changes.

Updated Commit database in 1 sec
Configuration successfully rolled back to '1000000033'.
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#
```

# IOS-XR CLI: Config error handling

- **Two levels of config error handling**
- **Parser/Syntax error**
  - Identified by the parser when the <return> key is entered
- **Commit error**
  - Syntactically correct but erroneous from config commit standpoint
  - Error details viewed through “show configuration failed” command
  - Common reasons for this error include:
    - Non-atomic config sequence
    - Lack of predecessor config
    - Unsupported config from platform perspective

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#conf t
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1 (config)#policy p1
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-pmap)#class c0
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-pmap-c)#set precedence 0
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-pmap-c)#commit
% Failed to commit one or more configuration items during an atomic operation, no changes have been made.
Please use 'show configuration failed' to view the errors
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config-pmap-c)#show configuration failed
!! CONFIGURATION FAILED DUE TO SEMANTIC ERRORS
policy-map p1
  class c0
    set precedence routine
!!% Class-map not configured: c0
```



A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, a pedestrian bridge spans the street, and modern buildings with lit windows and signage line the street. The overall scene is a dynamic urban nightscape.

# Protocol Configuration and Verification

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# IOS-XR Routing Protocols

- IOS
  - Protocol configuration exists at:
    - Global Process Level
    - Routing Process
    - Interface Configuration  
(normally one level deep)
- IOS XR
  - Protocol configuration exists at:
    - Only within the protocol
    - Hierarchical  
(multiple levels deep is common)

# Static Routes

## IOS

```
ip route 192.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 gi4/0
ip route 223.255.254.0 255.255.255.0 10.13.0.1
ipv6 route 5301::1111/128 fec0::1
```

```
show run | include route
show run | begin ip route
show run | begin ipv6 route
```

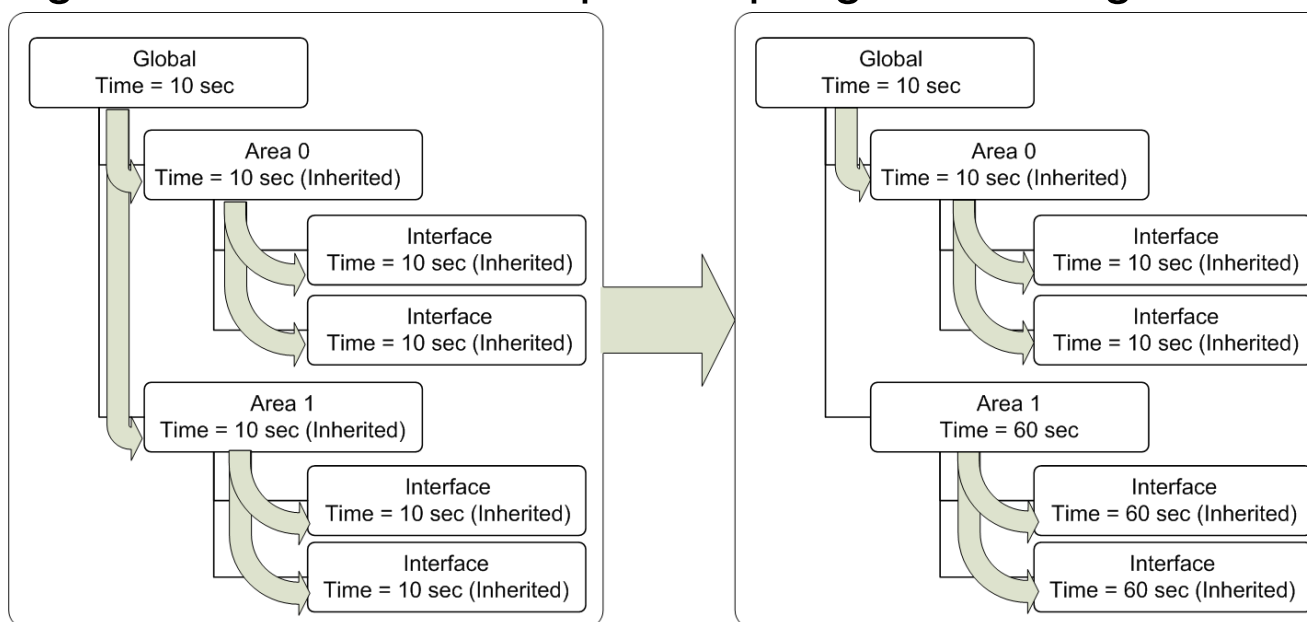
## IOS XR

```
router static
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    43.43.44.0/24 Serial0/5/3/3/0:2
    192.1.1.0/24 GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0
    223.255.254.254/32 MgmtEth0/1/CPU0/0
  !
  address-family ipv6 unicast
    5301::1111/128 Serial0/5/3/3/0:0
  !
  !
```

```
show run router static
show run router static ipv4 unicast
show run router static ipv6 unicast
```

# IOS-XR Routing Protocols Configuration: Hierarchical CLI

- Hierarchical CLI
  - Configuration at lower level pre-empts global configuration



# OSPF Configuration

## IOS

```
router ospf 1
  area 0 authentication message-digest
  area 2 authentication message-digest
  network 10.100.1.0 0.0.0.7 area 0
  network 10.200.1.0 0.0.0.15 area 2

interface gi0/0
  ip ospf network point-to-point
  ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CISCO
  ip ospf cost 100
!
interface gi0/1
  ip ospf network point-to-point
  ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CISCO
  ip ospf cost 100
!
interface gi0/2
  ip ospf network point-to-point
  ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CISCO
  ip ospf cost 2000
!
interface gi0/3
  ip ospf network point-to-point
  ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 CISCO
  ip ospf cost 9999
```

## IOS XR

```
router ospf 1
  authentication message-digest
  message-digest-key 1 md5 CISCO
  network point-to-point
area 0
  cost 100
  interface gi0/0/0/0
  !
  interface gi0/0/0/1
  !
area 2
cost 2000
  interface gi0/0/0/2
  !
  interface gi0/0/0/3
  cost 9999
```

```
show run router ospf
show run router ospf 1 area 2
```



# ISIS CLI Differences

## IOS

```
router isis ios
net 47.1111.1111.0001.0000.0c00.0006.00
domain-password mydomainpasswd authenticate snp
validate
area-password myareapasswd authenticate snp validate
metric-style wide
log-adjacency-changes
nsf ietf
maximum-paths 6
!
interface POS1/0/0
ip address 201.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip router isis ios
isis metric 30
```

## IOS-XR

```
router isis iosxr
net 47.1111.1111.0001.0000.0c00.0007.00
nsf ietf
log adjacency changes
lsp-password mydomainpasswd level 1 send-only snp send-only
lsp-password myareapasswd level 2 send-only snp send-only
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric-style wide
maximum-paths 6
interface POS0/2/0/1
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric 30
```

# BGP

## IOS

```
router bgp 65000
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  neighbor 172.16.2.5 remote-as 65111
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65000
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 update-source Loopback 0
!
address-family ipv4
  network 192.168.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255
  neighbor 172.16.2.5 activate 255.255.255.255
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 activate

  maximum-paths 8
```

## IOS XR

```
router bgp 65000
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  network 192.168.1.1/32
  maximum-paths 8
!
  neighbor 192.168.1.2
    remote-as 65000
    update-source Loopback 0
  address-family ipv4 unicast
!
  neighbor 172.16.2.5
    remote-as 65111
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy PASS-ALL in
    route-policy PASS-ALL out
```

Will not accept routes from  
EBGP peers by default

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# BGP: Show commands

RP/0/1/CPU0:CRS1# **show bgp ipv4 unicast summary**

BGP router identifier 2.2.2.2, local AS number 300

BGP generic scan interval 60 secs

BGP table state: Active

BGP main routing table version 101

BGP scan interval 60 secs

BGP is operating in **STANDALONE** mode.

Process	RecvTblVer	bRIB/RIB	LabelVer	ImportVer	SendTblVer
Speaker	101	101	101	101	101

Neighbor	Spk	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	St/PfxRcd
192.1.1.2	0	400	2451	2453	101	0	0	00:24:33	100

**Show ip bgp summary (IOS)**

**Show bgp ipv4 unicast summary (IOS XR)**

A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, there are modern buildings with lit windows and a pedestrian bridge spanning the street. The overall scene is illuminated by city lights, with a mix of warm and cool tones.

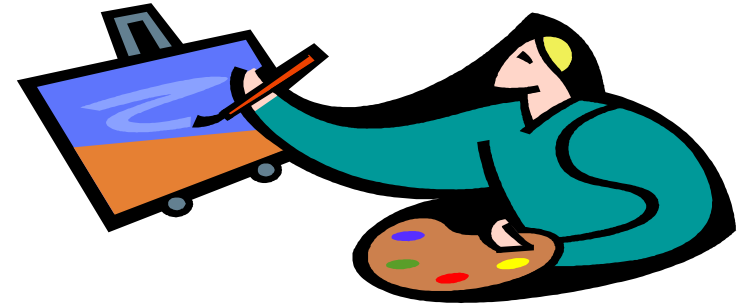
# Route Policy Language

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# What is RPL

- Route Policy Language
- Used to filter routing information
  - Remove routes
  - Change attributes
- Common tool for XR applications
  - *BGP policy and show commands*
  - *IGPs*
- *Replaces* route maps (and more!)
- Uses “if,then,else” style configuration
- Test a specific policy before its applied
- Scalable – fewer CLI lines, improved clarity





# RPL Actions

- Pass – prefix allowed if not later dropped
  - **pass** grants a ticket to defeat default drop
  - Execution continues after pass
- Set – value changed, prefix allowed if not later dropped
  - Any **set** at any level grants a ticket
  - Execution continues after **set**
  - Values can be set more than once
- Drop – prefix is discarded
  - Explicit drop stops policy execution
  - Implicit drop (if policy runs to end without getting a ticket)
- Done – accepts prefix and halts all processing



When a prefix is allowed a “pass” through a policy statement it is then handed off to the next policy statement in the list. Processing continues until a “drop” or “done” is found or it reaches the end of the entire policy.

## RPL Examples

- Basic conditional statement

```
if med eq 150 then
    drop
endif
```

- Branching options

```
if med eq 150 then
    set local-preference 10
elseif med eq 200 then
    set local-preference 60
else
    set local-preference 0
endif
```

Comparison operator

## Named and Inline Set (Same behavior)

```
route-policy USE_INLINE
  if as-path in (ios-regex '_42$', ios-regex '_127$') then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
```

```
as-path-set NAMED_SET
  ios-regex '_42$',
  ios-regex '_127$'
end-set

route-policy USE_NAMED
  if as-path in NAMED_SET then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
```

# RPL Examples

## ■ Bad RPL Logic

```
Route-policy BAD-RPL
  if med eq 150 then
    set local-preference 10
  endif
  set local-preference 0
End-policy
```

Overwrites  
Setting

## ■ Good RPL Logic

```
Route-policy GOOD-RPL
  if med eq 150 then
    set local-preference 10
  done
  endif
  set local-preference 0
End-policy
```

Stops all  
processing on  
matched  
prefixes

## Nested Conditions

- **If** statements within other **if/elseif/else** statements
- Nesting can be any depth

Inline Set

```
if community matches-every (12:34, 56:78) then
    if med eq 8 then
        drop
    endif
    set local-preference 100
endif
```



# Hierarchical Policy Structure

```
route-policy PARENT
  apply CHILD-ONE
  apply CHILD-TWO
  pass
end-policy

route-policy CHILD-ONE
  set weight 100
end-policy

route-policy CHILD-TWO
  apply GRANDCHILD
  set community (2:666) additive
end-policy

route-policy GRANDCHILD
  set med 200
end-policy
```



# Parameter Passing

```
route-policy CHILD ($MED)
```

```
    set med $MED  
end-policy
```

List of policy parameters

Accessing the  
passed parameter

```
route-policy PARENT
```

```
    apply CHILD (10)  
end-policy
```

Calling policy and  
passing parameter

```
route-policy CHILD ($MED,$ORIGIN)
```

```
    set med $MED  
    set origin $ORIGIN  
end-policy
```

Multiple parameters

```
route-policy PARENT
```

```
    apply CHILD (10, incomplete)  
end-policy
```



## Using Parameters in BGP

```
route-policy PARAMETERS ($MED, $ORIGIN)
  set med $MED
  set origin $ORIGIN
end-policy

router bgp 300
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
neighbor 192.1.1.2
  remote-as 400
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy PARAMETERS (50, incomplete) in
    route-policy PASS-ALL out
```

## Boolean (Logical) Operations

- Comparison operators are context sensitive
  - Semantic check not done until RPL policy use is committed
- Supported Operators - Not, And, & Or (in order of precedence)

```
RP/0/1/0:CRS1(config-rpl)#if med eq 42 and next-hop in (1.1.1.1) then
```

- Compound operators are supported

Parentheses may be used to override order of operations

Parentheses also useful to aid clarity

Blue, then Green, then  
Black

```
med eq 10 and not destination in (10.1.3.0/24) or community is (56:78)
```

```
med eq 10 and (not destination in (10.1.3.0/24) or community is (56:78 ))
```

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# RPL Show Commands

Only display prefixes matching policy – filter show command

```
RP/0/0/1:CRS1#show bgp route-policy SAMPLE
BGP router identifier 172.20.1.1, local AS number 1820
BGP main routing table version 729
Dampening enabled
BGP scan interval 60 secs
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
i - internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* 10.13.0.0/16 192.168.40.24 0 1878 704 701 200 ?
* 10.16.0.0/16 192.168.40.24 0 1878 704 701 i
```



# RPL Show Commands

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show rpl route-policy states
```

```
ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
```

```
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
```

```
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced
```

```
The following policies are (ACTIVE)
```

```
-----
```

```
..
```

```
The following policies are (INACTIVE)
```

```
-----
```

```
None found with this status.
```

```
The following policies are (UNUSED)
```

```
-----
```

```
...
```

## RPL Show Commands [attachpoint]

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show rpl route-policy PASS
```

```
route-policy PASS
```

```
pass
```

```
end-policy
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show rpl route-policy PASS attachpoints
```

```
BGP Attachpoint: Neighbor
```

Neighbor/Group	type	afi/safi	in/out	vrf name
-----				
cavs	nbr	IPv4/uni	in	default



A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, a pedestrian bridge spans the street, and modern buildings with lit windows and balconies line the street. The overall scene is a dynamic urban nightscape.

# IOS XR: MPLS LDP, TE and VPN Configuration and Verification

**MPLS**  
**Workshop**

# LDP

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config)#mpls ldp
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-ldp)#?
  backoff          Configure session backoff parameters
  discovery         Configure discovery parameters
  explicit-null     Configure explicit-null advertisement
  graceful-restart  Configure LDP graceful restart feature
  holdtime          Configure session holdtime
  interface         Enable LDP on an interface and enter interface submode
  label             Configure label advertisement control
  log               Configure log information
  neighbor          Configure neighbor parameters
  router-id         Configure router Id
  signalling        Configure LDP signalling parameters
```

Must be explicitly  
configured

- LDP is enabled on an interface via the interface submode underneath the LDP submode

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-ldp)#interface pos0/6/0/2
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-ldp-if)#?
  discovery         Configure interface LDP discovery parameter
```

## Show mpls forwarding/show mpls Interfaces

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show mpls forwarding
```

Local Label	Outgoing Label	Prefix or ID	Outgoing Interface	Next Hop	Bytes Switched	T O
17	Pop Label	192.168.1.1/32	PO0/6/0/2	192.168.6.1	0	
18	Pop Label	192.168.1.3/32	PO0/6/0/0	192.168.7.3	0	
19	Unlabelled	192.168.1.4/32	PO0/6/0/1	192.168.8.5	0	
20	Unlabelled	192.168.1.5/32	PO0/6/0/1	192.168.8.5	0	
21	29	192.168.1.6/32	PO0/6/0/2	192.168.6.1	0	
22	30	192.168.1.7/32	PO0/6/0/0	192.168.7.3	0	
	Unlabelled	192.168.1.7/32	PO0/6/0/1	192.168.8.5	0	

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show mpls interfaces
```

Interface	LDP	Tunnel	Enabled
POS0/6/0/0	Yes	Yes	Yes
POS0/6/0/1	No	Yes	Yes
POS0/6/0/2	Yes	Yes	Yes



A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, city buildings are illuminated with various lights, and a pedestrian bridge spans the street. The overall scene is a dynamic urban nightscape.

# IOS XR L3VPN

**MPLS**  
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# VRF Configuration

## Configuring the VRF in the Global Mode

```
vrf vpn1
  description foo
  router-id 1.1.1.1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target 100:1
    export route-target 200:1
    import route-policy vpn1-import
    export route-policy vpn1-export
```

## Assigning interface to VRF

```
interface g0/1/0/2
  vrf vpn1
  ipv4 address 1.1.1.2/24
```

Does not remove the IP address like IOS does.



# BGP VPNv4 Configuration

## Configuring PE to RR VPNV4 iBGP Neighbors

```
router bgp 100
  bgp router-id 100.100.100.100
  address-family vpnv4 unicast
!
  neighbor 192.168.1.1
  remote-as 100
  update-source loopback 0
  address-family vpnv4 unicast
```





# PE-CE Configuration

## **router bgp 100**

```
bgp router-id 100.100.100.100
address-family vpnv4 unicast
  vrf vpn1
    rd [auto | 100:1]
    label-allocation-mode [per-ce | per-vrf]
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 1.1.1.1
    remote-as 65523
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy vpn1-in in
    route-policy vpn1-out out
```

## **router eigrp 100**

```
vrf vpn1
  address-family ipv4
    router-id 100.100.100.100
    redistribute bgp 100 route-policy
    policy1
  interface g0/1/0/2
    site-of-origin 100:1
```

## **router ospf 100**


```
vrf vpn1
  router-id 100.100.100.100
  domain-id type 0005 value 000102030405
  domain-tag 101
  redistribute bgp 100 route-policy policy1
  area 0
    interface g0/1/0/2
```

## **router static**

```
vrf vpn1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    10.1.1.1/32 g0/1/0/2
```

## **router rip**

```
vrf vpn1
  redistribute bgp 100 route-policy policy1
  interface g0/1/0/2
    site-of-origin 100:1
```

A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, streaky light trails from moving vehicles, primarily in shades of yellow, orange, and red. In the background, a multi-lane road leads towards a bridge or overpass structure. Beyond the bridge, several tall buildings are visible, their windows and facades illuminated with various colors like blue, white, and purple. The overall scene conveys a sense of urban activity and movement.

# Traffic Engineering Configuration and Verification

**MPLS**  
**Workshop**



# Traffic Engineering Configuration

- TE has its own configuration mode
  - Specifies which physical interfaces TE should be enabled on.
  - Various TE timers / Affinity-map / diff serve are all configured in this mode.
- RSVP also has its configuration mode
  - Specifies interface and bandwidth associated with that interface.
- Traffic Engineering needs to be enabled in the IGP
  - This enables TE extensions in that area ( OSPF sends type 10 LSA)
- Build the Tunnel-TE interface.
  - Configure the destination ip addr.
  - Path options/ initial signaled b/w / auto route announce are configured here.



## TE Submode

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config)#mpls traffic-eng
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-mpls-te)#?
```

bfd	Configure BFD parameters
fast-reroute	Fast-reroute config parameters
<b>interface</b>	<b>Enable MPLS-TE on an interface</b>
link-management	MPLS Link Manager subcommands
maximum	Maximum number of configurable tunnels
path-selection	Path Selection Configuration
reoptimize	Reoptimize timers frequency
signalling	Signalling options
topology	Topology Database Configuration

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1(config-mpls-te)# interface POS0/6/0/0
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show running-config mpls traffic-eng
```

```
mpls traffic-eng
```

```
interface POS0/6/0/0
```

```
!
```

```
interface POS0/6/0/1
```

```
!
```

```
interface POS0/6/0/2
```



# RSVP Configuration

- Basic RSVP config:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:CRS1#show running-config rsvp
rsvp
 interface POS0/6/0/0
   bandwidth 155520
 !
 interface POS0/6/0/1
   bandwidth 155520
 !
 interface POS0/6/0/2
   bandwidth 155520
 !
 !
```



## Prepare the IGP (OSPF / ISIS)

### OSPF

```
router ospf 1
  area 0
    mpls traffic-eng
  !
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
  !
```

### ISIS

```
router isis 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    mpls traffic-eng level-1
    mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
  !
  !
```





# Tunnel Head-End Configuration

1. Create a 'tunnel-te <num>' interface
2. Under this, add your head-end interface configuration

```
interface tunnel-te6
  ipv4 unnumbered Loopback0
  autoroute announce
  destination 192.168.1.6
  path-option 5 explicit name foo
  path-option 10 dynamic
  !
explicit-path name foo
  index 1 next-address ipv4 unicast 192.168.1.3
  index 2 next-address ipv4 unicast 192.168.1.8
  index 3 next-address ipv4 unicast 192.168.1.6
  !
```

A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, a pedestrian bridge spans the street, and modern buildings with lit windows and signage line the street. The overall scene is a dynamic urban nightscape.

# IOS-XR Operation and Monitoring Tools

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# Process Management

- Process
  - An executable portion of code run within its own memory space
- Threads
  - A process may contain one or more threads or a 'sub-process' e.g. OSPF process has a thread which handles 'hellos'
  - A thread may only run when the parent process is allocated runtime by the system scheduler.
- Job ID (JID) and Process ID (PID)
  - Each process is allocated a Job ID# or JID when it is first run. **Remains associated** with the process even if the process is stopped & restarted - The PID **changes** if the process is stopped and restarted
- Thread ID# (TID)
  - If a process contains threads, each is assigned a TID# associated with the PID/JID.

- Basic command
  - `show process`
- Process restart-ability
  - `process restart <process name  
| number> <option>`
- Monitor commands:
  - `monitor processes`
  - `monitor threads (or top)`
- Troubleshooting commands:
  - `show exception, exception`
  - `dumpcore`
  - `show context, clear context`
  - `process core`
  - `follow process`

# Process Restartability

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#process shutdown snmpd
```

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show processes snmpd
```

```
Job Id: 288
```

```
PID: 143532
```

```
Executable path: /disk0/hfr-base-4.2.1/bin/
```

```
snmpd
```

```
Instance #: 1
```

```
Version ID: 00.00.0000
```

```
Respawn: ON
```

```
Respawn count: 1
```

```
Max. spawns per minute: 12
```

```
Last started: Mon May 9 15:32:22 2005
```

```
Process state: Killed (last exit status: 15)
```

```
Package state: Normal
```

```
Registered mem(s): cfg/gl/snmp/
```

```
cfg/gl/udpsnmp/
```

```
cfg/gl/mibs/
```

```
core: TEXT SHARED MEM MAIN MEM
```

```
Max. core: 0
```

```
startup_path: /pkg/startup/snmpd.startup
```

```
Ready: 11.636s
```

Process state  
reported as 'killed'

JID# remains constant,  
PID# changed on restart

Respawn counter  
incremented with  
process restart

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#process restart snmpd
```

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show processes snmpd
```

```
Job Id: 288
```

```
PID: 8528114
```

```
Executable path: /disk0/hfr-base-4.2.1/bin/
```

```
snmpd
```

```
Instance #: 1
```

```
Version ID: 00.00.0000
```

```
Respawn: ON
```

```
Respawn count: 2
```

```
Max. spawns per minute: 12
```

```
Last started: Thu May 12 11:46:38 2005
```

```
Process state: Run (last exit status : 15)
```

```
Package state: Normal
```

```
Started on config: cfg/gl/snmp/admin/community/ww
```

```
core: TEXT SHARED MEM MAIN MEM
```

```
Max. core: 0
```

```
startup_path: /pkg/startup/snmpd.startup
```

```
Ready: 6.657s
```

```
Process cpu time: 0.721 user, 0.145 kernel,  
0.866 total
```



# 'Monitor process' command

- Command provide Unix 'top' like information
- Displays details on number of running processes, CPU and memory utilization
- Automatically updates every 10 seconds
- Can specify the location of the node that you wish to monitor, for example 0/RP0/CPU0 or 0/2/CPU0
- To change the parameters displayed by monitor processes, enter one of the interactive commands eg. **?** to get help, **n** for the number of entries, **t** – sorted on cpu time, **q** to quit

**t** - Sort on CPU time

```
233 processes; 788 threads; 4663 channels, 5906 fds
CPU states: 94.8% idle, 4.1% user, 1.0% kernel
Memory: 4096M total, 3599M avail, page size 4K
```

JID	TIDS	Chans	FDs	Tmrs	MEM	HH:MM:SS	CPU	NAME
1	26	236	183	1	0	67:18:56	1.06%	procnto-600-smp-cisco...
256	5	39	21	4	292K	0:02:44	0.79%	packet
69	10	454	9	3	2M	0:33:07	0.62%	qnet
331	8	254	21	13	2M	0:15:20	0.52%	wdsysmon
55	11	23	15	6	36M	0:31:18	0.50%	eth_server
241	12	96	83	13	1M	0:04:54	0.37%	netio
171	15	97	44	9	2M	0:03:33	0.12%	gsp

**m** - Sort on memory usage

JID	TIDS	Chans	FDs	Tmrs	MEM	HH:MM:SS	CPU	NAME
55	11	23	15	6	36M	0:00:00	0.00%	eth_server
155	1	7	18	4	12M	0:00:00	0.00%	fgid_server
100	2	11	16	3	11M	0:00:00	0.00%	fgid_aggregator
257	8	16	36	3	8M	0:00:00	0.00%	parser_server
65554	7	16	3	3	7M	0:00:00	0.00%	devb-ata
53	5	237	633	0	4M	0:00:00	0.00%	dllmgr
121	11	48	67	19	3M	0:00:00	0.00%	bgp

## 'Show memory compare' command

- Process how to use the command:
  1. `show memory compare start`  
**Takes the initial snapshot of heap usage**
  2. `show memory compare end`  
**Takes the second snapshot of heap usage**
  3. `show memory compare report`  
**Displays the heap memory comparison report**

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show memory compare start
Successfully stored memory snapshot /harddisk:/malloc_dump/memcmp_start.out
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show memory compare end
Successfully stored memory snapshot /harddisk:/malloc_dump/memcmp_end.out
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show memory compare report
```

JID	name	mem before	mem after	difference	mallocs	restart
---	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
57	i2c_server	11756	11916	160	1	
121	bgp	2522256	2522208	-48	-1	
234	lpts_pa	408536	407632	-904	-14	
224	isis	3089108	3087900	-1208	0	
314	tcp	247196	245740	-1456	-9	
241	netio	808136	806464	-1672	-46	



A long-exposure photograph of a city street at night. The foreground is filled with vibrant, multi-colored light trails from moving vehicles, creating a sense of motion. In the background, city buildings are illuminated with various lights, and a pedestrian bridge spans the street. The overall scene is a dynamic urban environment.

# System Monitoring

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## Multi pipe support

- Support multiple pipes on the command line so that the output can be processed by enhanced utility set to filter and format the output of any show command.
- Upto 8 pipes are supported. This limit will be superseded by the limit of characters that can be typed on the single line (1024) if the individual commands specified with pipes are long enough.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show platform | in MSC | ex SPA | utility wc -l
82
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show log start Jan 3 07:00:00 | in LDP | in " UP|DOWN" | ex "10.2[0-5]"
RP/6/RP0/CPU0:Jan  3 17:10:18.428 : mpls_ldp[1038]: %ROUTING-LDP-5-NBR_CHANGE : Neighbor 10.80.1.1:0, DOWN (Interface state down)
RP/6/RP0/CPU0:Jan  3 17:10:58.362 : mpls_ldp[1038]: %ROUTING-LDP-5-NBR_CHANGE : Neighbor 10.80.1.1:0, UP
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show proc cpu | ex " 0%  ."
CPU utilization for one minute: 2%; five minutes: 2%; fifteen minutes: 2%

PID      1Min      5Min      15Min Process
131105    1%         1%         1% ce_switch
131106    1%         1%         1% eth_server
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#
```

## Persistent Syslog

- Router can be configured to have persistent syslogs on the harddisk:
- Logs not written to harddisk in real-time, they are first staged on disk0: then flushed on harddisk after about every 4 hours.
- Useful when syslog server is inaccessible for any reason.

### logging archive

device harddisk	←	Archived on harddisk.
file-size 500	←	500 MB (single log file)
archive-size 500	←	500 MB (total size of syslogs)
archive-length 4	←	4 weeks (logs older than this are removed)

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#dir harddisk:/var/log/2013/11/03
```

```
Directory of harddisk:/var/log/2013/11/03
```

```
10008690    -rwx  1023890      Sun Nov  3 15:48:26 2013  syslog.03.1
```

```
15426650112 bytes total (14786479104 bytes free)
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#
```

# 'Describe' command

## • Details of a command and associated process/files

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS#describe show controllers pse summary
```

```
The command is defined in metro_driver.parser
```

```
Node 0/RP1/CPU0 has file metro_driver.parser for boot package /disk0/hfr-ca-mbi-3.2.90/mbihfr-rp.vm from hfr-lc
```

```
Package:
```

```
hfr-lc
```

```
hfr-lc V3.2.90[3I] linecard package for ppc
```

```
Vendor : Cisco Systems
```

```
Desc : linecard package for ppc
```

```
Build : Built on Tue May 24 23:46:10 CEST 2005
```

```
Source : By edde-bld1 in /vws/afz/production/3.2.90.3I/hfr/workspace for c2.95.3-p8
```

```
Component:
```

```
hfr-metro-driver V0.0.0[main/204] Driver for Metro ASIC
```

```
File: metro_driver.parser
```

```
User needs ALL of the following taskids:
```

```
interface (READ)
```

```
drivers (READ)
```

```
It will take the following actions:
```

```
Spawn the process:
```

```
metro_cli -t 0x1
```

Package command is located in

Version of component code

Permissions required for execution of command

KSH command that CLI is calling – only visible to 'cisco-support' users from 3.2.0

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## 'Show tech' command

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1# show tech-support snmp file harddisk:sh_tech_snmp
++ Show tech start time: 2014-Jan-22.090643.UTC ++
Wed Jan 22 09:06:44 UTC 2014 Waiting for gathering to complete
.....
Wed Jan 22 09:10:24 UTC 2014 Compressing show tech output
Show tech output available at 0/RP0/CPU0 : harddisk:/sh_tech_snmp.tgz
++ Show tech end time: 2014-Jan-22.091025.UTC ++

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1# dir harddisk: | in sh_tech_snmp
Wed Jan 22 09:10:46.951 UTC
58948      -rw-   709261      Wed Jan 22 09:10:25 2014  sh_tech_snmp.tgz
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#

RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show tech-support cef ipv4 location ?
 0/2/CPU0      Fully qualified location specification
 0/3/CPU0      Fully qualified location specification
 0/5/CPU0      Fully qualified location specification
 0/RP0/CPU0    Fully qualified location specification
 0/RP1/CPU0    Fully qualified location specification
WORD           Fully qualified location specification
```



# Trace functionality

- 'trace' functionality is like a form of 'always-on' debug

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#show ospf trace
```

```
OSPF Trace Summary (2, RP/1/RP0/CPU0:CRS1, 0M)
```

Trace Name	Size	Count	Description
-----	-----	-----	-----
1. adj	65536	6291	adjacency
2. adj_cycle	65536	893383	dbd/flood events/pkts
3. config	2048	486	config events
4. errors	8192	868816	errors
5. events	4096	255	mda/rtrid/bfd/vrf
6. ha	8192	485	startup/HA/NSF
7. hello	2048	3982447	hello events/pkts
8. idb	8192	973	interface
9. pkt	2048	1927767	I/O packets
10. rib	65536	52190	rib batching
11. spf	65536	93138	spf/topology
12. spf_cycle	65536	352143	spf/topology detail
13. te	4096	3893	mpls-te
14. test	1024	20052	testing info
15. mq	65536	5	message queue info

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:CRS1#show ospf trace hello
```

```
Traces for OSPF 2 (Wed Jan 22 08:55:38)
```

```
Traces returned/requested/available: 2048/2048/2048
```

```
Trace buffer: hello
```

```
1 Jan 22 08:49:45.305* ospf_send_hello: area 0.0.0.80 intf MADJ: BE1008 from 0.0.0.0
2 Jan 22 08:49:45.546 ospf_rcv_hello: intf BE1009 area 0.0.0.74 from 10.1.0.9 10.1.9.2
3 Jan 22 08:49:45.546 ospf_check_hello_events: intf MADJ: BE1009 area 0.0.0.74 from 0.0.0.0
4 Jan 22 08:49:45.573* ospf_send_hello: area 0.0.0.74 intf MADJ: BE1008 from 0.0.0.0
5 Jan 22 08:49:45.845* ospf_rcv_hello: intf BE1009 area 0.0.0.80 from 10.1.0.9 10.1.9.2
6 Jan 22 08:49:45.845* ospf_check_hello_events: intf MADJ: BE1009 area 0.0.0.80 from 0.0.0.0
7 Jan 22 08:49:45.917* ospf_send_hello: area 0.0.0.80 intf Te0/5/0/7 from 10.1.80.1
8 Jan 22 08:49:46.232 ospf_rcv_hello: intf BE1008 area 0.0.0.74 from 10.1.0.8 10.1.8.2
```

LTRA

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# 'Monitor interface' command

- overall reporting (requires MGBL package)

```
CRS1-CRS          Monitor Time: 00:00:37          SysUptime: 245:59:24

Protocol:General
Interface          In(bps)          Out(bps)          InBytes/Delta     OutBytes/Delta
BE1003             0/ --%           0/ --%           964.1M/0          893.5M/0
BE1007             12000/ 0%        6000/ 0%         1.3G/1003         787.2M/963
BE1008             5000/ 0%         8000/ 0%         1.5G/1382         1.4G/1471
BE1009             9000/ 0%         11000/ 0%        957.4M/372        1.4G/854
BE1010             0/ --%           0/ --%           0/0               0/0
BE1067             4000/ 0%         5000/ 0%         484.4M/324        622.4M/248
Mg1/RP0/CPU0/0     1000/ 0%         0/ 0%           173.8M/954        79086/0
Mg1/RP1/CPU0/0     1000/ 0%         0/ 0%           173.9M/954        94122/0
Mg0/RP1/CPU0/0     1000/ 0%         0/ 0%           173.5M/954        230160/0
Mg0/RP0/CPU0/0     2000/ 0%         10000/ 0%        186.3M/1614       18.0M/6720
Tel/6/0/0          0/ 0%           0/ 0%           0/0               0/0
Tel/6/0/1          7000/ 0%         2000/ 0%        748.4M/479       276.0M/478
Tel/6/0/2          0/ 0%           0/ 0%           0/0               0/0

--- snip

Gil/15/3/5         0/ 0%           0/ 0%           0/0               0/0
Gil/15/3/6         0/ 0%           0/ 0%           0/0               0/0

Quit='q',          Clear='c',          Freeze='f', Thaw='t',
Next set='n', Prev set='p', Bytes='y', Packets='k'
(General='g', IPv4 Uni='4u', IPv4 Multi='4m', IPv6 Uni='6u', IPv6 Multi='6m')
```

# 'Monitor interface' command

- per interface reporting (requires MGBL package)

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:CRS1#monitor interface Bundle-ether 1008
CRS1          Monitor Time: 00:00:18          SysUptime: 246:02:20
```

```
Bundle-Ether1008 is up, line protocol is up
Encapsulation ARPA
```

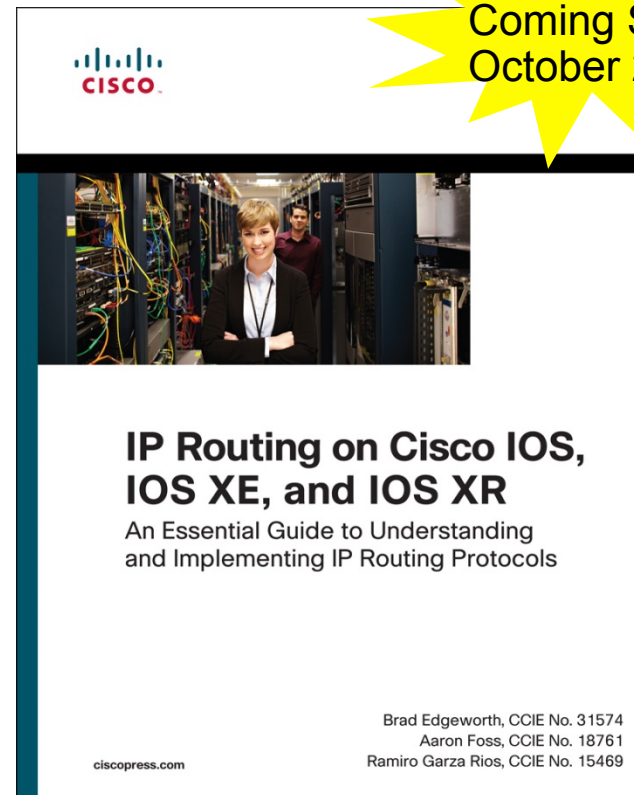
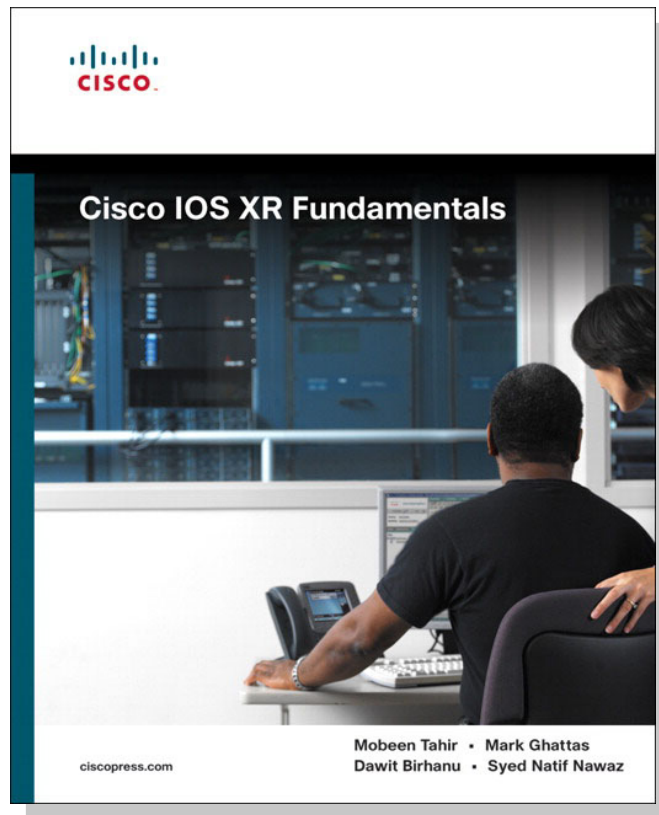
```
Traffic Stats:(2 second rates)                                Delta
Input  Packets:                6489005                        14
Input  pps:                     8
Input  Bytes:                  1507217455                      1274
Input  Kbps (rate):             5                            ( 0%)
Output Packets:                7079943                        15
Output pps:                     9
Output Bytes:                  1490126647                      2024
Output Kbps (rate):             8                            ( 0%)
```

```
Errors Stats:
Input  Total:                  0                               0
Input  CRC:                    0                               0
Input  Frame:                  0                               0
Input  Overrun:                0                               0
Output Total:                  0                               0
Output Underrun:               0                               0
```

```
Quit='q', Freeze='f', Thaw='t', Clear='c', Interface='i',
Next='n', Prev='p'
```

```
Brief='b', Detail='d', Protocol(IPv4/IPv6)='r'
```

## Additional Reading



Coming Soon  
October 2014

# IOS XR Specialist Certification!

- Is there a training course I can take?
  - Yes! There is a New course: Implementing and Maintaining Cisco Technologies Using IOS XR (IMTXR)
  - [https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/community/certifications/service\\_provider/ios\\_xr\\_specialist](https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/community/certifications/service_provider/ios_xr_specialist)
- How can I get certified?
  - Pearson VUE
  - The IOS XR Specialist Certification exam number is 644-906.
- How can I get access to IOS XR to prepare?
  - Customer & Partners: Planning in place now for a bookable ASR 9000 Testbed; contact your local Cisco acct team for more info
  - Cisco IOS XRv
- Is there a Cisco Press book?
  - Yes! IOS XR Fundamentals (ISBN-13: 978-1-58714-006-8)



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  - <https://upload.cisco.com/cgi-bin/swc/fileexg/main.cgi?CONTYPES=Cisco-IOS-XRv>
- Installation Guide for ESXi and QEMU
  - <https://supportforums.cisco.com/docs/DOC-39939>
- Additional Support
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