



Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Qualified Command Reference

First Published: 2021-01-29

Last Modified: 2024-04-17

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CHAPTER 1

Read Me First



Note To achieve simplification and consistency, the Cisco SD-WAN solution has been rebranded as Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN. In addition, from Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Release 20.12.1, the following component changes are applicable: **Cisco vManage to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager**, **Cisco vAnalytics to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Analytics**, **Cisco vBond to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator**, **Cisco vSmart to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller**, and **Cisco Controllers to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components**. See the latest Release Notes for a comprehensive list of all the component brand name changes. While we transition to the new names, some inconsistencies might be present in the documentation set because of a phased approach to the user interface updates of the software product.

Related References

- [Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components Compatibility Matrix and Server Recommendations](#)
- [Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Device Compatibility](#)

User Documentation

- [User Documentation for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17](#)

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CHAPTER 2

What's New in Cisco IOS XE (SD-WAN)



Note To achieve simplification and consistency, the Cisco SD-WAN solution has been rebranded as Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN. In addition, from Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Release 20.12.1, the following component changes are applicable: **Cisco vManage to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager, Cisco vAnalytics to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Analytics, Cisco vBond to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator, Cisco vSmart to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, and Cisco Controllers to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components.** See the latest Release Notes for a comprehensive list of all the component brand name changes. While we transition to the new names, some inconsistencies might be present in the documentation set because of a phased approach to the user interface updates of the software product.



Note Cisco is constantly enhancing the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN solution with every release and we try and keep the content in line with the latest enhancements. The following table lists new and modified features we documented in the Configuration, Command Reference, and Hardware Installation guides. For information on additional features and fixes that were committed to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN solution, see the *Resolved and Open Bugs* section in the Release Notes.

[What's New in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.x](#)



CHAPTER 3

Introduction

This document contains a technology-group based alphabetical listing of commands. These commands are qualified for use with CLI templates in Cisco vManage. To search for a command, use the alphabet key in the relevant technology chapter and scroll down until you find the command of interest, or use the Find function in the PDF format. For more information on CLI templates, refer [CLI Templates for Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Routers](#).



CHAPTER 4

AAA Commands

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aaa accounting

To enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) accounting of requested services for billing or security purposes when you use TACACS+, use the **aaa accounting** command in global configuration mode or template configuration mode. To disable AAA accounting, use the **no** form of this command.

```

aaa accounting { system | exec | network | connection connection-name | commands level }
[default] { start-stop | stop-only } group group-name
no aaa accounting { system | exec | connection connection-name | commands level } [default]
{ start-stop | stop-only } group group-name

```

Syntax Description

system	Performs accounting for all system-level events not associated with users, such as reloads. Note When system accounting is used and the accounting server is unreachable at system startup time, the system will not be accessible for approximately two minutes.
commands connection exec	Specifies the accounting method list. Enter at least one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commands: Creates a method list to provide accounting information about specific, individual EXEC commands associated with a specific privilege level. • connection: Creates a method list to provide accounting information about all outbound connections made from the network access server. • exec: Creates a method list to provide accounting records about user EXEC terminal sessions on the network access server, including username, date, and start and stop times.
exec	Runs accounting for the EXEC shell session. This keyword might return user profile information such as what is generated by the autocommand command.
network	Runs accounting for all network-related service requests.
connection	Provides information about all outbound connections made from the network access server, such as Telnet, local-area transport (LAT), TN3270, packet assembler and disassembler (PAD), and rlogin.
commands <i>level</i>	Runs accounting for all commands at the specified privilege level. Valid privilege level entries are integers from 0 through 15.
start-stop	Sends a “start” accounting notice at the beginning of a process and a “stop” accounting notice at the end of a process. The “start” accounting record is sent in the background. The requested user process begins regardless of whether the “start” accounting notice was received by the accounting server.
stop-only	Sends a stop accounting record for all cases including authentication failures regardless of whether the aaa accounting send stop-record authentication failure command is configured.
group <i>group-name</i>	Server groups for aaa accounting with <i>group-name</i> as character string or radius or tacacs+ as defined by aaa group server command.

Command Default

AAA accounting is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. exec , commands , connection , system keywords and group <i>group-name</i> , local , none methods are supported.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Additional method qualified: network
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Support for multi-group configuration is added.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Additional methods qualified: group tacacs+

Usage Guidelines

Use the **aaa accounting** command to enable accounting and to create named method lists that define specific accounting methods on a per-line or per-interface basis.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa accounting](#) command.

The table below contains descriptions of keywords for AAA accounting methods.

Table 1: aaa accounting Methods

Keyword	Description
group <i>group-name</i>	Uses a subset of RADIUS or TACACS+ servers for accounting as defined by the server group <i>group-name</i> argument.
group tacacs+	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication as defined by the aaa group server tacacs+ command.

Examples

The following example shows how to define a default command accounting method list, where accounting services are provided by a TACACS+ security server, set for privilege level 15 commands with a stop-only restriction:

```
aaa accounting commands 15 default stop-only group tacacs+
aaa authorization commands 15 default local group tacacs+
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group tacacs+
aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs+
aaa accounting system default start-stop group tacacs+
aaa accounting network default group tacacs+
```

The following example shows how to configure multiple groups:

```
aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs+ broadcast logger group radius
```

aaa authentication attempts login

To set the maximum number of login attempts that will be permitted before a session is dropped, use the **aaa authentication attempts login** command in global configuration mode. To reset the number of attempts to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication attempts login number-of-attempts
no aaa authentication attempts login
```

Syntax Description	<i>number-of-attempts</i> Number of login attempts. Range is from 1 to 25. Default is 3.				
Command Default	3 attempts				
Command Modes	Global configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	The aaa authentication attempts login command configures the number of times a router will prompt for username and password before a session is dropped.				
Examples	<p>The following example configures a maximum of 5 attempts at authentication for login:</p> <pre>aaa authentication attempts login 5</pre>				

aaa authentication enable default

To enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authentication to determine whether a user can access the privileged command level, use the **aaa authentication enable default** command in global configuration mode. To disable this authorization method, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication enable default method1 [method2 . . .]
no aaa authentication enable default method1 [method2 . . .]
```

Syntax Description	<i>method1</i> [<i>method2</i> ...] At least one of the keywords described in the table below.
Command Default	None
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. group <i>group-name</i> and enable keywords are supported.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **aaa authentication enable default** command to create a series of authentication methods that are used to determine whether a user can access the privileged command level. Method keywords are described in the table below. The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authentication enable default](#) command.

Table 2: aaa authentication enable default Methods

Keyword	Description
enable	Uses the enable password for authentication. Note An authentication request fails over to the next authentication method only if no enable password is configured on the router.
group tacacs+	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.
group <i>group-name</i>	Uses a subset of TACACS+ servers for authentication as defined by the aaa group server tacacs+ command.

Examples

```
aaa authentication enable default group tacacs-511 enable
```

aaa authentication login

To set authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authentication at login, use the **aaa authentication login** command in global configuration mode. To disable AAA authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication login { default list-name } method1 [method2 . . . ]
no aaa authentication login { default list-name } method1 [method2 . . . ]
```

Syntax Description

default	Uses the listed authentication methods that follow this keyword as the default list of methods when a user logs in.
<i>list-name</i>	Character string used to name the list of authentication methods activated when a user logs in. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for more information.
<i>method1</i> [<i>method2</i> ...]	The list of methods that the authentication algorithm tries in the given sequence. You must enter at least one method; you may enter up to four methods. Method keywords are described in the table below.

Command Default

AAA authentication at login is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. default , group <i>group-name</i> keyword-argument pair are supported.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Additional parameters qualified: , group tacacs+ , and local keywords were added as methods for authentication.

Usage Guidelines

If the **default** keyword is not set, only the local user database is checked. This has the same effect as the following command:

```
aaa authentication login default local
```



Note On the console, login will succeed without any authentication checks if **default** keyword is not set.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authentication login](#) command.

The table below describes the method keywords.

Table 3: aaa authentication login Methods Keywords

Keyword	Description
enable	Uses the enable password for authentication. This keyword cannot be used.
group <i>group-name</i>	Uses a subset of RADIUS or TACACS+ servers for authentication as defined by the aaa group server tacacs+ command.
group tacacs+	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.

```
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local
```

```
aaa authentication login default group tacacs-511
```

aaa authentication password-prompt

To change the text displayed when users are prompted for a password, use the **aaa authentication password-prompt** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default password prompt text, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication password-prompt text-string
```


no aaa authentication password-prompt *text-string*

Syntax Description

<i>text-string</i>	String of text that will be displayed when the user is prompted to enter a password. If this text-string contains spaces or unusual characters, it must be enclosed in double-quotes (for example, "Enter your password:").
--------------------	---

Command Default

There is no user-defined *text-string*, and the password prompt appears as "Password."

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authentication password-prompt](#) command.

Examples

The following example changes the text for the password prompt:

```
aaa authentication password-prompt "Enter your password now:"
```

aaa authentication ppp

To specify one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on serial interfaces that are running PPP, use the **aaa authentication ppp** command in global configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authentication ppp *list-name method1*
no aaa authentication ppp *list-name method1*

Syntax Description

<i>list-name</i>	Character string used to name the list of authentication methods tried when a user logs in.
<i>method1</i>	Identifies the list of methods that the authentication algorithm tries in the given sequence. You must enter at least one method; you may enter up to four methods. Method keywords are described in the table below.

Command Default

AAA authentication methods on serial interfaces running PPP are not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. local keyword is supported.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authentication ppp](#) command.

Table 4: aaa authentication ppp Methods

Keyword	Description
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a AAA authentication list called *dialinppp* for serial lines that use PPP. This authentication first tries to contact a TACACS+ server. If this action returns an error, the user is allowed access with no authentication.

```
aaa authentication ppp dialinppp local
```

aaa authentication username-prompt

To change the text displayed when users are prompted to enter a username, use the **aaa authentication username-prompt** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default username prompt text, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authentication username-prompt text-string
no aaa authentication username-prompt text-string
```

Syntax Description

<i>text-string</i>	String of text that will be displayed when the user is prompted to enter a username. If this text-string contains spaces or unusual characters, it must be enclosed in double-quotes (for example, "Enter your name:").
--------------------	---

Command Default

There is no user-defined *text-string*, and the username prompt appears as "Username."

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **aaa authentication username-prompt** command to change the default text that the Cisco IOS software displays when prompting a user to enter a username. The **no** form of this command returns the username prompt to the default value:

```
Username:
```

Some protocols (for example, TACACS+) have the ability to override the use of local username prompt information. Using the **aaa authentication username-prompt** command will not change the username prompt text in these instances.



Note The **aaa authentication username-prompt** command does not change any dialog that is supplied by a remote TACACS+ server.

Examples

The following example changes the text for the username prompt:

```
aaa authentication username-prompt "Enter your name here:"
```

aaa authorization

To set the parameters that restrict user access to a network, use the **aaa authorization** command in global configuration mode. To remove the parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization { commands level | exec | network } { default list-name } [method1 [method2 . . . ]]
```

```
no aaa authorization { commands level | exec | network } { default list-name } [method1 [method2 . . . ]]
```

Syntax Description

commands	Runs authorization for all commands at the specified privilege level.
<i>level</i>	Specific command level that should be authorized. Valid entries are 0 through 15.
exec	Runs authorization to determine if the user is allowed to run an EXEC shell. This facility returns user profile information such as the autocommand information.
network	Runs authorization for all network-related service requests, including Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP), PPP, PPP Network Control Programs (NCPs), and AppleTalk Remote Access (ARA).
default	Uses the listed authorization methods that follow this keyword as the default list of methods for authorization.
<i>list-name</i>	Character string used to name the list of authorization methods.
<i>method1</i> [<i>method2</i> ...]	(Optional) Identifies an authorization method or multiple authorization methods to be used for authorization. A method may be any one of the keywords listed in the table below.

Command Default

Authorization is disabled for all actions.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. config-commands , exec , command , network , default keywords and group <i>group-name</i> , local , none methods are supported
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Additional methods qualified: group tacacs+

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authorization](#) command.

The table below describes the method keywords.

Table 5: aaa authorization Methods

Keyword	Description
group <i>group-name</i>	Uses a subset of RADIUS or TACACS+ servers for accounting as defined by the aaa group server <i>group-name</i> command.
group tacacs+	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authorization as defined by the aaa group server tacacs+ command.
local	Uses the local database for authorization.
none	Indicates that no authorization is performed.

Examples

The following example shows how to define aaa authorization:

```
aaa authorization commands 15 default local group tacacs+
aaa authorization network default local
aaa authorization commands 2 default group tacacs-511 local none
```

aaa authorization config-commands

To reestablish the default created when the **aaa authorization commands** command was issued, use the **aaa authorization config-commands** command in global configuration mode. To disable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) configuration command authorization, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization config-commands
no aaa authorization config-commands
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI template

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authorization config-commands](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies that TACACS+ authorization is run for level 15 commands and that AAA authorization of configuration commands is disabled:

```
aaa authorization command 15 group tacacs+ none
no aaa authorization config-commands
```

aaa authorization console

To apply authorization to a console, use the **aaa authorization console** command in global configuration mode. To disable the authorization, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa authorization console
no aaa authorization console

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authorization is disabled on the console.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authorization console](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows that the default authorization that is configured on the console line is being disabled:

```
Router (config)# aaa authorization console
```

aaa authorization credential download default

To set an authorization method list to use local credentials, use the **aaa authorization credential download default** command in global configuration mode. To disable the authorization method list from using the local credentials, use the **no** form of this command.

```

aaa authorization credential download { default | auth_list } [cache] [group] [if-authenticated]
[local] [none] [radius] [tacacs]
no aaa authorization credential download { default | auth_list }

```

Syntax Description	default	Specifies the authorization methods that follow the default list.
	auth_list	Specifies the named authorization method list.
	cache	(Optional) Uses a cache server group for authorization.
	group	(Optional) Uses a subset of RADIUS or TACACS+ servers for accounting as defined by the aaa group server group-name command.
	if-authenticated	(Optional) Allows the user to access the requested function if the user is authenticated. Note The if-authenticated method is a terminating method. Therefore, if it is listed as a method, any methods listed after it will never be evaluated.
	local	(Optional) Uses the local database for authorization.
	none	(Optional) Indicates that no authorization is performed.
	radius	(Optional) Uses RADIUS for authorization.
	tacacs	(Optional) Uses TACACS+ for authorization.

Command Default Disabled, unless the **aaa authorization** command is configured, in which case all config-commands require authorization.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **aaa authorization credential-download** command for downloading EAP credentials from the local database or from the RADIUS, or LDAP server as defined by **aaa group server** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set an authorization method list to use local credentials:

```
Device(config)# aaa authorization credential-download default local
```

The following example shows how to configure four groups to set an authorization method list:

```
Device(config)# aaa authorization credential-download Ap-Auth group radius-group cache ldap
local if-authenticated
```

aaa logout-policy

To configure the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) user lockout policy in system configuration mode for Cisco SD-WAN Manager, use the **aaa logout-policy** command in system configuration mode.

To disable the system lockout policy, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa logout-policy fail-attempts attempt-count fail-interval fail-int lockout-interval lockout-int

no aaa logout-policy

Syntax Description		
fail-attempts <i>attempt-count</i>	Specifies the number of failed authentication attempts before the user is locked out. Default: 5 Range: 1 - 3600	
fail-interval <i>fail-int</i>	Specifies the duration in seconds of failed authentication attempts before the user is locked out. Default: 900 Range: 1 - 3600	
lockout-interval <i>lockout-int</i>	Specifies the lockout duration in seconds. Default: 900 Range: 1 - 3600	

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components Release 20.12.1	This command is supported in Cisco SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines Use the **aaa logout-policy** command to configure notifications for unauthorized activity.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the lockout policy:

```
sdwan-manager(config)# system
sdwan-manager(config-system)# aaa
sdwan-manager(config-aaa)# logout-policy lockout-interval 600 fail-interval 60 fail-attempts 5
```

In the above example, **fail-attempts** is 5, **fail-interval** is 60, and **lockout-interval** is 600. The result is that if there are 5 failed attempts to log in within 60 seconds, then the Cisco SD-WAN Manager does not allow additional attempts for a period of 600 seconds (10 minutes).

aaa group server tacacs+

To group different TACACS+ server hosts into distinct lists and distinct methods, use the **aaa group server tacacs+** command in global configuration mode. To remove a server group from the configuration list, use the **no** form of this command.

aaa group server tacacs+ *group-name*
no aaa group server tacacs + *group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i> Character string used to name the group of servers. See the table below for a list of words that cannot be used as the <i>group-name</i> argument.
---------------------------	--

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, refer to Cisco IOS XE [aaaa group server tacacs+](#) command.

Examples The following example shows the configuration of an AAA server group named tacgroup1 that comprises three member servers:

```
aaa group server tacacs+ tacgroup1
server 10.1.1.1
server 10.2.2.2
server 10.3.3.3
```

ip tacacs source-interface

To use the IP address of a specified interface for all outgoing TACACS+ packets, use the **ip tacacs source-interface** command in global configuration mode. To disable use of the specified interface ip address, use the **no** form of this command.

ip tacacs source-interface *interface-name*
no ip tacacs source-interface *interface-name*

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i> Name of the interface that TACACS+ uses for all its outgoing packets.
---------------------------	---

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use **ip tacacs source-interface** command to set the IP address of a subinterface for all outgoing TACACS+ packets. This address is used if the interface is in the up state. In this way, the TACACS+ server can use one IP address entry associated with the network access client instead of maintaining a list of all IP addresses. You can use the **ip tacacs source-interface** command when the router has many interfaces and ensure that all TACACS+ packets from a particular router have the same IP address. The specified interface must have an IP address associated with it. If the specified subinterface does not have an IP address or is in a down state, TACACS+ reverts to the default. To avoid this, add an IP address to the subinterface or bring the interface to the up state.

Example

The following example configures TACACS+ to use the IP address of the loopback0 interface for all outgoing TACACS+ packets.

```
Device(config)# ip tacacs source-interface loopback0
```

ip vrf forwarding (server-group)

To associate a Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) reference of an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) TACACS+ server group, use the **ip vrf forwarding** command in server-group configuration mode. To enable server groups to use the global (default) routing table, use the no form of this command.

```
ip vrf forwarding vrf-name
no ip vrf forwarding vrf-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name assigned to a VRF.
-------------	-------------------------

Command Default

Server groups use the global routing table.

Command Modes

Server-group configuration (server-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip vrf forwarding** command to specify a VRF for a AAA TACACS+ server group. This command enables dial users to utilize AAA servers in different routing domains.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the VRF user using a AAA

```
aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs-511
server-private 172.16.0.1 key 7 110a1016141d
ip vrf forwarding 511
```

lockout-policy

To configure Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers to lock out users who have made a designated number of consecutive unsuccessful login attempts within a designated period, or who have not logged in for a designated number of days, use the **lockout-policy** command in global configuration mode. To disable the lockout policy, use the **no** form of this command.

lockout-policy {[fail-attempts *attempts* fail-interval *fail-interval* [lockout-interval *lockout-interval*]] [num-inactive-days *days*]}

no lockout-policy {[fail-attempts *attempts* fail-interval *fail-interval* [lockout-interval *lockout-interval*]] [num-inactive-days *days*]}

Syntax Description

fail-attempts <i>attempts</i>	<p>Specifies the number of consecutive times a user unsuccessfully attempts to log in to Cisco SD-WAN Manager or other controllers after which the user is locked out.</p> <p>Note Attempting to log in through the CLI without providing a password is counted as a failed login attempt.</p> <p>Default: 5</p> <p>Range: 1 through 3600</p>
fail-interval <i>fail-interval</i>	<p>Specifies the period, in seconds, in which consecutive unsuccessful login attempts are counted.</p> <p>For example, if this period is set to 10 seconds and the number of failed login attempts is set to 5, a user is locked out if the user makes 5 consecutive unsuccessful login attempts within 10 seconds.</p> <p>Default: 900</p> <p>Range: 1 through 3600</p>

lockout-interval <i>lockout-interval</i>	Specifies the period, in seconds, after which a user who is locked out because of unsuccessful login attempts can log in. If you do not configure this period, an administrator must manually unlock the account of a locked-out user. Default: 900 Range: 0 through 3600
num-inactive-days <i>days</i>	Specifies the number of days since a user last logged in to Cisco SD-WAN Manager or other controllers after which the user is locked out. Range: 2 through 365

Command Default

This command is disabled, and so a lockout policy is not in effect. In this case, by default, Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers allow five consecutive unsuccessful password attempts before an account is locked for 15 minutes or until an administrator unlocks it.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure a lockout policy, users who violate the policy cannot log in again until a configured amount of time has passed or an administrator unlocks their accounts in Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a lockout policy of three failed login attempts over a period of 300 seconds, and a reset period of 100 seconds:

```
device(config-system)# aaa
device (config-aaa)# lockout-policy
device (config-lockout-policy)# fail-attempts 3 fail-interval 300 lockout-interval 100
```

The following example shows how to configure an inactivity lockout period of 30 days for user logins:

```
device(config-system)# aaa
device (config-aaa)# lockout-policy
device (config-lockout-policy)# num-inactive-days 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa authentication attempts login	Sets the maximum number of login attempts that are permitted before a session is dropped.

Command	Description
multi-factor-auth duo	Configures controllers to require Duo multifactor authentication (MFA) to verify the identity of users before they can log in.

login block-for

To configure your Cisco IOS device for login parameters that help provide denial-of-service (DoS) detection, use the **login block-for** command in global configuration mode. To disable the specified login parameters and return to the default functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

login block-for *seconds* **attempts** *tries* **within** *seconds*
no login block-for

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Duration of time in which login attempts are denied (also known as a quiet period) by the Cisco IOS device. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 (18 hours) seconds.
attempts <i>tries</i>	Maximum number of failed login attempts that triggers the quiet period. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 tries.
within <i>seconds</i>	Duration of time in which the allowed number of failed login attempts must be made before the quiet period is triggered. Valid values range from 1 to 65535 (18 hours) seconds.

Command Default

No login parameters are defined.

A quiet period is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [login block-for](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure your router to block all login requests for 100 seconds if 15 failed login attempts are exceeded within 100 seconds. Thereafter, the **show login** command is issued to verify the login settings.

```
Device(config)# login block-for 100 attempts 15 within 100
Device(config)# exit
Device# show login
A default login delay of 1 seconds is applied.
No Quiet-Mode access list has been configured.
All successful login is logged.
All failed login is logged.
Router enabled to watch for login Attacks.
If more than 15 login failures occur in 100 seconds or less, logins will be disabled for
100 seconds.
```

```
Router presently in Watch-Mode, will remain in Watch-Mode for 95 seconds.
Present login failure count 5
```

The following example shows how to disable login parameters. Thereafter, the **show login** command is issued to verify that login parameters are no longer configured.

```
Router(config)# no login block-for
Router(config)# exit
Router# show login
No login delay has been applied.

    No Quiet-Mode access list has been configured.

    All successful login is logged.

Router NOT enabled to watch for login Attacks
```

login quiet-mode access-class

To specify an access control list (ACL) that is to be applied to the router when the router switches to quiet mode, use the **login quiet-mode access-class** command in global configuration mode. To remove this ACL and allow the router to deny all login attempts, use the **no** form of this command.

```
login quiet-mode access-class {acl-nameacl-number}
no login quiet-mode access-class {acl-nameacl-number}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>acl-name</i>	Named ACL that is to be enforced during quiet mode.
<i>acl-number</i>	Numbered (standard or extended) ACL that is to be enforced during quiet mode.

Command Default All login attempts via Telnet, secure shell (SSH), and HTTP are denied.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [login quiet-mode access-class](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure your router to accept hosts only from the ACL “myacl” during the next quiet period:

```
Device(config)# login quiet-mode access-class myacl
```

login-rate

To configure a threshold for detecting frequent logins, use the **login-rate** command in alarms configuration mode.

Use the **no** form of the command to clear the configuration.

Cisco SD-WAN Manager

login-rate { **interval** *seconds* | **num-logins** *count* }

no login-rate

Syntax Description

interval <i>seconds</i>	Specify the interval in seconds.
num-logins <i>count</i>	Specify the number of logins to be reached before generating an alarm.

Command Modes

Alarms configuration (config-alarms)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components Release 20.12.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the login-rate alarm parameters:

```
sdwan-manager(config)# system
sdwan-manager(config-system)# alarms
sdwan-manager(config-alarms)# login-rate interval 60 num-logins 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarms	Configures CPU-usage watermarks and polling interval.
show alarms	Displays alarm history and watermarks for CPU, memory, and disk usage, and the disk read and write speeds.

multi-factor-auth duo

To configure Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers to require Duo multifactor authentication (MFA) to verify the identity of users before they can log in, use the **multi-factor-auth duo** command in global configuration mode. To disable Duo MFA authentication for controllers, use the **no** form of this command.

multi-factor-auth duo *api-hostname name integration-key i-key secret-key s-key proxy proxy-url*

no multi-factor-auth duo *api-hostname name integration-key i-key secret-key s-key*

proxy *proxy-url*

Syntax Description		
api-hostname <i>name</i>		Specifies the API hostname (api-hostname) of your Duo account.
integration-key <i>i-key</i>		Specifies the integration key (Ikey) of your Duo account.
secret-key <i>s-key</i>		Specifies the secret key (Skey) of your Duo account.
proxy <i>proxy-url</i>		Specifies the URL of the proxy that is used to access the Duo server if Cisco SD-WAN Manager is behind a firewall. If an HTTP proxy is configured for Cisco SD-WAN Manager, this proxy is the default value.

Command Default This command is disabled. So, Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers do not require Duo MFA to verify the identity of users before they log in.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- You must have a Duo account with local users created on that account.
- When you configure this command, users are prompted on their mobile devices to authenticate with Duo after they enter a username and password to log in to Cisco SD-WAN Manager or other controllers.
- Duo MFA does not apply to the admin user by default. If you want to enable Duo MFA for the admin user, configure multi-factor-auth duo, then enter the [admin-auth-order](#) command.
- If Cisco SD-WAN Manager or another controller does not have internet access, use the following commands to configure proxy information for the device on which Duo MFA is enabled. Enter these commands either from the command line of the device or its device template. This configuration provides access to the Duo MFA feature. The device can be a Cisco SD-WAN Manager server, a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator, or a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller.

```
vm # config
vm(config)# system aaa
vm(config-aaa)# multi-factor-auth
vm(config-multi-factor-auth)# duo
vm(config-duo)# api-hostname name
vm(config-duo)# secret-key s-key
vm(config-duo)# integration-key i-key
vm(config-duo)# proxy proxy-url
vm(config-duo)# commit
```

Examples

The following example shows how to configure Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers to require Duo MFA to verify the identity of users before they can log in:

```

device (config-system) # aaa
device (config-aaa) # multi-factor-auth duo
device (config-duo) # api-hostname api-xxxxxxxxx.duosecurity.com
device (config-duo) # integration-key DIMVTNxxxxxxxxxxx
device (config-duo) # secret-key Mxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa authentication attempts login	Sets the maximum number of login attempts that are permitted before a session is dropped.
lockout-policy	Configures Cisco SD-WAN Manager and other controllers to lock out users who have made a designated number of consecutive unsuccessful login attempts within a designated period, or who have not logged in for a designated number of days.

server-private (TACACS+)

To configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the private TACACS+ server for the group server, use the **server-private** command in TACACS+ server-group configuration mode. To remove the associated private server from the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) group server, use the **no** form of this command.

server-private *ip-address* [{ **port** *port-number* | **timeout** *interval* | **key** [{ **0** | **6** | **7** }] *key-string* }

no server-private *ip-address* [{ **port** *port-number* | **timeout** *interval* | **key** [{ **0** | **6** | **7** }] *key-string* }]

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the private RADIUS or TACACS+ server host.
port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the server port number. This option overrides the default, which is port 49. Range: 1 to 65535
timeout <i>interval</i>	(Optional) Specifies the server timeout interval. Range: 1 to 1000
key [0 6 7]	(Optional) Specifies an authentication and encryption key. This key must match the key used by the TACACS+ daemon. Specifying this key overrides the key set by the global tacacs-server key command for this server only. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no number or 0 is entered, the string that is entered is considered to be plain text. If 6 is entered, the string that is entered is considered to be an advanced encryption scheme [AES] encrypted text. If 7 is entered, the string that is entered is considered to be hidden text.
<i>key-string</i>	(Optional) Character string specifying the authentication and encryption key.

Command Default If server-private parameters are not specified, global configurations are used; if global configurations are not specified, default values are used.

Command Modes TACACS+ server-group configuration (config-sg-tacacs+)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Port and Timeout keywords added in AAA named server implementation.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [server-private \(TACACS+\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to define the TACACS+ group server and associate private servers with it:

```
Device> enable
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs1
Device(config-sg-tacacs+)# server-private 172.16.0.1 key 7 110a1016141d
```

The following example shows how to configure TACACS+ group server port number and timeout interval:

```
Device(config)# aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs1
Device(config-sg-tacacs+)# server-private 172.16.0.1 port 49 timeout 100
```

tacacs server address ipv4

To set the IPv4 address of a specified TACACS+ server, use the **tacacs server address ipv4** command in global configuration mode. To remove the IPv4 address associated with the specified TACACS+ server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tacacs server server-name address ipv4 ipv4-address
no tacacs server server-name address ipv4 ipv4-address
```

Syntax Description	
<i>server-name</i>	Name of TACACS+ server.
<i>ipv4-address</i>	TACACS+ server IPv4 address in the A.B.C.D format.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **tacacs server address ipv4** command to set an IP address for a known TACACS+ server.

Example

The following example configures an IP address of 10.10.10.10 for the TACACS+ server “tacacsserver”.

```
Device(config)# tacacs server tacacsserver address ipv4 10.10.10.10
```

tacacs server key

To set an authentication and encryption key of a specified TACACS+ server, use the **tacacs server key** command in global configuration mode. To remove the key associated with the specified TACACS+ server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tacacs server server-name key [key ]
no tacacs server server-name key [key ]
```

Syntax Description	server-name	Name of TACACS+ server.
	key	(optional) Specifies an authentication and encryption key. This must match the key used by the TACACS+ daemon.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **tacacs server key** command to set an authentication and encryption key for a known TACACS+ server.

Example

The following example configures an authentication and encryption key “Ys6WhgHS40” for the TACACS+ server “tacacsserver”.

```
Device(config)# tacacs server tacacsserver key Ys6WhgHS40
```

tacacs server port

To set the port on which the TACACS server connects with the server host, use the **tacacs server port** command in global configuration mode. To reset port settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tacacs server server-name port port-number
no tacacs server server-name port port-number
```

Syntax Description

port-number Specifies the port number. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default value is 49.

server-name Specifies the name of the private TACACS+ server host.

Command Default

The default port on which the server connects with the server host is 49.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the port integer argument to specify the TCP port number to be used when making connections to the TACACS+ daemon. The default port number is 49.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the port to 49:

```
Device(config)# tacacs server server1
Device(config-server-tacacs)# timeout 20
```

```
Device(config)# tacacs server server1
Device(config-server-tacacs)# port 49
```

tacacs server timeout

To set the interval for which the TACACS server waits for a server host to reply, use the **tacacs server timeout** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default timeout interval, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tacacs server name timeout seconds
no tacacs server name timeout
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the private TACACS+ server host.
timeout	Configures the time to wait for a reply from the specified TACACS server.
<i>seconds</i>	Timeout interval, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 1000. The default is 5.

Command Default The default timeout interval for which the server waits for the server host to reply is 5 seconds.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [tacacs server timeout](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to set the timeout interval to 20 seconds:

```
Device(config)# tacacs server server1 timeout 20
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	tacacs-server host	Specifies a TACACS+ host.
	tacacs server address ipv4	Sets the IPv4 address of a specified TACACS+ server.
	tacacs server key	Sets an authentication and encryption key of a specified TACACS+ server.



CHAPTER 5

ACL Commands

- [deny](#), on page 33
- [ip access-list](#), on page 36
- [ipv6 access-list](#), on page 37
- [permit](#), on page 37
- [sequence](#), on page 40

deny

To set conditions in a named IP access list or object group access control list (OGACL) that will deny packets, use the **deny** configuration command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a deny condition from an IP access list or OGACL, use the **no** form of this command.

TCP or UDP

```
sequence-number deny { tcp | udp } { src-addr src-wildcard | any | host addr | object-group
src-network-group } [ { eq port | range min-port max-port } ] { dest-addr dest-wildcard | any |
host addr | object-group dest-network-group } [ { eq port | range min-port max-port } ] [log]
no sequence-number [deny] [ { { tcp | udp } | { src-addr src-wildcard | any | host addr |
object-group src-network-group } } | { eq port | range min-port max-port } ] | { dest-addr
dest-wildcard | any | host addr | object-group dest-network-group } | [ { eq port | range min-port
max-port } ] } ] [log]
```

All other protocols

```
sequence-number deny { protocol | object-group service-group } { src-addr src-wildcard |
any | host addr | object-group src-network-group } { dest-addr dest-wildcard | any | host addr
| object-group dest-network-group } [log]
```

```
no sequence-number [deny] [ { { protocol | object-group service-group } | { src-addr
src-wildcard | any | host addr | object-group src-network-group } } | { dest-addr dest-wildcard |
any | host addr | object-group dest-network-group | range port } } ] [log]
```

Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	Specify a sequence number to permit or deny statements to order the statement in the list . You also can use sequence numbers to reorder, add, or remove statements in a list.
------------------------	--

<i>protocol</i>	Name or number of a protocol; valid values are eigrp , gre , icmp , igmp , igrp , ip , ipinip , nos , ospf , tcp , or udp , or an integer in the range 0 to 255 representing an IP protocol number. To match any Internet protocol (including Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), TCP, and User Datagram Protocol (UDP)), use the keyword ip . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional qualifiers.
object-group <i>service-group</i>	Specify an object group of type service .
<i>src-addr</i>	Number of the source network or host from which the packet is being sent in a 32-bit quantity in four-part, dotted-decimal format.
<i>src-wildcard</i>	Wildcard bits to be applied to source network in four-part, dotted-decimal format. Place ones in the bit positions you want to ignore.
any	Specifies any source or any destination host as an abbreviation for the <i>source-addr</i> or <i>destination-addr</i> value and the <i>source-wildcard</i> or <i>destination-wildcard</i> value of 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255.
host <i>addr</i>	Specifies the source or destination address of a single host.
tcp	Specifies the TCP protocol.
udp	Specifies the UDP protocol.
object-group <i>source-addr-group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the object-group that contains the group of source addresses. The source and destination object groups must be network object groups. You cannot use empty object groups in access control lists.
<i>destination-addr</i>	Number of the network or host to which the packet is being sent in a 32-bit quantity in four-part, dotted-decimal format.
<i>destination-wildcard</i>	Wildcard bits to be applied to the destination in a 32-bit quantity in four-part, dotted-decimal format. Place ones in the bit positions you want to ignore.
object-group <i>dest-addr-group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the object-group that contains the group of destination addresses. The source and destination object groups must be network object groups. You cannot use empty object groups in access control lists.

log	<p>(Optional) Causes an informational logging message about the packet that matches the entry to be sent to the console. (The level of messages logged to the console is controlled by the logging console command.)</p> <p>The message for a standard list includes the access list number, whether the packet was permitted or denied, the source address, and the number of packets.</p> <p>The message for an extended list includes the access list number; whether the packet was permitted or denied; the protocol; whether the protocol was TCP, UDP, ICMP, or a number; and, if appropriate, the source and destination addresses and source and destination port numbers.</p> <p>For both standard and extended lists, the message is generated for the first packet that matches, and then at 5-minute intervals, including the number of packets permitted or denied in the prior 5-minute interval.</p> <p>The logging facility might drop some logging message packets if there are too many to be handled or if there is more than one logging message to be handled in 1 second. This behavior prevents the router from reloading because of too many logging packets. Therefore, the logging facility should not be used as a billing tool or an accurate source of the number of matches to an access list.</p>
------------	--

Command Default

There is no specific condition under which a packet is denied passing the access list.

Command Modes

Standard access-list configuration (config-std-nacl)
 Extended access-list configuration (config-ext-nacl)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Additional parameters qualified: <code>udp</code> , <code>tcp</code> , <code>icmp</code> , and <code>range</code>

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [deny](#) command.

Examples

```
ip access-list standard 10
 10 deny 10.1.1.1

ip access-list standard 15
 10 deny any

ip access-list extended 105
 10 deny ip any any

ip access-list extended 105
 10 deny ip host 10.1.1.1 any
 20 deny object-group OBJ_PROTO object-group OBJ_SRC object-group OBJ_DEST

ip access-list extended EXTACL
 10 deny ip any any log
```

ip access-list

To define an IP access list or object-group access control list (ACL) by name or number or to enable filtering for packets with IP helper-address destinations, use the **ip access-list** command in global configuration mode. To remove the IP access list or object-group ACL or to disable filtering for packets with IP helper-address destinations, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip access-list { { standard | extended } { access-list-name access-list-number } }
no ip access-list { { standard | extended } { access-list-name access-list-number } }
```

Syntax Description

standard	Specifies a standard IP access list. You can only filter based on the source with standard IP access lists.
extended	Specifies an extended IP access list. Required for object-group ACLs.
<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the IP access list or object-group ACL. Names cannot contain a space or quotation mark, and must begin with an alphabetic character to prevent ambiguity with numbered access lists.
<i>access-list-number</i>	Number of the access list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A standard IP access list is in the ranges 1-99 or 1300-1999. • An extended IP access list is in the ranges 100-199 or 2000-2699.

Command Default

No IP access list or object-group ACL is defined, and outbound ACLs do not match and filter IP helper relayed traffic.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	<code>ip access-list extended</code> command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Additional parameter qualified: <code>ip access-list standard</code>

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip access-list](#) command.

Examples

```
ip access-list standard 10
 10 deny 10.1.1.1

ip access-list standard 15
 10 deny any

ip access-list standard 15
 10 deny ip-address
```



```
ip access-list extended 105
 10 deny ip 10.1.1.1 any
 20 deny ip object-group1 any
```

In the following example, the source IP address is 10.1.1.1 and the destination IP address is 10.1.1.2

```
ip access-list extended 105
 10 permit host 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2

ip access-list extended 105
 10 deny ip any any

ip access-list extended EXTACL
 10 deny ip any any log
```

ipv6 access-list

To define an IPv6 access list and to place the device in IPv6 access list configuration mode, use the **ipv6 access-list** command in global configuration mode. To remove the access list, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 access-list](#) command.

Examples

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ipv6 access-list test300_v6
Device(config-ip-acl)# sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001:DB8::/32
Device(config-ip-acl)#
```

permit

To set conditions in named IP access list that will permit packets, use the **permit** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a condition from an IP access list, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	Specify a sequence number to permit or deny statements to position the statement in the list. You can also use sequence numbers to reorder, add, or remove statements in a list.
<i>protocol</i>	Name or number of a protocol; valid values are; valid values are ahp , eigrp , esp , gre , icmp , igmp , igrp , ip , ipinip , nos , ospf , tcp , pcp , pim , udp , or an integer in the range 0 to 255 representing an IP protocol number. To match any Internet protocol (including Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), TCP, and User Datagram Protocol (UDP), use the keyword ip . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional qualifiers.
object-group <i>service-group</i>	Specify an object group of type service .

<i>source-addr</i>	(Optional) Number of the network or host from which the packet is being sent in a 32-bit quantity in four-part, dotted-decimal format.
<i>source-wildcard</i>	(Optional) Wildcard bits to be applied to the source in four-part, dotted-decimal format. Place ones in the bit positions you want to ignore.
any	Specifies any source or any destination host as an abbreviation for the <i>source-addr</i> or <i>destination-addr</i> value and the <i>source-wildcard</i> or <i>destination-wildcard</i> value of 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255.
host <i>address name</i>	Specifies the source or destination address and name of a single host.
object-group <i>source-addr-group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the object group that contains the group of source addresses. The source and destination object groups must be network object groups. You cannot use empty object groups in access control lists.
<i>destination-addr</i>	Number of the network or host to which the packet is being sent in a 32-bit quantity in four-part, dotted-decimal format.
<i>destination-wildcard</i>	Wildcard bits to be applied to the destination in a 32-bit quantity in four-part, dotted-decimal format. Place ones in the bit positions you want to ignore.
object-group <i>dest-addr-group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the object-group that contains the group of destination addresses. The source and destination object groups must be network object groups. You cannot use empty object groups in access control lists.
log	<p>(Optional) Causes an informational logging message about the packet that matches the entry to be sent to the console. (The level of messages logged to the console is controlled by the logging console command.)</p> <p>The message for a standard list includes the access list number, whether the packet was permitted or denied, the source address, and the number of packets.</p> <p>The message for an extended list includes the access list number; whether the packet was permitted or denied; the protocol; whether the protocol was TCP, UDP, ICMP, or a number; and, if appropriate, the source and destination addresses and port numbers and the user-defined cookie or router-generated hash value.</p> <p>For both standard and extended lists, the message is generated for the first packet that matches, and then at 5-minute intervals, including the number of packets permitted or denied in the prior 5-minute interval.</p> <p>The logging facility might drop some logging message packets if there are too many to be handled or if there is more than one logging message to be handled in 1 second. This behavior prevents the router from reloading because of too many logging packets. Therefore, the logging facility should not be used as a billing tool or an accurate source of the number of matches to an access list.</p> <p>After you specify the log keyword (and the associated <i>word</i> argument), you cannot specify any other keywords or settings for this command.</p>
tcp	Specifies the TCP protocol.
udp	Specifies the UDP protocol.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Additional parameters qualified: <code>udp</code> , <code>tcp</code> , <code>icmp</code> , and <code>range</code>
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Additional parameters qualified: <code>geo-group</code>

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [permit](#) command.



Note You can configure a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or a GEO as a source object group or as a destination object group using an Access Control List (ACL). Do not configure both a GEO and an FQDN as a source or destination object group.

```

object-group fqdn asdfa-Rule_2-fqdn-src_
pattern "www\.cisco\.com"
!
object-group fqdn asdfa-Rule_4-fqdn-dstn_
pattern "www\.cnn\.com"
!
object-group geo asdfa-Rule_1-geo-src_
country AGO
!
object-group geo asdfa-Rule_3-geo-dstn_
country CMR
!
object-group service asdfa-Rule_1-svc_
ip
!
object-group service asdfa-Rule_2-svc_
ip
!
object-group service asdfa-Rule_3-svc_
ip
!
object-group service asdfa-Rule_4-svc_
ip

ip access-list extended asdfa-seq-Rule_1-acl_
19 permit object-group asdfa-Rule_1-svc_ geo-group asdfa-Rule_1-geo-src_ any
!
ip access-list extended asdfa-seq-Rule_2-acl_
14 permit object-group asdfa-Rule_2-svc_ fqdn-group asdfa-Rule_2-fqdn-src_ any
!
ip access-list extended asdfa-seq-Rule_3-acl_
15 permit object-group asdfa-Rule_3-svc_ any geo-group asdfa-Rule_3-geo-dstn_
!
ip access-list extended asdfa-seq-Rule_4-acl_
12 permit object-group asdfa-Rule_4-svc_ any fqdn-group asdfa-Rule_4-fqdn-dstn_

```

sequence

To specify a sequence number for the permit condition in the IP access list, use the **sequence** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a sequence number from an IP access list, use the **no** form of this command.

sequence *sequence-number* { **permit** } { **ipv6** } { **any** *ipv6-address* }

Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	Permits statements to position the statement in the list.
permit	Sets permit conditions for an IPv6 access list.
ipv6	Sets the IPv6 address to set permit conditions.
any <i>ipv6-address</i>	Specifies any source or any destination host as an abbreviation for the <i>source-addr</i> or <i>destination-addr</i> value and the <i>source-wildcard</i> or <i>destination-wildcard</i> value of 0.0.0.255.255.255.255.

Command Default

There are no specific conditions under which a packet passes the access list.

Command Modes

IPv6 access-list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
Device(config)# ipv6 access-list test300_v6
Device(config-ipv6-acl)# sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001:DB8::/32
```



CHAPTER 6

AppNav Commands

- [appnav-controller](#), on page 41
- [service-insertion](#), on page 42
- [service-insertion appnav-controller-group](#), on page 43
- [service-node-group](#), on page 44
- [service-insertion waas interface](#), on page 45
- [service node](#), on page 45
- [service-policy](#), on page 46

appnav-controller

To configure IPv4 addresses for an AppNav Controller, use **appnav-controller** command in Service Insertion AppNav Controller-group configuration mode. To remove the AppNav controller, use the **no** form of this command.

```
appnav-controller ipv4address vrf vrf  
no appnav-controller ipv4address vrf vrf
```

Syntax Description

ipv4address Specifies the IPv4 address of the AppNav controller.

vrf Specifies the service VRF.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service insertion AppNav controller-group configuration (config-service-insertion-acg).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The AppNav-XE component is made up of a distribution unit called the AppNav controller and service nodes. The AppNav controller intercepts network traffic and based on an AppNav policy, distributes that traffic to one or more WAAS nodes for optimization. The device in this context is a Cisco WAN edge device running AppNav-XE.

The AppNav Controller group configures the AppNav Controller. To configure the AppNav Controller group, enter the IP addresses used by the AppNav Controllers.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP address 192.3.3.1 as an AppNav controller for traffic interception on VRF 2.

```
Device(config)# service-insertion appnav-controller-group scg
Device(config-service-insertion-acg)# appnav-controller 192.3.3.1 vrf 2
```

Table 6: Related Commands

Command	Description
service-insertion appnav-controller-group	Configures an AppNav Controller Group.

service-insertion

To configure an AppNav Controller group (ANCG), Service Node Group (SNG) and service context that is part of an AppNav Cluster, use the **service-insertion** command. To unconfigure settings, use the no form of this command.

service-insertion { **appnav-controller-group** *ancgroupname* | **service-node-group** *sngroupname* | **service-context** *contextname* { **waas** } | **waas interface** *interface* }

no service-insertion

Syntax Description

<i>ancgroupname</i>	Specifies the name of an ANCG to configure and enters AppNav Controller group configuration mode to configure ANCG settings. If the ANCG does not exist, this command creates it.
<i>sngroupname</i>	Specifies the name of a SNG to configure and enters service node group configuration mode to configure SNG settings. If the SNG does not exist, this command creates it.
<i>contextname</i>	Specifies the service context name to configure and enters service context group configuration mode to configure service context settings. If the service context does not exist, this command creates it.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create service controller group, service node group and service insertion context.

Examples

The following is an example of this command:

```
service-insertion appnav-controller-group scg
  appnav-controller 192.3.3.1 vrf 2
  appnav-controller 192.3.3.2 vrf 2
  !
service-insertion service-node-group acg1
  service-node 192.3.3.3
  !
service-insertion service-context waas/1
  appnav-controller-group scg
  service-node-group acg1
  service-policy p1
  enable
  !
service-insertion waas interface Tunnel2
service-insertion waas interface Tunnel3
  !
```

service-insertion appnav-controller-group

To configure an AppNav controller group, use **service-insertion appnav-controller-group** command in global configuration mode. To remove the AppNav controller group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service-insertion appnav-controller-group group-name
no service-insertion appnav-controller-group group-name
```

Syntax Description

group-name Specifies the name of the AppNav controller group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The AppNav-XE component is made up of a distribution unit called the AppNav controller and service nodes. The AppNav Controller intercepts network traffic and based on an AppNav policy, distributes that traffic to one or more WAAS nodes for optimization. The device in this context is a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN edge device running AppNav-XE.

Use the **service-insertion appnav-controller-group** command to configure an AppNav controller group. You can configure different AppNav controllers on the AppNav controller group.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP address 192.3.3.1 as an AppNav controller for traffic interception on VRF 2 on the AppNav controller group scg.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# service-insertion appnav-controller-group scg
Device(config-service-insertion-acg)# appnav-controller 192.3.3.1 vrf 2
```

Table 7: Related Commands

Command	Description
appnav-controller	Configures an AppNav controller.

service-node-group

To configure the name of a SNG to be used in a service context, use the **service-node-group** service context configuration command. To unconfigure the SNG, use the no form of this command.

service-node-group *sngroupname*

no service-node-group *sngroupname*

Syntax Description

service-node-group <i>sngroupname</i>	Specifies the name of a SNG to add to the service context. The SNG must have been previously configured by the service-insertion service-node-group command.
--	---

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Service context configuration (config-service-insertion-context)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

An AppNav Cluster can have up to 32 member SNGs and a maximum of 32 service nodes.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure this command:

```
service-insertion service-context waas/1
  service-node-group acg1
```


service-insertion waas interface

To enable WAAS service AppNav interception for an interface, use the **service-insertion waas interface** command in global configuration mode. To disable WAAS service AppNav interception for an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

service-insertion waas interface *interface*
no service-insertion waas interface *interface*

Syntax Description	interface Specifies the name of the interface for WAAS service AppNav interception.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	<p>The AppNav-XE component is made up of a distribution unit called the AppNav controller and service nodes. The AppNav controller intercepts network traffic and, based on an AppNav policy, distributes that traffic to one or more WAAS nodes for optimization. The device in this context is a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN edge device running AppNav-XE.</p> <p>Use service-insertion waas interface command to enable WAAS service AppNav interception for an WAN interface, and in the case of a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Overlay, a tunnel interface on the transport side (VPN 0).</p>				

Examples

The following example shows how to WAAS service AppNav interception for interfaces tunnel 2 and tunnel 3, both transport interfaces for a WAN edge device.

```
Device(config)# service-insertion waas interface Tunnel2
Device(config)# service-insertion waas interface Tunnel3
```

service node

To configure the IP address to be added to the SNG, use the **service-node** service node group configuration command. To unconfigure the IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

service-node *ip-address*
no service-node *ip-address*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the IP address of a service node to be added to the SNG. The address must be the IP address of the interface on which the service node is to receive traffic.
-------------------	---

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Service node group configuration (config-service-insertion-sng)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create service node.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP address of a service node:

```
device(config)# service-insertion service-node-group acg1
device(config-service-insertion-sng)# service-node 10.10.10.15
```

service-policy

To configure AppNav and optimization service policy, use the **service-policy** global configuration command. To unconfigure settings, use the no form of this command

service-policy *polycyname*

no service-policy *polycyname*

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Service context configuration (config-service-insertion-context)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
service-insertion service-context waas/1
service-policy p1
```

```
class test101-seq-21-cm_
service-policy avc Yahoo-pm_
```



CHAPTER 7

AppQoE Commands

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(config-scxt) `appnav-controller-group`

To configure the name of the ANCG to be used in a service context, use the **appnav-controller-group** service context configuration command. To unconfigure the ANCG, use the **no** form of this command.

appnav-controller-group *ancgroupname*

no appnav-controller-group *ancgroupname*

Syntax Description	appnav-controller-group <i>ancgroupname</i>	Specifies the name of the ANCG to add to the service context. The ANCG must have been previously configured by the service-insertion appnav-controller-group command.
---------------------------	--	--

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Service context configuration (config-sctx)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A service context can have only one member ANCG.

Examples The following is an example of this command:

```
service-insertion service-context appqoe/1
appnav-controller-group ACG-APPQOE
```

app-resource package-profile

To assign a DRE profile size to a device, use the **app-resource package-profile** command in app-hosting configuration mode. To remove the DRE profile assigned to a device, use the **no** form of this command.

app-resource package-profile *profile-size*

app-resource package-profile

Syntax Description	<i>profile-size</i> The size of the DRE profile.
---------------------------	--

Command Default The default DRE size specific to the device model is assigned.

Command Modes App-hosting (config-app-hosting)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

This example configures a small sized DRE profile on the device.

```
Device(config-app-hosting)# app-resource package-profile small
```

appqoe http-connect

To enable HTTP connect, use the **appqoe http-connect** command in the SD-WAN configuration mode. To disable HTTP connect, use the **no** form of this command.

```
appqoe http-connect enable [server-port] port-number-1 [port-number-2] [port-number-3]
```

```
no appqoe http-connect enable [server-port] port-number-1 [port-number-2] [port-number-3]
```

Table 8: Syntax Description

enable	Enables HTTP connect.
server-port	A number that identifies a specific process to which an internet or other network message is to be forwarded when it arrives at a server.
port-number	An HTTP connect request can be sent only using the following standard ports Port 80, 8080, and 8088

Command Default HTTP connect is not enabled.

Command Modes SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command enables HTTP connect. If you don't enter a standard port number, the default server-port number is assumed as 80.

Example

The following example shows how to enable HTTP connect.

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# appqoe
Device(config-appqoe)# http-connect enable server-port 80
```

appqoe tcptopt enable

To enable TCP optimization feature, use **appqoe tcptopt enable** command in Cisco SD-WAN configuration mode. To disable TCP optimization feature, use the **no** form of this command.

```
appqoe tcptopt enable
```

no appqoe tcptopt enable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	TCP optimization support extended to CiscoISR4221, Cisco ISRv, and Cisco 1000 Series Integrated Services Routers.
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 16.12.1d	This feature optimizes TCP data traffic by decreasing any round-trip latency and improving throughput.

Usage Guidelines TCP optimization fine tunes the processing of TCP data traffic to decrease round-trip latency and improve throughput. It is recommended that you configure TCP optimization on both the WAN Edge routers.

The command can be used to enable TCP optimization feature on WAN Edge routers.

Example

The following example shows how to enable TCP optimization feature on a WAN Edge:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# appqoe tcptopt enable
```

Or

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# appqoe
Device(config-appqoe)# tcptopt enable
```

The following example show how to disable TCP optimization feature on a WAN Edge router.

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# no appqoe tcptopt enable
```

Or

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# appqoe
Device(config-appqoe)# no tcptopt enable
```

app-hosting

To start or activate application hosting, use the **app-hosting** command in privileged EXEC mode. To stop or deactivate application hosting, use the **no** form of this command.

app-hosting { **install** | **activate** | **start** | **stop** | **deactivate** | **uninstall** } **appid** *app-name*

Syntax Description **install** Installs an application from the specified location. An application can be installed from a local storage location.

activate	Validates all the application resource requests, and if all the resources are available, the application is activated; if not, the activation fails.
start	Starts and runs an application that has already been configured.
stop	Stops the DRE application.
deactivate	Deactivates all the resources allocated for the application.
uninstall	Uninstalls all the packaging and images stored. All the changes and updates to the application are also removed.
appid <i>app-name</i>	Specifies the name of the application.

Command Default Application hosting is not enabled.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines The **start** command in application-hosting configuration mode is equivalent to the **app-hosting activate appid** and **app-hosting start appid** commands.

The **no start** command in application-hosting configuration mode is equivalent to the **app-hosting stop appid** and **app-hosting deactivate appid** commands.

Example

The following example shows how to install an application named Bangalore.

```
Device# app-hosting install appid Bangalore
```

The following example shows how to start app-hosting for an application named Bangalore

```
Device# app-hosting activate appid Bangalore
```

app-hosting appid

To configure an application and enter application-hosting configuration mode, use the **app-hosting app-id** command in global configuration mode.

To remove the application, use the **no** form of this command.

app-hosting app-id *app-name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>app-name</i> Specifies a name for the application.

Command Default**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)**Command History****Release****Modification**

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines**Example**

The following example shows how to configure an application with the name TEST, and enter application hosting configuration mode.

```
Device(config)# app-hosting appid TEST
Device(config-app-hosting)#
```

app-vnic

To configure a virtual interface gateway for application, use the **app-vnic** command in application hosting configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

app-vnic gateway0 [virtualportgroup port-number guest-interface interface]

Syntax Description

gateway0 Configures gateway0 as the VNIC gateway for the application.

virtualportgroup port-number Configures a VirtualPortGroup interface for the gateway. Range: 0 to 31.

guest-interface interface Configures a guest interface for the gateway. Range: 0 to 3.

Command Default

The virtual network gateway is not configured

Command Modes

Application hosting configuration (config-app-hosting)

Command History**Release****Modification**

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines

After you configure the virtual network interface gateway of an application, the command mode changes to application-hosting gateway configuration mode. In this mode, you can configure the IP address of the guest interface.

Example

```
Device(config)# iox
Device(config)# app-hosting appid dreopt
Device(config-app-hosting)# app-vnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
Device(config-app-hosting-gateway)# guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
Device(config-app-hosting-gateway)# exit
Device(config-app-hosting)# start
Device(config-app-hosting)# exit
```



```
Device(config)# interface VirtualPortGroup3
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252
Device(config-if)# exit
```

cluster-type

To specify the cluster type for a specific service-context, use the **cluster-type** command in service insertion context configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

cluster-type { **service-controller** | **integrated-service-node** }

no cluster-type

Syntax Description

service-controller Specifies service controller as the cluster type.

integrated-service-node Specifies integrated service node as the cluster type.

Command Default

Service cluster type is not configured.

Command Modes

Service insertion context (config-service-insertion-context)

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a Additional parameters qualified: **integrated-service-node**

Example

The following example shows how to enter the service insertion context configuration mode and specify service-controller as the cluster type.

```
Device(config)# service-insertion service-context appqoe CISCO
Device(config-service-insertion-context)# cluster-type service-controller
```

The following example shows how to enter the service insertion context configuration mode and specify integrated-service-node as the cluster type.

```
Device(config)# service-insertion service-context appqoe CISCO
Device(config-service-insertion-context)# cluster-type integrated-service-node
```

device-role

To specify the role of the device attached to the port, use the **device-role** command in service context configuration command mode.

device-role

Command Default The device role is host.

Command Modes Service context configuration (config-sctx)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following is an example of this command:

```
service-insertion service-node-group appqoe SNG-APPQOE
device-role service-node
```

dreopt enable

To enable DRE optimization, use the **dreopt enable** command in AppQoE configuration mode.

dreopt enable

no dreopt [enable]

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default DRE optimization is not enabled.

Command Modes AppQoE configuration (config-appqoe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Example

The following example shows how to enable the AppQoE configure mode, and enable DRE optimization.

```
Device(config)# sdwan appqoe
Device(config-appqoe)# dreopt enable
```

dual-side optimization enable

To enable optimization of dual-side traffic, use the **dual-side optimization enable** command in SSL proxy configuration mode. To disable optimization of dual-side traffic, use the **no** form of this command.

dual-side optimization enable

no dual-side optimization

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Dual-side optimization is not enabled.

Command Modes SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

```
sslproxy
enable
dual-side optimization enable
!
```

exporter

To export metrics from performance monitors to the collectors, use the **exporter** command in performance monitor configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

exporter destination { *destination-ip* [**source** *port*] | **local-sdwan** **source** *source* [{ **dscp** *value* | **vrf** *vrf-id*] }

no exporter destination

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	destination <i>destination-ip</i>	Specifies the IP address of the collector.
	source <i>source</i>	Specifies the source interface.
	port <i>port</i>	(Optional) Specifies the port on the interface.
	local-sdwan	Specifies that the performance monitor metrics be sent to Cisco vManage. Note that this option is only supported on features that support vManage as the collector.
	Note	This keyword is not applicable to the Performance Monitor feature.
	dscp <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies IP differentiated services code point (DSCP) values to match. Valid values are from 0 to 63.
	vrf <i>vrf-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the export data packets should be sent to the VRF that is specified.

Command Default Performance monitor metrics are not exported to the collector.

Command Modes Performance monitor configuration (config-perf-mon)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Additional parameters qualified: destination <i>destination-ip</i>

Usage Guidelines After configuring performance monitor, use the **exporter** command to specify where the monitoring metrics should be exported.

The **local-sdwan** keyword is not applicable to the Performance Monitoring feature.

Example

The following example shows how to configure performance monitoring with the sdwan-performance profile, and then specify the destination IP, source interface, and port to export the monitoring metrics.

```
Device(config)# performance monitor context CISCO-MONITOR profile sdwan-performance
Device(config-perf-mon)# exporter destination 10.0.1.128 source GigabitEthernet9 port 2055
```

guest-ipaddress

To configure the IP address of the guest interface configured for application hosting (DRE), use the **guest-ipaddress** command in app hosting gateway configuration mode.

guest-ipaddress *ip-address* [**netmask** *mask*]

no guest-ipaddress *ip-address* [**netmask** *mask*]

Syntax Description *ip-address* The IP address that should be assigned to the guest interface.

netmask *mask* Specifies the netmask for the IP address.

Command Modes App hosting gateway configuration (config-app-hosting-gateway)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines After you configure the virtual network interface gateway of an application, the command mode changes to application-hosting gateway configuration mode. In this mode, you can configure the IP address of the guest interface.

Example

The following example assigns an IP address and netmask to the guest interface configured for app-hosting.

```
Device(config)# app-hosting appid dreopt
Device(config-app-hosting)# app-vnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
Device(config-app-hosting-gateway)# guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
```

iox

To enable DRE or UTD container, use the **iox** command in global configuration mode.

iox

no iox

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

The container for DRE or UTD is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

```
Device(config)# iox
Device(config)# app-hosting appid dreopt
Device(config-app-hosting)# app-vnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
Device(config-app-hosting-gateway)# guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
Device(config-app-hosting-gateway)# exit
Device(config-app-hosting)# start
Device(config-app-hosting)# exit
Device(config)# interface VirtualPortGroup3
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252
Device(config-if)# exit
```

performance monitor apply

To apply performance monitor to a tunnel, use the **performance monitor apply** command in global configuration mode. To remove performance monitor from a tunnel, use the **no** form of this command.

performance monitor apply *context* { **color-all-dia** | **color-list** *color* | **sdwan-tunnel** }

no performance monitor apply *context*

Syntax Description	<i>context</i>	The name of the context for which the performance monitor should be applied.
	color-all-dia	Applies performance monitor to all links in the Direct Internet Access (DIA) tunnel.
	color-list <i>color</i>	Specifies the link color or colors to which the performance monitor should be applied.
	sdwan-tunnel	Specifies that the performance monitor be applied to all SD-WAN tunnel interfaces.

Command Default Performance monitor is not applied to any tunnel interfaces or links.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Additional parameters qualified: sdwan-tunnel

Usage Guidelines The keywords **color-all-dia** and **color-list** are not applicable to the application performance monitor feature. These parameters are specific to ART monitoring for Cloud onRamp for SaaS applications.

Example

The following example shows how to apply performance monitor configuration on all SD-WAN tunnel interfaces globally.

```
Device(config)# performance monitor apply CISCO-MONITOR sdwan-tunnel
```

performance monitor context

To enable the performance monitor context on a specified interface, use the **performance monitor context** command in interface configuration mode. To remove performance monitor configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

performance monitor context *context-name* [**profile sdwan-performance**]

no performance monitor context *context-name* [**profile sdwan-performance**]

Syntax Description	<i>context-name</i>	Name of the performance monitor context name. The performance monitor context is used to enable performance monitor feature on the specified interface.
	profile sdwan-performance	Specifies that the sdwan-performance profile should be applied to the class map specified for performance monitoring.
	Note	This parameter is optional only if sdwan-performance profile is used to instantiate the performance monitor context.

Command Default Performance monitor is not configured.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The keywords **profile** and **sdwan-performance** are optional only if the context name is generated when the sdwan-performance profile is applied.

Example

The following example shows how to enable performance monitor on Tunnel1.

```
interface Tunnel1
 performance monitor context CISCO-MONITOR
```

performance monitor sampling-rate

To monitor a specified number of flows as a sample, from the total flows being monitored, use the **performance monitor sampling-rate** command in global configuration mode. To remove the sampling rate, use the **no** form of this command

performance monitor sampling-rate *rate*

no performance monitor sampling-rate

Syntax Description	
	<i>rate</i> Specifies the number of flows to be monitored from the total flows that performance monitor is applied to. Range: 2 to 32768

Command Default Sampling rate is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

The following example shows how to configure a sampling rate of 10 for the traffic being monitored:

```
Device(config)# performance monitor sampling-rate 10
```

platform resource

To configure a device to allocate cores to the service plane or the data plane, use the **platform resource** command in global configuration mode. To remove the core allocation configuration, use the no form of this command.

```
platform resource { data-plane-heavy | service-plane-heavy | app-heavy }
```

Syntax Description

data-plane-heavy Allocates more cores to the data plane.

service-plane-heavy Allocates more cores to the service plane.

app-heavy Allocates more cores to the AppQoS service.

Note Use this keyword to allocate more cores to the service plane of Cisco Catalyst 8000V instances on UCS E-Series servers.

Command Default

When this command is not configured, the supported Cisco Catalyst 8300 Series Edge Platforms are configured as service-plane heavy by default, and Cisco Catalyst 8000V Edge software is configured as data-plane heavy by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a A new keyword was added to this command: app-heavy

Usage Guidelines

If this command is not configured, the supported Cisco Catalyst 8300 Series Edge Platforms are configured as service-plane heavy by default, and Cisco Catalyst 8000V Edge software is configured as data-plane heavy by default. If you change the default configuration, you need to reboot the device for the updated configuration to take effect.

Example

The following example configures an external service node device as app-heavy.

```
Device(config)# platform resource app-heavy
```

rd

To specify a route distinguisher (RD) for a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **rd** command in VRF configuration mode. To remove a route distinguisher, use the **no** form of this command.

rd *route-distinguisher*
no rd *route-distinguisher*

Syntax Description	<i>route-distinguisher</i>	An 8-byte value to be added to an IPv4 prefix to create a VPN IPv4 prefix.
---------------------------	----------------------------	--

Command Default No RD is specified.

Command Modes VRF configuration (config-vrf)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [rd](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a default RD:

```
vrf definition 100
rd 1:100
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 1:100
route-target import 1:100
exit-address-family
!
```

sdwan appqoe dreopt enable

To enable DRE optimization, use the **sdwan appqoe dreopt enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable DRE, use the **no** form of this command.

sdwan appqoe dreopt enable

no sdwan appqoe dreopt enable

Command Default DRE optimization is not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

The following example shows how to enable DRE optimization.

```
Device(config)# sdwan appqoe dreopt enable
```

service-insertion appqoe

To configure service nodes and a service controller to form a service node group, use the **service-insertion appqoe** command in interface configuration mode. To unconfigure the service node group, use the **no** form of this command.

service-insertion appqoe

no service-insertion appqoe

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
interface VirtualPortGroup2
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
service-insertion appqoe
```

service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe

To configure a service controller inside a service controller group, use the **service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe** command in global configuration mode.

To remove the service controller configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe *group-name* [{ **appnav-controller** *ipv4-address* [**vrf** *vrf-id*] | **description** *description* [**appnav-controller** *ipv4-address* [**vrf** *vrf-id*]] }

no service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the AppQoE service-controller-group that the service controller is being configured under
	appnav-controller <i>ipv4-address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address of the AppQoE service controller
	vrf <i>vrf-id</i>	Specifies the ID of the VRF to which this configuration is being applied.
	description <i>description</i>	Provides a description for the AppQoE controller.

Command Default No service controller is configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command modified to enable applying the service-insertion configuration to a VRF.

Usage Guidelines For the **service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe** configuration to take effect, you must create a VRF and configure interface VirtualPortGroup first.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a service controller inside a controller group and connect service nodes to the controller:

```

config-transaction
vrf definition 200
!
interface VirtualPortGroup2
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
service-insertion appqoe
!
service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe ACG-APPQOE
appnav-controller 198.51.100.1 vrf 200
!
service-insertion service-node-group appqoe SNG-APPQOE
service-node 192.0.2.2
service-node 192.0.2.3
service-node 192.0.2.4
service-node 192.0.2.5
!
service-insertion service-context appqoe/1
appnav-controller-group ACG-APPQOE
service-node-group SNG-APPQOE
cluster-type service-controller
enable
vrf default
!

```

service-insertion service-node-group appqoe

To configure a supported device as an external AppQoE service node, use the **service-insertion service-node-group appqoe** command in global configuration mode.

To remove the service node configuration, see the **no** form of this command.

service-insertion service-node-group appqoe *group-name* [**description** *description*] [**device-role service-node**] [**node-discovery enable**] [**service-node** *ipv4-address*]

no service-insertion service-node-group appqoe

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the appqoe service-node-group that the service node is being configured under
	device-role service-node	(Optional) Configures the supported device with the service-node role
	node-discovery enable	(Optional) Enables discovery for the service node
	service-node <i>ipv4-address</i>	(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address of the service node

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command modified. Support was added for the keywords device-role service-node , which enables you to configure a device as an external service node.

Usage Guidelines The parameters after **service-insertion service-node-group appqoe** *group-name* are optional and can be entered in any order.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a service node in a service node group.

```
config-transaction
service-insertion service-node-group appqoe SNG-APPQOE
device-role service-node
service-node 192.168.2.2
!
```

start (app-hosting)

To start the DRE service, use the **start** command in app-hosting configuration mode. To stop the DRE service, use the **no** form of this command.

start

no start

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default The DRE service does not start.

Command Modes App hosting gateway configuration (config-app-hosting)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

```
app-hosting appid dreopt
app-resource package-profile extra-large
app-vnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
!
start
```

traffic-monitor

To specify the type of traffic that sdwan-performance monitoring profile monitors, use the **traffic-monitor** command in performance monitor configuration mode. To clear the types of traffic being monitored, use the **no** form of this command.

traffic-monitor { **application-response-time** | **media** | **art-cor-saas** } [**class-and** *class-map* [**ipv4**]] [**class-replace** *class-map*]

no traffic-monitor [{ **application-response-time** | **media** | **art-cor-saas** }] [{ **class-and** | **class-replace** }]

Syntax Description	
application-response-time	Specifies that application response time (ART) be monitored for the specified traffic.
media	Specifies that media traffic be monitored.
art-cor-saas	Specifies that ART be monitored for traffic specific to Cloud onRamp for SaaS.
class-and <i>class-map</i>	Specifies that traffic monitoring be filtered by additional class maps specified.
class-replace <i>class-map</i>	Specifies that the customized class-map replace the default class-map, which is automatically created when you enable the sdwan-performance profile for monitoring.
ipv4	Specifies that only IPv4 flows be monitored.
Note	For the Application Performance Monitor feature introduced in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a, IPv4 is enabled by default.

Command Default Performance monitoring is not applied to specific traffic type.

Command Modes Performance monitor configuration (config-perf-mon)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Additional parameters qualified: application-response-time and media

Usage Guidelines After configuring performance monitor, use the **traffic-monitor** command to specify which traffic type should be monitored.

Example

The following example show how to configure traffic monitoring by ART for media monitoring.

```
Device(config)# performance monitor context CISCO-MONITOR profile sdwan-performance
Device(config-perf-mon)# traffic-monitor application-response-time
Device(config-perf-mon)# traffic-monitor media
```

vrf (service-insertion-context)

To specify the VRF to which the AppQoE service should be applied, use the **vrf** command in service-insertion-context configuration mode. To remove the AppQoE service from the VRF, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf global

no vrf global

Syntax Description **global** Applies the AppQoE service to the global VRF.

Command Default AppQoE service is not applied to the VRF.

Command Modes Service insertion context (config-service-insertion-context)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

```
service-insertion service-context appqoe/1
 appnav-controller-group ACG-APPQOE
 service-node-group SNG-APPQOE
 cluster-type integrated-service-node
 enable
 vrf global
!
```



CHAPTER 8

ATM-native Commands

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encapsulation (ATM)

To configure the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) and encapsulation type for an ATM virtual circuit (VC), VC class, VC bundle, or permanent virtual circuit (PVC) range, use the **encapsulation** command in the appropriate mode. To remove an encapsulation type, use the **no** form of this command.

```
encapsulation { aal5mux protocol | aal5snap }
```

```
no encapsulation
```

Syntax Description

aal5mux	Specifies the AAL and encapsulation type for multiplex (MUX)-type VCs. A protocol must be specified when you use this encapsulation type.
----------------	---

<i>protocol</i>	<p>Protocol type being used by the multiplex (MUX)-encapsulated VC. Values for the <i>protocol</i> argument are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appletalk --AppleTalk protocol. • bridge ieee8023 --Ethernet LAN protocol. • decnet --DECnet protocol. • frame-relay --Frame Relay-ATM Network Interworking (FRF.5) on the Cisco MC3810. • fr-atm-srv --Frame Relay-ATM Service Interworking (FRF.8) on the Cisco MC3810. • ip --IP protocol. • ipx --Internet Packet Exchange (IPX) protocol. • ppp Virtual-Template <i>template-number</i> - Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)-compliant PPP over ATM. Use the virtual-template <i>template-number</i> option to identify the virtual template. This keyword is supported on ATM PVCs only. • pppoe --PPP over Ethernet. • voice --Voice over ATM.
aal5snap	Specifies the AAL and encapsulation type that supports Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). Logical link control/Subnetwork Access Protocol (LLC/SNAP) precedes the protocol datagram.

Command Default The global default encapsulation option is **aal5snap**.

Command Modes ATM PVC configuration (config-if-pvc)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The aal5snap command option is qualified.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The aal5mux <i>protocol</i> command option is qualified.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encapsulation \(ATM\)](#) command.

MUX-Type Encapsulation on a VC Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0
Device(config-subif)# no shutdown
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Device(config-if-pvc)# encapsulation aal5mux ppp Virtual-Template 1
```


SNAP Encapsulation Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point

Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config-subif)# ip mtu 1496
Device(config-subif)# no shutdown
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/100
Device(config-if-pvc)# bridge-dot1q encap 1
Device(config-if-pvc)# encapsulation aal5snap
```

MUX Encapsulation Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Device(config-if-pvc)# encapsulation aal5mux ppp dialer
```

interface ATM

To configure an ATM interface and enter interface configuration mode, use the **interface ATM** command in global configuration mode. To remove an ATM interface configuration, use the no form of this command.

```
interface atm interface-number [ . subinterface-number { multipoint | point-to-point } ]
no interface ATM interface-number
```

Syntax Description

<i>interface-number</i>	Specifies a (physical) ATM interface (for example, 3/0).
. <i>subinterface-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies a subinterface number. A dot (.) must be used to separate the <i>interface-number</i> from the <i>subinterface-number</i> (for example 2/0.1).
multipoint	(Optional) Specifies multipoint as the interface type for which a subinterface is to be created.
point-to-point	(Optional) Specifies point-to-point as the interface type for which a subinterface is to be created.

Command Default

No ATM interfaces are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [interface atm](#) command.

Examples

For physical ATM interface 3/0, the following command creates an ATM subinterface having subinterface number 1:

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 3/0.1
```

Examples

For physical ATM interface 0/2/0.1, the following command creates an ATM subinterface:

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1
```

Examples

The following command specifies point-to-point as the interface type for which an ATM subinterface is created:

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
```

oam-pvc

To enable end-to-end F5 Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) loopback cell generation and OAM management for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), virtual circuit (VC) class, or label-controlled ATM (LC-ATM) VC, use the **oam-pvc** command in the appropriate command mode. To disable generation of OAM loopback cells and OAM management, use the **no** form of this command.

ATM VC

```
oam-pvc [{frequency | manage [frequency] }]
```

```
no oam-pvc [{frequency | manage [frequency] }]
```

Syntax Description

<i>frequency</i>	(Optional) Specifies the time delay between transmittals of OAM loopback cells, in seconds. For ATM VCs, the range is 0 to 600, and the default is 10.
manage	(Optional) for ATM VCs; Enables OAM management. The default is disabled.

Command Default

OAM management is disabled.

Command Modes

ATM VC class configuration (config-vc-class)
 ATM VC configuration (config-if-atm-vc)
 ATM PVC configuration (config-if-pvc)
 Control-VC configuration (cfg-mpls-atm-cvc)
 PVC-in-range configuration (cfg-if-atm-range-pvc)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [oam-pvc](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows OAM management on an LC-ATM interface with a transmission frequency of 2 seconds:

```
Router(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Router(config-if-pvc)# oam-pvc manage 2
```

oam retry

To configure parameters related to Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) management for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), switched virtual circuit (SVC), VC class, or VC bundle, or label-controlled ATM (LC-ATM) VC, use the **oam retry** command in the appropriate command mode. To remove OAM management parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

oam retry *up-count down-count retry-frequency*
no oam retry

Syntax Description

<i>up-count</i>	Number of consecutive end-to-end F5 OAM loopback cell responses that must be received in order to change a connection state to up. This argument does not apply to SVCs.
<i>down-count</i>	Number of consecutive end-to-end F5 OAM loopback cell responses that are not received in order to change the state to down or tear down an SVC connection.
<i>retry-frequency</i>	The frequency (in seconds) at which end-to-end F5 OAM loopback cells are transmitted when a change in the up/down state is being verified. For example, if a PVC is up and a loopback cell response is not received after the <i>retry-frequency</i> (in seconds) argument is specified using the oam-pvc command, loopback cells are sent at the <i>retry-frequency</i> to verify whether the PVC is down.

Command Default**ATM PVCs and SVCs**

up-count : 3 *down-count*: 5 *retry-frequency*: 1 second

LC-ATM VCs

up-count : 2 *down-count*: 2 *retry-frequency*: 2 seconds

Command Modes

Bundle configuration mode (for a VC bundle)
 Control-VC configuration (for an LC-ATM VC)
 Interface-ATM-VC configuration (for an ATM PVC or SVC)
 PVC range configuration (for an ATM PVC range)
 PVC-in-range configuration (for an individual PVC within a PVC range)
 VC-class configuration (for a VC class)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [oam retry](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the OAM management parameters with an up count of 3, a down-count of 3, and the retry frequency set at 10 seconds:

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Device(config-if-pvc)# oam retry 3 3 10
```

pvc

To create or assign a name to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), to specify the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC, and to enter ATM virtual circuit configuration mode, use the **pvc** command in interface configuration mode or subinterface configuration mode. To remove an ATM PVC from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

pvc *vpi/vci*

Syntax Description

vpi Specifies the ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The slash is required. This value defaults to 0 if no value is given for *vpi*.

The arguments *vpi* and *vci* cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.

vci Specifies the ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. The range of valid values is 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this interface by the `atm vc-per-vp` command. Lower values from 0 to 31 are usually reserved for specific traffic such as: F4 Operation Administration and Maintenance (OAM), SSL VPN Client (SVC) signaling, Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI), and so on.; and should not be used.

The VCI value is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has local significance only.

A value that is out of range causes an “unrecognized command” error message.

The arguments *vpi* and *vci* cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.

Command Default

No PVC is defined.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to create or assign a name to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), to specify the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC, and to enter ATM virtual circuit configuration mode.

When a PVC is defined, the global default of the encapsulation command applies (aal5snap). Use the **pvc** command to configure a single ATM VC only, not a VC that is a bundle member.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example specifies the output PCR for an ATM PVC to be 100,000 kbps, the output SCR to be 50,000 kbps, and the output MBS to be 64:

```
Device# config-t
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0
Device(config-if)# no shut
Device(config-if)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/32
```

service-policy

To attach a policy map to an input interface or an output interface, use the **service-policy** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a service policy from an input or output interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service-policy output policy-map-name
no service-policy
```

Syntax Description	output	Attaches the specified policy map to the output interface or output VC.
	<i>policy-map-name</i>	The name of a service policy map (created using the policy-map command) to be attached. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters in length.

Command Default No service policy is specified. A control policy is not applied to a context. No policy map is attached.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [service-policy](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# service-policy output policy_1
```

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# service-policy output policy_1
```

vbr-nrt

To configure the variable bit rate-nonreal time (VBR-NRT) quality of service (QoS) and specify output peak cell rate (PCR), output sustainable cell rate (SCR), and output maximum burst cell size for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), PVC range, switched virtual circuit (SVC), VC class, or VC bundle member, use the **vbr-nrt** command in the appropriate command mode. To remove the VBR-NRT parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

vbr-nrt *output-pcr output-scr [output-maxburstsize] [input-pcr] [input-scr] [input-maxburstsize]*
no vbr-nrt *output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize [input-pcr] [input-scr] [input-maxburstsize]*

Syntax Description

<i>output-pcr</i>	The output PCR, in kilobytes per second (kbps).
<i>output-scr</i>	The output SCR, in kbps.
<i>output-maxburstsize</i>	The output maximum burst cell size, expressed in number of cells.
<i>input-pcr</i>	(Optional for SVCs only) The input PCR, in kbps.
<i>input-scr</i>	(Optional for SVCs only) The input SCR, in kbps.
<i>input-maxburstsize</i>	(Optional for SVCs only) The input maximum burst cell size, expressed in number of cells.

Command Default

Unspecified bit rate (UBR) QoS at the maximum line rate of the physical interface is the default.

Command Modes

ATM PVC-in-range configuration (for an individual PVC within a PVC range)
 ATM PVC range configuration (for an ATM PVC range)
 ATM PVP configuration
 Bundle-vc configuration (for ATM VC bundle members)
 Interface-ATM-VC configuration (for an ATM PVC or SVC)
 VC-class configuration (for a VC class)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [vbr-nrt](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies the output PCR for an ATM PVC to be 48 kbps, the output SCR to be 1 kbp:

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Device(config-if-pvc)# vbr-nrt 48 1
```

Physical and Logical ATM Interface Commands

bridge-dot1q encap

To add a VLAN ID to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) over an ATM xDSL link or a PVC configured using Route-Bridge Encapsulation (RBE), use the **bridge-dot1q encap** command in ATM PVC configuration mode. To prevent a VLAN ID from being sent across the link, use the **no** form of this command.

bridge-dot1q encap *outgoing-vlan-id*
no bridge-dot1q encap *outgoing-vlan-id*

Syntax Description

<i>outgoing-vlan-id</i>	The VLAN ID to be carried over an ATM xDSL link. The valid value of the VLAN ID can range from 1 to 4094.
-------------------------	---

Command Default

If this command is not used a VLAN ID is not added to an ATM PVC configured over an ATM xDSL link or a PVC configured using RBE.

Command Modes

ATM PVC configuration (config-if-pvc)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure only one 802.1Q VLAN tag under a PVC.

If the incoming packet at the Fast Ethernet port contains an ingress 802.1Q tag, the ingress 802.1Q tag is replaced by the egress 802.1Q tag while the packet is forwarded over an ATM xDSL link.

The **bridge-dot1q encap** *outgoing-vlan-id* command can also be used to tag packets on a PVC that is configured on an RBE subinterface.

The Transporting 802.1Q Tag over PVC feature is supported only for ATM Adaptation Layer 5 Subnetwork Protocol Access Protocol (AAL5-SNAP) encapsulation.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config-subif)# ip mtu 1496
Device(config-subif)# no shutdown
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/100
Device(config-if-pvc)# bridge-dot1q encap 1
```

dialer pool-member

To configure a physical interface to be a member of a dialer profile dialing pool, use the **dialer pool-member** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

dialer pool-member *number*

no dialer pool-member

Syntax Description *number* Dialing pool number. Range is from 1 to 255.

Command Default The interface is not a member of a dialer profile dialing pool.

Command Modes ATM PVC configuration (config-if-pvc)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The common dialing pool number used in the **dialer pool** command and in the **dialer pool-member** command links the physical interface and dialer interface configurations.

For more usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [dialer pool-member](#) command.

Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/100
Device(config-if-pvc)# dialer pool-member 1
```

ip mtu

To set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of IP packets that are sent on an interface, use the **ip mtu** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default MTU size, use the **no** form of this command.

ip mtu *bytes*

no ip mtu

Syntax Description

<i>bytes</i>	MTU size, in bytes.
--------------	---------------------

Command Default The default MTU value depends on the interface type.

Table 9: Default MTU Values by Interface Type

Interface Type	Default MTU (Bytes)
ATM	4470
Ethernet	1500
FDDI	4470
High-Speed Serial Interface High Speed Access (HSSI HSA)	4470

Interface Type	Default MTU (Bytes)
Serial	1500
Token Ring	4464
VRF-Aware Service Infrastructure (VASI)	9216

Command Modes
Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see the IOS XE [ip mtu](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
```

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
```

load-interval

To change the length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics, use the **load-interval** command in the interface or sub-interface configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

load-interval *seconds*
no load-interval *seconds*

Syntax Description	
<i>seconds</i>	Length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics. Value is a multiple of 30, from 30 to 600 (30, 60, 90, 120, and so on). The default is 300 seconds.

Command Default Enabled

Command Modes
Interface configuration (config-if)
Sub-interface configuration (config-subif)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [load-interval](#).

Interface Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point  
Device(config-subif)# load-interval 30
```

protocol (ATM)

To configure a static map for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), switched virtual circuit (SVC), or virtual circuit (VC) class or to enable Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) or Inverse ARP broadcasts on an ATM PVC, use the **protocol** command in the appropriate mode. To remove a static map or disable Inverse ARP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
protocol protocol dialer  
no protocol protocol
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>protocol</i> Choose one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aarp—AppleTalk ARP • appletalk—AppleTalk • arp—IP ARP • bridge—bridging • bstun—block serial tunnel • cdp—Cisco Discovery Protocol • clns—ISO Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) • clns_es—ISO CLNS end system • clns_is—ISO CLNS intermediate system • cmns—ISO CMNS • compressedtcp—Compressed TCP • decnet—DECnet • decnet_node—DECnet node • decnet_prime_router—DECnet prime router • decnet_router-11—DECnet router L1 • decnet_router-12—DECnet router L2 • dlsw—data link switching • ip—IPipx—Novell IPX • llc2—llc2 • pad—packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) links • ppp—Point-to-Point Protocol carried on the VC • pppoe—PPP over Ethernet • qlc—Qualified Logical Link Control protocol • rsrb—remote source-route bridging • snapshot—snapshot routing support • stun—serial tunnel
dialer	Specifies a dialer interface that an accept-dialout virtual private dialup network (VPDN) subgroup will use to dial out calls.

Command Default Inverse ARP is enabled for IP and IPX if the protocol is running on the interface and no static map is configured.

Command Modes Interface-ATM-VC configuration (for an ATM PVC or SVC)

VC-class configuration (for a VC class)

PVC range configuration (for an ATM PVC range)

PVC-in-range configuration (for an individual PVC within a PVC range)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [protocol \(ATM\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example creates a static map on a VC, indicates that 192.0.2.2 is connected to this VC, and sends ATM pseudobroadcasts:

```
protocol ip 192.0.2.2 broadcast
```

The following example enables Inverse ARP for IPX and does not send ATM pseudobroadcasts:

```
protocol ipx inarp no broadcast
```

The following example removes a static map from a VC and restores the default behavior for Inverse ARP (see the “Command Default” section described above):

```
no protocol ip 192.0.2.2
```

In the following example, the VC carries PPP traffic and its associated parameters.

```
protocol ppp 192.0.2.2 virtual-template
```

In the following example, the VC carries PPP traffic to a dialer interface .

```
interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
protocol ppp dialer
```



CHAPTER 9

BFD Commands

- [alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog](#), on page 81
- [bfd app-route](#), on page 82
- [bfd color](#), on page 83
- [hello-interval](#), on page 84
- [pmtu-discovery](#), on page 84

alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog

To enable the BFD syslog messages, use the **alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog** command in system configuration mode. To disable BFD syslog messages, use the **no** form of this command.

```
alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog
no alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog
```

Syntax Description	bfd-state-change BFD state change.
	syslog Enables syslog for this feature.

Command Default If the command is not used, the BFD state change syslog messages are not reported in the console.

Command Modes System configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.3	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When the command is configured, if there is a BFD state change event in the device , then the BFD state change syslog message is displayed for every session.

The following example shows how to enable BFD syslog messages:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog
Device(config-alarm-bfd-state-change)# commit
```

The following example shows how to disable BFD syslog messages:

```
Device(config-system)# no alarms alarm bfd-state-change syslog
Device(config-system)# commit
Commit complete.
```

bfd app-route

To configure Bidirectional Forwarding Protocol timers used by application-aware routing, use the **bfd app-route** command. To disable, use the **no** form of this command.

```
bfd app-route { multiplier | poll-interval }
no bfd app-route
```

Syntax Description

multiplier <i>number</i>	<p>Multiplier for the Polling Interval:</p> <p>Value to multiply the poll interval by to set how often application-aware routing acts on the data plane tunnel statistics to figure out the loss and latency and to calculate new tunnels if the loss and latency times do not meet configured SLAs.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 6</p> <p>Default: 6</p>
poll-interval <i>milliseconds</i>	<p>Polling Interval:</p> <p>How often BFD polls all data plane tunnels on a vEdge router to collect packet latency, loss, and other statistics to be used by application-aware routing.</p> <p>Range:</p> <p>1 through 4,294,967,295 ($2^{32} - 1$) milliseconds</p> <p>Default:</p> <p>600,000 milliseconds (10 minutes)</p>

Command Default None.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines



Note BFD multiplier does not account for processing delays during BFD convergence. There is a delay of a few additional seconds for BFD convergence to complete.

Example

Change the polling interval and multiplier to use for application-aware routing:

```
bfd app-route multiplier 6
bfd app-route poll-interval 4294967295
```

bfd color

To configure the Bidirectional Forwarding Protocol timers used on transport tunnels use the **bfd color** command. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
bfd color { mpls | lte | 3g }
no bfd color
```

Syntax Description

color <i>color</i>	<p>Identifier for the Transport Tunnel:</p> <p>Transport tunnel for data traffic moving between vEdge routers. The color identifies a specific WAN transport provider.</p> <p>Values:</p> <p>3g, biz-internet, blue, bronze, custom1, custom2, custom3, default, gold, green, lte, metro-ethernet, mpls, private1 through private6, public-internet, red, silver</p> <p>Default:</p> <p>default</p>
------------------------------	---

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following are examples for this command

```
bfd color mpls
hello-interval 300000
no pmtu-discovery
multiplier 60
!
```

```
bfd color lte
hello-interval 300000
pmtu-discovery
```

```

multiplier    60
!

bfd color 3g
hello-interval 300000
no pmtu-discovery
multiplier    60

```

hello-interval

To set the BFD Hello interval for a transport color, use the **hello-interval** command in BFD transport color configuration mode. To remove the BFD Hello interval, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *milliseconds*

Syntax Description	<i>milliseconds</i> Specifies how often BFD sends Hello packets. Range: 100 through 310000 milliseconds				
Command Default	BFD Hello interval is set to 1000 milliseconds (1 second) by default.				
Command Modes	Transport color configuration (<i>config-color-transport-color</i>)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	BFD uses Hello packets to detect the liveness and faults on a connection. BFD Hello Interval packet is sent at the default interval of 1000 milliseconds on all connections. This command can be used to change the hello interval for a transport color.				

Example

The following example shows how to configure the hello-interval on the transport MPLS to 3 seconds (3000 milliseconds).

```

Device(config)# bfd color mpls
Device(config-color-mpls)# hello-interval 3000

```

pmtu-discovery

To enable Path MTU (PMTU) discovery for a transport color, use the **pmtu-discovery** command in BFD transport color configuration mode. To disable PMTU discovery, use the **no** form of this command.

pmtu-discovery

no pmtu-discovery

Command Default PMTU discovery is disabled.

Command Modes Transport color configuration (*config-color-transport-color*)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When PMTU discovery is enabled, the path MTU for the connection is checked periodically, about once in twenty minutes, and it is updated dynamically. When PMTU discovery is disabled, the expected connection MTU is 1472 bytes, but the effective connection MTU is 1468 bytes. Use this command to enable PMTU discovery.

Example

The following example shows how to enable PMTU discovery on the transport MPLS.

```
Device(config)# bfd color mpls
Device(config-color-mpls)# pmtu-discovery
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	hello-interval	Set the interval at which Hello Packets are sent. Range: 100 to 310000 milliseconds.
	multiplier	Sets the maximum number of attempts. Range: 1 to 60.



CHAPTER 10

BGP Commands

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- `aggregate-address`, on page 89
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address-family ipv4 (BGP)

To enter address family or router scope address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes, use the **address-family ipv4** command in router configuration or router scope configuration mode. To exit address family configuration mode and remove the IPv4 address family configuration from the running configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv4 [ unicast ] [ vrf vrf-name ]
no address-family ipv4 [ unicast ] [ vrf vrf-name ]
```

Syntax Description

unicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
vrf vrf-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to associate with subsequent IPv4 address family configuration mode commands.

Command Default

IPv4 address prefixes are not enabled.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address-family ipv4 \(BGP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example places the device in address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family:

```
router bgp 50000
 address-family ipv4
```

The following example places the device in address family configuration mode, specifies unicast address prefixes for the IPv4 address family, and specifies 1 as the VRF instance to associate with subsequent address family configuration mode commands:

```
router bgp 64496
 address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
```

address-family ipv6

To enter address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions, such as BGP, that use standard IPv6 address prefixes, use the **address-family ipv6** command in router configuration mode. To disable address family configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv6 [ vrf vrf-name ] [ unicast ]
no address-family ipv6 [ unicast ] [ vrf vrf-name ]
```

Syntax Description	unicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 unicast address prefixes. This is the default.
	vrf vrf-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to associate with subsequent IPv4 address family configuration mode commands.

Command Default IPv6 address prefixes are not enabled. Unicast address prefixes are the default when IPv6 address prefixes are configured.



Note Routing information for address family IPv4 is advertised by default for each BGP routing session configured with the **neighbor remote-as** command unless you configure the **no bgp default ipv4-unicast** command before configuring the **neighbor remote-as** command.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address-family ipv6](#) command.

Examples

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode and specifies unicast address prefixes for the IPv6 address family:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
Router(config-router-af)#
```

aggregate-address

To create an aggregate entry in a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) database, use the **aggregate-address** command in address family or router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aggregate-address address mask [as-set] [summary-only]
no aggregate-address address mask [as-set] [summary-only]
```

Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	Aggregate address.
<i>mask</i>	Aggregate mask.
as-set	(Optional) Generates autonomous system set path information.
summary-only	(Optional) Filters all more-specific routes from updates.

Command Default

The atomic aggregate attribute is set automatically when an aggregate route is created with this command unless the **as-set** keyword is specified.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aggregate-address](#) command.

In the following example, an aggregate BGP address is created in router configuration mode. The path advertised for this route will be an AS_SET consisting of all elements contained in all paths that are being summarized. Because the **summary-only** keyword is configured, more-specific routes are filtered from updates.

```
router bgp 50000
 aggregate-address 192.168.51.0 255.255.255.0 as-set summary-only
```

bandwidth (policy-map class)

To specify or modify the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map, or to enable ATM overhead accounting, use the **bandwidth** command in QoS policy-map class configuration mode. To remove the bandwidth specified for a class or disable ATM overhead accounting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
bandwidth [ remaining ] percent percentage
no bandwidth
```

Syntax Description

remaining	(Optional) Specifies that the percentage of guaranteed bandwidth is based on a relative percent of available bandwidth.
percent <i>percentage</i>	Specifies the percentage of guaranteed bandwidth based on an absolute percent of available bandwidth to be set aside for the priority class or on a relative percent of available bandwidth. The valid range is 1 to 100.

Command Default

No bandwidth is specified.

Command Modes

QoS policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bandwidth \(policy-map class\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create two policy maps called “PMap” and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```

policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  !
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
  !
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  !
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
    queue-limit 2028 packets
  !
!

```

bgp always-compare-med

To enable the comparison of the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems, use the **bgp always-compare-med** command in router configuration mode. To disallow the comparison, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp always-compare-med
no bgp always-compare-med

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The software does not compare the MED for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems if this command is not enabled or if the **no** form of this command is entered. The MED is compared only if the autonomous system path for the compared routes is identical.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bgp always-compare-med](#) command.

Examples In the following example, the local BGP routing process is configured to compare the MED from alternative paths, regardless of the autonomous system from which the paths are received:

```
router bgp 1
  bgp always-compare-med
```

bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax

To configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process to consider the different autonomous system (AS) paths and load balance multiple paths during best path route selection, use the **bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax** command in router BGP configuration mode. To return the BGP routing process to the default operation, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Router BGP configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When BGP multi-pathing is enabled, BGP load-balances user traffic within a single autonomous system (AS). The criteria are that all attributes must match (weight, AS path, etc). However, when a device is multi-homed to multiple autonomous systems, BGP cannot load balance traffic between them by default.

In order to enable load-balancing of traffic among the multi-homed autonomous systems, the `bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax` command needs to be enabled. The criteria required for this is that the AS-path length should be equal.

Before you use this command, ensure that BGP is enabled.

This command can be used to configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process to consider the different autonomous system (AS) paths and load balance multiple paths during best path route selection.

Example

The following example shows how to configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process 65001 to consider the different autonomous system (AS) paths and load balance multiple paths during best path route selection.

```
Router(config)# router bgp 65001
Router(config-router)# bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
```

bgp bestpath compare-routerid

To configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process to compare identical routes received from different external peers during the best path selection process and to select the route with the lowest router ID as the best path, use the **bgp bestpath compare-routerid** command in router configuration mode. To return the BGP routing process to the default operation, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath compare-routerid
no bgp bestpath compare-routerid

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The behavior of this command is disabled by default; BGP selects the route that was received first when two routes with identical attributes are received.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **bgp bestpath compare-routerid** command is used to configure a BGP routing process to use the router ID as the tie breaker for best path selection when two identical routes are received from two different peers (all the attributes are the same except for the router ID). When this command is enabled, the lowest router ID will be selected as the best path when all other attributes are equal.

Examples

In the following example, the BGP routing process is configured to compare and use the router ID as a tie breaker for best path selection when identical paths are received from different peers:

```
router bgp 50000
  bgp bestpath compare-routerid
```

bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst

To configure a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing process to assign a value of infinity to routes that are missing the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute (making the path without a MED value the least desirable path), use the **bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst** command in router configuration mode. To return the router to the default behavior (assign a value of 0 to the missing MED), use the **no** form of this command.

bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
no bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The software assigns a value of 0 to routes the are missing the MED attribute, causing the route with the missing MED attribute to be considered the best path.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following example, the BGP router process is configured to consider a route with a missing MED attribute as having a value of infinity (4294967294), making this path the least desirable path:

```
router bgp 50000
  bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
```

bgp deterministic-med

To enforce the deterministic comparison of the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) value between all paths received from within the same autonomous system, use the **bgp deterministic-med** command in router configuration mode. To disable the required MED comparison, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp deterministic-med
no bgp deterministic-med

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The software does not enforce the deterministic comparison of the MED variable between all paths received from the same autonomous system.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following example, BGP is configured to compare the MED during path selection for routes advertised by the same subautonomous system within a confederation:

```
outer bgp 50000
  bgp deterministic-med
```

bgp graceful-restart

To enable the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) graceful restart capability globally for all BGP neighbors, use the **bgp graceful-restart** command in address family or in router configuration mode. To disable the BGP graceful restart capability globally for all BGP neighbors, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp graceful-restart
no bgp graceful-restart

Command Default

By default, the restart time is set to 120 seconds and the stalepath time to 360 seconds.

Command Modes

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bgp graceful-restart](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, the BGP graceful restart capability is enabled for AS number 64496 and disabled for the neighbor:

```
router bgp 64496
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 64496
  bgp graceful-restart
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 ha-mode graceful-restart disable
```

bgp log-neighbor-changes

To enable logging of BGP neighbor resets, use the **bgp log-neighbor-changes** command in router configuration mode. To disable the logging of changes in BGP neighbor adjacencies, use the **no** form of this command.

bgp log-neighbor-changes

no bgp log-neighbor-changes

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Logging of BGP neighbor resets is not enabled.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bgp log-neighbor-changes](#) command.

Examples

The following example logs neighbor changes for BGP in router configuration mode:

```
bgp router 40000
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
```

bandwidth remaining ratio

To specify a bandwidth-remaining ratio for class-level or subinterface-level queues to be used during congestion to determine the amount of excess bandwidth (unused by priority traffic) to allocate to nonpriority queues, use the **bandwidth remaining ratio** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove the bandwidth remaining ratio, use the **no** form of this command.

bandwidth remaining ratio *ratio*

no bandwidth remaining ratio *ratio*

Syntax Description

<i>ratio</i>	Relative weight of this subinterface or class queue with respect to other subinterfaces or class queues. Valid values are from 1 to 1000. At the subinterface level, the default value is platform dependent. At the class queue level, the default is 1.
<i>ratio</i>	Relative weight of this subinterface or class queue with respect to other subinterfaces or class queues.

Command Default The default bandwidth ratio is 1.

Command Modes

Policy-map class (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bandwidth remaining ratio](#) command.

Examples

```
class Queue1
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
  random-detect precedence-based
!
```

class (policy-map)

To specify the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change or to specify the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy, use the **class** command in policy-map configuration mode. To remove a class from the policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class { class-name | class-default }
no class { class-name | class-default }
```

Syntax Description

<i>class-name</i>	Name of the class to be configured or whose policy is to be modified. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.
class-default	Specifies the default class so that you can configure or modify its policy.

Command Default

No class is specified.

Command Modes

Policy-map configuration (config-pmap)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [class \(policy-map\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create two policy maps called "PMap" and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```
policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  !
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
  !
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  !
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
```

```

queue-limit 2028 packets
!
!

```

distance bgp

To configure the administrative distance for BGP routes, use the **distance bgp** command in address family or router configuration mode. To return to the administrative distance to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

distance bgp *external-distance internal-distance local-distance*
no distance bgp

Syntax Description

<i>external-distance</i>	Administrative distance for external BGP routes. Routes are external when learned from an external autonomous system. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.
<i>internal-distance</i>	Administrative distance for internal BGP routes. Routes are internal when learned from peer in the local autonomous system. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.
<i>local-distance</i>	Administrative distance for local BGP routes. Local routes are those networks listed with a network router configuration command, often as back doors, for the router or for the networks that is being redistributed from another process. The range of values for this argument are from 1 to 255.

Command Default

The following values are used if this command is not configured or if the no form is entered:

external-distance : 20 *internal-distance*: 200 *local-distance*: 200

Routes with a distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Starting from this release, this command can be configured in address-family (non-VRF) configuration mode only. It is no longer supported under router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [distance bgp](#) command.

Examples

The following example is applicable to releases before Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v.

In this example, the external distance is set to 10, the internal distance is set to 50, and the local distance is set to 100:

```
router bgp 50000
  distance bgp 10 50 100
  address family ipv4
    network 10.108.0.0
    neighbor 192.168.6.6 remote-as 123
    neighbor 172.16.1.1 remote-as 47
```

The following example is applicable to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a and later.

```
router bgp 50000
  address family ipv4
    network 10.108.0.0
    neighbor 192.168.6.6 remote-as 123
    neighbor 172.16.1.1 remote-as 47
  distance bgp 10 50 100
```

exit-address-family (bgp)

To exit the BGP address family configuration mode, use the **exit-address-family** command in BGP Address-family configuration mode. There is no **no** form of this command.

exit-address-family

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Address-family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco routers can use various IP routing protocols, such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), or Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to learn routes dynamically. You can configure these routing protocols on your router by entering the router configuration mode and address family configuration mode. You can use this command to exit the BGP address family configuration mode.

Example

The following example shows exiting from the BGP address family configuration mode.

```
Router(config)# router bgp 65001
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4
```

```
Router(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
```

maximum-paths eibgp

To enable multipath load sharing among external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) and internal BGP (iBGP) routes, use the **maximum-paths eibgp** command in address family configuration mode. To disable multipath load sharing for eBGP and iBGP routes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
maximum-paths eibgp number-of-paths
no maximum-paths eibgp number-of-paths
```

Syntax Description

<i>number-of-paths</i>	Number of routes to install into the routing table. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for the number of paths that can be configured with this argument.
------------------------	---

Command Default

BGP, by default, will install only one best path in the routing table.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [maximum-paths eibgp](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure this command on a non-VRF address family.

```
Device(config)# router bgp 64498
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Device(config-router-af)# maximum-paths eibgp 4
```

neighbor advertise-map

To advertise the routes in the BGP table matching the configured route-map, use the **neighbor advertise-map** command in router configuration mode. To disable route advertisement, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } advertise-map map-name { non-exist-map map-name }
no neighbor { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } advertise-map map-name { non-exist-map map-name }
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address of the router that should receive conditional advertisements.
-------------------	--

<i>ipv6-address</i>	Specifies the IPv6 address of the router that should receive conditional advertisements.
advertise-map <i>map-name</i>	Specifies the name of the route map that will be advertised if the conditions of the exist map or non-exist map are met.
non-exist-map <i>map-name</i>	Specifies the name of the non-exist-map that is compared with the routes in the BGP table to determine whether the advertise-map route is advertised or not.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor advertise-map](#) command.

Examples

The following address family configuration example configures BGP to conditionally advertise a prefix to the 10.1.1.1 neighbor using a non-exist map. If the prefix exists in MAP3 but not MAP4, the condition is met and the prefix is advertised.

```
router bgp 5
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 advertise-map MAP3 non-exist-map MAP4
```

neighbor advertisement-interval

To set the minimum route advertisement interval (MRAI) between the sending of BGP routing updates, use the **neighbor advertisement-interval** command in address family or router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval seconds
no neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval seconds
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) is specified by an integer ranging from 0 to 600.

Command Default eBGP sessions not in a VRF: 30 seconds

eBGP sessions in a VRF: 0 seconds

iBGP sessions: 0 seconds

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When the MRAI is equal to 0 seconds, BGP routing updates are sent as soon as the BGP routing table changes.

Examples

The following router configuration mode example sets the minimum time between sending BGP routing updates to 600 seconds:

```
router bgp 5
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 advertisement-interval 600
```

neighbor description

To associate a description with a neighbor, use the **neighbor description** command in router configuration mode or address family configuration mode. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor ip-address description text
no neighbor ip-address description [text]
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
<i>text</i>	Text (up to 80 characters in length) that describes the neighbor.

Command Default

There is no description of the neighbor.

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.

Examples

In the following examples, the description of the neighbor is “peer with example.com”:

```
router bgp 109
 neighbor 172.16.2.3 description peer with example.com
```

neighbor ebgp-multihop

To accept and attempt BGP connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected, use the **neighbor ebgp-multihop** command in router configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address } ebgp-multihop [ttl]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address } ebgp-multihop
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the BGP-speaking neighbor.
	<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the BGP-speaking neighbor.
	<i>peer-group-name</i>	Name of a BGP peer group.
	<i>ttl</i>	(Optional) Time-to-live in the range from 1 to 255 hops. For Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a and later, the supported range is from 2 to 255. If you have configured the value of 1, you must modify the device CLI template or CLI Add-on feature template with supported values.

Command Default Only directly connected neighbors are allowed.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	This command was modified. The supported time-to-live range for ebgp-multihop is now 2 to 255.

Usage Guidelines This feature should be used only under the guidance of Cisco technical support staff.

If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peer-group-name* argument, all the members of the peer group will inherit the characteristic configured with this command.

To prevent the creation of loops through oscillating routes, the multihop will not be established if the only route to the multihop peer is the default route (0.0.0.0).

Examples

The following example allows connections to or from neighbor 10.108.1.1, which resides on a network that is not directly connected:

```
router bgp 109
 neighbor 10.108.1.1 ebgp-multihop 255
```

neighbor ha-mode graceful-restart

To enable or disable the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) graceful restart capability for a BGP neighbor or peer group, use the **neighbor ha-mode graceful-restart** command in router configuration mode. To remove from the configuration the BGP graceful restart capability for a neighbor, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor ip-address ha-mode graceful-restart [disable]
no neighbor ip-address ha-mode graceful-restart [disable]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
disable	(Optional) Disables BGP graceful restart capability for a neighbor.

Command Default BGP graceful restart capability is disabled.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor ha-mode graceful-restart](#) command.

Examples The following example enables the BGP graceful restart capability for the BGP neighbor, 172.21.1.2:

```
router bgp 45000
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 172.21.1.2 remote-as 45000
  neighbor 172.21.1.2 activate
  neighbor 172.21.1.2 ha-mode graceful-restart
end
```

The following example enables the BGP graceful restart capability globally for all BGP neighbors and then disables the BGP graceful restart capability for the BGP neighbor 10.0.0.1.

```
router bgp 64496
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 64496
  bgp graceful-restart
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 ha-mode graceful-restart disable
```

neighbor maximum-prefix (BGP)

To control how many prefixes can be received from a neighbor, use the **neighbor maximum-prefix** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor { *ip-address peer-group-name* } **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**restart** *restart-interval*]
no neighbor *ip-address* **maximum-prefix** *maximum*

Syntax Description		
<i>ip-address</i>		IP address of the neighbor.
<i>maximum</i>		Maximum number of prefixes allowed from the specified neighbor. The number of prefixes that can be configured is limited only by the available system resources on a router.
<i>threshold</i>		(Optional) Integer specifying at what percentage of the <i>maximum</i> -prefix limit the router starts to generate a warning message. The range is from 1 to 100; the default is 75.
restart		(Optional) Configures the router that is running BGP to automatically reestablish a peering session that has been disabled because the maximum-prefix limit has been exceeded. The restart timer is configured with the <i>restart-interval</i> argument.
<i>restart-interval</i>		(Optional) Time interval (in minutes) that a peering session is reestablished. The range is from 1 to 65535 minutes.

Command Default This command is disabled by default. Peering sessions are disabled when the maximum number of prefixes is exceeded. If the *restart-interval* argument is not configured, a disabled session will stay down after the maximum-prefix limit is exceeded.

threshold : 75 percent

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor maximum-prefix \(BGP\)](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, the maximum number of prefixes that will be accepted from the 192.168.3.3 neighbor is set to 769434. The router is configured to display a warning when 100 percent of the prefixes is reached. The router is also configured to reestablish a disabled peering session after 65535 minutes.

```
router bgp 40000
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 192.168.3.3 maximum-prefix 769434 100 restart 65535
```

neighbor next-hop-self

To configure a router as the next hop for a BGP-speaking neighbor or peer group, use the **neighbor next-hop-self** command in router configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* **next-hop-self**

no neighbor *ip-address* next-hop-self

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the BGP-speaking neighbor.
-------------------	--

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor next-hop-self](#) command.

Examples

The following example forces all updates destined for 10.108.1.1 to advertise this router as the next hop:

```
router bgp 109
 neighbor 10.108.1.1 next-hop-self
```

neighbor password

To enable message digest5 (MD5) authentication on a TCP connection between two BGP peers, use the **neighbor password** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *ip-address* password [*type*] *string*

no neighbor *ip-address* password

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the BGP-speaking neighbor.
<i>peer-group-name</i>	Name of a BGP peer group.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) The type of password. You can only specify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: Unencrypted • 7: Encrypted with MD5 <p>Even though the CLI accepts other values only these value change the encryption of the password.</p>
<i>string</i>	Case-sensitive password of up to 25 characters in length. The first character cannot be a number. The string can contain any alphanumeric characters, including spaces. You cannot specify a password in the format <i>number-space-anything</i> . The space after the number can cause authentication to fail.

Command Default MD5 is not authenticated on a TCP connection between two BGP peers.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor password](#) command.

Examples The following example configures MD5 authentication for the peering session with the 10.108.1.1 neighbor. The same password must be configured on the remote peer before the hold-down timer expires.

```
router bgp 109
 neighbor 10.108.1.1 password 7 00141215174C04140B1E1E
```

neighbor remote-as

To add an entry to the BGP or multiprotocol BGP neighbor table, use the **neighbor remote-as** command in router configuration mode. To remove an entry from the table, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor { *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* } **remote-as** *autonomous-system-number*
no neighbor { *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* } **remote-as** *autonomous-system-number*

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
	<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the neighbor.
	<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	Number of an autonomous system to which the neighbor belongs in the range from 1 to 65535.

Command Default There are no BGP or multiprotocol BGP neighbor peers.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor remote-as](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies that a router at the address 10.0.0.1 is an internal BGP (iBGP) neighbor in autonomous system number 64496:

```
router bgp 64496
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 64496
 bgp graceful-restart
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 ha-mode graceful-restart disable
```

neighbor route-map

To apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes, use the **neighbor route-map** command in address family or router configuration mode. To remove a route map, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor { *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* [{ % }] } **route-map** *map-name* { **in** | **out** }
no neighbor { *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* [{ % }] } **route-map** *map-name* { **in** | **out** }

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the neighbor.
%	(Optional) IPv6 link-local address identifier. This keyword needs to be added whenever a link-local IPv6 address is used outside the context of its interface.
<i>map-name</i>	Name of a route map.
in	Applies route map to incoming routes.
out	Applies route map to outgoing routes.

Command Default

No route maps are applied to a peer.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor route-map](#) command.

Examples

The following address family configuration mode example applies a route map named internal-map to a unicast BGP route from 172.16.70.24:

```
router bgp 5
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 neighbor 172.16.70.24 route-map internal-map in
```


neighbor send-community

To specify that a communities attribute should be sent to a BGP neighbor, use the **neighbor send-community** command in address family or router configuration mode. To remove the entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor { ip-address ipv6-address } send-community both
no neighbor ip-address ipv6-address send-community
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.
	<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the neighbor.
	both	(Optional) Specifies that both standard and extended communities will be sent.

Command Default No communities attribute is sent to any neighbor.

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following address family configuration mode example, the router belongs to autonomous system 109 and is configured to send the communities attribute to its neighbor at IP address 172.16.70.23:

```
router bgp 109
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 172.16.70.23 send-community both
```

neighbor shutdown

To disable a neighbor or peer group or to gracefully shut down a link for maintenance, use the **neighbor shutdown** command in router configuration mode or address family configuration mode. To reenab the neighbor or peer group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor ip-address shutdown
no neighbor ip-address shutdown
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the neighbor.

Command Default No change is made to the status of any BGP neighbor or peer group.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor shutdown](#) command.

Examples The following example disables any active session for the neighbor 172.16.70.23:

```
router bgp 123134
 neighbor 172.16.70.23 shutdown
```

neighbor timers

To set the timers for a specific BGP peer or peer group, use the **neighbor timers** command in address family or router configuration mode. To clear the timers for a specific BGP peer or peer group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor ip-address timers keepalive holdtime
no neighbor ip-address timers
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) A BGP peer or peer group IP address.
<i>keepalive</i>	Frequency (in seconds) with which the Cisco IOS software sends <i>keepalive</i> messages to its peer. The default is 60 seconds. The range is from 0 to 65535.
<i>holdtime</i>	Interval (in seconds) after not receiving a <i>keepalive</i> message that the software declares a peer dead. The default is 180 seconds. The range is from 0 to 65535.

Command Default *keepalive* : 60 seconds *holdtime*: 180 seconds

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor timers](#) command.

Examples The following example changes the keepalive timer to 70 seconds and the hold-time timer to 210 seconds for the BGP peer 192.168.47.0:

```
router bgp 109
 neighbor 192.168.47.0 timers 70 210
```

network (BGP and multiprotocol BGP)

To specify the networks to be advertised by the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and multiprotocol BGP routing processes, use the **network** command in address family or router configuration mode. To remove an entry from the routing table, use the **no** form of this command.

```
network { network-number [ mask network-mask ] }
no network { network-number [ mask network-mask ] }
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>network-number</i>	Network that BGP will advertise.
	mask <i>network-mask</i>	(Optional) Network or subnetwork mask with mask address.

Command Default No networks are specified.

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines BGP networks can be learned from connected routes, from dynamic routing, and from static route sources. The maximum number of **network** commands you can use is determined by the resources of the router, such as the configured NVRAM or RAM.

Examples The following example sets up network 192.168.51.0 with mask of 255.255.255.0 to be included in unicast BGP updates:

```
router bgp 64800
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  network 192.168.51.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

police (percent)

To configure traffic policing on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface, use the **police** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove traffic policing from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
police rate percent percentage
no police rate percent percentage
```

Syntax Description		
	rate	Specifies the information rate.
	percent	Specifies that a percentage of bandwidth will be used for calculating the CIR.

<i>percentage</i>	The bandwidth percentage. Valid range is a number from 1 to 100.
-------------------	--

Command Default No traffic policing is configured.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [police \(percent\)](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure traffic policing:

```

Policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police rate percent 5
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police rate percent 5
!
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
    queue-limit 2028 packets

```

policy-map

To enter policy-map configuration mode and create or modify a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy, use the **policy-map** command in global configuration mode. To delete a policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

```

policy-map [ type inspect ] policy-map-name
no policy-map [ type inspect ] policy-map-name

```

Syntax Description	type inspect	(Optional) Specifies the policy-map type as inspect.
	<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the policy map.

Command Default The policy map is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command modified to support type inspect .

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [policy-map](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create two policy maps called “PMap” and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```

policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  !
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
  !
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  !
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
    queue-limit 2028 packets
  !
!

```

priority level

To configure multiple priority queues, use the **priority level** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove a previously specified priority level for a class, use the **no** form of this command.

priority level *level*

no priority level *level*

Syntax Description	<i>level</i>
	<p>Defines multiple levels of a strict priority service model. When you enable a traffic class with a specific level of priority service, the implication is a single priority queue associated with all traffic that is enabled with the specified level of priority service.</p> <p>Valid values are from 1 (high priority) to 2 (low priority). Default is 1.</p>

Command Default The priority level has a default level of 1.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [priority level](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure multi level priority queues. In the example, the traffic class named PMap-super-fast is given high priority (level 1), and the class named PMap-fast is given level 2 priority. To prevent PMap-fast traffic from becoming starved of bandwidth, PMap-super-fast traffic is policed at 5 percent of the available bandwidth.

```

Policy-map PMap
class PMap-super-fast
  priority level 1
  police percent 5
class PMap-fast
  priority level 2
  police percent 5
!
!

```

redistribute (IP)

To redistribute routes from one routing domain into another routing domain, use the **redistribute** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable all or some part of the redistribution (depending on the protocol), use the **no** form of this command.

```
redistribute { omp | static | connected | nat-route }
```

```
no redistribute { omp | static | connected | nat-route }
```

Syntax Description

omp	The omp keyword specifies OMP as the source protocol from which routes are being redistributed.].
static	The static [ip] keyword is used to redistribute IP static routes.
connected	The connected keyword refers to routes that are established automatically by virtue of having enabled IP on an interface.
nat-route	The nat-route keyword redistributes NAT66 DIA routes into BGP protocol.

Command Default

Route redistribution is disabled.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-af)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.x	This command was modified. Added the nat-route keyword to redistribute NAT66 DIA routes into BGP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [redistribute \(IP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example redistributes a NAT66 DIA route into BGP:

```
router bgp 15
  bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  bgp router-id 10.1.1.1
  address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
    neighbor 10.2.2.2 remote-as 2
    neighbor 10.2.2.2 activate
    redistribute nat-route dia
  exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6 unicast vrf 1
  bgp router-id 10.1.1.1
  neighbor 2001:a14:18::64 remote-as 2
  neighbor 2001:a14:18::64 activate
  redistribute nat-route
exit-address-family
!
```

The following example redistributes a NAT66 DIA route into OSPFv3:

```
interface GigabitEthernet5
  ospfv3 1 network point-to-point
  ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
  ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0
  router ospfv3 1
  max-lsa 50000
  router-id 10.1.1.1
  address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
    log-adjacency-changes
    redistribute connected
  exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6 unicast
  log-adjacency-changes
  redistribute connected
  redistribute nat-route
  redistribute maximum-prefix 10240
exit-address-family
!
```

Examples

The following example redistributes routes for an IPv4 address family:

```
router bgp 64496
  address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
    redistribute omp
    redistribute static
```

```
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
```

The following example redistributes routes for an IPv6 address family:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp 1
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf 1 autonomous-system 3
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
Device(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute static route-map route-map1
```

redistribute omp (bgp)

To enable redistributing omp routes into BGP, use the **redistribute omp** command in BGP Address-family IP configuration mode. To disable redistributing omp routes into BGP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
redistribute omp { route-map string }
```

```
no redistribute omp { route-map string }
```

Syntax Description

None Enable redistributing omp routes into BGP.

route-map*string* (Optional) Specifies the route map that should be interrogated to filter the importation of routes from this source routing protocol to the current routing protocol. If not specified, all routes are redistributed.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BGP Address-family IP configuration (config-router-af)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

By default, routes from other routing protocols are not redistributed into BGP. It can be useful for BGP to learn OMP routes, because OMP learns routes to destinations throughout the overlay network.

This command can be used to enable redistributing omp routes into BGP.

Example

The following example shows how to enable redistributing omp into BGP process 65001.

```
Router(config)# router bgp 65001
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-router-af)# redistribute omp
```

The following example shows how to enable redistributing omp with the route-map named OMP-to-BGP into BGP process 65001.

```
Router(config)# router bgp 65001
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-router-af)# redistribute omp route-map OMP-to-BGP
```


router bgp

To configure the Border Gateway Protocol (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 *autonomous-system-number*
no router bgp *autonomous-system-number*

Syntax Description	
<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	<p>Number of an autonomous system that identifies the router to other BGP routers and tags the routing information that is passed along. Number in the range from 1 to 65535 for 2-byte non asdot notation.</p> <p>4-byte autonomous system numbers are supported in the range from 65536 to 4294967295 in asplain notation and in the range from 1.0 to 65535.65535 in asdot notation.</p> <p>Note When you run this command, the Cisco SD-WAN device does not verify the accuracy of the entered values. However when you commit the CLI, any invalid CLIs, either syntax or functionality, are rejected.</p>

Command Default No BGP routing process is enabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. with an <i>autonomous-system-number</i> of 64496.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command modified to include full range of <i>autonomous-system-numbers</i>

Usage Guidelines For further usage guidelines on this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [router bgp](#) command.

Examples

Examples:

```
router bgp 64496
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 64496
 bgp graceful-restart
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 ha-mode graceful-restart disable
```

```
router bgp 64496
 address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
 redistribute omp
 redistribute static
 redistribute connected
```

timers bgp

To adjust BGP network timers, use the **timers bgp** command in router configuration mode. To reset the BGP timing defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

timers bgp *keepalive holdtime* [*min-holdtime*]

no timers bgp

Syntax Description		
<i>keepalive</i>	Frequency (in seconds) with which the Cisco IOS software sends <i>keepalive</i> messages to its peer. The default is 60 seconds. The range is from 0 to 65535.	
<i>holdtime</i>	Interval (in seconds) after not receiving a <i>keepalive</i> message that the software declares a peer dead. The default is 180 seconds. The range is from 0 to 65535.	
<i>min-holdtime</i>	(Optional) Interval (in seconds) specifying the minimum acceptable hold-time from a BGP neighbor. The minimum acceptable hold-time must be less than, or equal to, the interval specified in the <i>holdtime</i> argument. The range is from 0 to 65535.	

Command Default *keepalive* : 60 seconds

holdtime: 180 seconds

Command Modes

Router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [timers bgp](#) command.

Examples

The following example changes the *keepalive* timer to 70 seconds, the hold-time timer to 130 seconds, and the minimum acceptable hold-time interval to 100 seconds:

```
router bgp 45000
 timers bgp 70 130 100
```



CHAPTER 11

Cellular Commands

- [lte gps \(cellular\)](#), on page 119
- [profile id](#), on page 120

lte gps (cellular)

To configure Global Positioning System (GPS) parameters for a cellular router, use the **lte gps** command in cellular configuration mode. To delete the GPS configuration parameters, use the no form of this command.

```
lte gps { mode { ms-based | standalone } [ enable ] [ nmea [ ip udp ipv4-address ] ] | enable [ mode { ms-based | standalone } ] [ nmea [ ip udp ipv4-address ] ] | nmea [ ip udp source-ip-address destination-ip-address port ] }
```

no lte gps

Syntax Description	
lte gps	Enables GPS on the LTE PIM module in the 0/x/0 section of the controller cellular configuration.
mode	Specifies the mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ms-based: Use mobile station-based assistance, also called assisted GPS mode, when determining position. In this mode, a network data session is used to obtain the GPS satellite locations, resulting in a faster fix of location coordinates. • standalone: Use satellite information when determining position. <p>Note The standalone parameter is currently not supported for geofencing.</p>
ms-based	Enables ms-based assistance. <p>Note We recommend using ms-based mode with a SIM card plugged in and a GPS antenna connected to the LTE pluggable module GPS port.</p> <p>For more information, see Cisco 4G Indoor/Outdoor Active GPS Antenna (GPS-ACT-ANTM-SMA).</p>

standalone	Enables standalone mode. If there is no SIM card inserted, you can use standalone mode. Note The standalone parameter is currently not supported for geofencing.
enable	Enables the GPS features. Use this command to enable the GPS feature if GPS has been disabled for any reason.
nmea	Enables the use of National Marine Electronics Association (NMEA) streams to Cisco IOS applications for listening to the specified port on the destination address.
ip	(Optional) Enables the redirection of GPS NMEA streams to the destination IP address. Note This parameter is not used for configuring geofencing.
udp source-ip-address destination-ip-address port	(Optional) Enables the redirection of GPS NMEA streams to the source and destination IP address and port. Note This parameter is not used for configuring geofencing.

Command Modes

controller Cellular 0/x/0 (config-Cellular-0/x/0)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

If multiple LTE pluggable module slots are present in the platform chassis, we recommend that you configure GPS on only one of the LTE pluggable module slots and use the slot for GPS coverage.

Examples

The following example enables GPS on the LTE PIM module:

```
Device(config)# controller Cellular 0/2/0
Device(config-Cellular-0/2/0)# lte gps enable
```

The following example sets ms-based assistance on the LTE PIM module:

```
Device(config-Cellular-0/2/0)# lte gps mode ms-based
```

The following example configures nmea on the LTE PIM module:

```
Device(config-Cellular-0/2/0)# lte gps nmea
```

profile id

To create a data profile for a device, use the **profile id** command in cellular configuration mode. To set the command to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

```
profile id id apn name [authentication auth_type username username password password] [pdn-type pdn_type] [slot slot_number]
```

no profile id *id*

Syntax Description		
<i>id</i>	Identification number of the data profile. Valid values are from 1 to 16.	
apn <i>name</i>	Name of the access point network of the service provider.	
authentication <i>auth_type</i>	Authentication type used for APN access. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chap: Use CHAP authentication only. • pap: Use PAP authentication only. • pap_chap: Use PAP or CHAP authentication. 	
username <i>username</i>	Username provided by the service provider for APN access authentication. Required if the authentication type is chap , pap , or pap_chap , otherwise not used.	
password <i>password</i>	Password provided by the service provider for APN access authentication. Required if the authentication type is chap , pap , or pap_chap , otherwise not used.	
pdn-type <i>pdn_type</i>	Type of packet data matching used for APN access. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ipv4: IPv4 type bearer. • ipv4v6: IPV4V6 type bearer. • ipv6: IPv6 type bearer. 	
slot-number <i>slot_number</i>	SIM slot that contains the SIM to configure. Valid values are 0 (primary SIM card) and 1 (secondary SIM card).	

Command Default By default, when the Auto SIM feature is enabled on a modem, a data profile is selected based on the modem firmware.

Command Modes Controller cellular configuration (controller-cellular)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco SD-WAN Release 20.8.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If a device contains two SIM cards, you can create a separate data profile for each SIM card.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a data profile for the primary SIM card in a device:

```
controller Cellular 0/1/0
  profile id 6 apn test authentication chap username admin password my_password pdn-type
  ipv4 slot 0
```

■ profile id



CHAPTER 12

CFM Commands



Note This documentation set includes commands that are tested and verified on a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device using the Device Configuration-Based CLI Templates or the CLI add-on feature template.

- [alarm](#), on page 123
- [cfm mep domain](#), on page 124
- [cos](#), on page 125
- [ethernet cfm ieee](#), on page 125
- [ethernet cfm global](#), on page 125
- [ethernet oam](#), on page 126
- [ethernet oam remote-loopback](#), on page 126
- [ethernet loopback permit](#), on page 127
- [snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc](#), on page 127
- [snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck](#), on page 128
- [ethernet evc](#), on page 128
- [ethernet cfm domain level](#), on page 128
- [offload sampling](#), on page 129
- [sender-id](#), on page 130
- [service \(CFM-srv\)](#), on page 131
- [service evc](#), on page 132
- [continuity-check](#), on page 132

alarm

To configure an alarm when fault alarms are enabled, use the **alarm** command in Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

notification	Sets the defects that are to be reported if fault alarms are enabled.
all	Reports all defects: DefRDI, DefMACStatus, DefRemote, DefError, and DefXcon.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [alarm](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to set up notifications for all defects:

```
Interface interface-name
 cfm mep domain domain-name mpid id service service-name
 alarm notification all
```

cfm mep domain

To configure a maintenance endpoint (MEP) for a domain, use the **cfm mep domain** command in either service instance configuration mode or virtual forwarding instance (VFI) configuration mode. To remove the MEP, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description	
<i>domain-name</i>	String from 1 to 154 characters that identifies the domain name.
mpid	Indicates the maintenance point ID (MPID).
<i>mpid-value</i>	Integer from 1 to 8191 that identifies the MPID.
cos	(Optional) Indicates the class of service (CoS) for CFM packets.
<i>cos-value</i>	(Optional) Integer from 0 to 7 that specifies the CoS.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [cfm mep domain](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure the **cfm mep domain** command:

```
Device(config)#ethernet cfm domain CUSTOMER level 7
Device(config-ecfm)#service customer_100 evc evc_100
```


COS

To set the class of service (CoS) for a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Ethernet operation, use the **cos** command in the appropriate submode of IP SLA configuration or IP SLA Ethernet monitor configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

<i>cos-value</i>	Class of service (CoS) value. The range is from 0 to 7. The default is 0.
------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cos](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure this command:

```
Interface interface-name
 cfm mep domain domain-name mpid id service service-name
   alarm notification all*
   cos 0-7
```

ethernet cfm ieee

To enable the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management 802.1ag Standard (CFM IEEE) version of CFM, use the **ethernet cfm ieee** command in global configuration mode. To disable the CFM IEEE version, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet cfm ieee](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# ethernet cfm ieee
```

ethernet cfm global

To enable Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) globally on a device, use the **ethernet cfm global** command in global configuration mode. To disable CFM globally on a device, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet cfm global](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# ethernet cfm global
```

ethernet oam

To enable Ethernet operations, maintenance, and administration (OAM) on an interface, use the **ethernet oam** command in interface configuration mode. To disable Ethernet OAM on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

mode	(Optional) Sets the OAM client mode.
passive	(Optional) Sets the OAM client mode to passive. In passive mode, a device cannot initiate discovery, inquire about variables, or set loopback mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet oam](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate an Ethernet OAM interface that was previously configured to be in passive mode:

```
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Device(config-if)# ethernet oam mode passive
```

ethernet oam remote-loopback

To turn on or off Ethernet operations, maintenance, and administration (OAM) remote loopback functionality on an interface, use the **ethernet oam remote-loopback** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet oam remote-loopback](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows when a remote loopback session is supported:

```
Device# ethernet oam remote-loopback supported
```

ethernet loopback permit

To configure an Ethernet data-plane loopback session on the interface, use the **ethernet loopback permit** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the Ethernet data-plane loopback session on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description

external	Allows the activation of loopback of the traffic from the wire.
-----------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet loopback permit](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows the how to configure an Ethernet data-plane loopback session:

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/1
Device(config-if)# ethernet loopback permit external
```

snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap generation for Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) continuity check events, use the **snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP trap generation for Ethernet CFM continuity check events, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc
```

snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap generation for Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) continuity check events, in relation to the cross-check operation between statically configured maintenance endpoints (MEPs) and those learned via continuity check messages (CCMs), use the **snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP trap generation for these continuity check events, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck](#) command.

Examples

```
Device (config)# snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck
```

ethernet evc

To define an Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) and to enter EVC configuration mode, use the **ethernet evc** command in global configuration mode. To delete the EVC, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>evc-id</i>	String from 1 to 100 characters that identifies the EVC.
---------------	--

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet evc](#) command.

Examples

```
Device (config)# ethernet evc evc-id
```

ethernet cfm domain level

To define a connectivity fault management (CFM) maintenance domain at a particular maintenance level and enter Ethernet CFM configuration mode, use the **ethernet cfm domain level** command in global configuration mode. To remove the CFM domain at the specified level, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>domain-name</i>	String of a maximum of 154 characters that identifies the domain.
<i>level-id</i>	Integer from 0 to 7 that identifies the maintenance level.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ethernet cfm domain level](#) command.

Examples

```

ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id
  id dns dns-name
  mep ccm-hold-time hours
  mep ccm-fastage enable
  mep archive-hold-time minutes
  sender-id chassis
  service vpn-id vpn-id port
  service vlan-id vlan-id port
  service number MA-number port
  service short-ma-name port
  service short-ma-name evc evc-name vlan vlanid direction down

```

offload sampling

To configure offload sampling rate, use the **offload sampling** command in the Ethernet CFM configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

offload sampling *sample-rate*

no offload sampling

Syntax Description

<i>sample-rate</i>	Configure the Offload sampling rate for each CCM interval. <i>Range:</i> 10 to 10,000
--------------------	---

Command Modes

Ethernet CFM service configuration (config-ecfm-srv)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

You configure CFM Sessions Hardware sessions for effective CPU utilization by offloading the one second CCM interval sessions on the hardware. Effective Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a, an Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device can offload the one second interval CCM sessions on hardware as well. You can enable this feature for 1 second offload sampling rate by configuring the **offload sampling 10** command on the router. This is not mandatory for all CFM sessions.

The offload sampling configuration means that when rmep session is created, the CCM packet from rmep will be punted to PI every offload sampling value. The actual punt interval time is [ccm interval * offload sampling]. For example, if CCM interval is 100ms, and the offload sampling is 100, then the punt interval of CCM packet from rmep is 100ms*100=10s. For CCM interval of 100ms/10ms/3.3ms, the default offload sampling value is 100.

ASR1000 routers can offload sessions with CCM interval of 100 milliseconds, 10 milliseconds, and 3.3 milliseconds. CCM session with 1 second interval does not get offloaded by default. To offload the CCM session with 1 second, configure the sampling rate (offload sampling). The CCM session with 10 minutes, 1 minute, and 10 seconds are not offloaded.

The suggested offload sampling for each CCM interval is as follows:

- 1s - 10
- 100ms - 100
- 10ms - 1000
- 3.3ms - 2000

To offload CCM sessions with 1 second, you must configure the hardware offload sampling rate. This example given below configures the offload sampling rate as 10 seconds.

Examples

```
Device(config)#ethernet cfm domain domain1 level 6
Device(config-ecfm)#service USER_SRV evc USER_EVC vlan 100 direction down
Device(config-ecfm-srv)#continuity-check
Device(config-ecfm-srv)#continuity-check interval 1s
Device(config-ecfm-srv)#offload sampling 10
```

sender-id

To indicate the contents of the Sender ID TLV field transmitted in Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) messages for members of a maintenance domain, use the **sender-id** command in Ethernet CFM configuration mode. To send no sender ID information, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [sender-id](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)#ethernet cfm domain domain-name level 5
Device(config-ecfm)#sender-id chassis
```

service (CFM-srv)

To configure a maintenance association within a maintenance domain and enter Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) service configuration mode (config-ecfm-srv), use the **service** command in Ethernet CFM configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>ma-name</i>	Short maintenance association name.
<i>ma-num</i>	Integer from 0 to 65535 that identifies the maintenance association.
vlan-id	Configures a primary VLAN.
<i>vlan-id</i>	Integer from 1 to 4094 that identifies the primary VLAN.
vpn-id	Configures a virtual private network (VPN).
<i>vpn-id</i>	Integer from 1 to 32767 that identifies the VPN.
port	(Optional) Configures a DOWN service direction without a VLAN association.
vlan	(Optional) Configures a VLAN.
direction	(Optional) Configures the service direction. The default is “up.”
down	(Optional) Configures the direction toward the LAN.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [service \(CFM-srv\)](#) command.

Examples

```

ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id
  id dns dns-name
  mep ccm-hold-time hours
  mep ccm-fastage enable
  mep archive-hold-time minutes
  sender-id chassis
  service vpn-id vpn-id port
  service vlan-id vlan-id port
  service number MA-number port
  service short-ma-name port
  service short-ma-name evc evc-name vlan vlanid direction down

```

service evc

To set a universally unique ID for a customer service instance (CSI) within a maintenance domain, use the **service evc** command in Ethernet CFM configuration mode. To remove a universally unique ID for a service within a maintenance domain, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

service	Specifies the service instance.
evc	Specifies the Ethernet virtual circuit (EVC).
<i>evc-name</i>	String that identifies the Ethernet virtual circuit (EVC).
vlan	Specifies the VLAN.
<i>vlan-id</i>	String the VLAN ID. Range is from 1 to 4094.
direction	Specifies the service direction.
down	Specifies the direction towards the LAN.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [service evc](#) command.

Examples

```

ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id
  id dns dns-name
  mep ccm-hold-time hours
  mep ccm-fastage enable
  mep archive-hold-time minutes
  sender-id chassis
  service vpn-id vpn-id port
  service vlan-id vlan-id port
  service number MA-number port
  service short-ma-name port
  service short-ma-name evc evc-name vlan vlanid direction down

```

continuity-check

To enable the transmission of continuity check messages (CCMs), use the **continuity-check** command in Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) service configuration mode. To disable message transmission, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

interval	(Optional) Configures the time period between message transmissions.
loss-threshold	(Optional) Sets the number of CCMs that should be missed before declaring that a remote maintenance endpoint (MEP) is down.
<i>threshold</i>	(Optional) Integer from 2 to 255. The default is 3.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [continuity-check](#) command.

Examples

```

ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id
  id dns dns-name
  mep ccm-hold-time hours
  mep ccm-fastage enable
  mep archive-hold-time minutes
  sender-id chassis
  service vpn-id vpn-id port
  service vlan-id vlan-id port
  service number MA-number port
  service short-ma-name port
  service short-ma-name evc evc-name vlan vlanid direction down
  continuity-check
  continuity-check [interval cc-interval]
  continuity-check loss-threshold threshold
  ais period 1 or 60
  ais level 0-7
  ais expiry-threshold 0-255
  ais suppress-alarms
  maximum meps 1-65535
  sender-id chassis
  offload sampling sample

```




CHAPTER 13

Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony Commands

- [Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony Commands, on page 135](#)
- [SRST Commands, on page 135](#)

Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony Commands

Table 10: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony Commands	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager Release 20.14.1	This feature enables you to configure Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) commands on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices using Cisco SD-WAN Manager device CLI templates or CLI add-on feature templates.

This documentation describes the commands for configuring Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) commands that are tested and verified on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device using a Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI template or a CLI add-on feature template.

These commands are supported beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager Release 20.14.1.

SRST Commands

The following table lists the commands that are supported by Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN CLI templates for SRST. Click a command name in the **Command** column to view information about the command, its syntax, and its use.

Table 11: Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN CLI Template Commands for SRST

Command	Description
http client secure-ciphersuite	Sets the secure encryption cipher suite for the HTTP client.
transport-tcp-tls (call-manager-fallback)	Configures a specific TLS version for Unified Secure SCCP SRST, in call-manager-fallback mode.



CHAPTER 14

Cisco TrustSec

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aaa authorization network

To set authorization for all network-related service requests, use the **aaa authorization network** command in global configuration mode.

aaa authorization network *authorization-list-name* [{ **group** }] *group_name*

Syntax Description		
<i>authorization-list-name</i>	Character string used to name the list of authorization methods activated when a user logs in.	
<i>group</i>	Uses a subset of RADIUS servers for authentication as defined by the server group group-name	
<i>group_name</i>	Server group name.	

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Examples

The following example shows how to set an authorization method list to the RADIUS server group in local web authentication

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa authorization network webauth_radius group ISE_group
Device(config)#
```

aaa group server radius

To group different RADIUS server hosts into distinct lists and distinct methods, enter the **aaa group server radius** command in global configuration mode. To remove a group server from the configuration list, enter the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa group server radius](#)

Examples

The following example shows the configuration of an AAA group server named radgroup1 that comprises three member servers:

```

Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa group server radius radgroup1
Device(config-sg-radius)#server-private 10.251.1.1 timeout 5 retransmit 3 pac key 6
JTfGZMb[edH[G_V[MFQYKN^N]QeeBbLeB
Device(config-sg-radius)#ip radius source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.100
Device(config-sg-radius)#ip vrf forwarding 1
Device(config-sg-radius)#

```



Note If auth-port and acct-port are not specified, the default value of auth-port is 1812 and the default value of acct-port is 1813.

aaa server radius dynamic-author

To configure a device as an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server to facilitate interaction with an external policy server, use the **aaa server radius dynamic-author** command in global configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa server radius dynamic-author](#)

Examples

The following example configures the ISG to act as a AAA server when interacting with the client at IP address 10.12.12.12:

```

Device# config-transaction
Device#(config)# aaa server radius dynamic-author
Device#(config-locsvr-da-radius)# client 10.12.12.12 vrf 1 server-key 6
PhHSFDUiS_abVCSdPYgYPJgXYXP[A^DY
Device#(config-locsvr-da-radius)#

```

accept-lifetime

To set the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain is received as valid, use the **accept-lifetime** command in key chain key configuration mode. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [accept-lifetime](#)

Examples

The following show how to specify the time entered in Cisco vManage for which the key is valid to be accepted for TCP-AO authentication.

Specify the start-time in the local time zone. By default, the start-time corresponds to UTC time. The end-time can be specified in 3 ways - infinite (no expiry), duration (1- 2147483646 sec), exact time – either UTC or local.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#key chain key6 tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 2000
Device(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime local 18:00:00 Jan 12 2021 06:00:00 Jan 12 2022
Device(config-keychain-key)#
```

client

To specify a RADIUS client from which a device will accept Change of Authorization (CoA) and disconnect requests, use the **client** command in dynamic authorization local server configuration mode. To remove this specification, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [client](#)

Examples

The following example configures the router to accept requests from the RADIUS client at IP address 10.0.0.1:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa server radius dynamic-author
Device(config-locsvr-da-radius)# client 10.0.0.1 vrf 1 server-key 6
gWTLbecJKOQcFcIbJNR[ ]WKP_g^TRacRF
Device(config)#
```

cryptographic-algorithm

To specify the TCP cryptographic algorithm for a TCP-AO key, use the **cryptographic-algorithm** command in key chain key configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

cryptographic-algorithm *algorithm*

no cryptographic-algorithm *algorithm*

Syntax Description

<i>algorithm</i>	Specify one of the following authentication algorithms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aes-128-cmac- AES-128-CMAC algorithm • hmac-sha-1- HMAC-SHA-1 algorithm • hmac-sha-256- HMAC-SHA-256 algorithm
------------------	--

Command Default

No algorithm is specified.

Command Modes

Key chain key configuration (config-keychain-key)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

You must configure a key chain with keys to enable authentication.

Although you can identify multiple key chains, we recommend using one key chain per interface per routing protocol. Upon specifying the **key chain** command, you enter key chain configuration mode.

The following example configures a simple key chain for a TCP-AO enabled connection.

```
Device#config-transaction
Device(config)# key chain kcl tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 7890
Device(config-keychain-key)# send-id 215
Device(config-keychain-key)# rcv-id 215
Device(config-keychain-key)# key-string klomn
Device(config-keychain-key)# cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-1
Device(config-keychain-key)#
```

cts authorization list network

To specify a list of AAA servers for the Cisco TrustSec (CTS) seed device to use, use the **cts authorization list network** command in global configuration mode. To stop using the list during authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts authorization list network](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a list of AAA servers for a CTS seed device:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa group server radius radgroup1
Device(config-sg-radius)#server-private 10.251.1.1 timeout 5 retransmit 3 pac key 6
JTfGZMb[edH[G_V[MFQYKN^N]QeeBbLeB
Device(config-sg-radius)#ip radius source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.100
```

```

Device(config-sg-radius)#ip vrf forwarding 1
Device(config-sg-radius)#

Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa authentication enable default enable
Device(config)# aaa authentication login default local group radius-1
Device(config)# aaa authorization console
Device(config)# aaa authorization exec default local group radius-1
Device(config)# aaa authorization network cts-mlist group radius-1
Device(config)#

Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts authorization list cts-mlist
Device(config)#

```

cts credentials

To specify the Cisco TrustSec (CTS) ID and password of the network device, use the **cts credentials** command in privileged EXEC mode. To delete the CTS credentials, use the **clear cts credentials** command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts credentials](#)

Examples

The following example configures himalaya and cisco as the CTS device ID and password:

```
Device# cts credentials id himalaya password cisco
```

CTS device ID and password have been inserted in the local keystore. Please make sure that the same ID and password are configured in the server database.

The following example changes the CTS device ID and password to atlas and cisco123:

```
Device# cts credentials id atlas password cisco123
```

```

A different device ID is being configured.
This may disrupt connectivity on your CTS links.
Are you sure you want to change the Device ID? [confirm] y
TS device ID and password have been inserted in the local keystore. Please make sure that
the same ID and password are configured in the server database.

```

The following example displays the CTS device ID and password state:

```
Device# show cts credentials
```

```
CTS password is defined in keystore, device-id = atlas
```

cts role-based enforcement

To enable role-based access control globally and on specific Layer 3 interfaces using Cisco TrustSec, use the **cts role-based enforcement** command in global configuration mode and interface configuration mode

respectively. To disable the enforcement of role-based access control at an interface level, use the **no** form of this command.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts role-based enforcement](#)

The following example shows how to enable role-based access control on a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/3
Device(config-if)# cts role-based enforcement
Device(config-if)#
```

cts role-based permissions

To enable permissions from a source group to a destination group, use the **cts role-based permissions** command in global configuration mode. To remove the permissions, use the **no** form of this command

cts role-based permissions { { [**default** | **from** [*source-sgt*] | **to** [*dest-sgt*]] } }

no cts role-based permissions { { [**default** | **from** [*source-sgt*] | **to** [*dest-sgt*]] } }

Syntax Description

default	Specifies the default permissions list. Every cell (an SGT pair) for which, security group access control list (SGACL) permission is not configured statically or dynamically falls under the default category. .
from	Specifies the source group tag of the filtered traffic.
<i>source-sgt</i>	Security Group Tag (SGT). Valid values are from 0 to 65519.
<i>dest-sgt</i>	Security Group Tag (SGT). Valid values are from 2 to 65519.

Command Default

Permissions from a source group to a destination group is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

Use the **cts role-based permissions** command to define, replace, or delete the list of SGACLs for a given source group tag (SGT), destination group tag (DGT) pair. This policy is in effect as long as there is no dynamic policy for the same DGT or SGT.

The **cts role-based permissions** command defines, replaces, or deletes the list of SGACLs of the default policy as long as there is no dynamic policy for the same DGT.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter CTS manual interface configuration mode on an interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts role-based permissions from 6 to 6 mon_2
Device(config-if)#
```

cts role-based sgt-map

To manually map a source IP address to a Security Group Tag (SGT) on either a host or a VRF, use the **cts role-based sgt-map** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the mapping.

Supported Parameters

<i>interface-type</i>	Specifies the type of interface. For example, ethernet. The specified SGT is mapped to traffic from this logical or physical Layer 3 interface.
<i>sgtsgt-number</i>	Specifies the SGT number from 0-65535.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts role-based sgt-map](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to manually map a source IP address to an SGT on a Cisco ASR 1000 series router:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts role-based sgt-map 10.10.1.1 sgt 77
Device(config)#
```

cts sgt

To manually assign a Security Group Tag (SGT) number to a network device, use the **cts sgt** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the tag.

```
cts sgt tag-number
no cts sgt tag-number
```

Supported Parameters

<i>tag-number</i>	Configures the SGT for packets sent from this device. The <i>tag-number</i> argument is in decimal format. The range is from 1 to 65533.
-------------------	--

Command Default

No SGT number is assigned

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines In Cisco TrustSec, the authentication server assigns an SGT to the device for packets originating from the device. You can manually configure an SGT to be used if the authentication server is not accessible, but an authentication server-assigned SGT will take precedence over a manually assigned SGT.

Examples The following example shows how to enter CTS manual interface configuration mode on an interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts sgt 1234
Device(config)#
```

cts sxp connection peer

Use the **cts sxp connection peer** command in global configuration mode to specify

- the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) peer IP address
- if a password is used for the peer connection or a TCP key-chain should be used to provide TCP-AO authentication
- the global hold-time period for a listener or speaker device
- if the connection is bidirectional.

To remove these configurations for a peer connection, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp connection peer](#)

Examples The following example shows how to enable CTS-SXP and configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_A, a speaker, for connection to Device_B, a listener with the password option for TCP MD5 authentication: :

```
Device_A> enable
Device_A# config-transaction
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.10.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.20.2.2 password default mode local speaker
hold-time 0 vrf 7
Device_A#(config)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_B, a listener, for connection to Device_A, a speaker:

```
Device_B> enable
Device_B# config-transaction
Device_B(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_B#(config)#cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.2
Device_B(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_B(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.20.2.2
Device_B(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.10.1.1 password default mode local listener
hold-time 0 vrf 7
Device_B#(config)#
```

You can also configure both peer and source IP addresses for an SXP connection. The source IP address specified in the **cts sxp connection** command overwrites the default value.

The following example shows how to configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_A, a speaker, for connection to Device_B, a listener without a password or key chain option:

```
Device_A(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.51.51.1 source 10.51.51.2 password none mode
local speaker hold-time 0 vrf 7
Device_A(config)#
Device_B(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.51.51.2 source 10.51.51.1 password none mode
local listener hold-time 0 vrf 7
Device_B(config)#
```

The following example shows how to enable bidirectional CTS-SXP and configure the SXP peer connection on Device_A to connect to Device_B:

```
Device_A> enable
Device_A# config-transaction
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.10.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.20.2.2 password default mode local both
Device_A#(config)#cts sxp connection peer 10.20.2.2 password default mode local both vrf 7
Device_A#(config)#
```

The following example shows how to enable CTS-SXP and configure a CTS-SXP peer connection with TCP-AO authentication on Device_A, a speaker, for connection to Device_B, a listener:

```
Device_A> enable
Device_A# config-transaction
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.2
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default key-chain sxp_1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.2.2.2 password key-chain mode local speaker
hold-time 0 vrf 7
Device_A#(config)#
```

cts sxp default key-chain

To specify the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) default key-chain for TCP-AO, use the **cts sxp default key-chain** command in global configuration mode. To remove the CTS-SXP default key-chain, use the **no** form of this command.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp default key-chain](#)

Example

In the following example, a TCP-AO key chain named `sxp_1` is configured as the default key chain for CTS SXP sessions using TCP-AO.

```
Device> enable
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts sxp default key-chain key6
Device(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.30.1.1 source 10.201.1.2 password key-chain mode
local speaker hold-time 0 vrf 1
Device(config)# cts sxp enable
Device(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.1
Device(config)#
```

cts sxp default password

To specify the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) default password, use the `cts sxp default password` command in global configuration mode. To remove the CTS-SXP default password, use the `no` form of this command.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp default password](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to enable CTS-SXP and configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_A, a speaker, for connection to Device_B, a listener:

```
Device_A# config-transaction
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.10.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.20.2.2 password default mode local speaker
Device_A#(config)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_B, a listener, for connection to Device_A, a speaker:

```
Device_B# config-transaction
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.20.2.2
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.2
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.10.1.1 password default mode local listener
Device_B#(config)#
```

cts sxp default source-ip

To configure the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) source IPv4 address, use the **cts sxp default source-ip** command in global configuration mode. To remove the CTS-SXP default source IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp default source-ip](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to enable CTS-SXP and configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_A, a speaker, for connection to Device_B, a listener:

```
Device_A# config-transaction
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.10.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.20.2.2 password default mode local speaker
Device_A#(config)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_B, a listener, for connection to Device_A, a speaker:

```
Device_B# config-transaction
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.20.2.2
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.2
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.10.1.1 password default mode local listener
Device_B#(config)#
```

cts sxp enable

To enable the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) on a device, use the **cts sxp enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable the CTS-SXP on a device, use the **no** form of this command

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp enable](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to enable CTS-SXP and configure the SXP peer connection on Device_A, a speaker, for connection to Device_B, a listener:


```

Device_A# config-transaction
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.10.1.1
Device_A#(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.20.2.2 password default mode local speaker
Device_A#(config)#
The following example shows how to configure the CTS-SXP peer connection on Device_B, a
listener, for connection to Device_A, a speaker:
Device_B# config-transaction
Device_B(config)# cts sxp enable
Device_B(config)# cts sxp default password Cisco123
Device_B#(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.30.1.2
Device_B(config)# cts sxp default source-ip 10.20.2.2
Device_B(config)# cts sxp connection peer 10.10.1.1 password default mode local listener
Device_B(config)#

```

cts sxp listener hold-time

To configure the global hold-time period of a listener network device in a Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol version 4 (SXPv4) network, use the **cts sxp listener hold-time** command in global configuration mode. To remove the hold time from the listener device, use the **no** form of this command.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp listener hold-time](#)

The following example shows how to configure the hold time period of a listener device for a minimum of 300 seconds and a maximum of 500 seconds:

```

Device> enable
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts sxp listener hold-time 300 500
Device(config)#

```

cts sxp log binding-changes

To enable logging for IP-to-Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) binding changes, use the **cts sxp log binding-changes** command in global configuration mode. To disable logging, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp log binding-changes](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to enable logging for IP-to-Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) binding changes:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts sxp log binding-changes
Device(config)#
```

cts manual

To manually enable an interface for Cisco TrustSec Security (CTS), use the **cts manual** command in interface configuration mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts manual](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to enter CTS manual interface configuration mode on an interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0
Device(config-if)# cts manual
Device(config-if-cts-manual)#
```

The following example shows how to remove the CTS manual configuration from an interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0
Device(config-if)# no cts manual
Device(config-if)#
```

cts sxp node-id

To configure the node ID of a network device for Cisco TrustSec (CTS) Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol version 4 (SXPv4), use the **cts sxp node-id** command in global configuration mode. To remove the node ID, use the **no** form of this command.

When you need to change a Node ID, you must first disable SXP and then push the template to the device. Then, you change the Node ID, and then push the template to the device again.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp node-id](#)

The following example shows how to configure the node ID of a network device for Cisco TrustSec (CTS) Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol version 4 (SXPv4).

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# cts sxp node-id ipv4 10.16.1.3
Device(config)#
```

cts sxp reconciliation period

To change the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) reconciliation period, use the **cts sxp reconciliation period** command in global configuration mode. To return the CTS-SXP reconciliation period to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp reconciliation period](#)

Examples The following example shows how to change the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) reconciliation period:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device#(config)# cts sxp reconciliation period 120
Device(config)#
```

cts sxp retry period

To change the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) retry period timer, use the **cts sxp retry period** command in global configuration mode. To return the CTS-SXP retry period timer to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp retry period](#)

Examples The following example shows how to change the Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) retry period timer:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device#(config)# cts sxp retry period 60
Device(config)#
```

cts sxp speaker hold-time

To configure the global hold-time period of a speaker network device in a Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol version 4 (SXPv4) network, use the **cts sxp speaker hold-time** command in global configuration mode. To remove the hold time from the speaker device, use the **no** form of this command.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cts sxp speaker hold-time](#)

The following example shows how to configure the minimum hold time period of a speaker device for 300 seconds:

```
config-transaction
Device(config)# cts sxp speaker hold-time 300
Device(config)#
```

domain stripping

To configure domain stripping at the server group level, use the **domain-stripping** command in server group RADIUS configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

right-to-left	(Optional) Terminates the string at the first delimiter going from right to left.
----------------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [domain stripping](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to configure domain stripping at the server group level:

```
Device# configure transaction
Device(config)# aaa server radius dynamic-author
Device(config-locsvr-da-radius)# client 77.251.1.1 vrf 1 server-key 0
$CRYPT_CLUSTER$8p6dnAgrJ00J5nT2ibIz+A==$7hds/zxmCbjtKbAJlKynPQ==
Device(config-locsvr-da-radius)# domain stripping right-to-left
Device(config-locsvr-da-radius)#
```

ip radius source-interface

To force RADIUS to use the IP address of a specified interface for all outgoing RADIUS packets, use the **ip radius source-interface** command in global configuration mode. To prevent RADIUS from using the IP address of a specified interface for all outgoing RADIUS packets, use the no form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip radius source-interface](#)

Examples The following example shows how to configure RADIUS to use the IP address of subinterface s2 for all outgoing RADIUS packets:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa group server radius radgroup1
Device(config-sg-radius)# ip radius source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.100
Device(config-sg-radius)#
```

ip vrf forwarding

To associate a Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance with a Diameter peer, use the **ip vrf forwarding** command in Diameter peer configuration mode. To enable Diameter peers to use the global (default) routing table, use the no form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip vrf forwarding](#)

Examples The following example shows how to configure a VRF:

```
config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa group server radius radius-1
Device(config-sg-radius)# ip vrf forwarding 1
Device(config-sg-radius)#
```

key

To identify an authentication key on a key chain, use the **key** command in key-chain configuration mode. To remove the key from the key chain, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [key](#)

Examples

You configure TCP Authentication Option (TCP-AO) for SXP where you configure keys on both the peers communicating through a TCP connection.

This example shows how to create a key with the specified key-id.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#key chain key6 tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 2000
Device(config-keychain-key)#
```

key chain

To define an authentication key chain needed to enable authentication for routing protocols and enter key-chain configuration mode, use the **key chain** command in global configuration mode. To remove the key chain, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [key chain](#)

Examples

You configure TCP Authentication Option (TCP-AO) for SXP where you configure the key chain on both the peers communicating through a TCP connection.

This example shows how to create a TCP-AO key chain with the specified name.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#key chain key6 tcp
Device(config-keychain)#
```

key-string

To specify the authentication string for a key, use the **key-string** command in key chain key configuration mode. To remove the authentication string, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [key-string](#)

Examples

This example show how to specify the master-key for deriving traffic keys.

The master-keys must be identical on both peers. If the master-keys do not match, authentication fails and segments may be rejected by the receiver.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#key chain key6 tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 2000
Device(config-keychain-key)# key-string 6 _RPB[dVI]SO^BAOVNMKATgOZKMXFGXFTa
```

port

To specify the port on which a device listens for RADIUS requests from configured RADIUS clients, use the **port** command in dynamic authorization local server configuration mode. To restore the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [port](#)

Examples

The following example specifies port 1650 as the port on which the device listens for RADIUS requests:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device#(config)# aaa server radius dynamic-author
Device#(config-locsvr-da-radius)# client 10.0.0.1
Device#(config-locsvr-da-radius)# port 1650
Device#(config-locsvr-da-radius)#
```

recv-id

To specify the receive ID for a TCP-AO key chain, use the **recv-id** command in the key chain key configuration mode. To remove the receive ID, use the **no** form of this command.

recv-id *ID*

no recv-id *ID*

Supported Parameters

<i>ID</i>	Specifies the receive identifier. An integer between 0 to 255.
-----------	--

Command Modes

Key chain key configuration (config-keychain-key)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

The **send-id** on the device must match the **recv-id** on the other device and vice versa.

You must configure a key chain with keys to enable authentication.

Although you can identify multiple key chains, we recommend using one key chain per interface per routing protocol. Upon specifying the **key chain** command, you enter key chain configuration mode.

The following example configures a simple key chain for a TCP-AO enabled connection.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# key chain kcl tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 7890
Device(config-keychain-key)# send-id 215
Device(config-keychain-key)# recv-id 215
Device(config-keychain-key)# key-string klonn
Device(config-keychain-key)# cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-1
Device(config-keychain-key)# include-tcp-options
Device(config-keychain-key)#
```

send-id

To specify the send ID for a TCP-AO key chain, use the **send-id** command in the key chain key configuration mode. To remove the send ID, use the **no** form of this command.

send-id *ID*

no send-id *ID*

Supported Parameters

<i>ID</i>	Specifies the send identifier. An integer between 0 to 255.
-----------	---

Command Modes

Key chain key configuration (config-keychain-key)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

The **send-id** on the device must match the **recv-id** on the other device and vice versa.

You must configure a key chain with keys to enable authentication.

Although you can identify multiple key chains, we recommend using one key chain per interface per routing protocol. Upon specifying the **key chain** command, you enter key chain configuration mode.

The following example configures a simple key chain for a TCP-AO enabled connection.


```

Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# key chain kcl tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 7890
Device(config-keychain-key)# send-id 215
Device(config-keychain-key)# recv-id 215
Device(config-keychain-key)# key-string klonn
Device(config-keychain-key)# cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-1
Device(config-keychain-key)# include-tcp-options
Device(config-keychain-key)#

```

send-lifetime

To set the time period during which an authentication key on a key chain is valid to be sent, use the **send-lifetime** command in key chain key configuration mode. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [send-lifetime](#)

Examples

The following show how to specify the time entered in Cisco SD-WAN Manager for which the key is valid to be used for TCP-AO authentication.

Specify the start-time in the local time zone. By default, the start-time corresponds to UTC time. The end-time can be specified in 3 ways - infinite (no expiry), duration (1- 2147483646 sec), exact time – either UTC or local.

```

Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#key chain key6 tcp
Device(config-keychain)# key 2000
Device(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime local 18:00:00 Jan 12 2021 01:00:00 Jan 12 2022
Device(config-keychain-key)#

```

server-private (RADIUS)

To configure the IP address of the private RADIUS server for the group server, use the **server-private** command in RADIUS server-group configuration mode. To remove the associated private server from the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) group server, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the private RADIUS server host.
auth-port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) User Datagram Protocol (UDP) destination port for authentication requests. The default value is 1645.
acct-port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) UDP destination port for accounting requests. The default value is 1646.

timeout <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Time interval (in seconds) that the router waits for the RADIUS server to reply before retransmitting. This setting overrides the global value of the radius-server timeout command. If no timeout value is specified, the global value is used.
retransmit <i>retries</i>	(Optional) Number of times a RADIUS request is resent to a server, if that server is not responding or responding slowly. This setting overrides the global setting of the radius-server retransmit command.
key <i>string</i>	(Optional) Authentication and encryption key used between the router and the RADIUS daemon running on the RADIUS server. This key overrides the global setting of the radius-server key command. If no key string is specified, the global value is used. The <i>string</i> can be 0 (specifies that an unencrypted key follows), 6 (specifies that an advanced encryption scheme [AES] encrypted key follows), 7 (specifies that a hidden key follows), or a line specifying the unencrypted (clear-text) server key.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [server-private \(RADIUS\)](#)

Examples

The following example shows how to define the sg_water RADIUS group server and associate private servers with it:

```
Device> enable
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# aaa group server radius sg_water
Device(config-sg-radius)# server-private 10.1.1.1 timeout 5 retransmit 3 key xyz
Device(config-sg-radius)# server-private 10.2.2.2 timeout 5 retransmit 3 key xyz
Device(config-sg-radius)#
```



CHAPTER 15

Cisco Unified Border Element Commands

Table 12: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Cisco Unified Border Element Configuration	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a Cisco vManage Release 20.7.1	This feature lets you configure Cisco Unified Border Element (CUBE) functionality by using Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device CLI templates or CLI add-on feature templates.
Secure SRST Support on Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1	This feature enables you to configure Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) commands on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices using Cisco SD-WAN Manager device CLI templates or CLI add-on feature templates. The feature also provides additional Cisco Unified Border Element (CUBE) commands that are qualified for use in Cisco Cisco SD-WAN Manager device CLI templates or CLI add-on feature templates.

This documentation describes the commands for configuring Cisco Unified Border Element (CUBE) that are tested and verified on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device using a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device CLI template or a CLI add-on feature template.

These commands are supported beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a and Cisco vManage Release 20.7.1.

For related information, see [Cube Configuration](#).

- [CUBE Commands, on page 160](#)

CUBE Commands

The following table lists the commands that are supported by Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN CLI templates for CUBE configuration. Click a command name in the **Command** column to view information about the command, its syntax, and its use.

Table 13: Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN CLI Template Commands for CUBE Configuration

Command	Description
address-hiding	Hides signaling and media peer addresses from endpoints other than the gateway.
anat	Enables Alternative Network Address Types (ANAT) on a SIP trunk.
answer-address	Specifies the full E.164 telephone number to be used to identify the dial peer of an incoming call.
application (global)	Enters application configuration mode to configure applications.
asserted-id	Enables support for the asserted ID header in incoming SIP requests or response messages, and to send the asserted ID privacy information in outgoing SIP requests or response messages.
asymmetric payload	Configures SIP asymmetric payload support.
audio forced	Allows only audio and image (for T.38 Fax) media types, and drops all other media types).
authentication	Enables SIP digest authentication.
bind	Binds the source address for signaling and media packets to the IPv4 or IPv6 address of a specific interface.
block	Configures global settings to drop (not pass) specific incoming SIP provisional response messages on a CUBE.
call spike	Configures the limit on the number of incoming calls received in a short period (a call spike).
call threshold global	Enables the global resources of a gateway.
call treatment action	Configures the action that the router takes when local resources are unavailable.
call treatment cause-code	Specifies the reason for the disconnection to the caller when local resources are unavailable.
call treatment isdn-reject	Specifies the rejection cause code for ISDN calls when all ISDN trunks are busied out, but the switch ignores the busyout trunks and still sends ISDN calls into the gateway.

Command	Description
call treatment on	Enables call treatment to process calls when local resources are unavailable.
callmonitor	Enables the call monitoring messaging functionality on a SIP endpoint in a VoIP network.
call-route	Enables header-based routing at the global configuration level.
cipher (voice class)	Configures the cipher setting, and associates it to a TLS profile.
clid	Passes the network-provided ISDN numbers in an ISDN calling party information element screening indicator field, and removes the calling party name and number from the calling-line identifier in voice service voip configuration mode. Alternatively, allows the presentation of the calling number by substituting for the missing Display Name field in the Remote-Party-ID and From headers.
codec preference	Specifies a list of preferred codecs to use on a dial peer.
codec profile	Defines audio and video capabilities that are needed for video endpoints.
codec transparent	Enables codec capabilities to be passed transparently between endpoints in a CUBE.
conn-reuse	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Reuses the TCP connection of a SIP registration for an endpoint behind a firewall.
connection-reuse	Uses global listener port for sending requests over UDP.
contact-passing	Configures pass-through of the contact header from one leg to the other leg for 302 pass-through.
cpa	Enables the call progress analysis (CPA) algorithm for outbound VoIP calls and to set CPA parameters.
credentials	Configures a SIP TDM gateway or CUBE to send a SIP registration message when in the UP state.
crypto signaling	Identifies the trustpoint <i>trustpoint-name</i> keyword and argument that is used during the Transport Layer Security (TLS) handshake that corresponds to the remote device address.
dial-peer cor custom	Specifies that named class of restrictions (COR) apply to dial peers.
dial-peer cor list	Defines a class of restrictions (COR) list name.

Command	Description
disable-early-media 180	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Specifies which call treatment, early media or local ringback, is provided for 180 responses with 180 responses with Session Description Protocol (SDP).
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
dtmf-interworking	Enables a delay between the dtmf-digit begin and dtmf-digit end events in the RFC 2833 packets sent from CUBE, and generates RFC 4733 compliance RTP Named Telephony Event (NTE) packets from CUBE.
early-media update block	Blocks the UPDATE requests with the Session Description Protocol (SDP) in an early dialog.
early-offer	Forces CUBE to send a SIP invite with Early Offer on the Out Leg.
emergency	Configures a list of emergency numbers.
error-code-override	Configures the SIP error code to be used at the dial peer.
error-passthru	Enables the passage of error messages from the incoming SIP leg to the outgoing SIP leg.
g729-annexb override	Configures the settings for G.729 codec interoperability and overrides the default value if the annexb attribute is not present.
gcid	Enables Global Call ID (GCID) for every call on an outbound leg of a VoIP dial peer for a SIP endpoint.
gw-accounting	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Enables an accounting method for collecting call detail records (CDRs).
handle-replaces	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Configures a Cisco IOS device to handle SIP INVITE with Replaces header messages at the SIP protocol level.
header-passing	Enables the passing of headers to and from SIP INVITE, SUBSCRIBE, and NOTIFY messages.
host-registrar	Populates the sip-ua registrar domain name or IP address value in the host portion of the diversion header and redirects the contact header of the 302 response.
http client connection idle timeout	Sets the number of seconds for which the HTTP client waits before terminating an idle connection.

Command	Description
http client connection persistent	Enables HTTP persistent connections so that multiple files can be loaded by using the same connection.
http client connection timeout	Sets the number of seconds for which the HTTP client waits for a server to establish a connection before abandoning its connection attempt.
ip qos dscp	Configures the DSCP value for QoS.
localhost	Globally configures CUBE to substitute a DNS hostname or domain as the localhost name in place of the physical IP address in the From, Call-ID, and Remote-Party-ID headers in outgoing messages.
max-conn	Specifies the maximum number of incoming or outgoing connections for a particular VoIP dial peer.
max-forwards	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Globally sets the maximum number of hops, that is, proxy or redirect servers that can forward the SIP request.
media	Enables media packets to pass directly between endpoints without the intervention of CUBE, and enables signaling services.
media disable-detailed-stats	Disables the collection of detailed call statistics.
media profile asp	Creates a media profile to configure acoustic shock-protection parameters.
media profile nr	Creates a media profile to configure noise-reduction parameters.
media profile stream-service	Enables stream service on CUBE.
media profile video	Creates a media profile video.
media-address voice-vrf	Associates an RTP port range with VRF.
media-inactivity-criteria	Specifies the mechanism for detecting media inactivity (silence) on a voice call.
midcall-signaling	Configures the method that is used for signaling messages.
min-se	Changes the minimum session expiration (Min-SE) header value for all the calls that use the SIP session timer.
nat	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Uses SIP Network Address Translation (NAT) global configuration.
nat media-keepalive	Enables media keepalive packet transmission for the specified interval of time.

Command	Description
notify redirect	Enables application handling of redirect requests for all VoIP dial peers.
notify ignore substate	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Specifies Ignoring the Subscription-State header in a Notify message.
notify telephone-event	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Configures the maximum interval between two consecutive NOTIFY messages for a particular telephone event.
num-exp	Defines how to expand a telephone extension number into a particular destination pattern.
options-ping	Enables in-dialog options.
outbound-proxy	Configures a SIP outbound proxy for outgoing SIP messages globally.
pass-thru content	Enables the pass-through of SDP from in-leg to the out-leg.
permit hostname	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Stores hostnames used during validation of initial incoming INVITE messages.
privacy	Sets privacy support at the global level as defined in RFC 3323.
privacy-policy	Configures the privacy header policy options at the global level.
progress_ind	Configures an outbound dial peer on a CUBE to override and remove or replace the default progress indicator in specified call messages.
protocol mode	Configures the Cisco IOS SIP stack.
random-contact	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Populates an outgoing INVITE message with random-contact information instead of clear-contact information.
reason-header override	Enables cause code passing from one SIP leg to another.
redirect ip2ip	Redirects SIP phone calls to SIP phone calls globally on a gateway.
redirection	Enables the handling of 3xx redirect messages
referto-passing	Disables dial peer lookup and modification of the Refer-To header when the CUBE passes across a REFER message during a call transfer.

Command	Description
registrar	Enables SIP gateways to register E.164 numbers on behalf of analog telephone voice ports (FXS), IP phone virtual voice ports (EFXS), and SCCP phones with an external SIP proxy or SIP registrar.
relixx	Enables SIP provisional responses (other than 100 Trying) to be sent reliably to the remote SIP endpoint.
remote-party-id	Enables translation of the Remote-Party-ID SIP header.
requiri-passing	Enables pass-through of the host part of the Request-URI and To SIP headers.
retry bye	Configures the number of times that a BYE request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
retry invite	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Configures the number of times that a SIP INVITE request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
rtcp all-pass-through	Passes through all the RTCP packets in the datapath.
rtcp keepalive	Configures RTCP keepalive report generation and generates RTCP keepalive packets.
rtcp payload-type	Identifies the payload type of an RTP packet.
rtcp-media-loop count	Configures the number of media loops before RTP voice and video media packets are dropped.
rtcp-port	Configures the real-time protocol range.
rtcp-ssrc multiplex	Multiplexes RTCP packets with RTP packets and sends multiple synchronization source in RTP headers (SSRCs) in an RTP session.
secure-ciphersuite	Configures the cipher suites (encryption algorithms) to be used for encryption over HTTPS for a WebSocket connection in CUBE.
session refresh	Enables SIP session refresh globally.
session transport	Configures a VoIP dial peer to use TCP or UDP as the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages.
set pstn-cause	Maps an incoming PSTN cause code to a SIP error status code.
set sip-status	Maps an incoming SIP error status code to a PSTN cause code.
signaling forward	Configures global settings for transparent tunneling of QSIG, Q.931, H.225, and ISUP messages.
silent discard untrusted	Discards SIP requests from untrusted sources in an incoming SIP trunk.

Command	Description
<code>sip-server</code>	Configures a network address for the SIP server interface.
<code>srtplib</code>	Specifies that SRTP be used to enable secure calls and call fallback.
<code>srtplib negotiate</code>	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Enables the Cisco IOS Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) gateway to accept and send a Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) Audio/Video Profile (AVP) at the global configuration level.
<code>stun</code>	Enters STUN configuration mode for configuring firewall traversal parameters.
<code>stun flowdata shared-secret</code>	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Configures a secret shared on a call control agent.
<code>stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata</code>	Enables firewall traversal using STUN.
<code>supplementary-service media-renegotiate</code>	Globally enables midcall media renegotiation for supplementary services.
<code>timers</code>	Configures SIP-signaling timers.
<code>transport</code>	Configures the SIP user agent (gateway) for SIP signaling messages in inbound calls through the SIP TCP, TLS over TCP, or UDP socket. This command supports TLS version 1.3 and all associated ciphers.
<code>uc secure-wsapi</code>	Configures a secure Cisco Unified Communication IOS services environment for a specific application.
<code>uc wsapi</code>	Configures a nonsecure Cisco Unified Communication IOS services environment for a specific application.
<code>update-callerid</code>	Enables sending updates for caller IDs.
<code>url (SIP)</code>	Configures URLs to either the SIP, SIP secure (SIPS), or telephone (TEL) format for your VoIP SIP calls.
<code>vad</code>	Enables VAD for calls using a specific dial peer.
<code>video codec</code>	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Specifies a video codec for a voice class.
<code>voice cause code</code>	Sets the internal Q850 cause code mapping for, voice and enters voice cause configuration mode.
<code>voice class codec</code>	Enters voice-class configuration mode and assigns an identification tag number for a codec voice class.

Command	Description
<code>voice class dpg</code>	Creates a dial-peer group for grouping multiple outbound dial peers.
<code>voice class e164-pattern-map</code>	Creates an E.164 pattern map that specifies multiple destination E.164 patterns in a dial peer.
<code>voice class media</code>	Configures media control parameters for voice.
<code>voice class server-group</code>	Enters voice-class configuration mode and configures server groups (groups of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses) that can be referenced from an outbound SIP dial peer.
<code>voice-class sip options-keepalive</code>	Monitors connectivity between CUBE VoIP dial peers and SIP servers.
<code>voice class sip-copylist</code>	Configures a list of entities to be sent to the peer call leg.
<code>voice class sip-event-list</code>	Configures a list of SIP events to be passed through.
<code>voice class sip-hdr-passthru-list</code>	Configures a list of headers to be passed through the route string.
<code>voice-class sip nat media-keepalive</code>	Configures media keepalive to enable media keepalive packets to be transmitted for the interval specified.
<code>voice class sip-profiles</code>	Configures SIP profiles for a voice class.
<code>voice class srtp-crypto</code>	Enters voice class configuration mode and assigns an identification tag for an srtp-crypto voice class command.
<code>voice class uri</code>	Creates or modifies a voice class for matching dial peers to a SIP or TEL URI.
<code>voice class tls-cipher</code>	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Configures an ordered set of TLS cipher suites.
<code>voice class tls-profile</code>	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Enables voice class configuration mode, and assigns an identification tag for a TLS profile.
<code>voice iec syslog</code>	Enables viewing of internal error codes as they are encountered in real time.
<code>voice statistics iec</code>	Enables collection of internal error code statistics.
<code>xfer target</code>	Minimum supported releases: Cisco vManage Release 20.10.1 and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a. Routes the INVITE to the refer-to destination in the REFER consume case. The routing decision is made based on the xfer target destination.



CHAPTER 16

Class-Map Commands

- [class-map](#), on page 169
- [match qos-group](#), on page 171
- [pass](#), on page 172

class-map

To create a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and to enter QoS class-map configuration mode, use the **class-map** command in global configuration mode. To remove an existing class map from a device, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class-map { [ type inspect match-all ] | [ match-any ] } class-map-name  
no class-map { [ type inspect match-all ] | [ match-any ] }
```

Syntax Description

type inspect	(Optional) Specifies the class-map type as inspect.
match-all	(Optional) Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Matches statements under this class map based on the logical AND function. A packet must match all statements to be accepted. If you do not specify the match-all or match-any keyword, the default keyword used is match-all .
match-any	(Optional) Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Matches statements under this class map based on the logical OR function. A packet must match any of the match statements to be accepted. If you do not specify the match-any or match-all keyword, the default keyword is used match-all .
<i>class-map-name</i>	Name of the class for the class map. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map. Note You can enter the value for the <i>class-map-name</i> argument within quotation marks. The software does not accept spaces in a class map name entered without quotation marks.

Command Default

A class map is not configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [class-map](#) command.

Examples

```

class-map match-any BestEffort
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any Bulk
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any Critical
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Critical-Low
  match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any BULK
  match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any CONTROL-SIGNALING
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Default
  match qos-group 5
!
class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any LLQ
  match qos-group 0
!
class-map match-any Queue0
  match qos-group 0
!
class-map match-any Queue1
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Queue2
  match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any Queue3
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any Queue4
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any Queue5
  match qos-group 5
!
class-map type inspect match-all cmap
  match access-group name cmap
!
class-map match-any Queue4
  match qos-group 0
!

```

The following example configures the match criterion for a class map on the basis of a specified protocol for zone based policy firewall:

```
class-map match-any aal-cm0_
match protocol test
match protocol mpeg2-ts
!
```

match qos-group

To identify a specific quality of service (QoS) group value as a match criterion, use the **match qos-group** command in class-map configuration or policy inline configuration mode. To remove a specific QoS group value from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

match qos-group *qos-group-value*
no match qos-group *qos-group-value*

Syntax Description

<i>qos-group-value</i>	The exact value from 0 to 99 used to identify a QoS group value.
------------------------	--

Command Default

No match criterion is specified.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration (config-cmap)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
class-map match-any BestEffort
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any Bulk
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any Critical
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Critical-Low
  match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any BULK
  match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any CONTROL-SIGNALING
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Default
  match qos-group 5
```

```

!
class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any LLQ
  match qos-group 0
!
class-map match-any Queue0
  match qos-group 0
!
class-map match-any Queue1
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Queue2
  match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any Queue3
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any Queue4
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any Queue5
  match qos-group 5
!

```

pass

To allow packets to be sent to the router without being inspected, use the **pass** command in policy-map-class configuration mode.

pass log

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Policy-map-class configuration mode (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The zone-based firewall feature can be enabled on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices for inspecting traffic exchange between multiple service VPNs. **policy-map type inspect** command can be used to create a policy-map under which class or class type inspect command can be called for taking further actions on the traffic of interest.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a policy-map type inspect fw_policy1. Inside this policy-map, a class of class type inspect cmap_1 has been called. Inside the class type inspect, pass log command can be called to not drop or inspect packets for the desired class.


```
Device(config)# policy-map type inspect fw_policy1
Device(config-pmap)# class type inspect cmap_1
Device(config-pmap-c)# pass log
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
policy-map type inspect <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a Layer 3 or Layer 4 inspect type policy map.
class type inspect <i>class-name</i>	Specifies the traffic class on which an action is to be performed.
log	Logs the firewall activity for an inspect parameter map.

pass



CHAPTER 17

Cloud OnRamp for SaaS Commands

- [probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance](#), on page 175
- [probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance](#), on page 177
- [probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash](#), on page 179
- [probe saas-app](#), on page 180
- [probe saas-app webex](#), on page 181

probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance

To configure the latency variance for Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing, use the **probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance** command in global configuration mode. To disable Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing, use the **no** form of the command.

probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance *latency-variance*

no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance

Syntax Description

latency-variance To use another interface for load balancing, the latency value of the interface cannot vary from the latency of the best path interface by more than this number of milliseconds.

You can configure a smaller value to restrict load balancing only to interfaces with a latency value very close to that of the best path interface, or you can configure a larger value to be more inclusive of interfaces that might have a higher latency than the best path interface.

For example, if the best path interface has a latency of 5 milliseconds, and the *latency-variance* is set to 15, then another interface can be used for load balancing only if its latency is no more than 20 milliseconds.

Range: 1 to 1000 (milliseconds)

Default: 50

Command Default

50 milliseconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines



Note We recommend configuring Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing using Cisco SD-WAN Manager, not by CLI.

By default, Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing is disabled. Any of the following commands can enable Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing:

- **probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance**
- **probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance**
- **probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash**

Using the **no** form of each of the commands disables Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing after it has been enabled:

- **no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance**
- **no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance**
- **no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash**

After determining the best path interface for a cloud application, Cloud onRamp for SaaS compares the performance statistics for other interfaces. To use another interface for load balancing, the following must be true:

- The packet loss value of the interface must be within a configured percentage of the value for the best path interface. See the **probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance** command.
- The latency value of the interface cannot vary from the latency of the best path interface by more than a configured number of milliseconds (configured by this command).

Example

The following example configures a latency variance of 50 milliseconds.

```
Device(config)# probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance 50
```

Example

The **show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia** command displays the currently configured parameters for Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing.

```
Device(config)# show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia  
probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance 50  
probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance 30  
probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash false
```

Example

The **no** form of each of the following commands disables Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing.

```
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash
```

probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance

To configure the packet loss variance for Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing, use the **probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance** command in global configuration mode. To disable Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing, use the **no** form of the command.

probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance *loss-variance*

no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance

Syntax Description

loss-variance To use another interface for load balancing, the packet loss value of the interface must be within the percentage configured with *loss-variance*, compared with the value for the best path interface.

You can configure a smaller value to restrict load balancing only to interfaces with a packet loss value very close to that of the best path interface, or you can configure a larger value to be more inclusive of interfaces that might have a higher packet loss than the best path interface.

For example, if the best path interface has a packet loss value of 2% and the *loss-variance* value is 10, then another interface can be used for load balancing only if its packet loss value is no more than 12%.

Range: 1 to 100 (percent)

Default: 10

Command Default

10

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Note We recommend configuring Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing using Cisco SD-WAN Manager, not by CLI.

By default, Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing is disabled. Any of the following commands can enable Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing:

- **probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance**
- **probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance**
- **probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash**

Using the **no** form of each of the commands disables Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing after it has been enabled:

- **no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance**
- **no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance**
- **no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash**

After determining the best path interface for a cloud application, Cloud onRamp for SaaS compares the performance statistics for other interfaces. To use another interface for load balancing, the following must be true:

- The packet loss value of the interface must be within a configured percentage of the value for the best path interface (configured by this command).
- The latency value of the interface cannot vary from the latency of the best path interface by more than a configured number of milliseconds. See the **probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance** command.

Example

The following example configures a packet loss variance of 30 percent.

```
Device(config)# probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance 30
```

Example

The **show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia** command displays the currently configured parameters for Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing.

```
Device(config)# show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia
probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance 50
probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance 30
probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash false
```

Example

The **no** form of each of the following commands disables Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing.

```
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash
```

probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash

To ensure that all traffic from a single host uses a single interface, when using Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing, use the **probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash** command in global configuration mode. To disable this option, use the **no** form of this command.

probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash

no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines



Note We recommend configuring Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing using Cisco SD-WAN Manager, not by CLI.

By default, Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing is disabled. Any of the following commands can enable Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing:

- **probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance**
- **probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance**
- **probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash**

Using the **no** form of each of the commands disables Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing after it has been enabled:

- **no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance**
- **no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance**
- **no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash**

Cloud onRamp for SaaS determines the best network path for each type of cloud traffic. However, if multiple direct internet access (DIA) interfaces on a WAN edge device at a branch site provide acceptable performance for a cloud application, Cloud onRamp for SaaS can employ load balancing across multiple interfaces to further improve performance. When you enable load balancing across multiple interfaces of a WAN edge devices, load balancing is enabled for all cloud applications that are managed by Cloud onRamp for SaaS.

If you want all traffic from a single host, such as a device within your network, to use a single interface (not load balancing), you can enable this option. For example, you may want DNS and application traffic from a

device to use the same interface. Use the **probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash** command to configure this.

Example

```
Device(config)# probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash
```

Example

The **show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia** command displays the currently configured parameters for Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing.

```
Device(config)# show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia
probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance 50
probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance 30
probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash false
```

Example

Executing the **no** form of each of the following commands disables Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing.

```
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance
Device(config)# no probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash
```

probe saas-app

To define a SaaS application list for Cloud onRamp for SaaS, use the **probe saas-app** command in global configuration mode. To remove a SaaS application list, use the **no** form of the command.



Note We do not recommend using this command. We recommend using Cisco SD-WAN Manager to configure this feature. Configuring Cloud onRamp for SaaS features using CLI commands causes devices to be out of synchronization with Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

```
probe saas-app applist-name application
[{ application ... }]
{ endpoint-ip ip-address | endpoint-fqdn fqdn | endpoint-url url }
```

```
no probe saas-app applist-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>applist-name</i>	Name of the SaaS application list.
<i>application</i>	Applications to include in the SaaS application list. Minimum number of applications: 1 Maximum number of applications: 8

endpoint-ip <i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the application server to probe. Cloud onRamp for SaaS probes the server using port 80.
endpoint-fqdn <i>fqdn</i>	Fully qualified domain name of the application server to probe. Cloud onRamp for SaaS probes the server using port 80.
endpoint-url <i>url</i>	A URL using HTTP or HTTPS of the application server to probe. Cloud onRamp for SaaS probes the server using port 80 or port 443, depending on the URL provided.

Command Default By default, no application list is defined.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example creates a SaaS application list called example-apps that includes two applications (example-audio and example-video) and specifies www.example.com as the endpoint for probing to find the best path.

```
probe saas-app example-apps
  app example-audio
  app example-video
  endpoint-fqdn www.example.com
```

probe saas-app webex

To enable Cloud onRamp for SaaS to determine the best path for network traffic for Webex, use the **probe saas-app webex** command in global configuration mode.



Note We do not recommend using this command. It requires an understanding of Webex server information and knowledge of how to configure region-name, region-id, and endpoint-fqdn. In addition, using this command can cause a device to go out of synchronization with the configuration of Cloud onRamp for SaaS by Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

probe saas-app webex **region** *region-name* **id** *region-id* **endpoint-fqdn** *server-fqdn*

Syntax Description		
region <i>region-name</i>		Region of the Webex server.
id <i>region-id</i>		Region ID of the Webex server.
endpoint-fqdn <i>server-fqdn</i>		Fully qualified domain name of the Webex server.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines



Note We do not recommend using this command. It requires an understanding of Webex server information and knowledge of how to regions and ID's. In addition, using this command can cause a device to go out of synchronization with the configuration of Cloud onRamp for SaaS by Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

Examples

The following example configures two webex servers.

```
probe
saas-app webex
  region ap-east-1
  id 231
  endpoint-fqdn pinger.ap-east-1.net.infra.webex.com

!
region ap-northeast-1
  id 221
  endpoint-fqdn pinger.ap-northeast-1.net.infra.webex.com
!
```



CHAPTER 18

Crypto Commands

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aaa authorization (IKEv2 profile)

To specify the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authorization for a local or external group policy, use the **aaa authorization** command in IKEv2 profile configuration mode. To remove the AAA authorization, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa authorization { group { cert list | eap list | psk list } | user { cert list | eap list
| psk list } { aaa-listname | [{ aaa-username | [{ local } ] | name-mangler mangler-name } ] | [{
password password } ] } }
no aaa authorization { group { cert list | eap list | psk list } | user { cert list | eap
list | psk list } { aaa-listname | [{ aaa-username | [{ local } ] | name-mangler mangler-name } ] |
[ { password password } ] } }
```

Syntax Description

group	Specifies the AAA authorization for local or external group policy.
local	(Optional) Specifies the authorization policy that is used through a local method.
user	Specifies the AAA authorization for each user policy.
cert	Specifies the AAA method list that is used when the remote authentication method is certificate based.
eap	Specifies the AAA method list that is used when the remote authentication method is Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).
psk	Specifies the AAA method list that is used when the remote authentication method is preshared key.
list	Specifies the AAA method list for the remote authentication method.
<i>aaa-listname</i>	The AAA list name.
<i>aaa-username</i>	The AAA username.
name-mangler <i>mangler-name</i>	Derives the name mangler from the crypto ikev2 name-mangler command.
password <i>password</i>	Specifies the AAA password. This <i>password</i> argument defines the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0—Specifies that the password is unencrypted. • 6—Specifies that the password is encrypted. • <i>password</i>—Specifies an unencrypted user password.

Command Default

AAA authorization is not specified.

Command Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration (config-ikev2-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authorization \(IKEv2 profile\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the AAA authorization for a local group policy.

```
\
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# aaa authorization group psk list default li_policy
```

address (IKEv2 keyring)

To specify an IPv4 address or the range of the peer in an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) keyring, use the **address** command in IKEv2 keyring peer configuration mode. To remove the IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address ipv4-address
no address
```

Syntax Description	<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of the remote peer.

Command Default There is no default IP address.

Command Modes IKEv2 keyring peer configuration (config-ikev2-keyring-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address \(IKEv2 keyring\)](#) command.

Examples

The following examples show how to specify the preshared key of an IP Security (IPsec) peer:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 172.16.93.1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key cisco123
```

authentication (IKEv2 profile)

To specify the local and remote authentication methods in an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) profile, use the **authentication** command in IKEv2 profile configuration mode. To delete the authentication method, use the **no** form of this command.

```
authentication { local { rsa-sig | pre-share [{ key }] | ecdsa-sig } | remote { anyconnect-eap |
rsa-sig | pre-share [{ key }] } }
no authentication { local { rsa-sig | pre-share [{ key }] | ecdsa-sig } | remote { anyconnect-eap
| rsa-sig | pre-share [{ key }] } }
```

Syntax Description

local	Specifies the local authentication method.
rsa-sig	Specifies Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) signature as the authentication method.
pre-share	Specifies preshared key as the authentication method.
key	Specifies a preshared key.
ecdsa-sig	Specifies Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) signature (ECDSA-sig) as the authentication method.
anyconnect-eap	Specifies Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) as the authentication method.
remote	Specifies the remote authentication method.

Command Default

The default local and remote authentication method is not configured.

Command Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration (crypto-ikev2-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication \(IKEv2 profile\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify an authentication method in an IKEv2 profile:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# aaa authorization group psk list default li_policy
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# authentication local pre-share
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# authentication remote pre-share
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# no config-exchange request
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# lifetime 86400
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote address 172.16.93.2
!
```

In the above example, the profile `if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile` specifies `preshare` as the local authentication method and as the remote authentication method that use keyring `if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring`.

config-exchange

To enable the configuration exchange options, use the **config-exchange** command in IKEv2 profile configuration mode. To disable sending, use the **no** form of this command.

```
config-exchange {request | set {accept | send}}
no config-exchange {request | set {accept | send}}
```

Syntax Description	request	Enables configuration exchange request.
	set	Enables configuration exchange request set options.
	accept	Accepts configuration exchange request set.
	send	Enables sending of configuration exchange set.

Command Default The configuration exchange options is enabled by default.

Command Modes IKEv2 profile configuration (`config-ikev2-profile`)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [config-exchange](#) command.

Examples The following example show how to set the acceptance of configuration exchange request for the IKEv2 profile “`if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile`”:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# config-exchange set accept
```

crypto ikev2 authorization policy

To configure an IKEv2 authorization policy, use the **crypto ikev2 authorization policy** command in global configuration mode. To remove this command and all associated subcommands from your configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crypto ikev2 authorization policy policy-name
no crypto ikev2 authorization policy policy-name
```

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Group definition that identifies which policy is enforced for users.
--------------------	--------------------	--

Command Default None.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ikev2 authorization policy](#) command.

Examples In this example, the policy is enforced for users that matches the group name “li_policy.”

```
crypto ikev2 authorization policy
li_policy
exit
```

crypto ikev2 diagnose

To enable Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) error diagnostics, use the **crypto ikev2 diagnose** command in global configuration mode. To disable the error diagnostics, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crypto ikev2 diagnose error number
no crypto ikev2 diagnose error
```

Syntax Description	error	Enables the IKEv2 error path tracing.
	<i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of errors allowed in the exit path entry. The range is 1 to 1000.

Command Default IKEv2 error diagnostics is not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ikev2 diagnose](#) command.

Examples The following example shows that error diagnostics is disabled:

```
Router(config)# no crypto ikev2 diagnose error
```


crypto ikev2 keyring

To configure an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) key ring, use the **crypto ikev2 keyring** command in the global configuration mode. To delete an IKEv2 keyring, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-name
no crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>keyring-name</i>	Name of the keyring.
---------------------	----------------------

Command Default

There is no default key ring.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ikev2 keyring](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a keyring:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 172.16.93.1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key cisco123
!
!
```

crypto ikev2 policy

To configure an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) policy, use the **crypto ikev2 policy** command in global configuration mode. To delete a policy, use the **no** form of this command. To return the policy to its default value, use the **default** form of this command.

```
crypto ikev2 policy name
no crypto ikev2 policy name
default crypto ikev2 policy
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the IKEv2 policy.
-------------	---------------------------

Command Default

A default IKEv2 policy is used only in the absence of any user-defined IKEv2 policy. The default IKEv2 policy will have the default IKEv2 proposal and will match all local addresses in a global VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF).

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ikev2 policy](#) command.

Examples

The following example show how to configure a policy:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 policy policy1-global
Router(config-ikev2-policy)# proposal p1-global
```

crypto ikev2 profile

To configure an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) profile, use the **crypto ikev2 profile** command in global configuration mode. To delete the profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crypto ikev2 profile profile-name
no crypto ikev2 profile profile-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the IKEv2 profile.
---------------------	--------------------------------

Command Default

There is no default IKEv2 profile. However, there are default values for some commands under the profile, such as lifetime.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ikev2 profile](#) command.

Examples

The following example show an IKEv2 profile matched on a remote identity.

IKEv2 Profile Matched on Remote Identity

The following profile caters to peers that identify using a remote address and authenticate with pre-share. The local node authenticates with pre-share using keyring, if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring.

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
```

```

Router(config-ikev2-profile)# aaa authorization group psk list default li_policy
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# authentication local pre-share
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# authentication remote pre-share
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# no config-exchange request
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# lifetime 86400
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote address 172.16.93.2
!
```

crypto ikev2 proposal

To configure an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) proposal, use the **crypto ikev2 proposal** command in global configuration mode. To delete an IKEv2 proposal, use the **no** form of this command. To return the proposal to its default value, use the **default** form of this command.

```

crypto ikev2 proposal name
no crypto ikev2 proposal name
default crypto ikev2 proposal

```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of the proposal. The proposals are attached to IKEv2 policies using the proposal command.
---------------------------	-------------	---

Command Default The default IKEv2 proposal is used.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ikev2 proposal](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a proposal:

```

Device(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# encryption aes-cbc-128 aes-cbc-256
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# group 14 15 16 2
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# integrity sha1 sha256 sha384 sha512
!
```

crypto ipsec profile

To define the IP Security (IPsec) parameters that are to be used for IPsec encryption between two IPsec routers and to enter IPsec profile configuration mode, use the **crypto ipsec profile** command in global configuration

mode. To delete an IPsec profile, use the **no** form of this command. To return the IPsec profile to its default value, use the **default** form of this command.

crypto ipsec profile *name*
no crypto ipsec profile *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Profile name.
-------------	---------------

Command Default

The default IPsec profile is used.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ipsec profile](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a crypto map that uses an IPsec profile:

```
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile
 set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
 set pfs group16
 set transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform
 set security-association lifetime kilobytes disable
 set security-association lifetime seconds 3600
 set security-association replay window-size 512
!
```

crypto ipsec transform-set

To define a transform set—an acceptable combination of security protocols and algorithms—use the **crypto ipsec transform-set** command in global configuration mode. To delete a transform set, use the **no** form of this command. To return the transform-set to its default value, use the **default** form of this command.

crypto ipsec transform-set *transform-set-name transform1 [transform2] [transform3] [transform4]*
no crypto ipsec transform-set *transform-set-name*

Syntax Description

<i>transform-set-name</i>	Name of the transform set to create (or modify).
<i>transform1 transform2 transform3 transform4</i>	Type of transform set. You may specify up to four “transforms”: one Authentication Header (AH), one Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) encryption, one ESP authentication, and one compression. These transforms define the IP Security (IPSec) security protocols and algorithms. Accepted transform values are available in the usage guidelines.

Command Default The default transform-set is used.

Command Modes Global configuration

This command invokes the crypto transform configuration mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto ipsec transform-set](#) command.

Examples The following example defines a transform set. The transform set will be used with an IPSec peer that supports the esp-gcm protocols.

```
Router (config)# crypto ipsec transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform esp-gcm 256
Router (cfg-crypto-trans)# mode tunnel
!
```

crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable

To block all Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) aggressive mode requests to and from a device, use the **crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable** command in global configuration mode. To disable the blocking, use the **no** form of this command.

crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable
no crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default If this command is not configured, Cisco IOS software will attempt to process all incoming ISAKMP aggressive mode security association (SA) connections. In addition, if the device has been configured with the **crypto isakmp peer address** and the **set aggressive-mode password** or **set aggressive-mode client-endpoint** commands, the device will initiate aggressive mode if this command is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows that all aggressive mode requests to and from a device are blocked:

```
Router (config)# crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable
```

crypto pki import

To import Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman (RSA) keys, use the **crypto pki import pkcs12 password** command in privileged EXEC mode. To remove any of the configured parameters, use the no form of this command

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto pki import](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, an RSA key pair that has been associated with the trustpoint named **test2** is to be imported:

```
Device# crypto pki import test2 pkcs12 bootflash:router1.p12 password cisco123
% Importing pkcs12...Reading file from bootflash:router1.p12
CRYPTO_PKI: Imported PKCS12 file successfully.
```

crypto pki trustpoint

To declare the trustpoint that your router should use, use the **crypto pki trustpoint** command in global configuration mode. To delete all identity information and certificates associated with the trustpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crypto pki trustpoint name
no crypto pki trustpoint name
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Creates a name for the trustpoint. (If you previously declared the trustpoint and just want to update its characteristics, specify the name you previously created.)
-------------	--

Command Default

Your router does not recognize any trustpoints until you declare a trustpoint using this command.

Your router uses unique identifiers during communication with Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) servers, as configured in your network.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [crypto pki trustpoint](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows a self-signed certificate being designated for a trustpoint named local using the enrollment selfsigned subcommand of the crypto pki trustpoint command:

```
crypto pki trustpoint TP-self-signed-3865005142
enrollment selfsigned
```

encryption (IKEv2 proposal)

To specify one or more encryption algorithms for an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) proposal, use the **encryption** command in IKEv2 proposal configuration mode. To remove the encryption algorithm, use the **no encryption** form of this command.

```
encryption { des | 3des | aes-cbc-128 | aes-cbc-192 | aes-cbc-256 }
no encryption
```

Syntax Description

des	Specifies 56-bit Data Encryption Standard (DES)-CBC as the encryption algorithm.
3des	Specifies 168-bit DES (3DES) as the encryption algorithm.
aes-cbc-128	Specifies 128-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) as the encryption algorithm.
aes-cbc-192	Specifies 192-bit AES as the encryption algorithm.
aes-cbc-256	Specifies 256-bit AES as the encryption algorithm.

Command Default

The encryption algorithm is not specified.

Command Modes

IKEv2 proposal configuration (config-ikev2-proposal)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encryption \(IKEv2 proposal\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures an IKE proposal with the aes-cbc-128 and aes-cbc-256 encryption algorithm (all other parameters are set to the defaults):

```
crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
encryption aes-cbc-128 aes-cbc-256
```

enrollment selfsigned

To specify self-signed enrollment for a trustpoint, use the **enrollment self** command in ca-trustpoint configuration mode. To delete self-signed enrollment from a trustpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

enrollment self
no enrollment self

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes
 ca-trustpoint configuration (ca-trustpoint)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [enrollment selfsigned](#) command.

Examples The following example shows a self-signed certificate being designated for a trustpoint named local:

```
crypto pki trustpoint local
  enrollment self
```

group (IKEv2 proposal)

To specify one or more Diffie-Hellman (DH) group identifier(s) for use in an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) proposal, use the **group** command in IKEv2 proposal configuration mode. To reset the DH group identifier to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

group *group type*
no group

Syntax Description

<i>group type</i>	Specifies the DH group.
-------------------	-------------------------

Command Default DH group 2 and 5 in the IKEv2 proposal.

Command Modes IKEv2 proposal configuration (config-ikev2-proposal)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [group \(IKEv2 proposal\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IKEv2 proposal with the 2048-bit, 3072-bit, 4096-bit, and 1024-bit DH group:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# group 1 2 5 14 15 16 19 20 21 24
```

integrity

To specify one or more integrity algorithms for an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) proposal, use the **integrity** command in IKEv2 proposal configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the hash algorithm, use the **no** form of this command.

```
integrity integrity type
no integrity
```

Syntax Description

<i>integrity type</i>	Specifies the hash algorithm.
-----------------------	-------------------------------

Command Default

The default integrity algorithm is used.

Command Modes

IKEv2 proposal configuration (config-ikev2-proposal)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [integrity](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures an IKEv2 proposal with the sha1, sha256, sha384, and sha512 integrity algorithms:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# integrity md5 sha1 sha256 sha384 sha512
```

keyring (IKEv2 profile)

To specify a locally defined or accounting, authentication and authorization (AAA)-based keyring, use the **keyring** command in IKEv2 profile configuration mode. To delete the keyring, use the **no** form of this command.

```
keyring { local keyring-name | aaa list-name [{ name-mangler mangler-name | password password
}] }
no keyring
```

Syntax Description

local	Specifies the local keyring.
<i>keyring-name</i>	The keyring name for a locally defined keyring.
aaa	Specifies the AAA-based preshared keys list name.
<i>list-name</i>	The AAA method list name.
name-mangler	Derives the username from the peer identity in the preshared key lookup on the AAA list.
<i>mangler-name</i>	(Optional) Globally defined name mangler.
password <i>password</i>	Specifies a password for the password. This argument defines the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0—Specifies that the password is unencrypted. • 6—Specifies that the password is encrypted. • <i>password</i>—Specifies an unencrypted user password.

Command Default

A keyring is not specified.

Command Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration (crypto-ikev2-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [keyring \(IKEv2 profile\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a locally defined keyring:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
```

lifetime (IKEv2 profile)

To specify the lifetime for an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) security association (SA), use the **lifetime** command in IKEv2 profile configuration mode. To reset the SA lifetime to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
lifetime seconds
no lifetime
```

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	The time that each IKE SA should exist before expiring. Use an integer from 60 to 86,400 seconds.
----------------	---

Command Default

The default is 86,400 seconds (one day).

Command Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration (config-ikev2-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage GuidelinesFor usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [lifetime \(IKEv2 profile\)](#) command**Examples**

The following example configures an IKEv2 profile with a security association lifetime of 86400 seconds, and all other parameters are set to the defaults:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Router(config-ikev2-profile)# lifetime 86400
```

match identity remote

To define the remote identity match statement, use the **match identity remote** command in IKEv2-profile configuration mode. To remove the remote identity match statement, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match identity remote { address ipv4-address | any | email { email-address | domain domain-name }
} | fqdn { domain domain-name domain-name } | key-id opaque-string }
no match identity remote { address ipv4-address | any | email { email-address | domain domain-name
} | fqdn { domain domain-name domain-name } | key-id opaque-string }
```

Syntax Description

address <i>ipv4-address</i>	Matches peer identity based on remote IPv4 address.
any	Matches any peer identity.
email <i>email-address</i>	Matches peer identity based on email address.
domain <i>domain-name</i>	Specifies to match peer identity based on domain.
fqdn	Matches peer identity based on FQDN.
<i>domain-string</i>	Specifies the domain string to match.
key-id <i>opaque-string</i>	Matches peer identity based on remote key ID.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration (config-ikev2-profile)#

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

An IKEv2 profile is a repository of the nonnegotiable parameters of the IKE security association, such as local or remote identities and authentication methods and the services that are available to the authenticated peers that match the profile. An IKEv2 profile must be attached to either a crypto map or an IPSec profile on both IKEv2 initiator and IKEv2 responder. During IKE AUTH Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) negotiations, the peers must identify themselves to each other.

An IKEv2 profile must contain a match identity or a match certificate statement. An IKEv2 profile can have more than one match identity or match certificate statements.

This command can be used to define the remote identity match statement.

Examples

The following example shows how to define the IKEv2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile to match the peer identity based on IPv4 address:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote address 172.16.93.2
```

The following example shows how to define the IKEv2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile to match any peer identity:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote any
```

The following example shows how to define the IKEv2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile to match the peer identity based on FQDN. To match the entire domain, use the domain keyword:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote fqdn remote.cisco.com
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote fqdn domain cisco.com
```

The following example shows how to define the IKEv2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile to match the peer identity based on email. To match the entire domain, use the domain keyword:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote email remote@cisco.com
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote email domain cisco.com
```

The following example shows how to define the IKEv2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile to match the peer identity based on key-ID:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match identity remote key-id cisco
```

mode (IPSec)

To change the mode for a transform set, use the **mode** command in crypto transform configuration mode. To reset the mode to the default value of tunnel mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mode { tunnel | transport }
no mode
```

Syntax Description

tunnel transport	Specifies the mode for a transform set: either tunnel or transport mode. If neither tunnel nor transport is specified, the default (tunnel mode) is assigned.
----------------------------------	---

Command Default Tunnel mode

Command Modes Crypto transform configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [mode \(IPSec\)](#) command.

Examples The following example defines a transform set and changes the mode to transport mode. The mode value only applies to IP traffic with the source and destination addresses at the local and remote IPSec peers.

```
crypto ipsec transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform esp-gcm 256
mode transport
exit
```

multi-tenancy

To enable multi-tenancy as a global parameter map, use the **multi-tenancy** command in parameter-map type inspect configuration mode. To disable multi-tenancy as a global parameter map, use the **no** form of this command.

multi-tenancy
no multi-tenancy

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Parameter-map type inspect configuration (config-profile).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A parameter map allows you to specify parameters that control the behavior of actions and match criteria that are specified under a policy map and a class map respectively, for zone-based firewall policies.

Examples The following example shows how to enable multi-tenancy as a global parameter map:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Device(config-profile)# multi-tenancy
```

parameter-map type inspect-global

To configure a global parameter map and enter parameter-map type inspect configuration mode, use the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command in global configuration mode. To delete a global parameter map, use the **no** form of this command.

parameter-map type inspect-global
no parameter-map type inspect-global

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Global parameter maps are not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

After you enter the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command, you can enter the commands listed in the table below in parameter-map type inspect-global configuration modes.

Command	Description
aggressive-aging	Enables aggressive aging of half-opened firewall sessions.
alert on	Enables Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection alert messages.
inspect	Enables and disables audit trail messages.
log {dropped-packets flow-export}	Logs the dropped packets.
max-incomplete {low high} <i>number-of-connections</i>	Defines the number of existing half-open sessions that will cause the software to start and stop deleting half-open sessions.
multi-tenancy	Enables Cisco vManage for multitenancy.
vpn zone security	Inspects traffic exchange between multiple service VPNs.

Ensure that you configure the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command with **vpn zone security** command to enable zone-based firewall.

For more information on usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [parameter-map type inspect-global](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows a sample parameter-map type inspect-global configuration:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Device(config)# alert on
Device(config-profile)# log dropped-packets
Device(config-profile)# multi-tenancy
Device(config-profile)# vpn zone security allow dia
```

peer

To define the peer or peer group and enter the IKEv2 keyring peer configuration mode, use the **peer** command in IKEv2 keyring configuration mode. To remove the peer or peer group, use the **no** form of this command.

peer *name*
no peer *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Defines the name of the peer or peer group.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	No default behavior or values.
------------------------	--------------------------------

Command Modes	IKEv2 keyring configuration (config-ikev2-keyring)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	IKEv2 supports crypto map-and tunnel protection-based crypto interfaces. An IKEv2 keyring is a repository of symmetric and asymmetric preshared keys and is independent of the IKEv1 keyring. The IKEv2 keyring is associated with an IKEv2 profile and hence, caters to a set of peers that match the IKEv2 profile. IKEv2 keyring keys must be configured in the peer configuration submode that defines a peer subblock. An IKEv2 keyring can have multiple peer subblocks. A peer subblock contains a single symmetric or asymmetric key pair for a peer or peer group identified by any combination of hostname, identity, and IP address. This command can be used to set the name of the peer or peer group.
-------------------------	---

Examples

The following example shows setting the peer name to if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer and entering the IKEv2 keyring peer configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Device(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	address	Specifies an IPv4 or IPv6 address or range for the peer.
	description	Specifies the description for the peer.
	hostname	Specifies the peer using a hostname.
	identity	Identifies the IKEv2 peer.BB:
	pre-shared-key	Specifies the preshared key for the peer.

pre-shared-key

To define the preshared key, use the **pre-shared-key** command in IKEv2 keyring peer configuration mode. To remove the preshared key, use the **no** form of this command.

pre-shared-key *key*
no pre-shared-key

Syntax Description	<i>key</i> Defines the pre-shared key.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	By default, the preshared key is symmetric.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	IKEv2 keyring peer configuration (config-ikev2-keyring-peer).
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	IKEv2 supports crypto map-and tunnel protection-based crypto interfaces. An IKEv2 keyring is a repository of symmetric and asymmetric preshared keys and is independent of the IKEv1 keyring. The IKEv2 keyring is associated with an IKEv2 profile and hence, caters to a set of peers that match the IKEv2 profile. IKEv2 keyring keys must be configured in the peer configuration submode that defines a peer subblock. An IKEv2 keyring can have multiple peer subblocks. A peer subblock contains a single symmetric or asymmetric key pair for a peer or peer group identified by any combination of hostname, identity, and IP address. Use the pre-shared-key command to specify the preshared key for the peer.
-------------------------	--

Examples

The following example shows setting the IKEv2 Keyring with Asymmetric Preshared Keys. The local preshared key is encrypted and named key1. The remote preshared key is unencrypted and named key2:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Device(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# hostname if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity address 10.0.0.5
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key cisco123
```

Table 14: Related Commands

Command	Description
address	Specifies an IPv4 or an IPv6 address or range for the peer.
description	Specifies the description for the peer.

Command	Description
hostname	Specifies the peer using a hostname.
identity	Identifies the IKEv2 peer.

proposal

To attach a proposal to an IKEv2 policy, use the **proposal** command in IKEv2 policy configuration mode. To remove a proposal from an IKEv2 policy, use the **no** form of this command.

proposal *name*
no proposal *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Specifies the name of the proposal in an IKEv2 policy
---------------------------	---

Command Default	No default behavior or values.
------------------------	--------------------------------

Command Modes	IKEv2 policy configuration (config-ikev2-policy)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	An IKEv2 policy contains proposals that are used to negotiate the encryption, integrity, PRF algorithms, and DH group in SA_INIT exchange. It can have match statements which are used as selection criteria to select a policy during negotiation. An IKEv2 proposal is a collection of transforms used in the negotiation of IKE security associations as part of the IKE_SA_INIT exchange. Each profile can have multiple proposals and are prioritized in the order of listing. The default proposal is used if no proposals have been attached. This command can be used to attach a proposal to an IKEv2 policy.
-------------------------	--

Examples

The following example shows how to create the proposal p1-global and attach it to the IKEv2 policy policy1-global:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# encryption aes-cbc-128
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# integrity md5
Device(config-ikev2-proposal)# exit
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 policy policy1-global
Device(config-ikev2-policy)# proposal p1-global
```

revocation-check

To check the revocation status of a certificate, use the **revocation-check crl** command in ca-trustpoint configuration mode. To disable this functionality, use the **revocation-check none** command.

revocation-check crl
revocation-check none

Syntax Description

none	Certificate checking is disabled.
-------------	-----------------------------------

Command Default

After a trustpoint is enabled, the default is set to **revocation-check crl**, which means that CRL checking is mandatory.

Command Modes

Ca-trustpoint configuration (ca-trustpoint)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [revocation check](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how revocation check is ignored:

```
Device(config)# crypto pki trustpoint TP-self-signed-3865005142
Device(ca-trustpoint)# revocation-check none
```

set ikev2-profile

To attach an IKEv2 profile to an IPSec profile, use the **set ikev2-profile** command in IPSec profile configuration mode. To remove the IKEv2 profile from an IPSec profile, use the no form of this command.

set ikev2-profile *profile-name*
no set ikev2-profile

Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	Specifies the IKEv2 profile name
---------------------	----------------------------------

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

IPSec profile configuration (ipsec-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

An IKEv2 profile is a repository of the nonnegotiable parameters of the IKE security association, such as local or remote identities and authentication methods and the services that are available to the authenticated peers that match the profile. An IKEv2 profile must be attached to either crypto map or IPSec profile on both IKEv2 initiator and responder. An IPSec profile defines the IPsec parameters that are to be used for IPsec encryption between two IPsec devices. This command can be used to attach an IKEv2 profile to an IPSec profile.

Examples

The following example shows how to create the prerequisites — IKEv2 keyring, PKI Trustpoint, IKEv2 profile and how to attach the IKEv2 profile to the IPSec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile:

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Device(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# hostname if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity address 10.0.0.5
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key cisco123
Device(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# exit
Device(config-ikev2-keyring)# exit
```

```
Device(config)# crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# authentication local ecdsa-sig
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# aaa authorization group cert list list1
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# keyring local if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# lifetime 86400
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# match address local 10.10.10.10
Device(config-ikev2-profile)# exit
```

```
Device(config)# crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile
Device(ipsec-profile)# set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
setidentity	Specifies which identity can be used
setisakmp-profile	Specifies which isakmp-profile can be used
setmixed-mode	Specifies which mixed-mode can be used
setpfs	Specifies which pfs can be used
setreverse-route	Specifies which reverse-route can be used
setsecurity-association	Specifies which security-association can be used
setsecurity-policy	Specifies which security-policy can be used
settransform-set	Specifies which transform sets can be used

set pfs

To optionally specify that IP security (IPsec) requests the perfect forward secrecy (PFS) Diffie-Hellman (DH) prime modulus group identifier when requesting new security associations (SAs) for a crypto map entry or

when IPsec requires PFS when receiving requests for new SAs, use the **set pfs** command in `crypto map` configuration mode. To specify that IPsec should not request PFS during the DH exchange, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set pfs [{ group1 | group2 | group5 | group14 | group15 | group16 | group19 | group20 | group21
| group24 }]
no set pfs
```

Syntax Description

group1	Specifies the 768-bit DH identifier.
group2	Specifies the 1024-bit DH identifier.
group5	Specifies the 1536-bit DH identifier.
group14	Specifies the 2048-bit DH identifier.
group15	Specifies the 3072-bit DH identifier.
group16	Specifies the 4096-bit DH identifier.
group19	Specifies the 256-bit elliptic curve DH (ECDH) identifier.
group20	Specifies the 384-bit ECDH identifier.
group21	Specifies the 521-bit DH identifier.
group24	Specifies the 2048-bit DH identifier.

Command Default

By default, PFS is not requested. If no group is specified with this command, the **group1** keyword is used as the default.

Command Modes

Crypto map configuration (`config-crypto-map`)

IPsec profile configuration (`ipsec-profile`)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [set pfs](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies that PFS should be used whenever a new security association is negotiated for the crypto ipsec profile `if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile`:

```
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile
 set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
 set pfs group16
```

set security-association lifetime

To set the TEK lifetime for a specific crypto map entry or IPsec profile that is used when negotiating IPsec security associations (SAs), use the **set security-association lifetime** command in crypto map configuration mode or IPsec profile configuration mode. To reset a lifetime to the global value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set security-association lifetime {days number-of-days | kilobytes {number-of-kilobytes | disable} |
seconds number-of-seconds}
no set security-association lifetime { days | seconds }
```

Syntax Description		
days <i>number-of-days</i>		Lifetime in days. The range is 1 to 30.
kilobytes <i>number-of-kilobytes</i>		Volume of traffic (in kilobytes) that can pass between IPsec peers using an SA. The range is 2560 to 4294967295.
disable		Disables the SA rekey based on the traffic-volume lifetime.
seconds <i>number-of-seconds</i>		Lifetime in seconds. The range is 120 to 2592000.
	Note	It is not recommended to use a lifetime value that is lower than 900 seconds in production routers.

Command Default Global lifetime values are used.

Command Modes IPsec profile configuration (ipsec-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [set security-association lifetime](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the SA rekey based on the traffic-volume lifetime for an IPsec profile named if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile:

```
Device# configure-t
Device(config)# crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile
Device(ipsec-profile)# set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
Device(ipsec-profile)# set pfs group16
Device(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform
Device(ipsec-profile)# set security-association lifetime kilobytes disable
```

set security-association replay window-size

To control the security associations (SAs) that are created using the policy specified by a particular crypto map, dynamic crypto map, or crypto profile, use the **set security-association replay window-size** command in crypto map configuration or crypto profile configuration mode. To reset the crypto map to follow the global configuration that was specified by the **crypto ipsec security-association replay window-size** command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set security-association replay window-size [N]
no set security-association replay
```

Syntax Description	<i>N</i> (Optional) Size of the window. The value can be 64, 128, 256, 512, or 1024. This value sets the window size for a particular crypto map, dynamic crypto map, or crypto profile.
---------------------------	--

Command Default Window size is not set.

Command Modes
 Crypto map configuration
 Crypto profile configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows that the window size has been set to 512 for the crypto ispec profile named "if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile":

```
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile
set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
set pfs group16
set transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform
set security-association lifetime seconds 3600
set security-association replay window-size 512
```

set transform-set

To specify which transform sets can be used with the crypto map entry, use the **set transform-set** command in crypto map configuration mode. To remove all transform sets from a crypto map entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set transform-set transform-set-name
[transform-set2...transform-set6]
no set transform-set
```

Syntax Description	<i>transform-set-name</i>	Name of the transform set. For an ipsec-manual crypto map entry, you can specify only one transform set. For an ipsec-isakmp or dynamic crypto map entry, you can specify up to six transform sets.
---------------------------	---------------------------	---

Command Default No transform sets are included by default.

Command Modes IPsec profile configuration (ipsec-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [set transform-set](#) command.

Examples The following example defines a transform set and specifies that it can be used with a crypto ispec profile.

```
crypto ipsec transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform esp-gcm 256
mode tunnel
!
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profilep
set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
set pfs group16
set transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform
```

subject-name

To specify the subject name in the certificate request, use the **subject-name** command in ca-trustpoint configuration mode. To clear any subject name from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
subject-name name
no subject-name name
```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Specifies the subject name used in the certificate request.
---------------------------	-------------	---

Command Default If the *name* argument is not specified, the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), which is the default subject name, will be used.

Command Modes Ca-trustpoint configuration (ca-trustpoint)

subject-name**Command History**

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [subject-name](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the subject name for the certificate:

```
crypto pki trustpoint TP-self-signed-3865005142
  enrollment selfsigned
  revocation-check none
  subject-name      cn=IOS-Self-Signed-Certificate-3865005142
```




CHAPTER 19

EIGRP Commands

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address-family ipv4 vrf autonomous-system

To enter router address family configuration mode to configure the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) for Multitopology Routing (MTR), use the **address-family ipv4 vrf autonomous-system** command in router configuration mode. To remove the address family from the EIGRP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv4 vrf vrf-number [{unicast | multicast}] autonomous-system as-number  
no address-family ipv4 vrf vrf-number [{unicast | multicast}] autonomous-system as-number
```

Syntax Description

unicast	(Optional) Specifies the unicast subaddress family.
multicast	(Optional) Specifies the multicast subaddress family.
vrf <i>vrf-number</i>	Specifies the number for VRF.
autonomous-system <i>as-number</i>	Specifies the autonomous system number.

Command Default This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The **address-family ipv4 vrf autonomous-system** command is used to enter router address family or subaddress family configuration mode to configure the exchange of address-family and subaddress-family prefixes.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address-family ipv4](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPv4 address family to associate with the MTR topology named base:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp mtr
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 5 topology base
```

af-interface

To enter address-family interface configuration mode and to configure interface-specific Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) commands, use the **af-interface** command in address-family configuration mode. To reset the address-family interface setting to factory values, use the **no** form of this command.

af-interface { **default** | *interface-type interface-number* }
no af-interface

{ **default** | *interface-type interface -number* }

Syntax Description	default	Specifies the default address-family interface configuration mode. Commands applied under this mode affect all interfaces used by this address-family instance.
	<i>interface-type interface-number</i>	Interface type and number of the interface that the address-family submode commands will affect.

Command Default Address-family interface configuration mode is not entered.

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [af-interface](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter address-family interface configuration mode and to configure EIGRP interface-specific commands:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 5
Device(config-router-af)# af-interface interface-name
```

dampening-change

To set a threshold percentage to minimize or dampen the effect of frequent routing changes through an interface in an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) address family or service family, use the **dampening-change** command in address-family interface configuration mode or service-family interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

dampening-change [*change-percentage*]
no dampening-change

Syntax Description

<i>change-percentage</i>	(Optional) The percentage a metric must change before the value is stored for future decisions on advertisements. Value range is 1 to 100. If a <i>change-percentage</i> value is not specified, the default is 50 percent of the computed metric.
--------------------------	---

Command Default

No threshold percentage is configured.

Command Modes

Address-family interface configuration (config-router-af-interface) Service-family interface configuration (config-router-sf-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [dampening-change](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures an EIGRP address family to accept a peer metric change if the change is greater than 75 percent of the last updated value:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 5400
Device(config-router-af)# af-interface ethernet0/0
Device(config-router-af-interface)# dampening-change 75
```

dampening-interval

To set a threshold time interval to minimize or dampen the effect of frequent routing changes through an interface in an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) address family or service family, use the **dampening-interval** command in address-family interface configuration mode or service-family interface configuration mode. To restore to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

dampening-interval [*interval*]

no dampening-interval [*interval*]

Syntax Description

<i>interval</i>	(Optional) Time interval, in seconds, that must elapse before a route change will cause an update to occur. Value range is 1 to 65535. If an <i>interval</i> value is not specified, the default is 30 seconds.
-----------------	---

Command Default

A dampening interval is not enabled.

Command Modes

Address-family interface configuration (config-router-af-interface) Service-family interface configuration (config-router-sf-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [dampening-interval](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures EIGRP address-family Ethernet interface 0/0 to limit the metric change frequency to no more than one change in a 45-second interval:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name

Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 5400
Device(config-router-af)# af-interface ethernet0/0
Device(config-router-af-interface)# dampening-interval 45
```

exit-address-family

To exit from address-family configuration mode, use the **exit-address-family** command in address-family configuration mode.

exit-address-family

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The router remains in address-family configuration mode.

Command Modes

Address-family configuration (config-router-af) VRF address-family configuration (config-vrf-af)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **exit-address-family** command to exit address-family configuration mode and return to router configuration mode.

This command can be abbreviated to **exit**.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [exit-address-family](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to exit address-family configuration mode and return to router configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
```

```
Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
```

```
Device(config-router)#
```

The following example shows how to exit VRF address-family configuration mode and return to VRF configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition vrf1
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6
Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family
```

```
Device(config-vrf)#
```

exit-af-interface

To exit address-family interface configuration mode, use the **exit-af-interface** command in address-family interface configuration mode.

exit-af-interface

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The router remains in address-family interface configuration mode.

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **exit-af-interface** command to exit address-family interface configuration mode and return to address-family configuration mode.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [exit-af-interface](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to exit address-family interface configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af)# af-interface af-interface-name
Device(config-router-af-interface)# exit-af-interface
Device(config-router-af)#
```

exit-af-topology

To exit address-family topology configuration mode, use the **exit-af-topology** command in address-family topology configuration mode.

exit-af-topology**Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The router remains in address-family topology configuration mode.

Command Modes

Address-family topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **exit-af-topology** command to exit address-family topology configuration mode and return to address-family configuration mode.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [exit-af-topology](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to exit address-family topology configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
Device(config-router-af-topology)# exit-af-topology
Device(config-router-af)#
```

hello-interval

To configure the hello interval for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) address-family configuration, use the **hello-interval** command in address-family interface configuration mode. To configure the default hello interval, use the **no** form of this command.

hello-interval *seconds*
no hello-interval

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Hello interval in seconds. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 60 for low-speed nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks, and 5 for all other networks.
---------------------------	----------------	---

Command Default The EIGRP hello interval is 60 seconds for low-speed NBMA networks and 5 seconds for all other networks.

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [hello-interval](#) command.

Examples The following example configures a 10-second hello interval for address-family Ethernet interface 0/0:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af-interface)# af-interface ethernet0/0
Device(config-router-af-interface)# hello-interval 10
```

hold-time

To configure the hold time for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) address-family, use the **hold-time** command in address-family interface configuration mode. To configure the default hold time, use the **no** form of this command.

hold-time *seconds*
no hold-time

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Interval, in seconds, before a neighbor is considered down. Valid range is 1 to 65535 seconds (approximately 18 hours). The default is 180 seconds for low-speed nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) networks and 15 seconds for all other networks.
---------------------------	----------------	--

Command Default The EIGRP hold time is 180 seconds for NBMA networks and 15 seconds for all other networks.

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

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

On very congested and large networks, the default hold time may not be sufficient for all routers and access servers to receive hello packets from neighbors. In this case, increase the hold time duration. The hold time should be at least three times the hello interval. If a router does not receive a hello packet within the specified hold time, services through this router are considered unavailable. Increasing the hold time will delay route convergence across the network.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [hold-time](#) command.

Examples

The following example sets a 50-second hold time for address-family Ethernet interface 0/0:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af-interface)# af-interface ethernet0/0
Device(config-router-af-interface)# hold-time 50
```

neighbor (EIGRP)

To define a neighboring device with which an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) device can exchange routing information, use the **neighbor** command in the address family configuration mode. To remove an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor {*ip-address* *ipv6-address*} *interface-type* *interface-number*
no neighbor {*ip-address**ipv6-address*} *interface-type* *interface-number*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a peer router with which routing information will be exchanged.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of a peer router with which routing information will be exchanged.
<i>interface-type</i>	Interface or subinterface through which peering sessions are established.
<i>interface-number</i>	Number of the interface or subinterface.

Command Default

No neighboring routers are defined.

Command Modes

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Multiple neighbor statements can be used to establish peering sessions with specific EIGRP neighbors. The interface through which EIGRP exchanges routing updates must be specified in the neighbor statement. The interfaces through which two EIGRP neighbors exchange routing updates must be configured with IP addresses from the same network.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure EIGRP peering sessions with neighbors 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.2.2:

The following named configuration example shows how to configure EIGRP to send address-family updates to specific neighbors:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 192.168.1.10 1
Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 loopback 0 remote 10
```

network (EIGRP)

To specify the network for an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing process, use the **network** command in address-family configuration mode. To remove an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
network ip-address [wildcard-mask]
no network ip-address
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the directly connected network.
<i>wildcard-mask</i>	(Optional) EIGRP wildcard bits. Wildcard mask indicates a subnetwork, bitwise complement of the subnet mask.

Command Default

No networks are specified.

Command Modes

Address-family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [network](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures EIGRP autonomous system 1 and establishes neighbors through network 172.16.0.0 and 192.168.0.0:

The following example configures EIGRP address-family autonomous system 4453 and establishes neighbors through network 172.16.0.0 and 192.168.0.0:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af)# network 172.16.0.0
Device(config-router-af)# network 192.168.0.0
```

redistribute omp metric

To redistribute OMP routes into EIGRP, use the **redistribute omp metric** command in (EIGRP Named Mode) Address-family Topology configuration mode. To disable redistribute OMP routes into EIGRP, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute omp metric { *bandwidth* | *delay* | *reliability* | *load* | *MTU* }

no redistribute omp metric { *bandwidth* | *delay* | *reliability* | *load* | *MTU* }

Syntax Description

bandwidth In units of kilobits per second; 10000 for Ethernet <1 .. 4294967295>

delay In units of tens of microseconds; for Ethernet it is 100 x 10 microseconds = 1 ms <0..4294967295>

reliability 255 for 100 percent reliability <unsignedByte, 0 .. 255>

load Effective load on the link expressed as a number from 1 to 255 (255 is 100 percent loading) <unsignedByte, 1 .. 255>

MTU Minimum MTU of the path; usually equals that for the Ethernet interface, which is 1500 bytes <1 .. 65535>

Command Default

None

Command Modes

(EIGRP Named Mode) Address-family topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

By default, routes from other routing protocols are not redistributed into EIGRP. It can be useful for EIGRP to learn OMP routes, because OMP learns routes to destinations throughout the overlay network. This command can be used to redistribute omp routes into EIGRP.

Example

The following example shows redistributing omp into a named EIGRP process called INSTANCE1 with the following metrics - bandwidth = 1000000, delay = 100, reliability = 255, load = 1, MTU = 1500.

```
Device(config)# router eigrp INSTANCE1
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1 autonomous-system 100
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
Device(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute omp metric 1000000 100 255 1 1500
```

redistribute static

To redistribute IPv4 routes to Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), use the **redistribute static** command in the address-family topology configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command

```
redistribute static
```

Syntax Description

static	Indicates static route redistribution in eigrp.
---------------	---

Command Default

Route redistribution is disabled.

Command Modes

Address-family topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [redistribute eigrp](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows the behavior of the **redistribute static** command.

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 4453
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
Device(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute static
```

router eigrp

To configure the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing process, use the **router eigrp** command in global configuration mode. To remove an EIGRP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

```
router eigrp { autonomous-system-number virtual-instance-name }
no router eigrp { autonomous-system-number virtual-instance-name }
```

Syntax Description

<i>autonomous-system-number</i>	Autonomous system number that identifies the services to the other EIGRP address-family routers. It is also used to tag routing information. Valid range is 1 to 65535.
<i>virtual-instance-name</i>	EIGRP virtual instance name. This name must be unique among all address-family router processes on a single router, but need not be unique among routers.

Command Default No EIGRP processes are configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.0	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
	15.0(1)M	This command was modified. The <i>virtual-instance-name</i> argument was added.
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The <i>virtual-instance-name</i> argument was added.
	12.2(33)XNE	This command was modified. The <i>virtual-instance-name</i> argument was added.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was modified. The <i>virtual-instance-name</i> argument was added.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [router eigrp](#) command.

Examples The following example configures EIGRP process 109:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp 109
```

The following example configures an EIGRP address-family routing process and assigns it the name “virtual-name”:

```
Device(config)#
router eigrp virtual-name
```

split-horizon (EIGRP)

To enable Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) split-horizon, use the **split-horizon** command in address-family interface configuration mode or service-family interface configuration mode. To disable EIGRP split-horizon, use the **no** form of this command.

split-horizon
no split-horizon

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Default	EIGRP split-horizon is enabled by default. However, for ATM interfaces and subinterfaces split-horizon is disabled by default.
Command Modes	Address-family interface configuration (config-router-af-interface) Service-family interface configuration (config-router-sf-interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [split-horizon \(EIGRP\)](#) command.

Examples The following example disables EIGRP split-horizon for serial interface 3/0 in address-family 5400:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 5400
Device(config-router-af)# af-interface serial3/0
Device(config-router-af-interface)# split-horizon
```

topology (EIGRP)

To configure an Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) process to route IP traffic under the specified topology instance and to enter address-family topology configuration mode, use the **topology** command in address-family configuration mode.

topology base
no topology topology-name

Syntax Description	base Specifies the base topology.	
Command Default	EIGRP routing processes are not configured to route IP traffic under a topology instance.	
Command Modes	Address-family configuration (config-router-af)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [topology](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures EIGRP process 1 to route traffic for the 192.168.0.0/16 network under the VOICE topology instance:

```
Device(config)# router eigrp 1  
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 1 autonomous-system 3  
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
```



CHAPTER 20

Event Commands

- [action \(EEM\), on page 227](#)
- [event ipsla, on page 230](#)
- [event manager applet, on page 232](#)
- [event manager session cli username, on page 233](#)
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- [event syslog, on page 236](#)
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action (EEM)

To match a regular expression pattern on an input string, to specify the action of writing a message to syslog, and to specify the action of reloading the Cisco IOS software when an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet is triggered, use the **action** command in applet configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

```
action label { regexp string-submatch | reload | syslog msg msg-text | wait wait-interval
| else | break | continue | elseif | while | set | increment | handle-error | gets | foreach | divide |
decrement | counter | append }
no action label
```

Syntax Description

<i>label</i>	Unique identifier that can be any string value. Actions are sorted and run in ascending alphanumeric key sequence using the label as the sort key. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.
<i>string-submatch</i>	(Optional) The variable name to store any submatches that are present. A maximum of three submatch strings can be specified.
msg	Specifies the message to be logged.

<i>msg-text</i>	Character text, an environment variable, or a combination of the two. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.
Note	Messages written to syslog from an EEM applet are not screened for EEM syslog events, which may lead to recursive EEM syslog events. Messages sent from an EEM applet include the applet name for identification.
<i>wait-interval</i>	The wait interval range is from 1 to 31536000.
else	Identifies the else conditional action block. If a statement is not associated with this applet, events are still triggered without any action or result.
break	Causes an immediate exit from a loop of actions. Skips all the actions down to the related end action.
continue	Causes the loop to continue with the next iteration.
elseif	Identifies the beginning of an elseif conditional action block when an EEM applet is triggered.
while	Identifies the while conditional action block when an EEM applet is triggered.
set	Sets the value of a variable when an EEM applet is triggered.
increment	Increments the value of the variable with the long integer specified.
handle-error	Specifies the error.
gets	Specifies an input from the local tty in a synchronous applet and stores the value in the given variable when an EEM applet is triggered
foreach	Specifies the iteration of an input string using the delimiter as a tokenizing pattern.
divide	Specifies the dividend value by the given divisor value when an EEM applet is triggered.
decrement	Decrements the value of the variable with the integer specified.
counter	Specifies the counter to be set or modified.
append	Appends the given string value to the current value of the variable specified.

Command Default

No messages are written to syslog.
 No reload of the Cisco IOS software is performed.
 No regular expression patterns are matched.

Command Modes

Applet configuration (config-applet)

Command History

Release	Modifications
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Release	Modifications
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	The EEM configurations such as else, break, continue, elseif, while, set, increment, handle-error, gets, foreach, divide, decrement, counter, and append are supported.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [action \(EEM\)](#) commands.

Use the **action else** command to identify the else conditional action block. If a statement is not associated with this applet, events are still triggered without any action or result. A warning message stating that no statements are associated with this applet is displayed at the exit time of the configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a message to be sent to syslog when the memory-fail applet is triggered:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet memory-fail
Device(config-applet)# event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.48.1.1.1.6.1 get-type exact entry-op
lt entry-val 5120000 poll-interval 10
Device(config-applet)# action 4.0 syslog msg "Memory exhausted; current available memory
is $_snmp_oid_val bytes"
```

The following example shows how to reload the Cisco IOS software when the memory-fail applet is triggered:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet memory-fail
Device(config-applet)# event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.48.1.1.1.6.1 get-type exact entry-op
lt entry-val 5120000 poll-interval 10
Device(config-applet)# action 3.0 reload
```

The following example shows how to define a regular expression match:

```
Device(config-applet)# event manager applet regexp
Device(config-applet)# event none
Device(config-applet)# action 1 regexp "(.*) (.*) (.*)" "one two three" _match _sub1
```

The following example shows how to configure an EEM applet to break from a loop of actions:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet loop
Device(config-applet)# event none
Device(config-applet)# action 1 while 1 eq 1
Device(config-applet)# action 2 break
Device(config-applet)# action 3 end
```

The following example shows how to configure an EEM applet to continue from a loop of actions:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet loop
Device(config-applet)# event none
Device(config-applet)# action 2 continue
Device(config-applet)# action 3 end
```

The following example shows how to identify the beginning of an else action block:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet loop
Device(config-applet)# event none
Device(config-applet)# action label2 else
Device(config-applet)# action 3 end
```

The following example shows how to identify the beginning of the elseif conditional action block.

```
Device(config)# event manager applet action
Device(config-applet)# event none
Device(config-applet)# action 1.0 set x "5"
Device(config-applet)# action 2.0 if $x lt 3
Device(config-applet)# action 3.0 puts "$x is less than 3"
Device(config-applet)# action 4.0 elseif $x lt 10
Device(config-applet)# action 5.0 puts "$x is less than 10"
Device(config-applet)# action 6.0 end
Device(config)# event manager run action 5 is less than 10
```

event ipsla

To publish an event when an IP SLAs operation is triggered for an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet, use the **eventipsla** command in the applet configuration mode. To disable publishing events when an IP SLAs reaction gets triggered, use the **no** form of this command.

```
event ipsla [ group-name name ] [ maxrun maxruntime-number ] [ ratelimit ratelimit-number ] [
reaction-type type ]
no event ipsla
```

Syntax Description

group-name	Specifies the IP SLAs group ID.
<i>name</i>	Name of the IP SLAs group.
reaction-type	(Optional) Specifies the reaction to be taken for the specified IP SLAs operation.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Type of IP SLAs reaction. One of the following keywords can be specified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connectionLoss: Specifies that a reaction should occur if there is a one-way connection loss for the monitored operation. • icpif: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way Calculated Planning Impairment Factor (ICPIF) value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • jitterAvg: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the average round-trip jitter value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • jitterDSAvg: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the average one-way destination-to-source jitter value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • jitterSDAvg: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the average one-way source-to-destination jitter value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • maxOfNegativeDS: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way maximum negative jitter destination-to-source threshold is violated. • maxOfNegativeSD: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way maximum negative jitter source-to-destination threshold is violated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maxOfPositiveDS: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way maximum positive jitter destination-to-source threshold is violated. • maxOfPositiveSD: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way maximum positive jitter source-to-destination threshold is violated. • mos: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way Mean Opinion Score (MOS) value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • packetLateArrival: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way number of late packets violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • packetLossDS: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way destination-to-source packet loss value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • packetLossSD: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way source-to-destination packet loss value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • packetMIA: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way number of missing packets violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • packetOutOfSequence: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way number of packets out of sequence violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • rtt: Specifies that a reaction should occur if the round-trip time violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • timeout: Specifies that a reaction should occur if there is a one-way timeout for the monitored operation. • verifyError: Specifies that a reaction should occur if there is a one-way error verification violation.
maxrun	(Optional) Specifies the maximum runtime of the applet. If the maxrun keyword is specified, the <i>maxruntime-number</i> value must be specified. If the maxrun keyword is not specified, the default applet run time is 20 seconds.
<i>maxruntime-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss [mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.
ratelimit	(Optional) Specifies the ratelimit time interval of the applet. If the ratelimit keyword is specified, the <i>ratelimit-number</i> value must be specified.
<i>ratelimit-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss [mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.

Command Default

No events are published when IP SLAs operations are triggered.

Command Modes

Applet configuration (config-applet)

Command History**Release****Modification**

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event ipsla](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to publish an event when an IP SLAs operation is triggered:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# event manager applet EventIPSLA
Device(config-applet)# event ipsla group-name grp1 reaction-type timeout maxrun 3
```

event manager applet

To register an applet with the Embedded Event Manager (EEM) and to enter applet configuration mode, use the **event manager applet** command in global configuration mode. To unregister the applet, use the **no** form of the command.

```
event manager applet applet-name [ authorization bypass ]
no event manager applet
```

Syntax Description

<i>applet-name</i>	Name of the applet file.
authorization	(Optional) Specifies AAA authorization type for applet.
bypass	(Optional) Specifies EEM AAA authorization type bypass.

Command Default

No EEM applets are registered.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History**Release****Modification**

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event manager applet](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to register an applet with the name one and class A and enter applet configuration mode where the timer event detector is set to trigger an event every 10 seconds. When the event is triggered, the **action syslog** command writes the message “hello world” to syslog:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet one class A
Device(config-applet)# event timer watchdog time 10
Device(config-applet)# action syslog syslog msg "hello world"
Device(config-applet)# exit
```

The following example shows how to bypass the AAA authorization when registering an applet with the name one and class A.

```
Device(config)# event manager applet one class A authorization bypass
Device(config-applet)#
```

event manager session cli username

To associate a username with Embedded Event Manager (EEM) policies that use the CLI library, use the **event manager session cli username** command in global configuration mode. To remove the username association with EEM policies that use the CLI library, use the **no** form of the command.

```
event manager session cli username username privilege privilege-level
no event manager session cli
```

Syntax Description	<i>username</i>	Username assigned to EEM CLI sessions that are initiated by EEM policies.
	privilege <i>privilege-level</i>	Sets the privilege level for the user. Range: 0 to 15. Default is 1.
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command Default	No username is associated with EEM CLI sessions.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a This command was introduced.	
Usage Guidelines	For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE event manager session cli username command.	
Examples	The following example of the event manager session cli username command associates the username eemuser with EEM CLI sessions initiated by EEM policies:	
	<pre>Device(config)# event manager session cli username eemuser</pre>	

event none

To specify that an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) policy is to be registered with the EEM and can be run manually, use the **event none** command in applet configuration mode. To remove the **event none** command from the configuration file, use the **no** form of the command.

```
event none [ maxrun maxruntime-number ] [ ratelimit ratelimit-number ]
no event none
```

Syntax Description	maxrun	(Optional) Specifies the maximum runtime of the applet. If the maxrun keyword is specified, the <i>maxruntime-number</i> value must be specified. If the maxrun keyword is not specified, the default applet run time is 20 seconds.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<i>maxruntime-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss.mmm</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds between 0 and 31536000, inclusive, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds between 0 and 999).
ratelimit	(Optional) Specifies the <i>ratelimit</i> time interval of the applet. If the ratelimit keyword is specified, the <i>ratelimit-number</i> value must be specified.
<i>ratelimit-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss [mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event none](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to register a policy named *manual-policy* to be run manually and then how to execute the policy:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet manual-policy
Device(config-applet)# event none
Device(config-applet)# exit
Device# event manager run manual-policy
```

event routing

To publish an event when route entries change in Routing Information Base (RIB) infrastructure, use the **event routing** command in applet configuration mode. To stop publishing events when route entries change in RIB, use the **no** form of the command.

```
event routing network ip-address / length [{ type { add | all | modify | remove } }] [{ maxrun
maxruntime-number }] [{ ratelimit ratelimit-number }]
no event routing
```

Syntax Description

network	Specifies the network ip address and length, whose route is to be monitored.
<i>ip-address / length</i>	The ip address and length of the network to be monitored. For example, 192.0.2.4/8.
type	(Optional) Specifies the desired policy trigger. The default is all .
add	Specifies that an entry is added to the routing table.
all	Specifies that a routing table entry is added, removed, or modified.
modify	Specifies that an entry in the routing table is modified.
remove	Specifies that an entry is removed from the routing table

maxrun	(Optional) Specifies the maximum runtime of the applet. If the maxrun keyword is specified, the <i>maxruntime-number</i> value must be specified. If the maxrun keyword is not specified, the default applet run time is 20 seconds.
<i>maxruntime-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss[.mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, inclusive, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds between 0 and 999.
ratelimit	(Optional) Specifies the <i>ratelimit</i> time interval of the applet. If the ratelimit keyword is specified, the <i>ratelimit-number</i> value must be specified.
<i>ratelimit-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss [mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.

Command Default By default, no events are published when route entries change in RIB infrastructure.

Command Modes Applet configuration (config-applet)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event routing](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how a specific route entries change when many parameters are monitored:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# event manager applet EventRouting
Device(config-applet)# event routing network 192.0.2.4/8 type add maxrun 56
```

The following example shows the output for the Cisco IOS version that uses the old routing API (v1.0):

```
Device# show event manager detector routing
No. Name Version Node Type
1 routing 01.00 node0/0 RP
```

The following example shows the output for the Cisco IOS version that uses the new routing API (v2.0):

```
Device# show event manager detector routing
No. Name Version Node Type
1 routing 02.00 node0/0 RP
```

event syslog

To specify the event criteria for an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet that is run by matching syslog messages, use the **event syslog** command in applet configuration mode. To remove the syslog message event criteria, use the **no** form of the command.

```
event syslog [ pattern regular-expression ] [ occurs num-occurrences ] [ period period-value ]
[ ratelimit ratelimit-number ] [ maxrun maxruntime-number ]
no event syslog
```

Syntax Description

pattern	Specifies that a regular expression is used to perform the syslog message pattern match.
<i>regular-expression</i>	String value that is the pattern to be matched.
occurs	(Optional) Specifies the number of matching occurrences before an EEM event is triggered. If a number is not specified, an EEM event is triggered after the first match.
<i>num-occurrences</i>	(Optional) Integer in the range of 1 to 32, inclusive.
period	(Optional) Specifies the time interval during which the one or more occurrences must take place. If the period keyword is not specified, no time-period check is applied.
<i>period-value</i>	(Optional) Number that represents seconds and optional milliseconds in the format <i>ssssssss[.mmm]</i> . The range for seconds is from 0 to 4294967295. The range for milliseconds is from 0 to 999. If using milliseconds only, specify the milliseconds in the format <i>0.mmm</i> .
maxrun	(Optional) Specifies the maximum runtime of the applet. If the maxrun keyword is specified, the <i>maxruntime-number</i> value must be specified. If the maxrun keyword is not specified, the default applet run time is 20 seconds.
<i>maxruntime-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss[.mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds between 0 and 31536000, inclusive, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds between 0 and 999).
ratelimit	(Optional) Specifies the ratelimit time interval of the applet. If the ratelimit keyword is specified, the <i>ratelimit-number</i> value must be specified.
<i>ratelimit-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss [mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.

Command Default

No EEM events are triggered on the basis of matches with syslog messages.

Command Modes

Applet configuration (config-applet)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event syslog](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify an EEM applet to run when the syslog identifies that Ethernet interface 1/0 is down. The applet sends a message about the interface to the syslog.

```
Device(config)# event manager applet interface-down
Device(config-applet)# event syslog pattern {.*UPDOWN.*Ethernet1/0.*} occurs 4
```

event timer

To specify the event criteria for an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet that is run based on time-specific events, use the **event timer** command in applet configuration mode. To remove the time-specific event criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
event timer { cron [{ cron-entry cron-entry | maxrun maxrun-number | name timer-name | ratelimit ratelimit-number }] | watchdog [{ maxrun maxrun-number | name timer-name | ratelimit ratelimit-number | time time-value ] } }
no event timer
```

Syntax Description

cron	Specifies that an event is triggered when the CRON string specification matches the current time.
cron-entry	Specifies the first five fields of a UNIX crontab entry as used with the UNIX CRON daemon.
<i>cron-entry</i>	Text string that consists of five fields separated by spaces. The fields represent the times and dates when CRON timer events will be triggered. Fields and corresponding values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>minute</i>: A number in the range from 0 to 59 that specifies when a CRON timer event is triggered. • <i>hour</i>: A number in the range from 0 to 23 that specifies when a CRON timer event is triggered. • <i>day-of-month</i>: A number in the range from 1 to 31 that specifies the day of the month when a CRON timer event is triggered. • <i>month</i>: A number in the range from 1 to 12 or the first three letters (not case-sensitive) of the name of the month in which a CRON timer event is triggered. • <i>day-of-week</i>: A number in the range from 0 to 6 (Sunday is 0) or the first three letters (not case-sensitive) of the name of the day when a CRON timer event is triggered. <p>Instead of the first five fields, special strings can be entered. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for details.</p>
watchdog	Specifies that an event is triggered when the specified time counts down to zero. The timer automatically resets to the initial value and continues to count down.
name	(Optional) Specifies that the timer is named.

<i>timer-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the timer.
maxrun	(Optional) Specifies the maximum runtime of the applet. If the maxrun keyword is specified, the maxruntime-number value must be specified. If the maxrun keyword is not specified, the default applet run time is 20 seconds.
<i>maxruntime-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in sssssss[.mmm] format, where sssssss must be an integer representing seconds between 0 and 31536000, inclusive, and where mmm must be an integer representing milliseconds between 0 and 999).
ratelimit	(Optional) Specifies the ratelimit time interval of the applet. If the ratelimit keyword is specified, the <i>ratelimit-number</i> value must be specified.
<i>ratelimit-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in sssssss [mmm] format, where sssssss must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where mmm must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.
time	Specifies the time interval during which the event must take place.
<i>time-value</i>	Integer that specifies, in seconds and optional milliseconds, the time interval during which the event must take place. The range for seconds is from 0 to 4294967295 and the range for milliseconds is from 0 to 999. The format is sssss[.mmm]. When only milliseconds are specified, use the format 0.mmm.

Command Default No EEM events are triggered on the basis of time-specific events.

Command Modes Applet configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event timer](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify that an event is triggered at 1:01 a.m. on January 1 each year:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet timer-cron1
Device(config-applet)# event timer cron cron-entry 1 1 1 1 * name Jan1
```

The following example shows how to specify that an event is triggered at noon on Monday through Friday of every week:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet timer-cron2
Device(config-applet)# event timer cron cron-entry 0 12 * * 1-5 name MonFri
```

The following example shows how to specify that an event is triggered at midnight on Sunday every week:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet timer-cron3
Device(config-applet)# event timer cron cron-entry @weekly name Sunday
```

The following example shows how to specify that an event is triggered every 5 hours:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet timer-watch
Device(config-applet)# event timer watchdog time 18000
```

event track

To specify the event criteria for an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet that is run based on a Cisco IOS Object Tracking subsystem report for the specified object number, use the **event track** command in applet configuration mode. To remove the report event criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

```
event track object-number [ state { up | down | any } ] [ maxrun maxruntime-number ] [ ratelimit ratelimit-number ]
no event track object-number
```

Syntax Description	
<i>object-number</i>	Tracked object number in the range from 1 to 500, inclusive. The number is defined using the track stub command.
state	(Optional) Specifies that the tracked object transition will cause an event to be raised.
up	(Optional) Specifies that an event will be raised when the tracked object transitions from a down state to an up state.
down	(Optional) Specifies that an event will be raised when the tracked object transitions from an up state to a down state.
any	(Optional) Specifies that an event will be raised when the tracked object transitions to or from any state. This is the default.
maxrun	(Optional) Specifies the maximum runtime of the applet. If the maxrun keyword is specified, the <i>maxruntime-number</i> value must be specified. If the maxrun keyword is not specified, the default applet run time is 20 seconds.
<i>maxruntime-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss[.mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds between 0 and 31536000, inclusive, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds between 0 and 999).
ratelimit	(Optional) Specifies the ratelimit time interval of the applet. If the ratelimit keyword is specified, the <i>ratelimit-number</i> value must be specified.
<i>ratelimit-number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds specified in <i>sssssss [mmm]</i> format, where <i>sssssss</i> must be an integer representing seconds from 0 to 31536000, and where <i>mmm</i> must be an integer representing milliseconds from 0 to 999.

Command Default No EEM event criteria are specified.

Command Modes Applet configuration (config-applet)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [event track](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to specify event criteria based on a tracked object:

```
Device(config)# event manager applet track-ten
Device(config-applet)# event track 10 state any
Device(config-applet)# action 1.0 track set 10 state up
Device(config-applet)# action 2.0 track read 10
```



CHAPTER 21

Frame-Relay-Native Commands

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frame-relay lmi-type

To select the Local Management Interface (LMI) type, use the **frame-relay lmi-type** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default LMI type, use the **no** form of this command.

```
frame-relay lmi-type { ansi }  
no frame-relay lmi-type { ansi }
```

Syntax Description

ansi	Annex D defined by American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard T1.617.
-------------	--

Command Default

LMI autosense is active and determines the LMI type by communicating with the switch.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [frame-relay lmi-type](#) command.

Examples

The following is an example of the commands you might enter to configure an interface for the ANSI Annex D LMI type:

```
interface Serial 0/1/0
encapsulation frame-relay
frame-relay lmi-type ansi
```

frame-relay intf-type

To configure a Frame Relay switch type, use the **frame-relay intf-type** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the switch, use the **no** form of this command.

```
frame-relay intf-type [{ dce | dte }]
no frame-relay intf-type [{ dce | dte }]
```

Syntax Description

dce	(Optional) Router or access server functions as a switch connected to a router.
dte	(Optional) Router or access server is connected to a Frame Relay network.

Command Default

The router or access server is connected to a Frame Relay network.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [frame-relay intf-type](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures a DTE switch type:

```
interface Serial 0/1/0
frame-relay intf-type dte
```

Examples

The following example configures a DCE switch type on interface serial 0/0/1:5:

```
interface Serial 0/0/1:5
frame-relay intf-type dce
```

Examples

The following example configures a DTE switch type on MFR interface 1:

```
interface MFR1
frame-relay intf-type dte
```

frame-relay interface-dlci

To assign a data-link connection identifier (DLCI) to a specified Frame Relay subinterface on the router or access server, to assign a specific permanent virtual circuit (PVC) to a DLCI, use the **frame-relay interface-dlci** command in interface configuration mode. To remove this assignment, use the **no** form of this command.

```
frame-relay interface-dlci dlci
no frame-relay interface-dlci dlci
```

Syntax Description	<i>dlci</i>	DLCI number to be used on the specified subinterface. Range: 16-1007
---------------------------	-------------	---

Command Default No DLCI is assigned.

Command Modes
Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [frame-relay interface-dlci](#) command.

Examples The following example assigns DLCI 80 to the main interface and then removes it.

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0
Router(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 80
Router(config-fr-dlci)# exit
Router(config-if)# interface Serial 0/1/0
Router(config-if)# no frame-relay interface-dlci 80
```

The following example assigns DLCI 100 to a point-to-point serial interface.

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2
Router(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay ietf
Router(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 100
```

The following example assigns DLCI 100 on MFR interface 1:

```
Router(config)# interface MFR1
Router(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 100
```

frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class

To specify the criterion used to activate or deactivate a Frame Relay bundle, use the **frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class** command in interface configuration mode. To reset the bandwidth class to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class { a | b | c }
no frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class

Syntax Description

a	<p>Bandwidth class A (single link) criterion will be used to activate or deactivate the Frame Relay bundle. This is the default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criterion for activation--One or more bundle links indicate (by issuing a BL_ACTIVATE message) that operational bandwidth is available. When this occurs, the bundle emulates a physical link by issuing a PH_ACTIVATE message to the data-link layer. • Criterion for deactivation--All bundle links are down and issue a BL_DEACTIVATE message, which triggers a PH_DEACTIVATE message to be sent to the data-link layer, indicating that the Frame Relay bundle cannot accept frames.
b	<p>Bandwidth class B (all links) criterion will be used to activate or deactivate the Frame Relay bundle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criterion for activation--All bundle links indicate (by issuing a BL_ACTIVATE message) that operational bandwidth is available. When this occurs, the bundle emulates a physical link by issuing a PH_ACTIVATE message to the data-link layer. • Criterion for deactivation--Any bundle link is down and issues a BL_DEACTIVATE message, which triggers a PH_DEACTIVATE message to be sent to the data-link layer, indicating that the Frame Relay bundle cannot accept frames.
c	<p>Bandwidth class C (threshold) criterion will be used to activate or deactivate the Frame Relay bundle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criterion for activation--The minimum number of links in the configured bundle issue a BL_ACTIVATE message. When this occurs, the bundle emulates a physical link by issuing a PH_ACTIVATE message to the data-link layer. • Criterion for deactivation--The number of bundle links issuing a BL_ACTIVATE message falls below the configured <i>threshold</i> value. When this occurs, a PH_DEACTIVATE message is sent to the data-link layer, which indicates that the Frame Relay bundle cannot accept frames.

Command Default

Frame Relay bundles use bandwidth class A (single link).

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the class A (single link) bandwidth class to trigger activation or deactivation of the Frame Relay bundle on MFR interface 1:

```
interface MFR1
  frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class a
```

The following example shows how to specify the class B (all links) bandwidth class to trigger activation or deactivation of the Frame Relay bundle on MFR interface 1:

```
interface MFR1
  frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class b
```

The following example shows how to specify the class C (threshold) bandwidth class to trigger activation or deactivation of the Frame Relay bundle on MFR interface 1:

```
interface MFR1
  frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class c
```

interface

To configure an interface type and to enter interface configuration mode, use the **interface** command in the global configuration mode.

interface *type number . subinterface-number*

interface *type slot / subslot / port . subinterface-number [point-to-point]*

no interface *type number . subinterface-number*

no interface *type slot / subslot / port . subinterface-number [point-to-point]*

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Type of interface to be configured. See the table below.
<i>number</i>	Port, connector, or interface card number. The numbers are assigned at the factory at the time of installation or when added to a system; they can be displayed with the showinterfaces command.
<i>slot</i>	Chassis slot number. Refer to the appropriate hardware manual for slot information. For SIPs, refer to the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide or the corresponding "Identifying Slots and Subslots for SIPs and SPAs" topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
<i>/ subslot</i>	Secondary slot number on a SIP where a SPA is installed. The slash (/) is required. Refer to the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide and the corresponding "Specifying the Interface Address on a SPA" topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide for subslot information.

<i>/ port</i>	Port or interface number. The slash(/) is required. Refer to the appropriate hardware manual for port information. For SPAs, refer to the corresponding “Specifying the Interface Address on a SPA” topics in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
<i>. subinterface-number</i>	Subinterface number in the range 1 to 4294967293. The number that precedes the period (.) must match the number to which this subinterface belongs.
point-to-point	(Optional) Specifies a point-to-point subinterface.

Command Default No interface types are configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	Commands of the following form were qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface ATM 0/3/0 • interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point • interface Dialer 1 • interface GigabitEthernet 1 • interface GigabitEthernet 1.101 • interface Loopback 100 • interface Tunnel 10 • interface VirtualPortGroup 0 • interface Vlan 1
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.3.1	Commands of the following form were qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface Serial 2/0 • interface Serial 0/1/0 • interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point

Usage Guidelines

The table below displays the keywords that represent the types of interfaces that can be configured with the **interface** command. Replace the *type* argument with the appropriate keyword from the table.

Table 15: Interface Type Keywords

Keyword	Interface Type
ATM	ATM interface.

Keyword	Interface Type
Dialer	Dialer interface.
GigabitEthernet	1000-Mbps Ethernet interface.
Loopback	Software-only loopback interface that emulates an interface that is always up. It is a virtual interface supported on all platforms. The <i>number</i> argument is the number of the loopback interface that you want to create or configure. There is no limit on the number of loopback interfaces that you can create.
Serial	Serial interface.
Tunnel	Tunnel interface; a virtual interface. The <i>number</i> argument is the number of the tunnel interface that you want to create or configure. There is no limit on the number of tunnel interfaces that you can create.
Vlan	VLAN interface.
VirtualPortGroup	Virtual Port Group interface.

For more usage guidelines, see [interface](#).

ATM Interface

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0
Device(config-if)#

Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)#
```

Dialer Interface

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)#
```

GigabitEthernet Interface

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)#

Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)#
```

Loopback Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Loopback 100
Router(config-if)#
```

Serial Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 2/0
Router(config-if)#
```

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
```

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point
Router(config-if)#
```

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1:5
Router(config-if)#
```

Tunnel Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Tunnel 10
Router(config-if)#
```

Virtual Port Group Interface

```
Router(config)# interface VirtualPortGroup 0
Router(config-if)#
```

VLAN Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Vlan 1
Router(config-if)#
```

interface MFR

To configure a multilink Frame Relay bundle interface, use the **interface MFR** command in global configuration mode. To remove the bundle interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interface MFR number
no interface MFR number
```

Syntax Description	<i>number</i> Number that will uniquely identify this bundle interface. Range: 0 to 2147483647.
Command Default	A Frame Relay bundle interface is not configured.
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [interface MFR](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows the configuration of a bundle interface called “MFR 1.”

```
interface MFR1
```

ip address

To set a primary or secondary IP address for an interface, use the **ip address** command in interface or sub-interface configuration mode. To remove an IP address or disable IP processing, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip address ip-address [mask]  
no ip address [ip-address] [mask]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask for the associated IP subnet.

Command Default No IP address is defined for the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Sub-interface configuration (config-subif)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip address](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point  
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.10.6.5  
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1  
Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252  
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2  
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```

Device(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1:5

Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

Device(config)# interface MFR1

Device(config-if)# ip address 10.4.4.4 255.255.255.0

```

encapsulation frame-relay

To enable Frame Relay encapsulation, use the **encapsulation frame-relay** command in interface configuration mode. To disable Frame Relay encapsulation, use the **no** form of this command.

```

encapsulation frame-relay [{ ietf }]
no encapsulation frame-relay [{ ietf }]

```

Syntax Description

ietf	(Optional) Sets the encapsulation method to comply with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard (RFC 1490). Use this keyword when connecting to another vendor's equipment across a Frame Relay network.
-------------	--

Command Default

The default is the encapsulation of Cisco.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encapsulation frame-relay](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, use the **ietf** keyword if your router or access server is connected to another vendor's equipment across a Frame Relay network to confirm with RFC 1490:

```

interface Serial 0/1/0
encapsulation frame-relay ietf

```

The following example configures Cisco Frame Relay encapsulation on interface serial 0/0/1:5:

```

interface Serial 0/0/1:5
encapsulation frame-relay

```



CHAPTER 22

Global Configuration Commands

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clock

Set the timezone to use on the local device.

clock *timezone* *timezone* *hours-offset*

Syntax Description

timezone <i>timezone</i>	Set the timezone on the device. <i>timezone</i> is one of the timezones in the tz database (also called tzdata, the zoneinfo database, or the IANA timezone database). Default: UTC
<i>hours-offset</i>	Hours offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Range is from -23 to +23.

Command Default UTC**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [clock timezone](#) command.**Examples**

```
Device(config)# clock timezone UTC 20
```

config-transaction

To enter global configuration mode on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **config-transaction** command in privileged EXEC mode.

config-transaction**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.**Command Default** None**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enter global configuration mode on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Commands entered in this mode are written to the running configuration file, but saved in the running config after commit.

Example

The following example shows how to enter global configuration mode from privileged EXEC and set an ip address for a name server, then commit changes.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip name-server 10.255.1.1
Device(config)# commit
```

Table 16: Related Commands

Commands	Description
commit	Submits changes and writes to memory.
end	Cancel and exits out to privileged EXEC mode.
yes	Sends yes.
no	Sends no.
cancel	Cancel changes.

crypto isakmp diagnose error

To set the count of display errors for Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP), use the **crypto isakmp diagnose error** command in global configuration mode. To remove the ISAKMP error count, use the **no** form of this command.

```
crypto isakmp diagnose error count
no crypto isakmp diagnose error count
```

Syntax Description

count Sets error counters.

Command Default

ISAKMP error diagnostic is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

IKE is a hybrid protocol that implements the Oakley key exchange and key exchange inside the framework. IKE is a key management protocol standard that is used in conjunction to configure basic VPNs. IPsec can be configured without IKE, but IKE enhances IPsec by providing additional features, flexibility, and ease of configuration for the IPsec standard.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the crypto diagnose error count to 10.

```
Device(config)# crypto isakmp diagnose error 10
```

hostname

To specify or modify the hostname for the network server, use the **hostname** command in global configuration mode.

hostname *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	New hostname for the network server.
-------------	--------------------------------------

Command Default

The default hostname is Router.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [hostname](#) command.

line

To identify a specific line for configuration and enter line configuration collection mode, use the **line** command in global configuration mode. To remove configuration from a specific line, use the **no** form of this command.

line { **auto-consolidation** | **aux** | **con 0** | **range** | **vty** *line-number* }
no line { **auto-consolidation** **aux** | **con 0** | **range** | **vty** *line-number* }

auto-consolidation	Enable or disable auto-consolidation of terminal lines.
aux	(Optional) Auxiliary EIA/TIA-232 DTE port. Must be addressed as relative line 0. The auxiliary port can be used for modem support and asynchronous connections.
con 0	Console 0 terminal line. The console port is DCE.
vty	Virtual terminal line for remote console access.
range	Range of lines with first line number and last line number.

<i>line-number</i>	Relative number of the virtual terminal line (or the first line in a contiguous group) that you want to configure when the line type is specified. Numbering begins with zero. You can either configure a single line or a range.
--------------------	--

Command Default There is no default line.

Command Modes Global configuration

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Additional parameters qualified: auto-consolidation , aux and range .

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS [line](#) command.

Examples

The terminal from which you locally configure the router is attached to the console port. To configure line parameters for the console port, enter the following:

```
line console 0
```

The following example starts configuration for virtual terminal lines 0 to 4:

```
line vty 0 4
```

The following example configuration shows how to disable auto-consolidation:

```
line auto-consolidation
```

To configure line parameters for the auxiliary port, enter the following:

```
line aux 0
```

The following example starts configuration for a range of lines:

```
line range 1 5
```

login authentication

To enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authentication for logins, use the **login authentication** command in line configuration mode. To return to the default specified by the `aaa authentication login` command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
login authentication { default }
no login authentication { default }
```

Syntax Description	default Uses the default list created with the <code>aaa authentication login</code> command.
---------------------------	--

Command Default Uses the default set with `aaa authentication login`.

Command Modes

Line configuration (config-line)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Note The default option for **login authentication** command is available only if you enter the line configuration mode using the **line console** command.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [login authentication](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies that the default AAA authentication is to be used on the line:

```
line con 0
 login authentication default
```

login on-success log

To generate a syslog message for successful login attempts, use the **login on-success log** command in global configuration mode. To remove the syslog setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
login on-success log [{ every number }]
no login on-success log [{ every number }]
```

Syntax Description

every Optional command.

number The number of successful login attempts. The range is from 0 to 65535.

Command Default

Every successful login attempt is logged.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **login on-success log** command to generate a syslog message on every successful login attempt, or on any number of successful logins attempts up to 65535.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the syslog message to log every 10th successful login attempt.

```
Device(config)# login on-success log every 10
```

Table 17: Related Commands

Commands	Description
login on-success log	Logs every successful login.

mac address-table aging-time

To configure the maximum aging time for entries in the Layer 2 table, use the **mac address-table aging-time** command in global configuration mode. To reset maximum aging time to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

mac address-table aging-time *seconds*

no mac-address-table aging-time *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	MAC address table entry maximum age. Aging time is counted from the last time that the switch detected the MAC address. The default value is 300 seconds.
----------------	---

Command Default

The default aging time is 300 seconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The aging time entry will take the specified value. Valid entries are from 10 to 1000000 seconds.

This command cannot be disabled.

The following example shows how to configure aging time to 300 seconds:

```
mac address-table aging-time 300
```

mac address-table static

To add static entries to the MAC address table or to disable Internet Group Multicast Protocol (IGMP) snooping for a particular static multicast MAC address, use the **mac address-table static** command in global

configuration mode. To remove entries profiled by the combination of specified entry information, use the **no** form of this command.

mac address-table static *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *type slot / port*
no mac-address-table static *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *type slot/port*

Syntax Description

<i>mac-address</i>	Address to add to the MAC address table.
vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Specifies the VLAN associated with the MAC address entry. The range is from 2 to 100.
interface <i>type slot/port</i> or interface <i>type number</i>	Specifies the interface type and the slot and port to be configured. On the Catalyst switches, the <i>type</i> and <i>number</i> arguments should specify the interface type and the <i>slot/port</i> or <i>slot/subslot/port</i> numbers (for example, interface pos 5/0 or interface ATM 8/0/1).

Command Default

Static entries are not added to the MAC address table.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [mac address-table static](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to add static entries to the MAC address table:

```
Device(config)# mac-address-table static 0050.3e8d.6400 vlan 100 interface fastethernet5/7
```

memory free low-watermark processor

To set a low free memory threshold, use the **memory free low-watermark processor** command in global configuration mode. To remove a low free memory threshold, use the **no** form of this command.

memory free low-watermark processor *threshold*

Syntax Description

threshold Specifies threshold in kilobytes of free processor.
The range is from 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When a router is overloaded by processes, the amount of available memory might fall to levels insufficient for it to issue critical notifications. Use the **memory free low-watermark processor** command to reserve a region of memory to be used by the router for issuing critical notifications.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a memory threshold for the router.

```
Device(config)# memory free low-watermark processor 70694
```

platform qfp utilization monitor load

To set the default value for CPU utilization monitoring, use the **platform qfp utilization monitor load** command in global configuration mode. To remove the platform qfp utilization monitor load, use the **no** form of this command.

platform qfp utilization monitor load *load*

Syntax Description	
<i>load</i>	The range is from 0 to 65535, and from range 50 to 90 can be either set to Packets Per Second (PPS) or a percent.

Command Default	
	The default value for this command is set to 80%.

Command Modes	
	Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The qfp monitoring is set to 80 percent by default, therefore when the CPU is running at 80 percent or above it will start to log warning and error messages. This default value can be changed to a smaller/larger percent or globally.

Example

The following examples shows how to configure a platform qfp utilization monitor load value to 75% and 60535 pps.

```
Device(config)# platform qfp utilization monitor load 75
Device(config)# platform qfp utilization monitor load 60535
```

platform-resource

To select a template for core allocation, use the **platform-resource** command in configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
platform-resource [{ service-plane-heavy | data-plane-heavy }]
```

```
no platform-resource
```

Syntax Description	service-plane-heavy (Optional) Specifies using service plane heavy template.
	data-plane-heavy (Optional) Specifies using data plane heavy template.

Command Default	Platform resource template is not configured.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

The following example shows how to configure vCPU distribution across the service plane.

```
Device(config)# platform resource service-plane-heavy
```

sdwan

To enter the SD-WAN configuration mode (config-sdwan) on a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device, enter the **sdwan** command in the global configuration mode.

```
sdwan
```

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# sdwan
```

service password-recovery

To enable password recovery capability, use the **service password-recovery** command in global configuration mode. To disable password recovery capability, use the **no service password-recovery [strict]** command.

```
service password-recovery
no service password-recovery [strict]
```

Syntax Description	[strict] (Optional) Restricts device recovery.				
Command Default	Password recovery capability is enabled.				
Command Modes	Global configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE service password-recovery command.				

Example

The following example shows how to disable password recovery capability using the **no service password-recovery strict** command:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# no service password-recovery strict
WARNING:
Executing this command will disable the password recovery mechanism.
Do not execute this command without another plan for password recovery.
Are you sure you want to continue? [yes]: yes
.
.
```

service tcp-small-servers

To enable small TCP servers such as the Echo, use the **service tcp-small-servers** command in global configuration mode. To disable the TCP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service tcp-small-servers
```

no service tcp-small-servers

Command Default TCP small servers are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service tcp small servers](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable small TCP servers:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-small-servers
```

service timestamps

To configure the system to apply a time stamp to debugging messages or system logging messages, use the **service timestamps** command in global configuration mode. To disable this service, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service timestamps [ { debug | log } ] [ { uptime | datetime msec } ] [ { localtime } ] [ { show-timezone } ]
[ { year } ]
no service timestamps [ { debug | log } ]
```

Syntax Description	
debug	(Optional) Indicates time-stamping for debugging messages.
log	(Optional) Indicates time-stamping for system logging messages.
uptime	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the time stamp should consist of the time since the system was last rebooted. For example “4w6d” (time since last reboot is 4 weeks and 6 days).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the default time-stamp format for both debugging messages and logging messages. The format for uptime varies depending on how much time has elapsed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HHHH :MM :SS</i> (<i>HHHH</i> hours: <i>MM</i> minutes: <i>SS</i> seconds) for the first 24 hours <i>D dHH h</i> (<i>D</i> days <i>HH</i> hours) after the first day <i>W wD d</i> (<i>W</i> weeks <i>D</i> days) after the first week

datetime	(Optional) Specifies that the time stamp should consist of the date and time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time-stamp format for datetime is MMM DD HH:MM:SS, where MMM is the month, DD is the date, HH is the hour (in 24-hour notation), MM is the minute, and SS is the second. If the datetime keyword is specified, you can optionally add the msec localtime , show-timezone , or year keywords. If the service timestamps datetime command is used without additional keywords, time stamps will be shown using UTC, without the year, without milliseconds, and without a time zone name.
<i>msec</i>	(Optional) Includes milliseconds in the time stamp, in the format <i>HH: DD: MM: SS.mmm</i> , where <i>.mmm</i> is milliseconds
localtime	(Optional) Time stamp relative to the local time zone.
year	(Optional) Include the year in the date-time format.
show-timezone	(Optional) Include the time zone name in the time stamp. <p>Note If the localtime keyword option is not used (or if the local time zone has not been configured using the clock timezone command), time will be displayed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).</p>

Command Default Time stamps are applied to debug and logging messages.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service timestamps](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, the router begins with time-stamping disabled. Then, the default time-stamping is enabled (uptime time stamps applied to debug output). Then, the default time-stamping for logging is enabled (uptime time stamps applied to logging output).

```
Router# show running-config | include time
```

```
no service timestamps debug uptime
no service timestamps log uptime
Router# config terminal
```

```
Device(config)# service timestamps
```

```
! issue the show running-config command in config mode using do Router(config)# do show
running-config | inc time
```

```
! shows that debug timestamping is enabled, log timestamping is disabled
```

```

service timestamps debug uptime
no service timestamps log uptime
! enable timestamps for logging messages
Router(config)# service timestamps log
Router(config)# do show run | inc time

service timestamps debug uptime
service timestamps log uptime
Router(config)# service sequence-numbers

Router(config)# end

000075: 5w0d: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
! The following is a level 5 system logging message
! The leading number comes from the service sequence-numbers command.
! 4w6d indicates the timestamp of 4 weeks, 6 days
000075: 4w6d: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured
from console by console

```

In the following example, the user enables time-stamping on logging messages using the current time and date in Coordinated Universal Time/Greenwich Mean Time (UTC/GMT), and enables the year to be shown.

```

Router(config)# service timestamps log datetime show-timezone year

Router(config)# end
! The following line shows the timestamp with datetime (11:13 PM March 22nd)
.Mar 22 2004 23:13:25 UTC: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

service udp-small-servers

To enable small User Datagram Protocol (UDP) servers such as the Echo, use the **service udp-small-servers** command in global configuration mode. To disable the UDP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```

service udp-small-servers
no service udp-small-servers

```

Command Default UDP small servers are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service udp small servers](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable small UDP:

```

Router(config)# service udp-small-servers

```

speed

To configure the speed for a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet interface, use the **speed** command in line configuration mode. To return to the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

speed *speed-range*
no speed *speed-range*

Syntax Description	<i>speed-range</i> Configures the interface to transmit at the specified speed range.
---------------------------	---

Command Default None

Command Modes Line configuration (config-line)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [speed](#) command.

Examples The following is an example of this command

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# line con 0
Device(config-line)# speed 9600
```

stopbits

To configure the stop bits for the console port, use the **stopbits** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

stopbits { **1** }

no stopbits { **1** }

Syntax Description	1 Specifies one stop bit.
---------------------------	----------------------------------

Command Default 1 stop bit

Command Modes Terminal line configuration mode (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.

Examples This example shows how to configure the number of stop bits for the console port:

```
line con 0
stopbits 1
```

transport input

To define which protocols to use to connect to a specific line of the router, use the **transport input** command in line configuration mode. To change or remove the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

transport input { ssh }

no transport input { ssh }

Syntax Description	ssh
	(Optional) Selects the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.

Command Default No protocols are allowed on the auxiliary (AUX), console, tty, and vty lines.

Command Modes Line configuration (config-line)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco devices do not accept incoming network connections to tty lines by default. You must specify an incoming transport protocol or specify the transport input all command before the line will accept incoming connections.

Examples The following example shows you how to set the incoming protocol for the vty lines 0 to 32 to Telnet:

```
configure terminal
line vty 0 32
transport input ssh
exit
```

transport output

To determine the protocols that can be used for outgoing connections from a line, use the **transport output** command in line configuration mode. To change or remove the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

transport output ssh

no transport output [ssh]

Syntax Description	ssh Specifies the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Telnet
------------------------	--------

Command Modes	Line configuration
----------------------	--------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example selects the SSH protocol:

```
transport output ssh
```

username

To establish a username-based authentication system, use the **username** command in global configuration mode. To remove an established username-based authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

username name [privilege level secret { 0 | 5 | 9 }]

no username name

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Hostname, server name, user ID, or command name. The <i>name</i> argument can be only one word. Blank spaces and quotation marks are not allowed.
	0	Specifies that an unencrypted password or secret (depending on the configuration) follows.
	5	Specifies that the type-5 encrypted password follows.
	9	Specifies that the type-9 encrypted password follows.
	secret	Specifies a secret for the user.

<i>secret</i>	For Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication: specifies the secret for the local router or the remote device. The secret is encrypted when it is stored on the local router. The secret can consist of any string of up to 11 ASCII characters. There is no limit to the number of username and password combinations that can be specified, allowing any number of remote devices to be authenticated.
privilege <i>privilege-level</i>	(Optional) Sets the privilege level for the user. Range: 0 to 15.

Command Default No username-based authentication system is established.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The **username** command provides username or password authentication, or both, for login purposes only.

Examples In the following example, a privilege level 1 user is denied access to privilege levels higher than 1:

```
username employee1 privilege 5
```

The following example shows how to create a local user named admin with admin1234 for a secret with (privilege 15).

```
Device(config)# username admin privilege 15 secret admin1234
```




CHAPTER 23

Hub and Spoke

- [topology hub-and-spoke enable](#), on page 269

topology hub-and-spoke enable

Use the **topology hub-and-spoke enable** command in system configuration mode on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller to configure a hub-and-spoke topology in the network that the Cisco SD-WAN Controller is serving. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this method of configuring a hub-and-spoke topology.

topology hub-and-spoke enable

no topology hub-and-spoke enable

Command Default By default, hub-and-spoke topology is not enabled on Cisco SD-WAN Controllers.

Command Modes System configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can configure a hub-and-spoke topology using transport gateway to operate as hubs. The resulting hub-and-spoke topology applies to all VRFs. This method avoids the need for complex centralized control policy.

The configuration requires only a few simple configuration steps: a single command each on (a) the Cisco SD-WAN Controllers serving a network, (b) a router that serves as a hub, configured as a transport gateway, and (c) edge routers operating as spokes.

Example

```
sdwanController (config) #system
sdwanController (config-system) #topology hub-and-spoke enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
transport-gateway enable	A transport gateway operates as the hub in a hub-and-spoke routing topology. The transport-gateway enable command enables transport functionality on a router.
site-type	The site-type command configures the site type of a router. Site type is used in conjunction with transport gateway configuration.



CHAPTER 24

HSRP Commands

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- [standby follow, on page 273](#)
- [standby ip, on page 273](#)
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- [standby mac-address, on page 275](#)
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standby authentication

To configure an authentication string for the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), use the **standby authentication** command in interface configuration mode. To delete an authentication string, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby [group-number] authentication {text string | md5 {key-string [{0 | 7 | timeout seconds}] | key-chain name-of-chain}}
no standby [group-number] authentication {text string | md5 {key-string [{0 | 7 | timeout seconds}] | key-chain name-of-chain}}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface to which this authentication string applies. Range is from 0 to 65535. The default group number is 0.
text string	Specifies an authentication string. It can be up to eight characters long. The default string is <i>cisco</i> .
md5	Specifies Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication.
key-string key	Specifies the secret key for MD5 authentication. The key can contain up to 64 characters. We recommend that you use at least 16 characters.

0	(Optional) Specifies an unencrypted key. If no prefix is specified, the text is also unencrypted.
7	(Optional) Specifies an encrypted key.
timeout <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Duration, in seconds, that HSRP accepts message digests based on both the old and new keys.
key-chain <i>name-of-chain</i>	Identifies a group of authentication keys.

Command Default No text authentication string is configured.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> authentication](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure company1 as the authentication string required to allow hot standby routers in group 1 to interoperate:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
!
 standby 1 authentication text company1
!
```

The following example shows how to configure MD5 authentication using a key string named 345890:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
!
 standby 1 ip 10.21.0.12
 standby 1 priority 110
 standby 1 preempt
 standby 1 authentication md5 key-string 345890 timeout 30
!
```

The following example shows how to configure MD5 authentication using a key chain. HSRP queries the key chain “hsrp1” to obtain the current live key and key ID for the specified key chain:

```
key chain hsrp1
!
 key 1
!
 key-string 543210
 exit
!
 interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
!
 standby 1 ip 10.21.0.10
 standby 1 priority 110
 standby 1 preempt
 standby 1 authentication md5 key-chain hsrp1
!
```

standby follow

To configure an Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) group to become an IP redundancy client of another HSRP group, use the **standby follow** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration of an HSRP group as a client group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby group-number follow group-name
no standby group-number follow group-name
```

Syntax Description	
<i>group-number</i>	Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated. Range is from 0 to 65535. The default is 0.
<i>group-name</i>	Name of the master group for the client group to follow.

Command Default HSRP groups are not configured as client groups.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> follow](#) command.

Use the **show standby** command to display complete information about an HSRP client group.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure HSRP group 2 as a client to the HSRP1 master group:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
!
  standby 2 follow HSRP1
```

standby ip

To activate the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), use the **standby ip** command in interface configuration mode. To disable HSRP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby group-number ip [ip-address [secondary] ]
no standby [group-number] ip [ip-address]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated. The default is 0. The group number range is from 0 to 255 for HSRP version 1 and from 0 to 4095 for HSRP version 2.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the hot standby router interface.

secondary	(Optional) Indicates that the IP address is a secondary Hot Standby router interface. Useful on interfaces with primary and secondary addresses; you can configure primary and secondary HSRP addresses.
------------------	--

Command Default The default group number is 0. HSRP is disabled by default.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> ip](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate HSRP for group 1 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1. The IP address used by the hot standby group is learned using HSRP:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
!
 standby 1 ip
```

The following example shows how all three virtual IP addresses appear in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table using the same (single) virtual MAC address. All three virtual IP addresses are using the same HSRP group (group 1).

```
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.0 secondary
ip address 10.3.3.3 255.255.255.0 secondary
ip address 10.4.4.4 255.255.255.0 secondary
standby 1 ip 10.1.1.254
standby 1 ip 10.2.2.254 secondary
standby 1 ip 10.3.3.254 secondary
```

standby ipv6

To activate the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) in IPv6, use the **standby ipv6** command in interface configuration mode. To disable HSRP, use the **no** form of this command.

standby group-number ipv6 { *link-local-ipv6-address* | **autoconfig** }
no standby group-number ipv6 { *link-local-ipv6-address* | **autoconfig** }

Syntax Description	
<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated. The default is 0. The group number range is from 0 to 255 for HSRP version 1 and from 0 to 4095 for HSRP version 2.
<i>link-local-ipv6-address</i>	Link-local address of the hot standby router interface.

autoconfig	Indicates that a virtual link-local address is generated automatically from the link-local prefix and a modified EUI-64 format interface identifier, where the EUI-64 interface identifier is created from the relevant HSRP virtual MAC address.
-------------------	---

Command Default The default group number is 0. HSRP is disabled by default.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> ipv6](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable an HSRP group for IPv6 operation:

```
Device(config)# standby version 2
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby ipv6 autoconfig
```

The following example shows how to configure an HSRP IPv6 address:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# no ip address
Device(config-if)# ipv6 address FE80::233:33FF:FE33:3333
Device(config-if)# standby version 2
Device(config-if)# standby 110 ipv6 FE80::233:33FF:FE33:3333
```

standby mac-address

To specify a virtual MAC address for the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), use the **standby mac-address** command in interface configuration mode. To revert to the standard virtual MAC address (000.0C07.ACxy), use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby group-number mac-address mac-address
no standby group-number mac-address
```

Syntax Description	
<i>group-number</i>	Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated. Range is from 0 to 65535. The default is 0.
<i>mac-address</i>	MAC address.

Command Default If this command isn't configured, and the **standby use-bia** command isn't configured, the standard virtual MAC address—0000.0C07.ACxy, where xy is the group number in hexadecimal. This address is specified in RFC 2281, Cisco Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP).

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> mac-address](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure HSRP group 1 with the virtual MAC address, if the end nodes are configured to use 4000.1000.1060 as the MAC address of the network node:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ipv6 FE80::233:33FF:FE33:3333
Device(config-if)# standby 1 mac-address 4000.1000.1060
```

standby mac-refresh

To change the interval at which packets are sent to refresh the MAC cache when the HSRP is running over FDDI, use the **standby mac-refresh** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby mac-refresh seconds
no standby mac-refresh
```

Syntax Description	seconds
	Specifies the number of seconds in the interval at which a packet is sent to refresh the MAC cache. The maximum value is 255 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

Command Default The standby MAC refresh interval is 10 seconds.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby mac-refresh](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the MAC refresh interval to 100 seconds. Therefore, a learning bridge would have to miss three packets before the entry gets timed out:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby mac-refresh 100
```

standby name

To specify the name of the HSRP standby group, use the **standby name** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the name, use the **no** form of this command.

standby *group-number* **name** *group-name*
no standby *group-number* **name** *group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>group-number</i>	Specifies the group number on the interface to which this authentication string applies. Range is 0–65535. The default group number is 0.
	<i>group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the standby group.

Command Default The Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> name](#) command.

Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a, static NAT mapping configurations with HSRP is supported. The redundancy naming conventions doesn't include spaces. We recommend that you do not use redundancy name with spaces while configuring **standby group-number name[redundancy-name]** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify the standby name as SanJoseHA:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.0.0.10
Device(config-if)# standby 1 name SanJoseHA
Device(config-if)# standby 1 preempt delay sync 100
Device(config-if)# standby 1 priority 110
```

standby preempt

To configure Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) preemption and preemption delay, use the **standby preempt** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

standby *group-number* **preempt** [**delay** [{ **minimum** *seconds* | **reload** *seconds* | **sync** *seconds* }]]
no standby *group-number* **preempt** **delay**

Syntax Description	<i>group-number</i>	Group number on the interface to which the other arguments in this command apply.
	delay	(Optional) Specifies the delay duration. Required if either the minimum , reload , or sync keywords are specified.

minimum <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the minimum delay period, in seconds. The <i>seconds</i> argument causes the local device to postpone taking over the active role for a minimum number of seconds since that device was last restarted. The range is from 0 to 3600 seconds (1 hour). The default is 0 seconds (no delay).
reload <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the preemption delay, in seconds, after a reload. This delay period applies only to the first interface-up event after the device has reloaded, if such an event occurs within 360 seconds from reload. The timer starts at the interface-up event.
sync <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum synchronization period for IP redundancy clients in seconds.

Command Default

The default group number is 0. The default delay is 0 seconds. If the device wants to preempt, it does so immediately. By default, the device that comes up later becomes the standby.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> preempt](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a minimum delay of 300 seconds (5 minutes). The device waits for 300 seconds (5 minutes) before attempting to become the active device:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 172.19.108.254
Device(config-if)# standby 1 preempt delay minimum 300
```

standby priority

To configure Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) priority, use the **standby priority** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby group-number priority priority
no standby group-number priority priority
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	Group number on the interface to which the other arguments in this command apply. The default group number is 0.
<i>priority</i>	Priority value that prioritizes a potential hot standby router. The range is from 1 to 255, where 1 denotes the lowest priority and 255 denotes the highest priority. The default priority value is 100. The router in the HSRP group with the highest priority value becomes the active router.

Command Default

The default group number is 0. The default priority is 100.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> priority](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a priority of 120 (higher than the default value) to a router:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 172.19.108.254
Device(config-if)# standby 1 priority 120
Device(config-if)# standby 1 preempt delay minimum 300
```

standby timers

To configure the time between hello packets and the time before other routers declare the active hot standby or standby router to be down, use the **standby timers** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the timers to their default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby group-number timers [msec] hellotime [msec] holdtime
no standby group-number timers [msec] hellotime [msec] holdtime
```

Syntax Description	
<i>group-number</i>	Group number on the interface to which the timers apply. The default is 0.
msec	(Optional) Timer interval, in milliseconds. (Millisecond timers allow for faster failover.)
<i>hellotime</i>	Hello interval, in seconds. This is an integer from 1 to 254. The default is 3 seconds. If the msec option is specified, the hello interval is in milliseconds. Valid value is from 15 to 999.
<i>holdtime</i>	Time, in seconds, before the active or standby router is declared to be down. This is an integer from <i>x</i> to 255. The default is 10 seconds. If the msec option is specified, <i>holdtime</i> is in milliseconds. Valid value is from <i>y</i> to 3000. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>x</i> is <i>hellotime</i> + 50 milliseconds, and then rounded up to the nearest 1 second • <i>y</i> is greater than or equal to three times <i>hellotime</i>, and is not less than 50 milliseconds.

Command Default The default group number is 0. The default hello interval is 3 seconds. The default hold time is 10 seconds.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> timers](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the time between hello packets to 5 seconds, and the time after which a router is considered to be down to 15 seconds, for group number 1 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip
Device(config-if)# standby 1 timers 5 15
```

The following shows how to set the time between hello packets to 300 milliseconds, and the time after which a router is considered to be down to 900 milliseconds, for the active hot standby router interface located at 172.19.10.1 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 172.19.10.1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 timers msec 300 msec 900
```

The following shows how to sets the time between hello packets to 15 milliseconds, and the time after which a router is considered to be down to 50 milliseconds, for the active hot standby router interface located at 172.18.10.1 on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1. The holdtime is larger than three times the hellotime because the minimum holdtime value in milliseconds is 50:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 172.18.10.1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 timers msec 15 msec 50
```

standby track

To configure Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) to track an object and change the active hot standby or standby router priority on the basis of the state of the object, use the **standby track** command in interface configuration mode. To remove tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby group-number track { object-number | range object-number | [ decrement priority-decrement ]
} [shutdown]
no standby group-number track object-number
```

Syntax Description

<i>object-number</i>	Object number that represents the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 1000. The default is 1.
range <i>object-number</i>	Specifies the range of object number that represents the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 1000.
decrement <i>priority-decrement</i>	(Optional) Specifies the amount by which the Hot Standby priority for the router is decremented (or incremented) when the tracked object goes down (or comes back up). The range is from 1 to 255. The default is 10.
shutdown	(Optional) Changes the HSRP group to the initState method on the basis of the state of a tracked object.

Command Default There is no tracking.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> track](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how the tracking process is configured to track the IP-routing capability of serial interface 1/0. HSRP on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1 then registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IP-routing state of the serial interface 1/0. If the IP state on the serial interface 1/0 goes down, the priority of the HSRP group is reduced by 10.

If both the serial interfaces are operational, Router A will be the HSRP active router because it has the higher priority. However, if IP routing on the serial interface 1/0 in Router A fails, the HSRP group priority will be reduced and the Router B will take over as the active router, thus maintaining a default virtual gateway service to the hosts on the 10.1.0.0 subnet.

Device A Configuration

```
Device(config)# track 100 interface serial1/0 ip routing
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.0.21 255.255.0.0
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.1.0.1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 preempt
Device(config-if)# standby 1 priority 105
Device(config-if)# standby 1 track 100 decrement 10
```

Device B Configuration

```
Device(config)# track 100 interface serial1/0 ip routing
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.0.22 255.255.0.0
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.1.0.1
Device(config-if)# standby 1 preempt
Device(config-if)# standby 1 priority 11
Device(config-if)# standby 1 track 100 decrement 10
```

The following example shows how to change the configuration of a tracked object to include the HSRP Group Shutdown feature:

```
Device(config-if)# no standby 1 track 101 decrement 10
Device(config-if)# standby 1 track 101 shutdown
```

standby version

To change the version of the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), use the **standby version** command in interface configuration mode. To set the HSRP version to the default version (version 1), use the **no** form of this command.

```
standby version { 1 | 2 }
no standby version
```

Syntax Description		
	1	Specifies HSRP version 1.
	2	Specifies HSRP version 2.

Command Default HSRP version 1 is the default HSRP version.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [standby <group-number> version](#) command.

The **no standby** or **no standby version** commands resets the version to 1. If standby IPv6 groups are present on the interface, then the **no standby** command is rejected because v6 groups are not supported with version 1.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure HSRP version 2 on an GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1 with a group number of 500:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
Device(config-if)# standby version 2
Device(config-if)# standby 500 ip 172.20.100.10
Device(config-if)# standby 500 priority 110
Device(config-if)# standby 500 preempt
Device(config-if)# standby 500 timers 5 15
```



CHAPTER 25

Interface Commands

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address (VRRP)

To specify a primary and secondary IP address for VRRP, use the **address primary** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To remove the primary and secondary IP addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address ip-address [{ primary | secondary }]
no address ip-address [{ primary | secondary }]
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i> IP address used as VRRP primary.
	[primary secondary] (Optional) Specifies the primary or secondary address for the VRRP group.

Command Default None

Command Modes VRRP interface configuration (config-if-vrrp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **address** command to specify a primary and secondary virtual device for VRRP. The primary virtual device sends VRRP advertisements to other VRRP devices in the same group. The advertisements communicate the priority and state of the primary and secondary virtual device. The VRRP advertisements are encapsulated into either IPv4 or IPv6 packets (based on the VRRP group configuration) and sent to the appropriate multicast address assigned to the VRRP group.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the primary IP of VRRP group 3 to 10.50.4.3:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# int GigabitEthernet0/0/2
Device(config-if)# vrrp 3 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# address 10.50.4.3 primary
```

Table 18: Related Commands

Commands	Description
vrrp address-family	Creates a VRRP group and enters VRRP configuration mode.

channel-group

To configure the interface in a channel group and set the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) mode, use the **channel-group** command in the interface configuration mode. To remove the channel-group configuration from the interface, use the **no** form on this command.

channel-group *channel-group-number* **mode** { **auto** | **passive** }

no channel-group

Syntax Description	<i>channel-group-number</i>	Integer that identifies the channel group. The range is from 1 to 128.
	mode	Sets the LACP mode.
	active	Enables LACP unconditionally.
	passive	Enables LACP only when an LACP device is detected. This is the default state.
Command Default	No channel groups are assigned.	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

This example shows how to configure an EtherChannel with LACP mode as active.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/2
Device(config-if)# no ip address
Device(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active
```

border

To set the TLOC as a border TLOC, use the **border** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To unset the TLOC as a border TLOC, use the **no** form of this command.

border

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
Command Default	The default is to have TLOC not set as border TLOC (no border).
Command Modes	Tunnel interface configuration (config-tunnel-interface).

description (interface configuration)

Usage Guidelines

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a TLOC not set as a Border TLOC:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no border
```

description (interface configuration)

To add a description to an interface configuration, use the **description** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *string*
no description

Syntax Description

<i>string</i>	Comment or a description to help you remember what is attached to this interface. This string is limited to 200 characters.
---------------	---

Command Default

No description is added.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **description** command is meant solely as a comment to be put in the configuration to help you remember what certain interfaces are used for. The description appears in the output of the following EXEC commands: **morenvram:startup-config**, **showinterfaces**, and **moresystem:running-config**

Examples

The following example shows how to add a description for an ATM interface:

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0
Device(config-if)# description Site1
```

duplex

To configure the duplex operation on an interface, use the **duplex** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

full	Specifies full-duplex operation.
half	Specifies half-duplex operation.
auto	Enables autonegotiation. The interface automatically operates at half-duplex or full-duplex mode depending on environmental factors, such as the type of media and the transmission speeds for the peer routers, hubs, and switches used in the network configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [duplex](#) command.

```
interface {intf-name}
speed {value}
duplex {value}
mtu {value}
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan {vlans}
switchport trunk native vlan {vlans_id}
no shutdown
```

encapsulation

To set the encapsulation method used by the interface, use the **encapsulation** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the encapsulation, use the **no** form of this command.

encapsulation *encapsulation-type*
no encapsulation *encapsulation-type*

Syntax Description

<i>encapsulation-type</i>	Encapsulation type; one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dot1q <i>vlan-id</i> ---Enables IEEE 802.1q encapsulation of traffic on a specified subinterface in VLANs. The <i>vlan-id</i> argument is a virtual LAN identifier. • frame-relay --Frame Relay (for serial interface). • ppp -- PPP (for Dialer interface).
---------------------------	--

Command Default NA

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following keywords are qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dot1q for GigabitEthernet interface • ppp for Dialer interface.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following keywords are qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encapsulation frame-relay for serial interface.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encapsulation](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable frame-relay encapsulation on Serial interface 0:

```
Device(config)# interface Serial 0
Device(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
```

The following example shows how to configure Dialer interface 1 for PPP encapsulation:

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
```

hold-queue

To limit the length of the IP output queue on an interface, use the **hold-queue** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default values, use the **no** form of this command.

```
hold-queue length {in | out}
no hold-queue length {in | out}
```

Syntax Description

<i>length</i>	Integer that specifies the maximum number of packets in the queue. The range of valid values is from 0 to 240000.
in	Specifies the input queue. The default is 75 packets. For asynchronous interfaces, the default is 10 packets.
out	Specifies the output queue. The default is 40 packets. For asynchronous interfaces, the default is 10 packets.

Command Default Input hold-queue limit is 75 packets. Output hold-queue limit is 40 packets. Asynchronous interfaces default is 10 packets.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [hold-queue](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to set the length of the input queue on a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# no hold-queue 100 in
```

The following example shows how to set the length of the output queue on a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# no hold-queue 450 out
```

hw-module subslot breakout

To configure a single port to support four 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (called port breakout) on a supported platform, use the **hw-module subslot breakout** command in global configuration mode. To cancel the port breakout, use the **no** form of the command.

hw-module subslot *subslot-number* **breakout** *speed* *port-id*

no hw-module subslot *subslot-number* **breakout** *speed* *port-id*

Syntax Description	
<i>subslot-number</i>	For the supported routers, the supported subslot is 0/2 .
<i>speed</i>	To configure 10 Gigabit Ethernet, use 10g for this parameter. To cancel the port breakout and return the port to its default speed, use 10g for this parameter and include the no keyword.
<i>port-id</i>	Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • native_port_0: Port 0/2/0 in Bay 2 • native_port_4: Port 0/2/4 in Bay 2 • native_port_8: Port 0/2/8 in Bay 2 • all: All ports in Bay 2.

Command Default Breakout to 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco 8500-12X4QC platforms have three bays of ports: 0, 1, and 2. By default, the ports of Bays 0 and 1 operate in 10 Gigabit Ethernet mode and the ports of Bay 2 operate in 40 Gigabit Ethernet mode.

You can configure one or more of the Bay 2 ports to operate as four 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. This is called breakout. After you configure a port to provide four 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, use a one-to-four breakout cable to connect four cables to the single port.

When you configure port breakout on a device operating in controller mode, such as in a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN environment, an additional step is required, using the **no interface** command. This step clears any information about the interfaces that the port or ports may have supported in a previous configuration. Clearing this information ensures that the **show sdwan running-config** command output shows the correct interface information. For details, see the examples.

Example 1

The following configures the 0/2/0 port of Bay 2 to 10 Gigabit Ethernet. The result is four 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces:

```
Te0/2/0, Te0/2/1, Te0/2/2, Te0/2/3
```

The **no interface** command clears any information about the 40 Gigabit Ethernet interface that port 0/2/0 may have supported in a different configuration.

```
Device(config)#hw-module subslot 0/2 breakout 10g port native_port_0
Device(config)#no interface Fo0/2/0
```

Example 2

The following cancels the port breakout to 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. It returns the 0/2/0 port of Bay 2 to its default 40 Gigabit Ethernet speed. The result is one 40 Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
Fo0/2/0
```

The **no interface** commands clear any information about the four 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces that port 0/2/0 may have supported in a different configuration.

```
Device(config)#no hw-module subslot 0/2 breakout 10g port native_port_0
Device(config)#no interface Te0/2/0
Device(config)#no interface Te0/2/1
Device(config)#no interface Te0/2/2
Device(config)#no interface Te0/2/3
```

interface

To configure an interface type and to enter interface configuration mode, use the **interface** command in the global configuration mode.

interface *type number . subinterface-number*

interface *type slot / subslot / port . subinterface-number* [**point-to-point**]

no interface *type number . subinterface-number*

no interface *type slot / subslot / port . subinterface-number* [**point-to-point**]

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Type of interface to be configured. See the table below.
<i>number</i>	Port, connector, or interface card number. The numbers are assigned at the factory at the time of installation or when added to a system; they can be displayed with the showinterfaces command.
<i>slot</i>	Chassis slot number. Refer to the appropriate hardware manual for slot information. For SIPs, refer to the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide or the corresponding "Identifying Slots and Subslots for SIPs and SPAs" topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
<i>/ subslot</i>	Secondary slot number on a SIP where a SPA is installed. The slash (/) is required. Refer to the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide and the corresponding "Specifying the Interface Address on a SPA" topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide for subslot information.
<i>/ port</i>	Port or interface number. The slash (/) is required. Refer to the appropriate hardware manual for port information. For SPAs, refer to the corresponding "Specifying the Interface Address on a SPA" topics in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
<i>. subinterface-number</i>	Subinterface number in the range 1 to 4294967293. The number that precedes the period (.) must match the number to which this subinterface belongs.
point-to-point	(Optional) Specifies a point-to-point subinterface.

Command Default

No interface types are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	<p>Commands of the following form were qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface ATM 0/3/0 • interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point • interface Dialer 1 • interface GigabitEthernet 1 • interface GigabitEthernet 1.101 • interface Loopback 100 • interface Tunnel 10 • interface VirtualPortGroup 0 • interface Vlan 1
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.3.1	<p>Commands of the following form were qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface Serial 2/0 • interface Serial 0/1/0 • interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point

Usage Guidelines

The table below displays the keywords that represent the types of interfaces that can be configured with the **interface** command. Replace the *type* argument with the appropriate keyword from the table.

Table 19: Interface Type Keywords

Keyword	Interface Type
ATM	ATM interface.
Dialer	Dialer interface.
GigabitEthernet	1000-Mbps Ethernet interface.
Loopback	Software-only loopback interface that emulates an interface that is always up. It is a virtual interface supported on all platforms. The <i>number</i> argument is the number of the loopback interface that you want to create or configure. There is no limit on the number of loopback interfaces that you can create.
Serial	Serial interface.
Tunnel	Tunnel interface; a virtual interface. The <i>number</i> argument is the number of the tunnel interface that you want to create or configure. There is no limit on the number of tunnel interfaces that you can create.

Keyword	Interface Type
Vlan	VLAN interface.
VirtualPortGroup	Virtual Port Group interface.

For more usage guidelines, see [interface](#).

ATM Interface

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0
Device(config-if)#

Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)#
```

Dialer Interface

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)#
```

GigabitEthernet Interface

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)#

Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)#
```

Loopback Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Loopback 100
Router(config-if)#
```

Serial Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Serial 2/0
Router(config-if)#

Router(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0
Router(config-if)#

Router(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point
Router(config-if)#

Router(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1:5
Router(config-if)#
```

Tunnel Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Tunnel 10
Router(config-if)#
```

Virtual Port Group Interface

```
Router(config)# interface VirtualPortGroup 0
Router(config-if)#
```

VLAN Interface

```
Router(config)# interface Vlan 1
Router(config-if)#
```

interface-pair

To define two tunnel interfaces for a high availability (HA) configuration, use the **interface-pair** command in ha-pairs mode. To clear the configured tunnels, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interface-pair tunnel1 [{ active-interface-weight active-weight }] tunnel2 [{ backup-interface-weight backup-weight }]
```

no interface-pair

Supported Parameters

<i>tunnel1</i>	Primary tunnel interface for Cisco Umbrella Secure Internet Gateway (SIG).
active-interface-weight <i>active-weight</i>	<p>(Optional) Weight value for load balancing. The weight value is applicable in an active-active configuration if multiple HA pairs and tunnels are configured. The weight values of tunnel interfaces determine what portion of traffic each tunnel interface carries.</p> <p>For example, in an active-active configuration configured as follows...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HA pair A: Tunnel01 has a weight value of 10, and Tunnel02 has a weight value of 10. • HA pair B: Tunnel03 has a weight value of 20, and Tunnel04 has a weight value of 20. <p>...Tunnel03 is assigned twice as much traffic as Tunnel01.</p> <p>Range: 1 to 255 Default: 1</p>

<i>tunnel2</i>	Secondary (backup) tunnel interface for Cisco Umbrella SIG.
backup-interface-weight <i>backup-weight</i>	<p>(Optional) Weight value for load balancing. The weight value is applicable in an active-active configuration if multiple HA pairs and tunnels are configured. The weight values of tunnel interfaces determine what portion of traffic each tunnel interface carries.</p> <p>For example, in an active-active configuration configured as follows...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HA pair A: Tunnel01 has a weight value of 10, and Tunnel02 has a weight value of 10. • HA pair B: Tunnel03 has a weight value of 20, and Tunnel04 has a weight value of 20. <p>...Tunnel03 is assigned twice as much traffic as Tunnel01.</p> <p>Range: 1 to 255</p> <p>Default: 1</p>

Command Modes ha-pairs (config-ha-pairs)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command is relevant for tunnel interfaces used with Cisco Umbrella SIG tunnels. The tunnel interfaces must meet the following requirements:

- The tunnels must be IPsec or GRE.
- The tunnels must be configured for auto tunnel or manual tunnel to Umbrella or ZScaler as the SIG service provider.

Examples

In the following example, two times as many traffic flows are forwarded to Tunnel100103 (weight configured as 200) as compared with Tunnel100101 (weight configured as 100).

```
Device(config)# sdwan service sig vrf 1
Device(config-vrf-1)# ha-pairs
Device(config-ha-pairs)# interface-pair Tunnel100101 active-interface-weight 100 Tunnel100102
backup-interface-weight 200
Device(config-ha-pairs)# interface-pair Tunnel100103 active-interface-weight 200 Tunnel100104
backup-interface-weight 200
```

interface vlan

To create or access a switch virtual interface (SVI) and to enter interface configuration mode, use the **interface Vlan** command in global configuration mode. To delete an SVI, use the no form of this command.

```
interface Vlan vlan-id
```

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i> VLAN number. The range is 1 to 4094.
Command Default	None.
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
Usage Guidelines	SVIs are created the first time you enter the interface Vlan <i>vlan-id</i> command for a particular VLAN. The <i>vlan-id</i> corresponds to the VLAN-tag associated with data frames on an IEEE 802.1Q encapsulated trunk or the VLAN ID configured for an access port.



Note When you create an SVI, it does not become active until it is associated with a physical port.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VLAN 10 and interface Vlan 10 with the IP address 10.0.10.1/24:

```
Device(config)# vlan 10
Device(config-vlan)# exit
Device(config)# interface Vlan 10
Device(config-Vlan-10)# ip address 10.0.10.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-Vlan-10)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show interfaces	Displays the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

ip address

To set a primary or secondary IP address for an interface, use the **ip address** command in interface or sub-interface configuration mode. To remove an IP address or disable IP processing, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip address ip-address [mask]
no ip address [ip-address] [mask]
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
	<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask for the associated IP subnet.

Command Default No IP address is defined for the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Sub-interface configuration (config-subif)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip address](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.10.6.5
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1
Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1:5
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config)# interface MFR1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
```

ip address dhcp

To acquire an IP address on an interface from the DHCP, use the **ip address dhcp** command in interface configuration mode. To remove any address that was acquired, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip address dhcp [ client-id interface-type number ]
no ip address dhcp [ client-id interface-type number ]
```

Syntax Description	client-id
	(Optional) Specifies the client identifier. By default, the client identifier is an ASCII value. The client-id interface-type number option sets the client identifier to the hexadecimal MAC address of the named interface.
	<i>interface-type</i> (Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>number</i> (Optional) Interface or subinterface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default The client identifier is an ASCII value.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip address dhcp](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
```

```
Device(config-if)# ip address dhcp client-id GigabitEthernet 1
```

ip policy route-map

To identify a route map to use for policy routing on an interface, use the **ip policy route-map** command in interface configuration mode. To disable policy routing on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ip policy route-map *map-tag*

no ip policy route-map

Syntax Description	
<i>map-tag</i>	Name of the route map to use for policy routing. The name must match a <i>map-tag</i> value specified by a route-map command.

Command Default No policy routing occurs on the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You might enable policy routing if you want your packets to take a route other than the obvious shortest path.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip policy route-map](#) command.

Examples

The following example sends packets with the destination IP address of 172.21.16.18 to a router at IP address 172.30.3.20:

```
interface serial 0
 ip policy route-map wethersfield
!
route-map wethersfield
 match ip address 172.21.16.18
 set ip next-hop 172.30.3.20
```

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)# ip nbar protocol-discovery
Device(config-if)# ip policy route-map policy1
```

lacp port-priority

To set the LACP priority for a physical interface, use the **lacp port-priority** command in the interface configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form on this command.

lacp port-priority *priority*

no lacp port-priority

Syntax Description	<i>priority</i> Integer that indicates the priority for the physical interface. The range is from 0 to 65535. The default is 32768.	
Command Default	The default system priority is set to 32768.	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	You may assign a port priority to each port on a device running LACP. You can specify the port priority by using the lacp port-priority command or use the default port priority (32768). The port priority is used to decide which ports should be put in standby mode when a hardware limitation or the lacp max-bundle command configuration prevents all compatible ports from aggregating. Priority is supported only on port channels with LACP-enabled physical interfaces.	



Note A high priority number means a low priority.

To verify the configured port priority, use the show lacp internal command.

The following example shows how to set a port priority of 23700 for an interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/2
Device(config-if)# lacp port-priority 23700
```

lacp system-priority

To set the LACP priority for a system, use the **lacp system-priority** command in the global configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form on this command.

lacp system-priority *priority*

no lacp system-priority

Syntax Description *priority* Integer that indicates the LACP priority for the system. The range is from 0 to 65535. The default is 32768.

Command Default The default system priority is set to 32768.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can assign a system priority to each device running LACP. You can specify the system priority by using the `lacp system-priority` command or use the default system priority (32768). The system priority is used with the MAC address of the device to form the system ID and is used during negotiation with the other systems. The system priority is supported only on port channels with LACP-enabled physical interfaces.



Note A high priority number means a low priority.

To verify the configured system priority, issue the `show lacp` command.

The following example shows how to set a system priority of 25500 for a device:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# lacp system-priority 25500
```

load-balancing

To apply a load-balancing method to a Gigabit EtherChannel (GEC) interface, use the **load-balancing** command in the interface configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form on this command.

load-balancing { **flow** | **vlan** }

no load-balancing

Command Default The port channel uses the global load-balancing configuration.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see Cisco IOS XE [load-balancing](#) command.

This example shows how to set the load-balancing method to VLAN-manual.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface port-channel 1
Device(config-if)# load-balancing vlan
```

mtu

To adjust the maximum packet size or maximum transmission unit (MTU) size, use the **mtu** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the MTU value to its original default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
mtu bytes
no mtu
```

Syntax Description

<i>bytes</i>	MTU size, in bytes.
--------------	---------------------

Command Default

The default MTU size for GigabitEthernet interface is 1500 bytes.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [mtu](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# mtu 1000
```

negotiation

To enable advertisement of speed, duplex mode, and flow control on a Gigabit Ethernet interface, use the **negotiation** command in interface configuration mode. To disable automatic negotiation, use the **no** form of this command.

```
negotiation auto
no negotiation [auto]
```

Syntax Description

auto	Specifies enabling the autonegotiation protocol to configure the speed, duplex, and automatic flow control of the Gigabit Ethernet interface. By default, this is set.
-------------	--

Command Default

Autonegotiation is enabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [negotiation](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# negotiation auto
```

Port-channel

To create a port-channel virtual interface, use the **Port-channel** command in the global configuration mode. To remove a port-channel, use the **no** form on this command.

Port-channel *channel-number*

no Port-channel

Syntax Description

channel-number Channel number assigned to this port-channel interface.

Command Default

There are no default values.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

In the following example how to create a port-channel interface.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface Port-channel 1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

port-channel load-balance

To set the load-distribution method among the ports in the EtherChannel, use the **port-channel load-balance** command in the global configuration mode. To reset the load-balancing function to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command, use the **no** form on this command.

port-channel load-balance

no port-channel load-balance

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	dst-ip	Specifies load distribution based on the destination host IP address.
	dst-mac	Specifies load distribution based on the destination host MAC address. Packets to the same destination are sent on the same port, but packets to different destinations are sent on different ports in the channel.
	src-dst-ip	Specifies load distribution based on the source and destination host IP address.
	src-dst-mac	Specifies load distribution based on the source and destination host MAC address.
	src-ip	Specifies load distribution based on the source host IP address.
	src-mac	Specifies load distribution based on the source MAC address. Packets from different hosts use different ports in the channel, but packets from the same host use the same port.

Command Default The default is src-dst-ip.

Command Modes Global configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can verify your setting by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command or the **show etherchannel load-balance** privileged EXEC command.

This example shows how to set the load-distribution method to dst-mac.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# port-channel load-balance dst-mac
```

port-channel load-balance-hash-algo

To enable load balancing for the EtherChannel, use the **port-channel load-balance-hash-algo** command in the global configuration mode. To reset the load balancing to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

port-channel load-balance-hash-algo

no port-channel load-balance-hash-algo

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	dst-ip	Specifies load balancing based on the destination host IP address.
	dst-mac	Specifies load balancing based on the destination host MAC address. Packets to the same destination are sent on the same port, but packets to different destinations are sent on different ports in the channel.

sdwan	Enables load balancing on the transport side of Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
src-dst-ip	Specifies load balancing based on the source and destination host IP address.
src-dst-mac	Specifies load balancing based on the source and destination host MAC address.
src-ip	Specifies load balancing based on the source host IP address.
src-mac	Specifies load balancing based on the source MAC address. Packets from different hosts use different ports in the channel, but packets from the same host use the same port.

Command Default The default is `src-dst-ip`.

Command Modes Global configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

This example shows how to enable load balancing and apply the desired hash algorithm for traffic distribution on the transport side of Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example 1: The following example displays the output for load balancing IPv4 traffic with the default hash algorithm, **src-dst-ip**, applied. Other hash algorithms, such as **ip-and-ports** or **src-ip-only**, can also be applied.

```
Device(config)#port-channel load-balance-hash-algo sdwan
Device(config)#sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)#ip load-sharing algorithm src-dst-ip
```

Example 2: The following example displays the output for load balancing IPv6 traffic with the hash algorithm, **ip-and-ports**, applied. Other hash algorithms, such as **src-dst-ip** or **src-ip-only**, can also be applied.

```
Device(config)#port-channel load-balance-hash-algo sdwan
Device(config)#sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)#ipv6 load-sharing algorithm ip-and-ports
```

preempt (VRRP)

VRRP preempt is enabled by default. This means, a VRRP router with higher priority than the primary VRRP router will take over as primary router. To delay preemption, so that the higher priority router waits for a minimum period of time before taking over, use the **preempt delay minimum** command. To restore the default behavior (preempt with no delay), use the **no** form of the command.

```
preempt delay minimum seconds
no preempt delay minimum seconds
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>seconds</i> Minimum number of seconds the router waits before issuing an advertisement claiming virtual IP address ownership to be the primary router.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The router that is IP address owner preempts the delay of the higher authority router, regardless of the setting of this command. • The range is 1 to 3600 seconds (1 hour).
---------------------------	--

Command Default	<p>VRRP preempt is enabled.</p> <p><i>seconds</i> : 0 (no delay)</p>
------------------------	--

Command Modes	VRRP configuration mode (config-if-vrrp)
----------------------	--

Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p>
-------------------------	---

By default, the router being configured with this command takes over as primary router for the virtual router if it has a higher priority than the current primary router. You can configure a minimum delay, which causes the VRRP router to wait for the specified number of seconds before issuing an advertisement claiming virtual IP address ownership to be the primary router.

Examples

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
Device(config-if)# ip address 172.16.6.5 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# vrrp 10 address-family ipv4 description working-group
Device(config-if-vrrp)# preempt delay minimum 380
Device(config-if-vrrp)# priority 200
```

priority vrrp

To set the priority for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP), use the **priority** command. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *level*
no priority

Syntax Description	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>level</i></td> <td>Interface priority for a virtual router. The range of values is from 1 to 254. If this router is the owner of the IP addresses, then the value is automatically set to 254. The default is 100.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>level</i>	Interface priority for a virtual router. The range of values is from 1 to 254. If this router is the owner of the IP addresses, then the value is automatically set to 254. The default is 100.
<i>level</i>	Interface priority for a virtual router. The range of values is from 1 to 254. If this router is the owner of the IP addresses, then the value is automatically set to 254. The default is 100.		

Command Default	The default value is 100. For switches whose interface IP address is the same as the primary virtual IP address, the default value is 254.
------------------------	--

Command Modes VRRP configuration mode (config-if-vrrp)

Command History

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The priority determines whether or not a VRRP router functions as a virtual router backup, the order of ascendancy for the VRRP router to become a virtual router master if the virtual router master fails, the role that each VRRP router plays, and what happens if the virtual router master fails.

If a VRRP router owns the IP address of the virtual router and the IP address of the physical interface, then this router functions as a virtual router master.

By default, a preemptive scheme is enabled. A backup high-priority virtual router that becomes available takes over for the backup virtual router that was elected to become the virtual router master. If you disable preemption, then the backup virtual router that is elected to become the virtual router master remains the master until the original virtual router master recovers and becomes the master again.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# vrrp 64 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# priority 11
```

shutdown (controller)

To shut down a DSL group, use the **shutdown** command in controller configuration mode. To reactivate the DSL group, use the **no** form of the command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Using this command assumes that the interface is already enabled. By default, if this command is not issued, the interface remains enabled.

Command Modes

Controller configuration (config-controller)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
```

```

Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl rate auto
...
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# ignore crc always
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shutdown
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# no shutdown
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

```

speed

To set the speed of the interface, use the **speed** command in interface configuration (config-if) mode. To return to the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

speed *speed*

no speed [*speed*]

Syntax Description

<i>speed</i>	<p>Interface speed, in Mbps.</p> <p>Values: 10, 100, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, auto</p> <p>The auto option negotiates the link speed, according to the speed of the peer device. If the peer is using a fixed speed, then the device uses that fixed speed. If the peer is also using auto negotiation, then the two devices negotiate the highest possible speed, which is dependent on the interface type.</p> <p>Default: auto</p>
--------------	--

Command Default

auto

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For fiber small form-factor pluggable modules (SFPs), the supported speed is 1 Gbps full duplex. For copper SFPs, the supported speeds are 10/100/1000 Mbps and half/full duplex. By default, the router autonegotiates the speed and duplex values for the interfaces.

To use a fixed speed and duplex configuration for interfaces that do not support autonegotiation, disable autonegotiation and then use the speed and duplex commands to set the appropriate interface link characteristics.

The following example configures the speed as 100 Mbps, then displays this value using the **show running interface** command.

```

Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/6
Device(config-if)# speed 100
Device(config-if)# commit
Commit complete.
Device(config-if)# end
Device#show running interface gil/0/6
Building configuration...

```

```
Current configuration : 48 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/6
  speed 100
end
```

The following example configures the speed as 100 Mbps, then uses **no speed** to cancel the speed configuration. After canceling the speed configuration, the **show running interface** command shows that no speed is currently configured.

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/6
Device(config-if)# speed 100
Device(config-if)# commit
Commit complete.
Device(config-if)# no speed
Device(config-if)# commit
Commit complete.
Device(config-if)# end
Device#show running interface gi1/0/6
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 38 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/6
end
```

switchport access vlan

To set the VLAN when the interface is in access mode, use the **switchport access vlan** command in interface configuration or template configuration mode. To reset the access-mode VLAN to the appropriate default VLAN for the device, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN to set when the interface is in access mode. Valid values are from 1 to 4094. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-2349—VLAN ID Range 1 • 2450-4095—VLAN ID Range 2
----------------	--

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [switchport access vlan](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
```



```

authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

switchport mode

To set the interface type, use the **switchport mode** command in interface configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the mode to the appropriate default mode for the device.

Supported Parameters

access	Sets a nontrunking, nontagged single VLAN Layer 2 interface.
trunk	Specifies a trunking VLAN Layer 2 interface.
native vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	The particular native VLAN. Valid values are: 1-2349—VLAN ID Range 1 2450-4095—VLAN ID Range 2
allowed vlan <i>vlan-list</i>	Sets the list of allowed VLANs that transmit traffic from this interface in tagged format when in trunking mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [switchport mode](#) command.

Examples

```

interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

```

interface {intf-name}
speed {value}
duplex {value}
mtu {value}
switchport mode trunk

```

```
switchport trunk allowed vlan {vlans}
switchport trunk native vlan {vlans_id}
no shutdown
```

timers advertise VRRP

To set the advertisement timer for VRRP, use **timers advertise** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To remove advertisement timer custom setting, use the **no** form of this command.

timers advertise *interval*
no timers advertise *interval*

Syntax Description	<i>interval</i> Sets the VRRP advertisement timer in milliseconds.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The advertisement timer is set to 1000 milliseconds by default.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration (config-if-vrrp)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	The primary virtual device sends VRRP advertisements to other VRRP devices in the same group. The advertisements communicate the priority and state of the primary virtual device. The VRRP advertisements are encapsulated into either IPv4 or IPv6 packets (based on the VRRP group configuration) and sent to the appropriate multicast address assigned to the VRRP group. Use timers advertise command to set the advertisement timer for VRRP.
-------------------------	---

Example

The following example sets VRRP advertisement timer to 1500 milliseconds:

```
SDWAN-Device-01# config-transaction
SDWAN-Device-01 (config)# int GigabitEthernet0/0/2
SDWAN-Device-01 (config-if)# vrrp 3 address-family ipv4
SDWAN-Device-01 (config-if-vrrp)# timers advertise 1500
```

Table 20: Related Commands

Commands	Description
vrrp address-family	Creates a VRRP group and enters VRRP configuration mode.

tunnel destination

To set the destination address for a GRE tunnel interface, use the **tunnel destination** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the destination address, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tunnel destination interface-ip-address
no tunnel destination
```

Syntax Description	<i>interface-ip-address</i>	IP address of the destination interface.
Command Default	No tunnel interface destination address is set.	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [tunnel destination](#).

The following example shows a GRE tunnel configuration, including tunnel source and destination interfaces specified by IP address:

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel100512
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding 1
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.248
Device(config-if)# no ip clear-dont-fragment
Device(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1387
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
Device(config-if)# tunnel source 10.0.3.55
Device(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.0.3.149
```

tunnel mode

To set the encapsulation mode for the tunnel interface, use the **tunnel mode** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tunnel mode sdwan
no tunnel mode
```

Syntax Description	sdwan	Enables SD-WAN tunneling mode.
Command Default	The default is GRE tunneling.	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)	

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable SD-WAN tunneling mode:

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/2.101
Device(config-if)# tunnel mode sdwan
```

tunnel route-via

To specify the outgoing interface of the tunnel transport, use the **tunnelroute-via** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the source address selection, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>interface-type</i>	Indicates the type of interface.
<i>interface-number</i>	Indicates the interface number of the interface configured as the tunnel transport.
mandatory	Drops the traffic if the route is not available.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [tunnel route-via](#) command.

```
interface Tunnel100512
 tunnel route-via GigabitEthernet1 mandatory
 ip sdwan route vrf 1 0.0.0.0/0 service sig
 sdwan service sig vrf global
 ha-pairs
 interface-pair Tunnel100511 active-interface-weight 100 Tunnel100512 backup-interface-weight
 200
```

tunnel source

To set the source address for a tunnel interface, use the **tunnel source** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the source address, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tunnel source interface-type interface-number interface-ip-address
no tunnel source
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type.
	<i>interface-number</i>	Port, connector, or interface card number. The numbers are assigned at the factory at the time of installation or when added to a system and can be displayed with the show interfaces command.
	<i>interface-ip-address</i>	IP address of the source interface.

Command Default No tunnel interface source address is set.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Added <i>interface-ip-address</i> option.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [tunnel source](#).

The following example shows how to set a Gigabit Ethernet interface as the tunnel source:

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/2.101
Device(config-if)# tunnel mode sdwan
```

The following example shows a GRE tunnel configuration, including tunnel source and destination interfaces specified by IP address:

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel100512
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding 1
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.248
Device(config-if)# no ip clear-dont-fragment
Device(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1387
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
Device(config-if)# tunnel source 10.0.3.55
Device(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.0.3.149
```

track ip route

To track the state of an IP route and to enter tracking configuration mode, use the **track ip route** command in global configuration mode. To remove the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>object-number</i>	Object number that represents the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 1000.
ip	Tracks an IP route.

ipv6	Tracks an IPv6 route.
<i>address</i>	IP or IPv6 subnet address to the route that is being tracked.
<i>/prefix-length</i>	Number of bits in the address prefix. A forward slash (/) is required.
reachability	Tracks whether the route is reachable.
metric threshold	Tracks the threshold metric. The default up threshold is 254, and the default down threshold is 255.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [track ip route](#).

Examples

The following example shows how the tracking process is configured to track the reachability of 10.22.0.0/16:

```
Device(config)# track 1 ip route 10.22.0.0/16 reachability
```

The following example shows how the tracking process is configured to track the threshold metric by using the default threshold metric values:

```
Device(config)# track 1 ip route 10.22.0.0/16 metric threshold
```

The following example shows how the tracking process is configured to track the threshold metric using the default threshold metric values for an IPv6 route:

```
Device(config)# track 2 ipv6 route 2001:DB8:0:ABCD::1/10 metric threshold
```

track

To configure an interface or a SIG container list tracking as a single entity, use the **track** command in vrrp configuration mode. To remove the tracking for a list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track track-list-name [ decrement priority ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>track-list-name</i>	The interface or container list name.
<i>priority</i>	The decrement value for the list priority.

Command Modes

vrrp configuration (config-vrrp)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a track list for an interface.

```
Device# config terminal
Device (config)# system
Device (config-system)# track-list zsl interface ge0/1 gre1 ipsec1
Device (config-system-tracker-list-zsl)# exit
Device (config-system)# exit

Device (config)# vpn 1
Device (config-vpn-1)# name vpn-name
Device (config- vpn-1)# interface ge0/2
Device (config-interface-ge0/2)# ip address 172.16.10.1/24
Device (config-interface-ge0/2)# no shutdown
Device (config-interface-ge0/2)# vrrp 100
Device (config-vrrp-100)# track zsl decrement 10
Device (config-vrrp-track-zsl)# exit
Device (config-vrrp-100)# ipv4 172.16.10.100
Device (config-vrrp-100)# tloc-change-pref
```

The following example shows how to configure a track list for the SIG container.

```
Device# config terminal
Device (config)# system
Device (config-system)# track-list sig-1 sig-container global
Device (config-system-tracker-list-SIG)# exit
Device (config-system)# exit

Device (config)# vpn 1
Device (config-vpn-1)# name vpn-name
Device (config- vpn-1)# interface ge0/2
Device (config-interface-ge0/2)# ip address 172.16.10.1/24
Device (config-interface-ge0/2)# no shutdown
Device (config-interface-ge0/2)# vrrp 100
Device (config-vrrp-100)# track SIG decrement 10
Device (config-vrrp-track-zsl)# exit
Device (config-vrrp-100)# ipv4 172.16.10.100
Device (config-vrrp-100)# tloc-change-pref
```

track (VRRP)

To enable an object to be tracked using a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) group, use the **track** command in VRRP configuration mode. To disable the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track object-number { shutdown |[ decrement priority ] }
no track object-number shutdown
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>object-number</i>	Object number representing the interface to be tracked. The range is from 1–1000.
	shutdown	Shuts down the VRRPv3 group.

decrement <i>priority</i>	Sets the priority value by which the VRRP group is reduced if the tracked object state on serial interface VRRPv3 goes down. The valid range is 1–255.
----------------------------------	--

Command Default Tracking an object using a VRRPv3 group isn't enabled.

Command Modes VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [track \(VRRP\)](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VRRPv3 group shutdown:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1
Device(config-if)# vrrp 2 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 2 shutdown
```

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the state of the IPv6 object using the VRRPv3 group. VRRP on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/0 registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IPv6 object on the VRRPv3 group. If the IPv6 object state on serial interface VRRPv3 goes down, then the priority of the VRRP group is reduced by 20:

```
Device(config)# fhrp version vrrp v3
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
Device(config-if)# vrrp 1 address-family ipv6
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 1 decrement 20
```

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the state of the IPv4 object. VRRP on GigabitEthernet2 registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IPv4 object. If the IPv4 object state on interface goes down, then the priority of the VRRP group is reduced by 10:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet2
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# negotiation auto
Device(config-if)# vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# address 10.10.1.10 primary
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 400 decrement 10
Device(config-if-vrrp)# tloc-change increase-preference 1
Device(config-if-vrrp)# exit
```

vrf forwarding

To associate a VRF instance or a virtual network with an interface or subinterface, use the **vrf forwarding** command in interface configuration mode. To disassociate a VRF or virtual network from an interface or subinterface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrf forwarding vrf-name
no vrf forwarding vrf-name
```


Syntax Description	<i>vrf-name</i> The VRF name to be associated with the specified interface.
---------------------------	---

Command Default The default for an interface is the global routing table.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [vrf forwarding](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding vrf1
```

vrrp address-family

To create a VRRP group and to enter VRRP configuration mode, use the **vrrp address-family** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the VRRP group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp group address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 }
no vrrp group address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 }
```

Syntax Description	<i>group</i> VRRP group number ranges from 1 to 255.
	ipv4 Enter VRRP IPv4 address-family configuration.
	ipv6 Enter VRRP IPv6 address-family configuration.

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **vrrp address-family** command to create a VRRP group and to enter VRRP configuration mode. VRRP is the only FHRP (First Hop Redundancy Protocol) supported by Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN edge routers in controller mode. Once you create the group and specify the address-family, you can configure different settings for VRRP.

Examples The following example creates and customizes VRRP group 3:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# int GigabitEthernet0/0/2
Device(config-if)# vrrp 3 address-family ipv4
```

Table 21: Related Commands

Command	Description
address primary (VRRP)	Configures a primary IP address for VRRP.

vrrpv2

To enable the support of VRRP version 2 simultaneously with VRRP version 3, use the **vrrpv2** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To disable the support of VRRP version 2 group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrpv2
no vrrpv2
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default VRRPv2 is disabled by default.

Command Modes VRRP interface configuration (config-if-vrrp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When you configure VRRP on an interface, the default version is VRRP version 3. When VRRPv3 is in use, VRRPv2 is unavailable. Use **vrrpv2** command to enable support for VRRPv2 simultaneously, to interoperate with devices which only support VRRP version 2.

Example

The following example enables the support of VRRPv2 simultaneously with VRRPv3:

```
SDWAN-Device-01# config-transaction
SDWAN-Device-01(config)# int GigabitEthernet0/0/2
SDWAN-Device-01(config-if)# vrrp 3 address-family ipv4
SDWAN-Device-01(config-if-vrrp)# vrrpv2
```

Table 22: Related Commands

Command	Description
vrrp address-family	Creates a VRRP group and enters VRRP configuration mode.



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IP Commands

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access-class

To restrict incoming and outgoing connections between a particular VTY and the addresses in an access list, use the **access-class** command. To remove access restrictions, use the **no** form of this command.

access-class *access-list-name/number* { **in** | **out** }

no access-class *access-list-name* { **in** | **out** }

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-name/number</i>	You can either enter a name of the access-list or a number. Name of the IPv4 ACL class. The name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters. The name cannot contain a space or quotation mark. Number of an IP access list. This is a decimal number from 1 to 199 or from 1300 to 2699 .
in	Restricts incoming connections between a particular Cisco device and the addresses in the access list.
out	Restricts outgoing connections between a particular Cisco device and the addresses in the access list.

Command Default None

Command Modes Line configuration mode (config-line)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [access-class](#) command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an access class on a VTY line:

```
Device (config)# line vty 0 5
Device(config-line)# access-class TEST in
```

address prefix

To specify an address prefix for address assignment, use the **address prefix** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the address prefix, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address prefix](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a pool called engineering with an IPv6 address prefix:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool engineering
Device(config-dhcpv6)# address prefix 2001:1000::0/64 lifetime infinite
```

arp timeout

To configure how long a dynamically learned IP address and its corresponding Media Control Access (MAC) address remain in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache, use the **arp timeout** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

arp timeout *seconds*
no arp timeout

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time (in seconds) that an entry remains in the ARP cache. The general recommended value for ARP timeout is the configured default value, which is 4 hours. If the network has frequent changes to cache entries, change the default to a shorter time period. As you reduce the ARP timeout, your network traffic increases. A low ARP timeout value might lead to network outage, and a value less than an hour (or 3600 seconds) will generate significantly increased traffic across the network. Caution We recommend that you set an ARP timeout value greater than 60 seconds.
----------------	---

Command Default

14400 seconds (4 hours)

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [arp timeout](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# arp timeout 7200
```

cdp enable

To enable Cisco Discovery Protocol on an interface, use the **cdp enable** command in interface configuration mode. To disable Cisco Discovery Protocol on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable
no cdp enable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is enabled at the global configuration level and is supported on all interfaces.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [cdp enable](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# cdp enable
```

cdp run

To enable Cisco Discovery Protocol, use the **cdp run** command in global configuration mode. To disable Cisco Discovery Protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp run
no cdp run

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is enabled on all the platforms.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [cdp run](#) command.

Examples In the following example, Cisco Discovery Protocol is enabled globally.

```
Device(config)# cdp run
```

default-router

To specify the default router list for a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) client, use the **default-router** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To remove the default router list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
default-router address [address2 . . . address8]
no default-router
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>address</i>	Specifies the IP address of a router. One IP address is required, although you can specify up to eight addresses in one command line.
	<i>address2...address8</i>	(Optional) Specifies up to eight addresses in the command line.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [default-router](#) command.

Examples The following example specifies 10.1.19.15 as the IP address of the default router:

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp pool POOL1
Device(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.1.19.15
```

dns-server

To specify the Domain Name System (DNS) IP servers available to a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) client, use the **dns-server** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To remove the DNS server list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dns-server address [address2 . . . address8]
no dns-server
```


Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	The IP address of a DNS server. One IP address is required, although you can specify up to eight addresses in one command line.
	<i>address2...address8</i>	(Optional) Specifies up to eight addresses in the command line. The server addresses should be specified in the order of preference.

Command Default If DNS IP servers are not configured for a DHCP client, the client cannot correlate host names to IP addresses.

Command Modes DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Servers are listed in order of preference (address1 is the most preferred server, address2 is the next most preferred server, and so on).

Examples The following example specifies 10.12.1.99 as the IP address of the domain name server of the client:

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp pool POOL1
Device(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.12.1.99
```

domain-name

To specify the default domain for a Domain Name System (DNS) view to use to complete unqualified hostnames (names without a dotted-decimal domain name), use the **domain-name** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To remove the specification of the default domain name for a DNS view, use the **no** form of this command.

domain-name *domain-name*
no domain-name

Syntax Description	<i>domain-name</i>	Default domain name used to complete unqualified hostnames.
	Note	Do not include the initial period that separates an unqualified name from the domain name.

Command Default No default domain name is defined for the DNS view.

Command Modes DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [domain name](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to define dns1 as the default DNS view for the DHCP pool named POOL1.

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp pool POOL1
Device(dhcp-config)# domain-name dns1
```

ip address

To set a primary or secondary IP address for an interface, use the **ip address** command in interface or sub-interface configuration mode. To remove an IP address or disable IP processing, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip address ip-address [mask]
no ip address [ip-address] [mask]
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask for the associated IP subnet.

Command Default

No IP address is defined for the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)
Sub-interface configuration (config-subif)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip address](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.10.6.5
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1
Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1:5
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
Device(config)# interface MFR1
```

```
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
```

ip address dhcp

To acquire an IP address on an interface from the DHCP, use the **ip address dhcp** command in interface configuration mode. To remove any address that was acquired, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip address dhcp [ client-id interface-type number ]
no ip address dhcp [ client-id interface-type number ]
```

Syntax Description	client-id	(Optional) Specifies the client identifier. By default, the client identifier is an ASCII value. The client-id interface-type number option sets the client identifier to the hexadecimal MAC address of the named interface.
	interface-type	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	number	(Optional) Interface or subinterface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default The client identifier is an ASCII value.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip address dhcp](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
```

```
Device(config-if)# ip address dhcp client-id GigabitEthernet 1
```

ip arp proxy disable

To globally disable proxy Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), use the **ip arp proxy disable** command in global configuration mode. To reenble proxy ARP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip arp proxy disable
no ip arp proxy disable
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Proxy ARP is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The **ip arp proxy disable** command overrides any proxy ARP interface configuration. The **default ip arp proxy** command returns proxy ARP to the default behavior, which is enabled.

Examples The following example disables proxy ARP:

```
Device(config)# ip arp proxy disable
```

The following example enables proxy ARP:

```
Device(config)# no ip arp proxy disable
```

ip bootp server

To enable the Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) service on your routing device, use the **ip bootp server** command in global configuration mode. To disable BOOTP services, use the **no** form of the command.

ip bootp server
no ip bootp server

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Enabled

Command Modes Global configuration

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip bootp server](#) command.

Examples In the following example, the BOOTP service is enabled and disabled on the router:

```
Device(config)# ip bootp server
```

```
Device(config)# no ip bootp server
```

ip cef load-sharing algorithm

To select a Cisco Express Forwarding load-balancing algorithm for IPv4, use the **ip cef load-sharing algorithm** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default universal load-balancing algorithm, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip cef load-sharing algorithm { universal [id] | include-ports [{ source [id] | destination [id] }] | src-only [id] }
no ip cef load-sharing algorithm
```

universal [id]	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the universal algorithm that uses a source and destination IP. (This is set as default).
<i>id</i>	(Optional) Fixed identifier.
include-ports { source [id] destination [id]}	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to include source port and destination port.
src-only [id]	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to include source-only port.

Command Default

The universal load-balancing algorithm is selected. If you do not configure the fixed identifier for a load-balancing algorithm, the router automatically generates a unique ID.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was modified. The src-only algorithm is added.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip cef load-sharing algorithm](#) command.

You can enable **ECMP keying** to send the configurations for both IPv4 and IPv6.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the CEF load-balancing algorithm for universal:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip cef load-sharing algorithm universal
```

The following example shows how to enable the IP CEF load-sharing algorithm to include source and destination ports algorithm:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip cef load-sharing algorithm include-ports source destination
Device(config)# commit
```

The following example shows how to enable CEF load-sharing algorithm to src-only port algorithm:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip cef load-sharing algorithm src-only [id]
Device(config)# commit
```

ip-clear-dont-fragment

ip clear-dont-fragment—Clear the Don't Fragment (DF) bit in the IPv4 packet header for packets being transmitted out the interface. When the DF bit is cleared, packets larger than that interface's MTU are fragmented before being sent.



Note **ip clear-dont-fragment** clears the DF bit when there is fragmentation needed and the DF bit is set. For packets not requiring fragmentation, the DF bit is not affected.

The option to clear the Dont Fragment bit is available for Cisco SD-WAN tunnels interfaces only.

By default, the clearing of the DF bit is disabled.

vManage Feature Template

Configuration ► Templates ► Cellular Interface

Configuration ► Templates ► VPN Ethernet Interface

Configuration ► Templates ► VPN Interface DSL IPoE

Configuration ► Templates ► VPN Interface DSL PPPoA

Configuration ► Templates ► VPN Interface DSL PPPoE

Configuration ► Templates ► VPN Interface Multilink

Configuration ► Templates ► VPN Interface T1/E1

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [clear-dont-fragment](#)

Example

This example shows how to clear the DF bit in IPv4 packets being sent out an interface:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet1
Device(config-if)# ip clear-dont-fragment
Device(config-if)#
```

ip dhcp client vendor-class

By default the DHCP client carries PID (Product ID) of the device in option-124. This default behaviour can be overridden by configuring below CLI:

```
ip dhcp client vendor-class [{ mac-address | ascii | hex | disable }]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	mac-address	The mac address of the device.
	ascii	The user defined string in ascii format.
	hex	The user defined string in hexadecimal format.
	disable	Disables sending option-124 to DHCP messages.

Command Default By default option-124 carries PID of the device.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines By default the DHCP client carries PID of the device in option-124. This default behaviour can be overridden by configuring the **ip dhcp client vendor-class** command.

Examples

The following example shows the configuration to override the device PID with MAC address:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ip address dhcp
  ip dhcp client vendor-class mac-address
  !
```

The DHCP vendor-class option, overrides the Device PID with MAC Address.

The following example shows the configuration to override the device PID with user defined string in hex or in ascii format:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ip address dhcp
  ip dhcp client vendor-class hex aabbcc
  !

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ip address dhcp
  ip dhcp client vendor-class ascii cisco
  !
```

The following example shows the configuration to disable option-124 in DHCP messages:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ip address dhcp
  ip dhcp client vendor-class disable
  !
```

ip dhcp use

To control what information the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server accepts or rejects during address allocation, use the **ip dhcp use** command in global configuration mode.

To disable the use of Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) parameters during address allocation, use the no form of this command.

```
ip dhcp use { class | vrf remote }
no ip dhcp use class
```

Syntax Description

class	Specifies that the DHCP server use DHCP classes during address allocation.
vrf	Specifies whether the DHCP server ignores or uses the receiving VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) interface during address allocation.

Command Default

The DHCP server allocates addresses by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When the Cisco IOS DHCP server code is allocating addresses, you can use the **ip dhcp use** command to either enable or disable the use of VRF configured on the interface, or to configure DHCP classes. If you use the **no ip dhcp use class** command, the DHCP class configuration is not deleted.

For usage guidelines, see Cisco IOS XE [ip dhcp use](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DHCP server to use the relay agent information option during address allocation:

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp use class
```

The following example shows how to configure the DHCP server to enable the use of the VRF configured on the interface during address allocation:

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp use vrf remote
```

The following example shows how to configure the DHCP server to disable the use of class during address allocation:

```
Device(config)# no ip dhcp use class
```


ip dhcp smart-relay

To allow the Cisco Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) relay agent to switch the gateway address (giaddr field of a DHCP packet) to secondary addresses when there is no DHCP OFFER message from a DHCP server, use the **ip dhcp smart-relay** command in global configuration mode. To disable this smart-relay functionality and restore the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

ip dhcp smart-relay

no ip dhcp smart-relay

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Command is disabled

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The DHCP relay agent attempts to forward the primary address as the gateway address. After three attempts and no response, the relay agent automatically switches to secondary addresses.

Example

The following example enables the DHCP relay agent to automatically switch to secondary address pools:

```
Device(config)# service dhcp
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Device(config)# ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.0.0
Device(config)# secondary ip address 192.168.255.254 255.255.0.0
Device(config)# ip helper-address 10.0.0.1
Device(config)# ip dhcp smart-relay
Device(config)# end
!
```

ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id

To set the hardware-address as a client-id on all dhcp requests, use the **ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id** command in global configuration mode. To remove the hardware-address as the client-id, use the **no** form of this command.

ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id

no ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Subscriber-id, vrf-id, hardware-address can be used as client-id in DHCP requests. Use this **ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id** command to set the hardware-address as a client-id on all DHCP requests.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the client-id of dhcp requests to use the hardware-address.

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id
```

Table 23: Related Commands

Commands	Description
ip dhcp use class	DHCP server to use the relay agent information option during address allocation.
ip dhcp use subscriber-id	DHCP server to use the subscriber-id information option during address allocation.
ip dhcp use vrf	DHCP server to use the VRF information option during address allocation.

ip directed-broadcast

To enable the translation of a directed broadcast to physical broadcasts, use the **ip directed-broadcast** interface configuration command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ip directed-broadcast
no ip directed-broadcast

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled; all IP directed broadcasts are dropped.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip directed-broadcast](#).

Examples

```
csr8k(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
csr8k(config-if)# ip address 192.168.66.1
csr8k(config-if)# ip directed-broadcast
```

ip dns server

To enable the Domain Name System (DNS) server on a router, use the **ip dns server** command in global configuration mode. To disable the DNS server, use the **no** form of the command.

```
ip dns server
no ip dns server
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The DNS server is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enable the DNS server as needed.

Examples

In the following example, the DNS server is enabled:

```
Device(config)# ip dns server
```

ip domain lookup

To enable the Domain Name Server (DNS) lookup feature, use the **ip domain-lookup** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

```
ip domain lookup
no ip domain lookup
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip domain lookup](#) command.

Examples

This example shows how to disable the DNS server lookup feature:

```
Device(config)# no ip domain-lookup
```

ip finger

To configure a system to accept Finger protocol requests (defined in RFC 742), use the **ip finger** command in global configuration mode. To disable this service, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip finger
no ip finger
```

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example disables the Finger protocol:

```
Device(config)# no ip finger
```

ip helper-address

To enable forwarding of User Datagram Protocol (UDP) broadcasts, including Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP), received on an interface, use the **ip helper-address** command in interface configuration mode. To disable forwarding of broadcast packets to specific addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip helper-address address
no ip helper-address address
```

Syntax Description	<i>address</i>	Destination broadcast or host address to be used when forwarding UDP broadcasts. There can be more than one helper address per interface.
---------------------------	----------------	---

Command Default UDP broadcasts are not forwarded.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip helper-address](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to define an address that acts as a helper address:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)# ip nbar protocol-discovery
Device(config-if)# ip helper-address 10.8.4.5
```

ip host

To define static hostname-to-address mappings in the Domain Name System (DNS) hostname cache for a DNS view, use the **ip host** command in global configuration mode. If the hostname cache does not exist yet, it is automatically created. To remove a hostname-to-address mapping, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip host [ vrf vrf-name ] [ ip-address1 . . . [ ip-addressn ] ]
no ip host [ vrf vrf-name ] [ ip-address1 . . . [ ip-addressn ] ]
```

Syntax Description	vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) The <i>vrf-name</i> argument specifies the name of the Virtual Private Network (VRF) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance whose hostname cache is to store the mappings. Default is the global VRF (that is, the VRF whose name is a NULL string).
	<i>hostname</i>	Name of the host. The first character can be either a letter or a number. If you use a number, the types of operations you can perform (such as ping) are limited.
	<i>ip-address1</i> . . . <i>ip-addressn</i>	Associated host IP address. You can specify an IPv4 or IPv6 address for the host IP address and additional IP addresses. (Optional) Additional associated IP addresses, delimited by a single space. Note The ellipses in the syntax description are used to indicate a range of values. Do not use ellipses when entering host IP addresses.

Command Default No static hostname-to-address mapping is added to the DNS hostname cache.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip host](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to add two mapping entries to the hostname that is associated with the VRF 101 and then remove one of those entries from that hostname cache:

```
Device(config)# ip host vrf 101 test-1 192.0.2.141 192.0.2.241
```

```
Device(config)# no ip host vrf 101 test-1 192.0.2.141
```

ip host ip-address

To define static hostname-to-address mappings in the Domain Name System (DNS) hostname cache for a DNS view, use the **ip host** command in global configuration mode. If the hostname cache does not exist yet, it is automatically created. To remove a hostname-to-address mapping, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip host [ ip-address1 . . . [ ip-addressn ] ]
no ip host [ ip-address1 . . . [ ip-addressn ] ]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address1</i> . . . <i>ip-addressn</i>	<p>IP address of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator. You can specify an IPv4 or IPv6 address for the host IP address and additional IP addresses.</p> <p>(Optional) Additional associated IP addresses, delimited by a single space. You can configure a maximum of 24 IP addresses.</p> <p>Note The ellipses in the syntax description are used to indicate a range of values. Do not use ellipses when entering host IP addresses.</p>

Command Default No static hostname-to-address mapping is added to the DNS hostname cache.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples The following example shows how to add two Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator IP addresses as IP hosts, and how to remove one of them.

```
Device(config)# ip host 192.0.2.141 192.0.2.241
```

```
Device(config)# no ip host 192.0.2.141
```

ip http authentication

To specify a particular authentication method for HTTP server users, use the **ip http authentication** command in global configuration mode. To disable a configured authentication method, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip http authentication local
no ip http authentication [local]
```

Syntax Description	local Indicates that the login user name, password and privilege level access combination specified in the local system configuration (by the username global configuration command) should be used for authentication and authorization.
---------------------------	---

Command Default The “enable” password is required when users (clients) connect to the HTTP server. Three command privilege levels exist on the router.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip http authentication](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to specify that the login user name, password and privilege level access combination specified in the local system configuration should be used for authentication and authorization.

```
Device(config)# ip http authentication local
```

ip http client source-interface

To enable HTTP client on your IP or IPv6 system, use the **ip http client** command in global configuration mode. To disable the HTTP client, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>type</i>	Name of the source interface.
<i>number</i>	Number of the source interface.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip http client source-interface](#) command.

Example

```
Device(config)# ip http client source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
```

ip http secure-server

To enable a secure HTTP (HTTPS) server, use the **ip http secure-server** command in global configuration mode. To disable an HTTPS server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip http secure-server
no ip http secure-server
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The HTTPS server is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip http secure-server](#) command.

Examples In the following example the HTTPS server is disabled:

```
Device(config)# no ip http secure-server
```

ip http server

To enable the HTTP server on your IP or IPv6 system, including the Cisco web browser user interface, use the **ip http server** command in global configuration mode. To disable the HTTP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip http server
no ip http server
```


Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The HTTP server is disabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip http server](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to disable the HTTP server:

```
Device(config)#no ip http server
```

ip http tls-version

To configure TLS version for HTTPS Server and HTTPS client sessions, use the **ip http tls-version** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip http tls-version *tls-version*
no ip http tls-version *tls-version*

Syntax Description *tls-version* Specifies TLS versions—TLSv1.0, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2, and TLSv1.3.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **ip http tls-version** command allows you to set a particular version used for HTTP secure-server sessions. The underlying SSL infrastructure supports the option of specifying either all or only one TLS version. Hence the HTTPS provides the option to specify the individual version.

By default, three TLS versions used for HTTPS sessions are supported—TLSv1.2 and TLSv1.3. To enable a particular version use this command.

Examples The following shows how to configure TLS version 1.0 for the HTTPS session:

```
Device(config)# ip http tls-version TLSv1.0
```

ip icmp rate-limit unreachable

To limit the rate at which Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) unreachable messages are generated for a destination, use the **ip icmp rate-limit unreachable** command in global configuration mode.

To use the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ip icmp rate-limit unreachable *ms*

no ip icmp rate-limit unreachable

Syntax Description

<i>ms</i>	The optional <i>ms</i> argument is a time limit in milliseconds (ms) in which one unreachable message is generated. The valid range is from 1 ms to 4294967295 ms. Note Counting begins as soon as this command is configured.
-----------	---

Command Default

The default value is one ICMP destination unreachable message per 500 ms.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip icmp rate-limit unreachable](#) command.

Examples

The following example sets the rate of the ICMP destination unreachable message to one message every 10 ms:

```
Device(config)# ip icmp rate-limit unreachable 10
```

The following example turns off the previously configured rate limit:

```
Device(config)# no ip icmp rate-limit unreachable
```

ip icmp redirect

To control the type of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect message that is sent, use the **ip icmp redirect** command in global configuration mode. To set the value back to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ip icmp redirect { *host* | *subnet* }

no ip icmp redirect

Syntax Description

host	Sends ICMP host redirects.
-------------	----------------------------

subnet	Sends ICMP subnet redirects.
---------------	------------------------------

Command Default The router will send ICMP subnet redirect messages.

Because the **ip icmp redirect subnet** command is the default, the command will not be displayed in the configuration.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1aexit	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip icmp redirect](#) command.

Examples The following example enables the router to send out ICMP host redirects:

```
Device(config)# ip icmp redirect host
```

The following example sets the value back to the default, which is subnet redirects:

```
Device(config)# ip icmp redirect subnet
```

ip igmp ssm-map query dns

To configure Domain Name System (DNS)-based Source Specific Multicast (SSM) mapping, use the **ip igmp ssm-map query dns** command in global configuration mode. To disable DNS-based SSM mapping, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip igmp ssm-map query dns
no ip igmp ssm-map query dns
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments.

Command Default This command is enabled by default when the **ip igmp ssm-map enable** command is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip igmp ssm-map query dns](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to disable DNS-based SSM mapping:

```
Device(config)# no ip igmp ssm-map query dns
```

ip load-sharing algorithm

To enable load balancing algorithm on an interface for IPv4, use the **ip load-sharing algorithm** command in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN configuration mode. To disable load balancing algorithm on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip load-sharing algorithm { ip-and-ports | src-dst-ip | src-ip-only }
no ip load-sharing algorithm { ip-and-ports | src-dst-ip | src-ip-only }
```

Syntax Description

ip-and-ports	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the include-ports algorithm that uses Layer 4 source and destination ports.
src-dst-ip	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the src-dst-ip algorithm that uses a source and destination ip.
src-ip-only	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the src-ip algorithm that uses source ip.

Command Default

src-dst-ip algorithm is enabled by default.

Command Modes

SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the load-balancing algorithm is set to src-dst-ip mode, each router on the network can make a different load sharing decision for each source-destination address pair.

The ip-and-ports algorithm allows you to use the Layer 4 source and destination ports as part of the load-balancing decision. This method benefits traffic streams running over equal-cost paths that are not loadshared because the majority of the traffic is between peer addresses that use different port numbers, such as Real-Time Protocol (RTP) streams.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable load-balancing algorithm for source, destination ip and port:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# ip load-sharing algorithm ip-and-ports
```

The following example shows how to enable load balancing algorithm for source, destination ip:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# ip load-sharing algorithm src-dst-ip
```

The following example shows how to enable load balancing algorithm for source ip only:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# ip load-sharing algorithm src-ip-only
```

ip mtu

To set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of IP packets that are sent on an interface, use the **ip mtu** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default MTU size, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip mtu bytes
no ip mtu
```

Syntax Description

<i>bytes</i>	MTU size, in bytes.
--------------	---------------------

Command Default

The default MTU value depends on the interface type.

Table 24: Default MTU Values by Interface Type

Interface Type	Default MTU (Bytes)
ATM	4470
Ethernet	1500
FDDI	4470
High-Speed Serial Interface High Speed Access (HSSI HSA)	4470
Serial	1500
Token Ring	4464
VRF-Aware Service Infrastructure (VASI)	9216

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see the IOS XE [ip mtu](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
```

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1500
```

ip multicast route-limit

To limit the number of multicast routes (mroutes) that can be added to a multicast routing table, use the **ip multicast route-limit** command in global configuration mode. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip multicast route-limit limit
no ip multicast route-limit limit
```

Syntax Description	<i>limit</i>	The number of mroutes that can be added. The range is from 1 to 2147483647. The default is 2147483647.
---------------------------	--------------	--

Command Default *limit* : 2147483647

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The **ip multicast route-limit** command limits the number of multicast routes that can be added to a router and generates an error message when the limit is exceeded.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip multicast route-limit](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the mroute limit to 200,000:

```
Device(config-transaction)# ip multicast route-limit 200000
```

ip name-server

To specify the address of one or more name servers to use for name and address resolution, use the **ip name-server** command in global configuration mode. To remove the addresses specified, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip name-server [{ vrf server-address }]
no ip name-server [{ vrf server-address }]
```

Syntax Description	vrf	Defines a virtual private network's routing and forwarding instance (VRF) table.
	<i>server-address</i>	IPv4 address of a name server.

Command Default No name server addresses are specified.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip name-server](#) command.

For backward compatibility of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager Release 20.12.1 with devices running Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a, when using CLI device templates or CLI add on feature templates, use a different form of **ip name-server** command. If **ip name-server** command is configured in VRF, use the following form of the command:

ip name-server vrf vrf server-ip-list *list of DNS servers*

If **ip name-server** command is configured in a global mode, use **ip name-server no-vrf** *list of DNS servers*

Examples

The following example shows how to specify IPv4 host 10.0.0.0 as the name server:

```
Device(config)# ip name-server 10.0.0.0
```

ip pim

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) on an interface, use the **ip pim** command in interface configuration or virtual network interface configuration mode. To disable PIM on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

sparse-mode	Enables sparse mode of operation.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip pim](#) command.

Examples

```
ip pim vrf 1 bsr-candidate GigabitEthernet5
ip pim vrf 1 rp-address 172.16.255.116
ip pim vrf 1 rp-candidate GigabitEthernet5 interval 10 priority 5

ip pim sparse-mode

spt-only
```

ip pim bsr-candidate

To configure a router to announce its candidacy as a bootstrap router (BSR), use the **ip pim bsr-candidate** command in global configuration mode. To remove this router as a BSR candidate, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [ vrf vrf-name ] bsr-candidate interface-type interface-number [ hash-mask-length [ priority [ accept-rp-candidate [ { acl-number acl-name } ] ] ] ] ] ]
```

```
no ip pim [ vrf vrf-name ] bsr-candidate interface-type interface-number [ hash-mask-length [ priority [ accept-rp-candidate [ { acl-number acl-name } ] ] ] ] ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>vrf vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Configures the router to announce its candidacy as a BSR for the multicast virtual private network's (MVPN) multicast routing and forwarding instance (MVRF) specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
<i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Interface type and number of the router from which the BSR address is derived. This address is sent in BSR messages. Note This interface must be enabled for Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) using the ip pim command.
<i>hash-mask-length</i>	(Optional) Length of a mask (32 bits maximum) that is to be combined with the group address before the PIMv2 hash function is called. All the groups with the same seed hash correspond to the same rendezvous point (RP). For example, if this value is 24, only the first 24 bits of the group addresses matter. The hash mask length allows one RP to be used for multiple groups. The default hash mask length is 0.
<i>priority</i>	(Optional) Priority of the candidate BSR (C-BSR). The range is from 0 to 255. The default priority is 0. The C-BSR with the highest priority value is preferred. Note The Cisco IOS and Cisco IOS XE implementation of PIM BSR uses the value 0 as the default priority for candidate BSRs. This implementation predates RFC 5059, which specifies that 64 be used as the default priority value. The Cisco IOS and Cisco IOS XE implementation, thus, deviates from RFC 5059. To comply with the default priority value specified in the RFC, you must explicitly set the priority value to 64.
accept-rp-candidate	(Optional) Specifies that the C-RP candidate is to be filtered.
<i>acl-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the access control list (ACL) to be used to filter C-RP advertisements. The range is 100 to 199 for standard ACL numbers and 2000 to 2699 for extended ACLs. Note You must have a valid standard or extended ACL in order to use an ACL in your configuration.
<i>acl-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the ACL to be used to filter C-RP advertisements. Note You must have a valid standard or extended ACL in order to use an ACL in your configuration.

Command Default The router is not configured to announce itself as a candidate BSR.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip pim bsr-candidate](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure the IP address of a router on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0 to be a BSR C-RP with a hash mask length of 0 and a priority of 192:

```
Device(config)# ip pim vrf 1 bsr-candidate GigabitEthernet 0/0 0 192
```

ip pim rp-address

To statically configure the address of a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) rendezvous point (RP) for multicast groups, use the **ip pim rp-address** command in global configuration mode. To remove an RP address, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the static group-to-RP mapping be associated with the Multicast Virtual Private Network (MVPN) routing and forwarding (MVRF) instance specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
<i>rp-address</i>	IP address of the RP to be used for the static group-to-RP mapping. This is a unicast IP address in four-part dotted-decimal notation.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip pim rp-address](#) command.

Examples

```
ip pim vrf 1 bsr-candidate GigabitEthernet5
ip pim vrf 1 rp-address 172.16.255.116
ip pim vrf 1 rp-candidate GigabitEthernet5 interval 10 priority 5

ip pim sparse-mode

spt-only
```

ip pim rp-candidate

To configure a router to advertise itself to the bootstrap router (BSR) as a Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) Version 2 (PIMv2) candidate rendezvous point (C-RP), use the **ip pim rp-candidate** command in global configuration mode. To remove this router as a C-RP, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **rp-candidate** *interface-type interface-number* [**group-list** *access-list*] [**interval** *seconds*] [**priority** *value*]

no ip pim [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **rp-candidate**

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Configure the router to advertise itself to the BSR as PIMv2 C-RP for the multicast virtual private network's (MVPN) multicast routing and forwarding instance (MVRP) specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
<i>interface-type interface-number</i>	IP address associated with this interface type and number to be advertised as a C-RP address.
group-list <i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Specifies the standard IP access list number or name that defines the group prefixes that are advertised in association with the RP address. The access list name cannot contain a space or quotation mark, and must begin with an alphabetic character to avoid confusion with numbered access lists. Note You must have a valid standard or extended ACL in order to use an ACL in your configuration.
interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the C-RP advertisement interval, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 16383. The default value is 60.
priority <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the priority of the C-RP. The range is from 0 to 255. The default priority value is 0. The BSR C-RP with the lowest priority value is preferred. Note The Cisco IOS and Cisco IOS XE implementation of PIM BSR uses the value 0 as the default priority for candidate RPs. This implementation predates the draft-ietf-pim-sm-bsr IETF draft, the first IETF draft to specify 192 as the default priority value. The Cisco IOS and Cisco IOS XE implementation, thus, deviates from the IETF draft. To comply with the default priority value specified in the draft, you must explicitly set the priority value to 192.

Command Default

The router is not configured to announce itself to the BSR as a PIMv2 C-RP.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip pim rp-candidate](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to advertise itself as a C-RP to the BSR in its PIM domain. The standard access list number 4 specifies the group prefix associated with the RP that has the address identified by Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0. That RP is responsible for the groups with the prefix 239.

```
Device(config)# ip pim vrf 1 rp-candidate GigabitEthernet5 interval 10 priority 5
Device(config)# access-list 4 permit 239.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

ip prefix-list

To create a prefix list or to add a prefix list entry, use the **ip prefix-list** command in global configuration mode. To delete a prefix list entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip prefix-list list-name permit network / length
no ip prefix-list list-name permit network / length
```

Syntax Description

<i>list-name</i>	Name to identify the prefix list. Do not use the words <i>detail</i> or <i>summary</i> as a list name because they are keywords in the show ip prefix-list command.
permit	Permits access for a matching condition.

Command Default

No prefix lists or prefix list entries are created.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip prefix-list](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, a prefix list is configured to permit the default route 10.0.0.0/8:

```
Device(config)# ip prefix-list TEST permit 10.0.0.0/8
```

ip redirects

To enable the task of sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages if the software is forced to resend a packet through the same interface on which it was received, use the **ip redirects** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the task of sending redirect messages, use the **no** form of this command.

ip redirects

no ip redirects

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default ICMP redirect messages are sent.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip redirects](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the sending of ICMP redirect messages on GigabitEthernet interface 1:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip redirects
```

The following example shows how to disable the sending of ICMP redirect messages on Tunnel interface 1:

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# no ip redirects
```

ip rcmd

To enable the IP remote command (rcmd) option, use the **ip rcmd** command in global configuration mode. To disable the IP remote command (rcmd) option, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip rcmd { domain-lookup | rcp-enable | rsh-enable }
no ip rcmd { domain-lookup | rcp-enable | rsh-enable }
```

Syntax Description	domain-lookup Re-enables basic Domain Name System (DNS) security check for Remote Copy Protocol (RCP) and remote shell (rsh).
	rcp-enable Allows remote users to copy files to and from the router using RCP.
	rsh-enable Allows remote users to execute commands on it using rsh.

Command Default Domain-lookup is enabled.
rcp-enable is disabled.
rsh-enable is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The abbreviation RCMD (remote command) is used to indicate both rsh and RCP. DNS lookup for RCMD is enabled by default and is performed as a basic security check. RCP-enable allows a remote user to execute RCP commands on the router. rsh, used as a client process, gives users the ability to remotely get router information, such as status, without the need to connect to the router and then disconnect. RSH-enable enables the router to receive rsh requests from remote users.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable RCP and rsh.

```
Device(config)# ip rcmd rcp-enable
Device(config)# ip rcmd rsh-enable
```

ip rcmd rcp-enable

To allow remote users to copy files to and from a router using Remote Copy Protocol (RCP), use the **ip rcmd rcp-enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable RCP on the device, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip rcmd rcp-enable
no ip rcmd rcp-enable
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default To ensure security, the router is not enabled for RCP by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip rcmd rcp-enable](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable RCP for copying files to and from a router:

```
Device(config)#ip rcmd rcp-enable
```

ip rcmd rsh-enable

To configure a router to allow remote users to execute commands on it using remote shell protocol (rsh), use the **ip rcmd rsh-enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable a router that is enabled for rsh, use the **no** form of this command.

ip rcmd rsh-enable
no ip rcmd rsh-enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default To ensure security, the router is not enabled for rsh by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip rcmd rsh-enable](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable a router as an rsh server:

```
Device(config)# ip rcmd rsh-enable
```

ip route vrf

To establish static routes for a virtual private network's routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **ip route vrf** command in global configuration mode. To disable static routes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip route vrf vrf-name prefix mask [interface interface-number] [next-hop-address [tag tag]] [track number]]
```

```
no ip route vrf vrf-name prefix mask [interface interface-number] [next-hop-address [tag tag]] [track number]]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of the VRF for the static route.
<i>prefix</i>	IP route prefix for the destination, in dotted decimal format.
<i>mask</i>	Prefix mask for the destination, in dotted decimal format.
<i>next-hop-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the next hop (the forwarding router that can be used to reach that network).
<i>interface</i>	(Optional) Name of network interface to use.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Number identifying the network interface to use.
tag <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies the label (tag) value that can be used for controlling redistribution of routes through route maps.
track <i>number</i>	(Optional) Associates a track object with this route. Valid values for the number argument range from 1 to 500.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Additional parameters qualified: prefix mask for destination address, next-hop address, interface type and number, tag.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip route vrf](#) command.

Examples

```
Device (config)# ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 track 10
Device (config)# ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 tag 2
Device (config)# ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1
Device (config)# ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet2
Device (config)# ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

ip route

To establish a static route, use the **ip route** command in global configuration mode. To remove static routes, use the **no** form of this command.

ip route *prefix mask* [{ *ip-address* | *interface-type-interface-number* [*ip-address*] | **Null0** *distance* }] [{ **tag** *tag* | **track** }]

no ip route *prefix mask* [{ *ip-address* | *interface-type-interface-number* [*ip-address*] | **Null0** *distance* }][{ **tag** *tag* | **track** }]

Syntax Description

<i>prefix</i>	IP route prefix for the destination.
<i>mask</i>	Prefix mask for the destination.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the next hop that can be used to reach the network.
<i>interface-type interface-number</i>	Network interface type and interface number. Valid values for the <i>number</i> argument range from 1 to 500.
track	(Optional) Associates a track object with this route.
tag <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Tag value that can be used as a match value for controlling redistribution through route maps.
Null0	Specifies null0 as the interface to prevent routing loops.
<i>distance</i>	(Optional) Administrative distance. The range is 1 to 255. The default administrative distance for a static route is 1.

Command Default No static routes are established.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Additional parameters qualified: next-hop-address, Dialer, tag, track, Null0, distance.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip route](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to route packets for network 192.0.2.1 to a router at 198.51.100.1:

```
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1
Device(config)# ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 track <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 198.51.100.1 tag <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 tag <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 tag <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 198.51.100.1 <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet2 <>
ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 <>
```

ip source-route

To allow the Cisco IOS software to handle IP datagrams with source-routing header options, use the **ip source-route** command in global configuration mode. To have the software discard any IP datagram containing a source-route option, use the **no** form of this command.

ip source-route
no ip source-route

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Enabled

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the handling of IP datagrams with source-routing header options:


```
Device(config)# no ip source-route
```

ip ssh version

To specify the version of Secure Shell (SSH) to be run on a router, use the **ip ssh version** command in global configuration mode. To disable the version of SSH that is configured and to return to compatibility mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ssh version 2
no ip ssh version
```

Syntax Description

2	Router runs only SSH Version 2.
---	---------------------------------

Command Default

If this command is not configured, SSH operates in compatibility mode, that is, Version 1 and Version 2 are both supported.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command with the keyword **2** to ensure that your router will not inadvertently establish a weaker SSH Version 1 connection.

Examples

The following example shows that SSH Version 2 support is configured:

```
Router (config-transaction)# ip ssh version 2
```

The following example shows that SSH Version 2 configuration is removed:

```
Router (config-transaction)# no ip ssh version
```

ip tcp adjust-mss

To adjust the maximum segment size (MSS) value of TCP synchronize/start (SYN) packets that go through a router, use the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command in interface configuration mode. To return the MSS value to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip tcp adjust-mss max-segment-size
no ip tcp adjust-mss
```

Syntax Description

<i>max-segment-size</i>	Maximum segment size, in bytes. The range is from 500 to 1460.
-------------------------	--

Command Default The MSS is determined by the originating host.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip tcp adjust-mss](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip tcp adjust-mss 1100
```

ip tcp mss

To enable a maximum segment size (MSS) for TCP connections originating or terminating on a router, use the **ip tcp mss** command in global configuration mode. To disable the configuration of the MSS, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip tcp mss bytes
no ip tcp mss
```

Syntax Description	
<i>bytes</i>	Maximum segment size for TCP connections in bytes. Valid values are from 0 to 10000.

Command Default This command is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip tcp mss](#) command.

Examples The following example sets the MSS value at 1200:

```
Device(config)# ip tcp mss 1200
```

ip unnumbered

To enable IP processing on an interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface, use the **ip unnumbered** command in interface configuration mode or subinterface configuration mode. To disable the IP processing on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ip unnumbered *type*
no ip unnumbered

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Type of interface. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
-------------	--

Command Default

Unnumbered interfaces are not supported.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip unnumbered](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure GigabitEthernet 1 as an IP unnumbered interface.

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet1
```

ip virtual-reassembly

ip virtual-reassembly command is used to enable a virtual packet reassembly on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device's interface. Virtual packet reassembly is a mechanism that helps in handling fragmented packets. To disable virtual reassembly, use the **no** form of this command.

ip virtual-reassembly [**max-reassemblies** *number*] [**max-fragments** *number*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**drop-fragments**]

no ip virtual-reassembly [**max-reassemblies** *number*] [**max-fragments** *number*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**drop-fragments**]

Syntax Description

max-reassemblies	(Optional) The number specifies the maximum number of IP packet reassemblies that can be held in the reassembly queue.
max-fragments	(Optional) The number specifies the upper limit on the number of fragments that can be created from a single IP packet.
timeout	(Optional) The timeout parameter defines the time window during which all fragments belonging to a particular IP packet are expected to arrive.

drop-fragments	(Optional) The drop-fragments parameter allows you to specify how the router should handle alone fragments that do not belong to any active reassembly process.
----------------	---

Command Default Disabled; all IP directed virtual fragmentation are dropped.

Command Modes Interface Configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Example

This example shows how to enable virtual reassembly:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 3
Device(config-if)#ip virtual-reassembly max-reassemblies 3
Device(config-if)#ip virtual-reassembly max-reassemblies 3 max-fragments 60
```

ipv6 access-class

To create or configure an IPv6 access class to restrict incoming or outgoing traffic on a virtual terminal line (VTY), use the **ipv6 access-class** command. To remove the access class, use the **no** form of this command

ipv6 access-class *access-list-name*

no ipv6 access-class

Syntax Description

Syntax Description *access-list-name* Name of the IPv6 ACL class. The name can be a maximum of 64 characters. The name can contain characters, numbers, hyphens, and underscores. The name cannot contain a space or quotation mark.

Command Default None

Command Modes Line configuration mode (config-line)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 access-class](#) command.

Examples This example shows how to configure an access class on a VTY line:

```
Device(config)# line vty 0 4
Device(config-line)# ipv6 access-class TEST
```

ipv6 address

To configure an IPv6 address and enable IPv6 processing on an interface, use the **ipv6 address** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the address from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 address ipv6-address
no ipv6 address ipv6-address
```

Syntax Description	<i>ipv6-address</i> The IPv6 address to be used.
---------------------------	--

Command Default No IPv6 addresses are defined for any interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS [ipv6 address](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1
```

ipv6 address autoconfig

To enable automatic configuration of IPv6 addresses using stateless autoconfiguration on an interface and enable IPv6 processing on the interface, use the **ipv6 address autoconfig** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the address from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 address autoconfig](#) command.

Examples The following example assigns the IPv6 address automatically:

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig
```

ipv6 address dhcp client request

To configure an IPv6 client to request a vendor-specific option from a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) server, use the **ipv6 address dhcp client request** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the request, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 address dhcp client request](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interface to request vendor-specific options:

```
Device(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp client request vendor
```

ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm

To select a Cisco Express Forwarding load-balancing algorithm for IPv6, use the **ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default universal load-balancing algorithm, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm { universal [id] | include-ports [{ source [id] | destination [id] } ] | src-only [id] }
```

```
no ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm
```

universal [<i>id</i>]	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the universal algorithm that uses a source and destination IP. (This is set as default).
<i>id</i>	(Optional) Fixed identifier.
include-ports { source [<i>id</i>] destination [<i>id</i>] }	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to one that uses the source port and destination port.
src-only [<i>id</i>]	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to include source-only port.

Command Default

The universal load-balancing algorithm is selected. If you do not configure the fixed identifier for a load-balancing algorithm, the router automatically generates a unique ID.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was modified. The src-only algorithm is added.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm](#) command.

You can enable **ECMP keying** to send the configurations for both IPv4 and IPv6.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the IPv6 CEF load-balancing algorithm for universal:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device (config-if)# ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm universal
```

The following example shows how to enable the IPv6 CEF load-sharing algorithm for include-ports:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm include-ports source destination
```

The following example shows how to enable IPv6 CEF load-sharing algorithm to src-only port algorithm:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm src-only

Device(config)# commit
```

ipv6 dhcp client pd

To enable the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 client process and enable request for prefix delegation through a specified interface, use the **ipv6 dhcp client pd** command in interface configuration mode. To disable requests for prefix delegation, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 dhcp client pd](#) command.

Examples

The following example enables prefix delegation:

```
Device(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp client pd dhcp-prefix
```

The following example configures a hint for prefix-delegating routers:

```
Device(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp client pd hint 2001:0DB8:1/48
```

ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class

By default the DHCP client carries PID (Product ID) of the device in option-16. This default behaviour can be overridden by configuring below CLI:

```
ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class [{ mac-address | ascii | hex | disable }]
```

Syntax Description

mac-address	The mac address of the device.
ascii	The user defined string in ascii format.
hex	The user defined string in hexadecimal format.
disable	Disables sending option-16 to DHCP messages.

Command Default

By default option-16 carries PID of the device.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

By default the DHCP client carries PID of the device in option-16. This default behaviour can be overridden by configuring the **ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class** command.

Examples

The following example shows the configuration to override the device PID with MAC address:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ipv6 address dhcp
  ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class mac-address
  !
```

The DHCPv6 vendor-class option, overrides the Device PID with MAC Address.

The following example shows the configuration to override the device PID with user defined string in hex or in ascii format:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ipv6 address dhcp
  ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class hex aabbcc
  !

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ipv6 address dhcp
  ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class ascii cisco
  !
```

The following example shows the configuration to disable option-16 in DHCP messages:


```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
  ipv6 address dhcp
  ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class disable
  !
```

ipv6 dhcp pool

To configure a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 server configuration information pool and enter DHCP for IPv6 pool configuration mode, use the **ipv6 dhcp pool** command in global configuration mode. To delete a DHCP for IPv6 pool, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 dhcp pool](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies a DHCP for IPv6 configuration information pool named cisco1 and places the router in DHCP for IPv6 pool configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool cisco1
Device(config-dhcpv6)#
```

The following example shows how to configure an IPv6 address prefix for the IPv6 configuration pool cisco1:

```
Device(config-dhcpv6)# address prefix 2001:1000::0/64
```

The following example shows how to configure a pool named engineering with three link-address prefixes and an IPv6 address prefix:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool engineering
Device(config-dhcpv6)# link-address 2001:1001::0/64
Device(config-dhcpv6)# link-address 2001:1002::0/64
Device(config-dhcpv6)#
Device(config-dhcpv6)# address prefix 2001:1003::0/64
```

The following example shows how to configure a pool named 350 with vendor-specific options:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool 350
Device(config-dhcpv6)# vendor-specific 9
Device(config-dhcpv6-vs)# suboption 1 address 1000:235D::1
Device(config-dhcpv6-vs)# suboption 2 ascii "IP-Phone"
```

ipv6 dhcp relay destination

To specify a destination address to which client messages are forwarded and to enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 relay service on the interface, use the **ipv6 dhcp relay destination** command in interface configuration mode. To remove a relay destination on the interface or to delete an output interface for a destination, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 dhcp relay destination](#) command.

Examples

The following example sets the relay destination address on Ethernet interface 4/3:

```
Device(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp relay destination FE80::250:A2FF:FEBF:A056 ethernet 4/3
```

The following example shows how to set the relay destination address on the Ethernet interface 4/3 on a Cisco CMTS router:

```
Device(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2001:db8:1234:5678:9abc:def1:2345:6789
ethernet 4/3
```

ipv6 dhcp-relay option vpn

To enable the DHCP for IPv6 relay VRF-aware feature, use the **ipv6 dhcp-relay option vpn** command in global configuration mode. To disable the feature, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 dhcp-relay option vpn](#) command.

Examples

The following example enables the DHCPv6 relay VRF-aware feature globally on the router:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 dhcp-relay option vpn
```

ipv6 dhcp server

To enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 service on an interface, use the **ipv6 dhcp server** in interface configuration mode. To disable DHCP for IPv6 service on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 dhcp server](#) command.

Examples

The following example enables DHCP for IPv6 for the local prefix pool named server1:

```
Device(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp server server1
```

ipv6 enable

To enable IPv6 processing on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address, use the **ipv6 enable** command in interface configuration mode. To disable IPv6 processing on an interface that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 enable
no ipv6 enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default IPv6 is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The **ipv6 enable** command automatically configures an IPv6 link-local unicast address on the interface while also enabling the interface for IPv6 processing. The **no ipv6 enable** command does not disable IPv6 processing on an interface that is configured with an explicit IPv6 address.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)# ipv6 enable
```

ipv6 load-sharing algorithm

To enable load balancing algorithm on an interface for IPv6, use the **ipv6 load-sharing algorithm** command in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN configuration mode. To disable load balancing algorithm on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 load-sharing algorithm { **ip-and-ports** | **src-dst-ip** | **src-ip-only** }
no ipv6 load-sharing algorithm { **ip-and-ports** | **src-dst-ip** | **src-ip-only** }

ip-and-ports	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the include-ports algorithm that uses Layer 4 source and destination ports.
src-dst-ip	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the src-dst-ip algorithm that uses a source and destination ip.
src-ip-only	Sets the load-balancing algorithm to the src-ip algorithm that uses source ip.

Command Default src-dst-ip algorithm is enabled by default.

Command Modes SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the load-balancing algorithm is set to src-dst-ip mode, each router on the network can make a different load sharing decision for each source-destination address pair.

The ip-and-ports algorithm allows you to use the Layer 4 source and destination ports as part of the load-balancing decision. This method benefits traffic streams running over equal-cost paths that are not loadshared because the majority of the traffic is between peer addresses that use different port numbers, such as Real-Time Protocol (RTP) streams.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable load-balancing algorithm for source, destination ip and port:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# ipv6 load-sharing algorithm ip-and-ports
```

The following example shows how to enable load balancing algorithm for source, destination ip:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# ipv6 load-sharing algorithm src-dst-ip
```

The following example shows how to enable load balancing algorithm for source ip only:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# ipv6 load-sharing algorithm src-ip-only
```

ipv6 nd other-config-flag

To set the "other stateful configuration" flag in IPv6 router advertisements, use the **ipv6 nd other-config-flag** command in interface configuration mode. To clear the flag from IPv6 router advertisements, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
no ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

Command Default

None

Command Modes

interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The setting of the "other stateful configuration" flag in IPv6 router advertisements indicates to attached hosts how they can obtain autoconfiguration information other than addresses. If the flag is set, the attached hosts should use stateful autoconfiguration to obtain the other (nonaddress) information.

Example

The following example configures the “other stateful configuration” flag in ipv6 router advertisements on GigabitEthernet 0/0/2.

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

Table 25: Related Commands

Command	Description
ipv6 nd managed-config-flag	Sets the “managed address configuration” flag in ipv6 router advertisements.

ipv6 nd prefix

To configure ipv6 prefixes that are included in IPv6 neighbor discovery router advertisements, use the **ipv6 nd prefix** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the prefixes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 nd prefix ipv6-prefix /prefix-length [ no-advertise ]
no ipv6 nd prefix ipv6-prefix /prefix-length [ no-advertise ]
```

Syntax Description

ipv6-prefix Specifies the ipv6 network number to include the router advertisements (RA).

/ prefix-length Specifies the length of the ipv6 prefix.

no-advertise (Optional) specifies that the prefix is not advertised.

Command Default

All prefixes configured on interfaces that originate IPv6 router advertisements are advertised with a valid lifetime of 2,592,000 seconds (30 days) and a preferred lifetime of 604,800 seconds (7 days).

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **ipv6 nd prefix** command allows control over individual parameters per prefix, including whether the prefix should be advertised or not.

Example

The following example includes the ipv6 prefix 2001:0DB8::/35 in router advertisements sent out GigabitEthernet 0/0/2.

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix 2001:0DB8::/35
```

ipv6 nd ra suppress

To suppress IPv6 router advertisement transmissions on an interface, use the **ipv6 nd ra suppress** command in interface configuration mode. To reenble the sending of IPv6 router advertisement transmissions on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 nd ra suppress [ all ]
no ipv6 nd ra suppress [ all ]
```

Syntax Description	all (optional) suppress all router advertisements (RAs) on an interface.				
Command Default	IPv6 router advertisements are automatically sent on Ethernet and FDDI interfaces if IPv6 unicast routing is enabled on the interfaces. IPv6 router advertisements are not sent on other types of interfaces.				
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	The ipv6 nd ra suppress command only suppresses periodic unsolicited RAs. It does not suppress RAs sent in response to a router solicitation. To suppress all RAs, including those sent in response to a router solicitation, use the ipv6 nd ra suppress command with the all keyword.				

Example

The following example shows how to suppress IPv6 router advertisements on interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2.

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd ra suppress
```

Table 26: Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipv6 interface	Displays the usability status of interfaces configured for IPv6.

ipv6 nd router-preference

To configure a default router preference (DRP) for the router on a specific interface, use the **ipv6 nd router-preference** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default DRP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 nd router-preference { high | medium | low }
```

no ipv6 nd router-preference { *high* | *medium* | *low* }

Syntax Description	<i>high</i>	Preference for the router specified on an interface is high.
	<i>medium</i>	Preference for the router specified on an interface is medium.
	<i>low</i>	Preference for the router specified on an interface is low.

Command Default Router Advertisements (RAs) are sent with the medium preference.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Router Advertisement messages are sent with the DRP configured by the **ipv6 nd router-preference** command. If no DRP is configured, Router Advertisements are sent with a medium preference. A DRP is useful when, for example, two routers on a link may provide equivalent, but not equal-cost, routing, and policy may dictate that hosts should prefer one of the routers.

Example

The following example configures a DRP of high for the router on GigabitEthernet 0/0/2.

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd router-preference High
```

ipv6 redirects

To enable the sending of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) IPv6 redirect messages if Cisco IOS software is forced to resend a packet through the same interface on which the packet was received, use the **ipv6 redirects** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the sending of redirect messages, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 redirects
no ipv6 redirects

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The sending of ICMP IPv6 redirect messages is enabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example disables the sending of ICMP IPv6 redirect messages on Tunnel interface 1:

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ipv6 unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/2.101
Device(config-if)# no ipv6 redirects
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ipv6 icmp error-interval	Configures the interval for IPv6 ICMP error messages.

ipv6 route

To establish static IPv6 routes, use the **ipv6 route** command in global configuration mode. To remove a previously configured static route, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 route vrf vrf-name ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
no ipv6 route vrf vrf-name ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
```

Syntax Description

<i>ipv6-prefix</i>	The IPv6 network that is the destination of the static route. Can also be a host name when static host routes are configured.
<i>/ prefix-length</i>	The length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.
vrf vrf-name	Specifies all virtual private network (VPN) routing/forwarding instance (VRF) tables or a specific VRF table for an IPv6 address.

Command Default

No static routes are established.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 route](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures a static route for use in a VRF for IPv6:

```
ipv6 route vrf TEST 2001:DB8::/32
```


ipv6-strict-control

To configure IPv6 as a default option on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, Cisco SD-WAN Manager, and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, use the **ipv6-strict-control** command in system configuration mode. To remove the option from the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6-strict-control { true | false }
no ipv6-strict-control
```

Syntax Description	<i>true</i>	Enables IPv6 as the default connection option for connecting to Cisco SD-WAN Manager, Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
Command Default	An IPv4 connection is defined for an interface.	
Command Modes	System configuration (config-system)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IPv6 as a default connection option on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to connect to Cisco SD-WAN Manager and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller:

```
Device(config)# system

Device(config-system)# gps-location latitude 32.0

Device(config-system)# gps-location longitude -100.0

Device(config-system)# system-ip 10.16.255.14

Device(config-system)# domain-id 1

Device(config-system)# site-id 400

Device(config-system)# ipv6-strict-control true

Device(config-system)# admin-tech-on-failure

Device(config-system)# organization-name "Cisco"

Device(config-system)# vbond vbond
```

ipv6 unnumbered

To enable IPv6 processing on an interface without assigning an explicit IPv6 address to the interface, use the **ipv6 unnumbered** command in interface configuration mode. To disable IPv6 on an unnumbered interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 unnumbered *interface-type* **interface-number**
no ipv6 unnumbered

Syntax Description

<i>interface-type</i>	The interface type of the source address that the unnumbered interface uses in the IPv6 packets that it originates. The source address cannot be another unnumbered interface.
<i>interface-number</i>	The interface number of the source address that the unnumbered interface uses in the IPv6 packets that it originates.

Command Default

This command is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

IPv6 packets that are originated from an unnumbered interface use the global IPv6 address of the interface specified in the **ipv6 unnumbered** command as the source address for the packets. The **ipv6 unnumbered interface** command is used as a hint when doing source address selection; that is, when trying to determine the source address of an outgoing packet.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ipv6 unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/2.101
```

lease

To configure the duration of the lease for an IP address that is assigned from a Cisco IOS Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server to a DHCP client, use the **lease** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the no form of this command.

lease *days* [*hours* [*minutes*]]
no lease

Syntax Description

<i>days</i>	Specifies the duration of the lease in numbers of days.
<i>hours</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of hours in the lease. A <i>days</i> value must be supplied before you can configure an <i>hours</i> value.
<i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of minutes in the lease. A <i>days</i> value and an <i>hours</i> value must be supplied before you can configure a <i>minutes</i> value.
infinite	Specifies that the duration of the lease is unlimited.

Command Default

1 day

Command Modes DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows a 365 day lease:

```
Device (config)# ip dhcp pool POOL1
Device(dhcp-config)# lease 365 0 0
```

network (DHCP)

To configure the network number and mask for a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) address pool primary subnet on a DHCP server, use the **network** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To remove the subnet number and mask, use the **no** form of this command.

network *network-number* [*mask*]

Syntax Description	<i>network-number</i>	The IP address of the primary DHCP address pool.
	<i>mask</i>	(Optional) The bit combination that renders which portion of the address of the DHCP address pool refers to the network or subnet and which part refers to the host.

Command Default This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [network \(DHCP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure 255.255.255.0 as the subnetwork number and mask of the DHCP pool named pool1.

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp pool pool1
Device(dhcp-config)# network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
```

option (DHCP)

To configure DHCP server options, use the **option** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To remove the options, use the **no** form of this command.

```
option code [ ip list-name ]
no option code
```

Syntax Description

<i>code</i>	Specifies the DHCP option code. The range is from 0 to 254.
ip <i>address</i>	Specifies an IP address. Up to eight IP addresses can be specified.
<i>string</i>	Hexadecimal value truncated to 180 characters entered. Each byte in hexadecimal character strings is two hexadecimal digits. Each byte can be separated by a period, colon, or white space.

Command Default

The default instance number is 0.

Command Modes

DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure DHCP option 150 for an IP list containing two IP addresses.

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp pool POOL1
Device(dhcp-config)# option 150 ip 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.2
```

prefix-delegation

To specify a manually configured numeric prefix to be delegated to a specified client (and optionally a specified identity association for prefix delegation [IAPD] for that client), use the **prefix-delegation** command in DHCP for IPv6 pool configuration mode. To remove the prefix, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [prefix-delegation](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures an IAPD for a specified client:

```
Device(config)# prefix-delegation 2001:0DB8::/64 00030001000BBFAA2408
```

prefix-delegation pool

To specify a named IPv6 local prefix pool from which prefixes are delegated to Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 clients, use the **prefix-delegation pool** command in DHCP for IPv6 pool configuration mode. To remove a named IPv6 local prefix pool, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [prefix-delegation pool](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies that prefix requests should be satisfied from the pool called client-prefix-pool. The prefixes should be delegated with the valid lifetime set to 1800 seconds, and the preferred lifetime is set to 600 seconds:

```
Device(config)# prefix-delegation pool client-prefix-pool lifetime 1800 600
```

spt-only

To configure multicast routing in Cisco SD-WAN to use shortest-path first trees (SPT) only, use the **spt-only** command in VRF configuration mode. To disable SPT-only use the **no** form of this command.

spt-only

no spt-only

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default SPT-only is not configured.

Command Modes VRF configuration (config-vrf-<vrf-id>)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Enable spt-only on all Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices that have Cisco SD-WAN multicast overlay configured for the VRF.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan multicast address-family ipv4 vrf 1
Device(config-vrf-1)# spt-only
```

vlan internal allocation policy

To configure the allocation direction of the internal VLAN, use the **vlaninternalallocationpolicy** command in global configuration mode. To return the default setting, use the **no** form of this command to return.

vlan internal allocation policy ascending
no vlan internal allocation policy

Syntax Description

ascending	Allocates internal VLANs from 1006 to 4094.
------------------	---

Command Default

ascending

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [vlan internal allocation policy](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# vlan internal allocation policy ascending
```

vendor-specific

To configure vendor-defined options for the IPv6 address pool, use the **vendor-specific** command in global configuration mode. To disable the feature, use the **no** form of this command.

vendor-specific vendor-id

Syntax Description

vendor-id Specify an ID for the vendor.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example configures vendor-defined options for the IPv6 address pool:

```
Device(config)# vendor-specific 10
```

vrf (DHCP pool)

To associate the on-demand address pool with a VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) name, use the **vrf** command in DHCP pool configuration mode. To remove the VRF name, use the **no** form of this command.

vrf *name*
no vrf *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the VRF to which the address pool is associated.
-------------	--

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

DHCP pool configuration (dhcp-config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [vrf \(DHCP Pool\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example associates the address pool with a VRF named TEST:

```
Device(config)# ip dhcp pool POOL1
Device(dhcp-config)# vrf TEST
```




CHAPTER 27

IP Routing: OSPF Commands

- [ip ospf area](#), on page 381
- [ip ospf authentication](#), on page 382
- [ip ospf cost](#), on page 382
- [ip ospf dead-interval](#), on page 383
- [ip ospf hello-interval](#), on page 383
- [ip ospf message-digest-key md5](#), on page 384
- [ip ospf network](#), on page 385
- [ip ospf priority](#), on page 385
- [ip ospf retransmit-interval](#), on page 386

ip ospf area

To enable Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2) on an interface, use the **ip ospf area** command in interface configuration mode. To disable OSPFv2 on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ospf process-id area area-id
```

```
no ip ospf process-id area [area-id]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>process-id</i>	A decimal value in the range from 1 to 65535 that identifies the process ID.
<i>area-id</i>	A decimal value in the range from 0 to 4294967295, or an IP address in the dotted-decimal format.

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf area](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf 65535 area 1
```

ip ospf authentication

To specify the authentication type for an interface, use the **ip ospf authentication** command in interface or virtual network interface configuration mode. To remove the authentication for an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ospf authentication message-digest
no ip ospf authentication
```

Syntax Description

message-digest	(Optional) Specifies that message-digest authentication is used.
-----------------------	--

Command Default

The authentication type for an interface is not configured.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf authentication](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to enable message-digest authentication:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf authentication message-digest
```

ip ospf cost

To explicitly specify the cost of sending a packet on an interface, use the **ip ospf cost** command in interface configuration mode. To reset the path cost to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ospf cost interface-cost
no ip ospf cost interface-cost
```

Syntax Description

<i>interface-cost</i>	Unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. It can be a value in the range from 1 to 65535.
-----------------------	--

Command Default

No default cost is predefined.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf cost](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf cost 65
```

ip ospf dead-interval

To set the interval during which at least one hello packet must be received from a neighbor before the router declares that neighbor down, use the **ip ospf dead-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ospf dead-interval seconds
no ip ospf dead-interval
```

Syntax Description	
<i>seconds</i>	Interval (in seconds) during which the router must receive at least one hello packet from a neighbor or else that neighbor is removed from the peer list and does not participate in routing. The range is 1 to 65535. The value must be the same for all nodes on the network.

Command Default *seconds* : Four times the interval set by the **ip ospf hello-interval** command.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf dead-interval](#).

Examples The following example sets the OSPF dead interval to 20 seconds:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf dead-interval 20
```

ip ospf hello-interval

To specify the interval between hello packets that the Cisco IOS software sends on the interface, use the **ip ospf hello-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default time, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ospf hello-interval seconds
```

no ip ospf hello-interval

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the interval (in seconds). The value must be the same for all nodes on a specific network. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	----------------	--

Command Default 10 seconds

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This value is advertised in the hello packets. The smaller the hello interval, the faster topological changes will be detected, but more routing traffic will ensue. This value must be the same for all routers and access servers on a specific network.

Examples

The following example sets the interval between hello packets to 15 seconds:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 15
```

ip ospf message-digest-key md5

To enable Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication, use the **ip ospf message-digest-key md5** command in interface configuration mode. To remove an old MD5 key, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ospf message-digest-key key-id md5 key
no ip ospf message-digest-key
```

Syntax Description	<i>key-id</i>	An identifier in the range from 1 to 255.
	<i>key</i>	Alphanumeric password of up to 16 characters.

Command Default OSPF MD5 authentication is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf message-digest-key md5](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf message-digest-key 255 md5 7 00051105005E0D01072846
```

ip ospf network

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) network type to a type other than the default for a given medium, use the **ip ospf network** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

ip ospf network broadcast
no ip ospf network

Syntax Description	broadcast Sets the network type to broadcast.
---------------------------	--

Command Default Depends on the network type.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf network](#).

Examples The following example sets your OSPF network as a broadcast network:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf network broadcast
```

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. The priority is valid only for broadcast interfaces.

To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

ip ospf priority *number-value*
no ip ospf priority

Syntax Description	<i>number-value</i> A number value that specifies the priority of the router. The range is from 0 to 255.
---------------------------	---

Command Default Priority of 1

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf priority](#).

Examples The following example sets the router priority value to 4:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf priority 4
```

ip ospf retransmit-interval

To specify the time between link-state advertisement (LSA) retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the interface, use the **ip ospf retransmit-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

ip ospf retransmit-interval *seconds*
no ip ospf retransmit-interval

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Time (in seconds) between retransmissions. The range is from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.
---------------------------	---

Command Default 5 seconds

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip ospf retransmit-interval](#).

Examples The following example sets the retransmit interval value to 8 seconds:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip ospf retransmit-interval 8
```



CHAPTER 28

L2VPN Commands

- [l2vpn sdwan instance](#), on page 387
- [bridge-domain](#), on page 388

l2vpn sdwan instance

To configure an L2VPN instance on an Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **l2vpn sdwan instance** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configured L2VPN instance, use the **no** form of this command.

l2vpn sdwan instance *instance-id* { **multipoint** | **point-to-point** }

Syntax Description

<i>instance-id</i>	A unique number that identifies the VPN or VRF instance. It must be same on the edge devices participating in the Layer 2 domain. Range: 1 to 65531
multipoint	(Optional) Specifies multipoint as the instance type for connecting multiple sites within the same instance.
point-to-point	(Optional) Specifies point-to-point as the instance type for a direct connection between two edge devices.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The instance ID must be a unique number. The ID must be the same on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices participating in the Layer 2 domain. It must not overlap with your existing VRFs in the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN fabric.

Examples

The following configures an L2VPN instance for point-to-point service:

```
Device(config)# l2vpn sdwan instance 10 point-to-point
```

The following configures an L2VPN instance for multipoint service:

```
Device(config)# l2vpn sdwan instance 20 multipoint
```

bridge-domain

To define a broadcast domain internal to a platform, use the **bridge-domain** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configured components from the bridge domain and to return the components to the bridge-domain default state, use the **no** form of this command.

bridge-domain *bridge-id*

member { *interface* **service-instance** *instance-id* | **sdwan-instance** *instance-id* [{ **remote-site-id** *site-id* }]
vc-id *vc-id* **single-homing** }

Syntax Description

bridge-domain <i>bridge-id</i>	Integer that identifies the bridge domain. Range: 1 to 16000 The upper limit may vary based on the platform.
member	The member interface specifies the LAN side interface or WAN side instance that participates in the bridge domain.
member <i>interface</i>	The LAN side interface that participates in the bridge domain.
member <i>interface</i> service-instance	Specifies the Ethernet service instance.
member <i>interface</i> service-instance <i>instance-id</i>	Specifies the ethernet service instance ID configured for the LAN interface. Range: 1 to 65531
member sdwan-instance	The sdwan-instance command is used to link the WAN side sdwan instance with the bridge-domain.
member sdwan-instance <i>instance-id</i>	Specifies the configured L2VPN SD-WAN instance ID. Range: 1 to 65531

<i>instance-id</i>	Specifies the ethernet service instance id configured under the LAN interface. It must be the same on the edge devices participating in the Layer 2 domain. Range: 1 to 65531
remote-site-id	The remote site id that participates in the P2P L2VPN sdwan instance.
<i>site-id</i>	Specifies the remote site ID. Range: 0 to 4294967295
vc-id	The Virtual Circuit (VC) ID that is used to identify a particular bridge domain.
<i>vc-id</i>	Specifies the Virtual Circuit (VC) ID. Range: 0 to 4294967295
single-homing	Specifies the homing type. Only single-homing is supported in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a.

Command Default Bridging is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config) and bridge-domain config

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	The command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the command to link LAN side interface with bridge-domain. Enter the bridge-domain configuration mode, then enter the member commands.

Examples

The following example shows a bridge-domain 30 and service instance ID 20 configured for P2P connection and bridge-domain 31 with service instance ID 21 for P2MP connection for an edge device in a site:

```
Device(config)# bridge-domain 30
Device(config-bdomain)# member GigabitEthernet7 service-instance 20
Device(config-bdomain-efp)# member sdwan-instance 10 remote-site 2 vc-id 1 single-homing
Device(config-bdomain)# exit
Device(config)# bridge-domain 31
Device(config-bdomain)# member GigabitEthernet7 service-instance 21
Device(config-bdomain-efp)# member sdwan-instance 11 vc-id 1 single-homing
```




CHAPTER 29

LAN Switching Commands

- [spanning-tree bpduguard](#), on page 391
- [spanning-tree guard](#), on page 391
- [spanning-tree mode](#), on page 392
- [spanning-tree portfast \(interface\)](#), on page 392

spanning-tree bpduguard

To enable bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) guard on the interface, use the **spanning-tree bpduguard** command in interface configuration and template configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

enable	Enables BPDU guard on this interface.
---------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [spanning-tree bpduguard](#) command.

Examples

```
spanning-tree guard root
spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

spanning-tree guard

To enable or disable the guard mode, use the **spanning-tree guard** command in interface configuration and template configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

root	Enables root-guard mode on the interface.
-------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [spanning-tree guard](#) command.

Examples

```
spanning-tree guard root
spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

spanning-tree mode

To switch between Per-VLAN Spanning Tree+ (PVST+), Rapid-PVST+, and Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) modes, use the **spanning-tree mode** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates. The command option rapid-pvst is qualified.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [spanning-tree mode](#) command.

Examples

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
```

spanning-tree portfast (interface)

To enable PortFast mode where the interface is immediately put into the forwarding state upon linkup without waiting for the timer to expire, use the **spanning-tree portfast** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [spanning-tree portfast \(interface\)](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```




CHAPTER 30

Line Commands

- [exec-timeout](#), on page 395
- [line](#), on page 396
- [line con transport](#), on page 397
- [line vty transport](#), on page 398
- [line aux transport](#), on page 400
- [password \(line configuration\)](#), on page 401
- [privilege level](#), on page 402

exec-timeout

To set the interval that the EXEC command interpreter waits until user input is detected, use the **exec-timeout** command in line configuration mode. To remove the timeout definition, use the **no** form of this command.

exec-timeout *minutes* [*seconds*]
no exec-timeout

Syntax Description	
<i>minutes</i>	Integer that specifies the number of minutes. The default is 10 minutes.
<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Additional time intervals in seconds.

Command Default 10 minutes

Command Modes Line configuration (config-line)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If no input is detected during the interval, the EXEC facility resumes the current connection. If no connections exist, the EXEC facility returns the terminal to the idle state and disconnects the incoming session.

To specify no timeout, enter the **no** form of this command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set a time interval of 2 minutes, 30 seconds:

```
Device(config)# line console 0
Device(config-line)# exec-timeout 2 30
```

The following example shows how to set a time interval of 10 seconds:

```
Device(config)# line aux 0
Device(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 10
```

line

To identify a specific line for configuration and enter line configuration collection mode, use the **line** command in global configuration mode. To remove configuration from a specific line, use the **no** form of this command.

```
line { auto-consolidation | aux | con 0 | range | vtty line-number }
no line { auto-consolidation aux | con 0 | range | vtty line-number }
```

auto-consolidation	Enable or disable auto-consolidation of terminal lines.
aux	(Optional) Auxiliary EIA/TIA-232 DTE port. Must be addressed as relative line 0. The auxiliary port can be used for modem support and asynchronous connections.
con 0	Console 0 terminal line. The console port is DCE.
vtty	Virtual terminal line for remote console access.
range	Range of lines with first line number and last line number.
<i>line-number</i>	Relative number of the virtual terminal line (or the first line in a contiguous group) that you want to configure when the line type is specified. Numbering begins with zero. You can either configure a single line or a range.

Command Default

There is no default line.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Additional parameters qualified: auto-consolidation , aux and range .

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS [line](#) command.

Examples

The terminal from which you locally configure the router is attached to the console port. To configure line parameters for the console port, enter the following:


```
line console 0
```

The following example starts configuration for virtual terminal lines 0 to 4:

```
line vty 0 4
```

The following example configuration shows how to disable auto-consolidation:

```
line auto-consolidation
```

To configure line parameters for the auxiliary port, enter the following:

```
line aux 0
```

The following example starts configuration for a range of lines:

```
line range 1 5
```

line con transport

To set transport output parameters for line console 0, use the **transport** command in line console 0 configuration mode. To remove transport parameters for line console 0, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transport { output [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet
| udptn | v120 }]}
no transport { output [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet
| udptn | v120 }]}

```

Table 27: Syntax Description

output	Defines the protocols that can be used from outgoing connections line.
<i>aceron</i>	(Optional) Selects the remote console for Application Control Engine (ACE)-based blade.
<i>all</i>	Assigns the device or interface as the designated-gateway for the domain.
<i>lapb-ta</i>	(Optional) Selects the ISDN link access procedure, balanced-terminal adapter protocol.
<i>lat</i>	(Optional) Selects the digital local-area transport (LAT) protocol and specifies both incoming reverse LAT and host-initiated connections.
<i>mop</i>	(Optional) Selects Maintenance Operation Protocol (MOP).
<i>nasi</i>	(Optional) Selects NetWare Access Servers Interface (NASI) as the input transport protocol.
<i>none</i>	Prevents any protocol selection on the line. This makes the port unusable by incoming connections.

<i>pad</i>	(Optional) Selects X.3 packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) incoming connections.
<i>rlogin</i>	(Optional) Selects the UNIX rlogin protocol.
<i>ssh</i>	(Optional) Selects the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.
<i>telnet</i>	(Optional) Specifies all types of incoming TCP/IP connections.
<i>udptn</i>	(Optional) Specifies the asynchronous data that is sent through UDP Telnet (UDPTN).
<i>v120</i>	(Optional) Selects the v120 protocol for incoming asynchronous connections over ISDN.

Command Default SSH is enabled for incoming connections by default on VTY lines only.

Command Modes Line console configuration (config-line).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can specify one protocol, multiple protocols, all protocols, or no protocols. To specify multiple protocols, enter the keyword for each protocol, separated by a space under any line configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the line console 0 to only allow ssh connections from the console 0 interface.

```
Device(config)# line console 0
Device(config-line)# transport output ssh
```

line vty transport

To set transport input and output parameters for line vty 0 4, use the **transport** command in line vty 0 4 configuration mode. To remove transport parameters for line vty 0 4, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transport { input [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }] | output [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }]}
no transport { input [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }] | output [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }]}

```

Table 28: Syntax Description

input	Defines the protocols to be used to connect to a specific line of the router.
output	Defines the protocols that can be used for outgoing connections from line.
<i>aceron</i>	(Optional) Selects the remote console for Application Control Engine (ACE)-based blade.
<i>all</i>	Assigns the device or interface as the designated-gateway for the domain.
<i>lapb-ta</i>	(Optional) Selects the ISDN link access procedure, balanced-terminal adapter protocol.
<i>lat</i>	(Optional) Selects the digital local-area transport (LAT) protocol and specifies both incoming reverse LAT and host-initiated connections.
<i>mop</i>	(Optional) Selects Maintenance Operation Protocol (MOP).
<i>nasi</i>	(Optional) Selects NetWare Access Servers Interface (NASI) as the input transport protocol.
<i>none</i>	Prevents any protocol selection on the line. This makes the port unusable by incoming connections.
<i>pad</i>	(Optional) Selects X.3 packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) incoming connections.
<i>rlogin</i>	(Optional) Selects the UNIX rlogin protocol.
<i>ssh</i>	(Optional) Selects the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.
<i>telnet</i>	(Optional) Specifies all types of incoming TCP/IP connections.
<i>udptn</i>	(Optional) Specifies the asynchronous data that is sent through UDP Telnet (UDPTN).
<i>v120</i>	(Optional) Selects the v120 protocol for incoming asynchronous connections over ISDN.

Command Default SSH is enabled for incoming connections on VTY lines.

Command Modes Line VTY configuration (config-line).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify one protocol, multiple protocols, all protocols, or no protocols. To specify multiple protocols, enter the keyword for each protocol, separated by a space under any line configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the line vty 0 4 to only allow ssh connections.

```
Device(config)#line vty 0 4
Device(config-line)#transport input ssh
```

line aux transport

To define which protocols to use to connect to a specific line of the router, use the **transport input** command in line configuration mode. To change or remove the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

```
transport { input [{ aceron | all | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }] | output [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }]}
no transport { input [{ aceron | all | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }] | output [{ aceron | all | lapb-ta | lat | mop | nasi | none | pad | rlogin | ssh | telnet | udptn | v120 }]}

```

Table 29: Syntax Description

input	Defines the protocols to be used to connect to a specific line of the router.
output	Defines the protocols that can be used for outgoing connections from line.
<i>aceron</i>	(Optional) Selects the remote console for Application Control Engine (ACE)-based blade.
<i>all</i>	Assigns the device or interface as the designated-gateway for the domain.
<i>lat</i>	(Optional) Selects the digital local-area transport (LAT) protocol and specifies both incoming reverse LAT and host-initiated connections.
<i>mop</i>	(Optional) Selects Maintenance Operation Protocol (MOP).
<i>nasi</i>	(Optional) Selects NetWare Access Servers Interface (NASI) as the input transport protocol.
<i>none</i>	Prevents any protocol selection on the line. This makes the port unusable by incoming connections.
<i>pad</i>	(Optional) Selects X.3 packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) incoming connections.

<i>rlogin</i>	(Optional) Selects the UNIX rlogin protocol.
<i>ssh</i>	(Optional) Selects the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.
<i>telnet</i>	(Optional) Specifies all types of incoming TCP/IP connections.
<i>udptn</i>	(Optional) Specifies the asynchronous data that is sent through UDP Telnet (UDPTN).
<i>v120</i>	(Optional) Selects the v120 protocol for incoming asynchronous connections over ISDN.

Command Default No protocols are allowed on the auxiliary (AUX) lines.

Command Modes Line configuration (config-line)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can specify one protocol, multiple protocols, all protocols, or no protocols. To specify multiple protocols, enter the keyword for each protocol, separated by a space under any line configuration mode.

The following example shows how to set the incoming protocol for the aux line 0 to Telnet:

```
Device(config)# line aux 0
Device(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 10
Device(config-line)# transport input
```

password (line configuration)

To specify a password on a line, use the **password** command in line configuration mode. To remove the password, use the **no** form of this command.

password *password*

no password

Syntax Description	
<i>password</i>	Character string that specifies the line password. The first character cannot be a number. The string can contain any alphanumeric characters, including spaces, up to 80 characters. You cannot specify the password in the format number-space-anything. The space after the number causes problems. For example, hello 21 is a legal password, but 21 hello is not. The password checking is case sensitive. For example, the password Secret is different than the password secret.

Command Default No password is specified.

Command Modes Line configuration (config-line)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [password](#) command.

Examples

The following example removes the password from virtual terminal lines 1 to 4:

```
Device(config)# line vty 1 4
Device(config-line)# no password
```

The following example removes the password from aux line 0:

```
Device(config)# line aux 0
Device(config-line)# no password
```

privilege level

To set the default privilege level for a line, use the **privilege level** command in line configuration mode. To restore the default user privilege level to the line, use the **no** form of this command.

privilege level *level*
no privilege level

Syntax Description

<i>level</i>	Privilege level associated with the specified line.
--------------	---

Command Default

Level 15 is the level of access permitted by the enable password.
 Level 1 is normal EXEC-mode user privileges.

Command Modes

Line configuration (config-line)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [privilege level](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the auxiliary line for privilege level 5. Anyone using the auxiliary line has privilege level 5 by default:

```
Device(config)# line aux 0
Device(config-line)# privilege level 5
```



CHAPTER 31

Logging Commands

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banner login

To define and enable a customized banner to be displayed before the username and password login prompts, use the **banner login** command in global configuration mode. To disable the login banner, use **no** form of this command.

banner login *message*
no banner login

Command Default Disabled (no login banner is displayed).

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

To configure multi-line banner use `\x0a` as newline character. For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [banner login](#) command.

Examples

The following example sets a login banner.

```
Device# banner login Access for authorized users only. Please enter your username and password.
```

```
Device#show banner login
Access for authorized users only. Please enter your username and password.
Device#
```

logging buffered

To enable system message logging to a local buffer, use the **logging buffered** command in global configuration mode. To cancel the use of the buffer, use the **no** form of this command. To return the buffer size to its default value, use the **default logging buffered** command.

```
logging buffered buffer-size
no logging buffered
default logging buffered
```

Syntax Description

<i>buffer-size</i>	Size of the buffer, in bytes. The range is 4096 to 2147483647. The default size varies by platform.
--------------------	---

Command Default

Varies by platform. For most platforms, logging to the buffer is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging buffered](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable standard system logging to the local syslog buffer:

```
Router(config)# logging buffered
```


logging console

To send system logging (syslog) messages to all available TTY lines and limit messages based on severity, use the **logging console** command in global configuration mode. To disable logging to the console terminal, use the **no** form of this command.

logging console
no logging console

Command Default The default varies by platform. In general, the default is to log all messages.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging console](#) command.

Examples The following is an example for this command:

```
Router(config)# logging console
```

logging discriminator

To create a syslog message discriminator, use the **logging discriminator** command in global configuration mode. To disable the syslog message discriminator, use the **no** form of this command.

logging discriminator *discr-name* [[**facility**] [**mnemonics**] [**msg-body**] { **drops** *string* | **includes** *string* }] [**severity** { **drops** *sev-num* | **includes** *sev-num* }] [**rate-limit** *msglimit*]
no logging discriminator *discr-name*

Syntax Description	<i>discr-name</i>	String of a maximum of eight alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters. Blank spaces between characters are not allowed.
	facility	(Optional) Message subfilter for the facility pattern in an event message.
	mnemonics	(Optional) Message subfilter for the mnemonic pattern in an event message.
	msg-body	(Optional) Message subfilter for the msg-body pattern in an event message.
	drops	Drops messages that match the pattern, including the specified regular expression.
	includes	Delivers messages that match the pattern, including the specified regular expression string.

<i>string</i>	(Optional) Expression used for message filtering.
severity	(Optional) Message subfilter by severity level or group.
<i>sev-num</i>	(Optional) Integer that identifies the severity level or multiple levels. Multiple levels must be separated with a comma (,).
rate-limit	(Optional) Specifies a number of messages to be processed within a unit of time.
<i>msglimit</i>	(Optional) Integer in the range of 1 to 10000 that identifies the number of messages not to be exceeded.

Command Default

The logging discriminator function is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you enter a discriminator name that was previously specified, your entry is treated as a modification to the discriminator. The modification becomes effective when the configuration is completed. All associated sessions will use the modified value. When you remove a discriminator, the associations of all entries in the logging host list are removed.

When you issue the **no logging discriminator** command and the discriminator name is not found, an error message is generated. If the discriminator name is valid and actively associated with syslog sessions, the effect is immediate; the next syslog message to be processed will go through.

Subfilters are checked in the following order. If a message is dropped by any of the subfilters, the remaining checks are skipped.

1. Severity level or levels specified
2. Facility within the message body that matches a regular expression
3. Mnemonic that matches a regular expression
4. Part of the body of a message that matches a regular expression
5. Rate-limit

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the logging discriminator named msglog01 to filter messages with a severity level of 5.

```
Device(config)# logging discriminator msglog01 severity includes 5
```

logging host

To log system messages and debug output to a remote host, use the **logging host** command in global configuration mode. To remove a specified logging host from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging host { [ ip-address ] [ vrf vrf-value ] }
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the host that will receive the system logging (syslog) messages.
vrf <i>vrf-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies a VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) that connects to the syslog server host.

Command Default System logging messages are not sent to any remote host.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging host](#) command.



Note Creating and deleting the logging host configurations in same transaction causes unexpected behaviour. For example, deleting **logging host** *ipv4-address* and creating **logging host** *ipv4-address vrf vrf-name* configuration in same transaction causes both configurations to disappear from the device. We recommend you to send the two requests in separate transactions.

Examples

In the following example, messages are logged to a host with an IP address of 172.16.150.63 connected through a VRF:

```
Router(config)# logging host 172.16.150.63 vrf 4
```

logging monitor

To enable system message logging to the terminal lines (monitor connections), use the **logging console** command in global configuration mode. To disable all logging to the monitor connections, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging monitor
no logging monitor
```

Command Default Logging to monitor connections is enabled.
The default severity level varies by platform, but is generally level 7 (messages at levels 0 through 7 are logged).

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging monitor](#) command.

Examples In the following example, the user enables system message logging to the console for messages:

```
Router(config)# logging monitor
```

logging persistent

To enable the storage of logging messages on the router's advanced technology attachment (ATA) disk, use the **logging persistent** command in global configuration mode. To disable logging message storage on the ATA disk, use the **no logging persistent** command.

logging persistent { **filesize** *logging-file-size* } { **size** *filesystem-size* }
no logging persistent

Syntax Description	
filesize <i>logging-file-size</i>	(Optional) Specifies the size of individual logging files in bytes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum value is 8192. • Maximum value is 2147483647. • Default value is 262144.
size <i>filesystem-size</i>	(Optional) Specifies the amount of disk space, in bytes, allocated to syslog messages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum value is 16384. • Maximum value is 2147483647. • Default value is 10 percent of the total disk space.

Command Default The logging messages are not stored in the router's ATA memory.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging persistent](#) command.

Examples The following is an example:

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# logging persistent size 104857600 filesize 10485760
Router(config)# exit
```

logging rate-limit

To limit the rate of messages logged per second, use the **logging rate-limit** command in global configuration mode. To disable the limit, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging rate-limit
no logging rate-limit
```

Command Default The default is 10 messages logged per second.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging rate-limit](#) command.

Examples The following is an example of this command:

```
Router(config)# logging rate-limit
```

logging source-interface

To specify the source IPv4 or IPv6 address of system logging packets, use the **logging source-interface** command in global configuration mode. To remove the source designation, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging source-interface [{ interface-name number vrf vrf-name }]
no logging source-interface [{ interface-name number vrf vrf-name }]
```

Syntax Description	Interface-name <i>number</i>	Interface type and number.
	vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	Provides logging source-interface setting capability to Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) syslog destinations. Name assigned to the VRF.

Command Default The wildcard interface address is used.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging source-interface](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to specify that the IP address of Ethernet interface 0 as the source IP address for all syslog messages:

```
Router(config)# logging source-interface loopback111 vrf4
```

logging tls-profile ciphersuite

To set the cipher suite for logging tls-profiles, use the **logging tls-profile ciphersuite** command in global configuration mode. To remove the cipher suite, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging tls-profile name ciphersuite { aes-128-cbc-sha | aes-256-cbc-sha | dhe-aes-cbc-sha2 |
dhe-aes-gcm-sha2 | ecdhe-ecdsa-aes-gcm-sha2 | ecdhe-rsa-aes-cbc-sha2 | ecdhe-rsa-aes-gcm-sha2
| rsa-aes-cbc-sha2 | rsa-aes-gcm-sha2 }
no logging tls-profile name ciphersuite { aes-128-cbc-sha | aes-256-cbc-sha | dhe-aes-cbc-sha2 |
dhe-aes-gcm-sha2 | ecdhe-ecdsa-aes-gcm-sha2 | ecdhe-rsa-aes-cbc-sha2 | ecdhe-rsa-aes-gcm-sha2
| rsa-aes-cbc-sha2 | rsa-aes-gcm-sha2 }
```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of existing or new logging tls-profile.
	aes-128-cbc-sha	Specifies the ciphersuite to aes-128-cbc-sha.
	aes-256-cbc-sha	Specifies the ciphersuite to aes-256-cbc-sha.
	dhe-aes-cbc-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to dhe-aes-cbc-sha2.
	dhe-aes-gcm-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to dhe-aes-gcm-sha2.
	ecdhe-ecdsa-aes-gcm-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to ecdhe-ecdsa-aes-gcm-sha2.
	ecdhe-rsa-aes-cbc-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to ecdhe-rsa-aes-cbc-sha2.
	ecdhe-rsa-aes-gcm-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to ecdhe-rsa-aes-gcm-sha2.

rsa-aes-cbc-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to rsa-aes-cbc-sha2.
-------------------------	--

rsa-aes-gcm-sha2	Specifies the ciphersuite to rsa-aes-gcm-sha2.
-------------------------	--

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices now support sending secure syslog messages over the Transport Layer Security (TLS) as per RFC5425. To secure the syslog message content from potential tampering, the TLS protocol is used for certificate exchange, mutual authentication, and ciphers negotiation. Use this **logging tls-profile ciphersuite** command to set the cipher suite of the logging tls-profile.

Example

The following example shows how to set the cipher suite of profile1 to aes-256-cbc-sha.

```
Device(config)# logging tls-profile profile1 ciphersuite aes-256-cbc-sha
```

Table 30: Related Commands

Command	Description
tls-version	Specifies the TLS version.
client-id-trustpoint	Specifies the client ID trustpoint.

logging tls-profile tls-version

To set the tls-version for logging tls-profiles, use the **logging tls-profile tls-version** command in global configuration mode. To remove the tls-version, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging tls-profile name tls-version { TLSv1.1 | TLSv1.2 }  
no logging tls-profile name tls-version
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of logging tls-profile.
TLSv1.1	Specifies TLSv1.1 as the version to be used.
TLSv1.2	Specifies TLSv1.2 as the version to be used.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices now support sending secure syslog messages over Transport Layer Security (TLS) as per RFC5425. To secure the syslog message content from potential tampering, the TLS protocol is used for certificate exchange, mutual authentication, and ciphers negotiation. Use this **logging tls-profile tls-version** command to set the tls-version of the logging tls-profile to TLSv1.1 or TLSv1.2.

Example

The following example shows how to set the tls-version of profile1 to TLSv1.1.

```
Device(config)# logging tls-profile profile1 tls-version TLSv1.1
```

Table 31: Related Commands

Command	Description
ciphersuite	Specifies the cipher suite.
client-id-trustpoint	Specifies the client ID trustpoint.

logging trap

To limit messages logged to the syslog servers based on severity, use the **logging trap** command in global configuration mode. To return the logging to remote hosts to the default level, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging trap { [errors] }
no logging trap
```

Command Default Syslog messages at level 0 to level 6 are generated, but will only be sent to a remote host if the **logging host** command is configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [logging trap](#) command.

Examples In the following is an example for this command:


```
Router(config)# logging trap error
```

logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424

To set the logging trap level to informational and the syslog format to rfc5424, use the **logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424** command in global configuration mode. To remove the logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424
no logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424
```

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

There are various severity levels of message logging. Specifying a level causes messages at that level and numerically lower levels to be displayed at the destination. There are two syslog formats - RFC3164 and RFC5424. Use this **logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424** command to set the logging trap level to informational and the syslog format to rfc5424.

Example

The following example shows how to set the trap level to informational and syslog format to rfc5424.

```
Device(config)# logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424
```

service timestamps

To configure the system to apply a time stamp to debugging messages or system logging messages, use the **service timestamps** command in global configuration mode. To disable this service, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service timestamps [{ debug | log }] { datetime } [{ msec | localtime | show-timezone | year }]
no service timestamps [{ debug | log }]
```

Syntax Description	debug	(Optional) Indicates time-stamping for debugging messages.
	log	(Optional) Indicates time-stamping for system logging messages.

datetime	(Optional) Specifies that the time stamp should consist of the date and time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time-stamp format for datetime is MMM DD HH:MM:SS, where MMM is the month, DD is the date, HH is the hour (in 24-hour notation), MM is the minute, and SS is the second. If the datetime keyword is specified, you can optionally add the msec, localtime, show-timezone, or year keywords. If the service timestamps datetime command is used without additional keywords, time stamps will be shown using UTC, without the year, without milliseconds, and without a time zone name.
msec	(Optional) Includes milliseconds in the time stamp, in the format HH: DD: MM: SS. mmm, where .mmm is milliseconds.
localtime	(Optional) Time stamp relative to the local time zone.
year	(Optional) Include the year in the date-time format.
show-timezone	(Optional) Include the time zone name in the time stamp. <p>Note If the localtime keyword option is not used (or if the local time zone has not been configured using the clock timezone command), time will be displayed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).</p>

Command Default Time stamps are applied to debug and logging messages.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service timestamps](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable time-stamping on logging messages using the current time and date in Coordinated Universal Time/Greenwich Mean Time (UTC/GMT), and enable the year to be displayed:

```
Device(config)# service timestamps log datetime show-timezone year
Device(config)# end
! The following line shows the timestamp with datetime (11:13 PM March 22nd)
.Mar 22 2004 23:13:25 UTC: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

In the following example, the **service timestamps log datetime** command is used to change previously configured options for the date-time time stamp.

```
Device(config)# service timestamps log datetime localtime show-timezone
Device(config)# end
! The year is not displayed.
Oct 13 15:44:46 PDT: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with the end command.  
Device(config)# service timestamps log datetime show-timezone year  
Device(config)# end
```

! note: because the localtime option was not specified again, that option is removed from the output,
and time is displayed in UTC (the default)

```
Oct 13 2004 22:45:31 UTC: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```




CHAPTER 32

MACsec Commands

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key chain

To create or modify a key chain, use the **key chain** command in the key chain configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

key chain *key-chain-name* **macsec**
no key chain *key-chain-name* **macsec**

Syntax Description

<i>key-chain-name</i>	Specifies the name of the keychain. The maximum length is 32 (128-bit encryption)/64 (256-bit encryption) character hexadecimal string.
macsec	Specifies the key chain for MACsec encryption.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Key chain configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how you can configure a key chain for MACsec encryption:

```
Device(config)# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)#
```

key

To create or modify a keychain key, use the **key** command in keychain-key configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
key key-id
no key key-id
```

Syntax Description	<i>key-id</i>	Hexadecimal string of 2 - 64 characters.
--------------------	---------------	--

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Key chain configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines The key must be of even number of hex characters. Entering an odd number of characters will exit the MACsec configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **key** command:

```
Device(config)# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
```

key-string

To specify the text string for the key, use the **key-string** command in key configuration submode under the macsec key chain mode.

To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
key-string [{ clear | password | password6 }] key-string-text cryptographic-algorithm { aes-128-cmac
| aes-256-cmac }
no key-string [{ clear | password | password6 }] key-string-text cryptographic-algorithm { aes-128-cmac
| aes-256-cmac }
```

Syntax Description

clear	Specifies the key string in clear-text form.
password	Specifies the key in encrypted form.
password6	Specifies the key in Type 6 encrypted form.
<i>key-string-text</i>	Text string for the key, which is encrypted by the parser process before being saved to the configuration. The text string has the following character limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain-text key strings—Minimum of 1 character and a maximum of 32 (128-bit encryption)/64 (256-bit encryption) characters (hexadecimal string). • Encrypted key strings—Minimum of 4 characters and no maximum.

Command Default

The default value is clear.

Command Modes

Key configuration submode under the macsec key chain mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines

For an encrypted password to be valid, the following statements must be true:

- String must contain an even number of characters, with a minimum of four.
- The first two characters in the password string must be decimal numbers and the rest must be hexadecimal.
- The first two digits must not be a number greater than 53.

Either of the following examples would be valid encrypted passwords:

1234abcd or **50aefd**

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **key-string** command:

For AES 128-bit encryption:

```
Device(config)# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm AES-128-CMAC
```

For AES 256-bit encryption with clear-text CAK:

```
Device(config)# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string clear
123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678 cryptographic-algorithm
AES-256-CMACRP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)#commit
```

cryptographic-algorithm

Configures the cryptographic algorithm used for authenticating a peer for MACsec encryption in the Keychain-key configuration mode.

To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

cryptographic-algorithm *authentication algorithm*
no cryptographic-algorithm *authentication algorithm*

Syntax Description	<i>authentication algorithm</i>	Configures the 128-bit or 256-bit AES encryption algorithm.
Command Default	No default behavior or values.	
Command Modes	Keychain-key configuration.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines If you do not specify the cryptographic algorithm, MAC computation and API verification would be invalid.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the cryptographic-algorithm command for MACsec Encryption:

```
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string 11111111111111111111111111111111
cryptographic-algorithm aes-256-cmac
```

Examples

The following example shows how to use the AES-128-CMAC authentication algorithm command:


```
Device# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm aes-128-cmac
```

Examples

The following example shows how to use the AES-256-CMAC authentication algorithm command:

```
Device# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec) # key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string 123456781234567812345678123456781
```

lifetime

Configures the validity period for the MACsec key or CKN in the Keychain-key configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

The lifetime period can be configured with a duration in seconds, as a validity period between two dates (for example, Jan 01 2014 to Dec 31 2014), or with an infinite validity.

The key is valid from the time you configure in HH:MM:SS format. Duration is configured in seconds.

When a key has expired, the MACsec session is torn down and running the show macsec mka session command does not display any information. If you run the show macsec mka interface and show macsec mka interface detail commands, you can see that the session is unsecured.

cryptographic-algorithm *start_time start_date* { *end_time end_date* | **duration** *validity* | **infinite** }
no cryptographic-algorithm *start_time start_date* { *end_time end_date* | **duration** *validity* | **infinite** }

Syntax Description

<i>start_time</i>	Start time in hh:mm:ss from which the key becomes valid. The range is from 0:0:0 to 23:59:59.
<i>end_time</i>	End time in hh:mm:ss at which point the key becomes invalid. The range is from 0:0:0 to 23:59:59.
<i>start_date</i>	The date in DD month YYYY format that the key becomes valid.
<i>end_date</i>	The date in DD month YYYY format that the key becomes invalid.
duration <i>validity</i>	The key chain is valid for the duration you configure. You can configure duration in seconds.
infinite	The key chain is valid indefinitely.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Keychain-key configuration.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the lifetime command:

```
! For AES 128-bit encryption

Device(config)# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm AES-128-CMAC
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# lifetime 05:00:00 20 february 2015 12:00:00
30 september 2016

! For AES 256-bit encryption

Device(config)# key chain mac_chain macsec
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec)# key 1234abcd5678
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# key-string
1234567812345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm
AES-256-CMAC
Device(config-mac_chain-MacSec-1234abcd5678)# lifetime 05:00:00 20 february 2015 12:00:00
30 september 2016
```

mka policy

To configure an MKA policy, use the **mka policy** command in Global Configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mka policy *policy-name*
no mka policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Name of the MACsec policy for encryption.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **macsec-policy** command:

```
Device(config)# mka policy MKAPolicy
```

confidentiality-offset

To enable MACsec Key Agreement protocol (MKA) to set the confidentiality offset for MACsec operations, use the **confidentiality-offset** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To disable confidentiality offset, use the **no** form of this command.

confidentiality-offset
no confidentiality-offset

Command Default Confidentiality offset is disabled.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the **confidentiality offset** command:

```
Device(config)# mka policy mka-policy
Device(config-mka-policy)# confidentiality-offset
```

delay-protection

To configure MKA to use delay protection in sending MACsec Key Agreement Protocol Data Units (MKPDUs), use the **delay-protection** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To disable delay protection, use the **no** form of this command.

delay-protection
no delay-protection

Command Default Delay protection for sending MKPDUs is disabled.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure MKA to use delay protection in sending MKPDUs:

```
Device(config-mka-policy)# delay-protection
```

include-icv-indicator

To include the integrity check value (ICV) indicator in MKPDU, use the **include-icv-indicator** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To disable the ICV indicator, use the **no** form of this command.

include-icv-indicator
no include-icv-indicator

Command Default ICV indicator is included.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to include the ICV indicator in MKPDU:

```
Device(config)# mka policy 2
Device(config-mka-policy)# include-icv-indicator
```

key-server

To configure MKA key-server options, use the **key-server** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To disable MKA key-server options, use the **no** form of this command.

key-server priority value
no key-server priority value

Syntax Description	priority value	Specifies the priority value of the MKA key-server.

Command Default MKA key-server is disabled.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the MKA key-server:

```
Device(config)# mka policy 2
Device(config-mka-policy)# key-server priority 33
```

macsec-cipher-suite

To configure cipher suite for deriving Security Association Key (SAK), use the **macsec-cipher-suite** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To disable cipher suite for SAK, use the **no** form of this command.

macsec-cipher-suite { **gcm-aes-128** | **gcm-aes-256** | **gcm-aes-xpn-128** | **gcm-aes-xpn-256** }

no macsec-cipher-suite { **gcm-aes-128** | **gcm-aes-256** | **gcm-aes-xpn-128** | **gcm-aes-xpn-256** }

Syntax Description		
gcm-aes-128		Configures cipher suite for deriving SAK with 128-bit encryption.
gcm-aes-256		Configures cipher suite for deriving SAK with 256-bit encryption.
gcm-aes-xpn-128		Configures cipher suite for deriving SAK with 128-bit encryption for Extended Packet Numbering (XPN).
gcm-aes-xpn-256		Configures cipher suite for deriving SAK with 256-bit encryption for XPN.

Command Default GCM-AES-128 encryption is enabled.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines If the device supports both GCM-AES-128 and GCM-AES-256 ciphers, it is highly recommended to define and use a user-defined MKA policy to include both or only 256 bits cipher, based on your requirements.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure MACsec cipher suite for deriving SAK with 256-bit encryption:

```
Device(config)# mka policy 2
Device(config-mka-policy)# macsec-cipher-suite gcm-aes-256
```

sak-rekey

To configure the Security Association Key (SAK) rekey time interval for a defined MKA policy, use the **sak-rekey** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To stop the SAK rekey timer, use the **no** form of this command.

sak-rekey { **interval** *time-interval* | **on-live-peer-loss** }

no sak-rekey { **interval** *time-interval* | **on-live-peer-loss** }

Syntax Description	interval <i>time-interval</i>	SAK rekey interval in seconds. The range is from 30 to 65535, and the default is 0.
	on-live-peer-loss	Peer loss from the live membership.

Command Default The SAK rekey timer is disabled. The default is 0.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the SAK rekey interval:

```
Device(config)# mka policy 2
Device(config-mka-policy)# sak-rekey interval 300
```

use-updated-eth-header

To enable interoperability between devices and any port on a device that includes the updated Ethernet header in MACsec Key Agreement Protocol Data Units (MKPDUs) for integrity check value (ICV) calculation, use the **ssci-based-on-sci** command in MKA-policy configuration mode. To disable the updated ethernet header in MKPDUs for ICV calculation, use the **no** form of this command.

use-updated-eth-header

no use-updated-eth-header

Command Default The Ethernet header for ICV calculation is disabled.

Command Modes MKA-policy configuration (config-mka-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines The updated Ethernet header is non-standard. Enabling this option ensures that an MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) session between the devices can be set up.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **key** command:

```
Device(config)# mka policy 2
Device(config-mka-policy)# use-updated-eth-header
```

mka pre-shared-key

To configure MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) MACsec on a device interface using a Pre Shared Key (PSK), use the **mka pre-shared-key key-chain** command in interface configuration mode. To disable it, use the **no** form of this command.

mka pre-shared-key key-chain *key-chain-name*
no mka pre-shared-key key-chain *key-chain-name*

Syntax Description	mka pre-shared-key key-chain	Enables MACsec MKA configuration on device interfaces using a PSK.
Command Default	MKA pre-shared-key is disabled.	
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

This example shows how to configure MKA MACsec on an interface using a PSK:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/20
Device(config-if)# mka pre-shared-key key-chain kcl
```

fallback-key

To provide an alternative fallback option to maintain secure communications, use the **fallback-key** command in Interface configuration mode. Use the **fallback-key** command along with the **mka pre-shared-key key-chain** command. The **mka pre-shared-key key-chain** command is used to enable MKA with a pre-shared key for MACsec encryption on a specified interface.

To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

mka pre-shared-key key-chain *keychain-name* [{ **fallback-key-chain** *fallback-keychain-name* }]
no mka pre-shared-key key-chain *keychain-name* **fallback-key-chain** *fallback-keychain-name*

Syntax Description	<i>keychain-name</i>	Used as the primary key chain for MKA.
	<i>fallback-keychain-name</i>	Used as the fallback key chain for MKA.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines

The provided configuration enables MKA with a pre-shared key for MACsec encryption on the specified interface (TenGigabitEthernet 0/0/5).

MKA provides secure key agreement for MACsec, which is used to encrypt traffic on the interface.

The primary key-chain is used to store the primary pre-shared key .

MACsec's fallback key feature establishes an MKA session with the pre-shared fallback key whenever the pre-shared key fails to establish a session because of key mismatch.

Fallback key chain supports infinite lifetime with one key only. The connectivity association key name (CKN) ID used in the fallback key chain must not match any of the CKN IDs used in the primary key chain.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **fallback-key** command:

```
Device(config-keychain)# interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/0/5
Devcie(config-if)# mka pre-shared-key key-chain mka-keychain128 fallback-key-chain
mka-keychain256
```

macsec access-control

To control the behavior of unencrypted packets, use the **macsec access-control** command in Interface configuration mode. To disable this option, use the **no** form of this command.

```
macsec access-control { must-secure | should-secure }
no macsec access-control { must-secure | should-secure }
```

Syntax Description	must-secure	should-secure
	Allows unencrypted packets from the physical interface or subinterfaces to be transmitted or received.	Allow unencrypted packets from physical interface or subinterfaces to be transmitted or received. All such packets are dropped except for MKA control protocol packets.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines The **macsec access-control** command can only be configured on physical interface, and the setting is automatically inherited by the subinterfaces.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **macsec access-control** command:

```
Device(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# macsec access-control must-secure

Device(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# macsec access-control should-secure
```

replay-protection window-size

To change the replay window size, use the **replay-protection window-size** command in Interface configuration mode. The range for window size is 0 to 4294967295. To turn off MACsec replay-protection, use the **no** form of this command.

replay-protection window-size frames
no replay-protection window-size

Syntax Description	
<i>frames</i>	Enable replay protection, and configure the window size in number of frames. The range is from 0 to 4294967295. The default window size is 0.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines Replay protection is a feature provided by MACsec to counter replay attacks. Each encrypted packet is assigned a unique sequence number and the sequence is verified at the remote end. Frames transmitted through a Metro Ethernet service provider network are highly susceptible to reordering due to prioritization and load balancing mechanisms used within the network.

A replay window is necessary to support use of MACsec over provider networks that reorder frames. Frames within the window can be received out of order, but are not replay protected. The default window size is set to 64.

The replay protection window may be set to zero to enforce strict reception ordering and replay protection.



Note A replay protection window can be configured independently on either physical interface or subinterface. If it is configured on the physical interface, it is automatically inherited by the subinterfaces. Explicit configuration on subinterface overrides the inherited value or policy for that sub-interface.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **replay-protection window-size** command:

```
Device(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# macsec replay-protection window-size 10
```

eapol

To configure an ethernet type (Hexadecimal) for the EAPoL Frame on the interface, use the **eapol** command in Interface configuration mode. To disable this option, use the **no** form of this command.

eapol *eth-type*
no eapol *eth-type*

Syntax Description

<i>eth-type</i>	Configures an ethernet type (Hexadecimal) for the EAPoL Frame on the interface.
-----------------	---

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **eapol***eth-type* command:

```
Device(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# eapol eth-type 0xB860
```

eapol destination-address

To change the destination MAC address of an EAPoL packet that is transmitted on an interface towards the service provider, use the **eapol destination-address** command in Interface configuration mode. To disable this option, use the **no** form of this command.

eapol destination-address [{ *MAC-Address* | { **bridge-group-address** | **broadcast-address** | **lldp-multicast-address** } }]

no eapol destination-address [{ *MAC-Address* | { **bridge-group-address** | **broadcast-address** | **lldp-multicast-address** } }]

Syntax Description		
	<i>MAC-Address</i>	Configures an Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPoL) destination MAC address on the interface.
	bridge-group-address	Sets the destination address as a bridge group.
	broadcast-address	Sets the destination address as a broadcast address.
	lldp-multicast-address	Sets the destination address as a LLDP multicast address.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines When the eapol destination-address command is configured on the main interface, it is applied to any subinterfaces on that interface. However, if the eapol destination-address command is configured on the subinterface, that takes precedence over the command on the main interface.

Examples

The following example shows how to use the **eapol destination-address** command:

```
Device(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Device(config-if)# eapol destination-address 0018.b967.3cd0
Device(config-if)# eapol destination-address bridge-group-address
Device(config-if)# eapol destination-address broadcast-address
Device(config-if)# eapol destination-address lldp-multicast-address
```

■ eapol destination-address



CHAPTER 33

Multi-Region Fabric

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affinity-group (Multi-Region Fabric)

Use the **affinity-group** command in system configuration mode to configure an affinity group for an edge router or border router. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the affinity group assignment.

affinity-group *group-id*

no affinity-group

Syntax Description	<i>group-id</i> Affinity group in the range 1 to 63.				
Command Default	By default, no affinity group is assigned.				
Command Modes	System configuration (config-system)				
Command History	<table><thead><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines

If an affinity group has been configured previously on the device, configuring a new value replaces the previous.

Example

Configure an affinity group value of 10 on a border router.

```
Device#config-transaction
Device(config)#system
Device(config-system)#affinity-group 10
```

affinity-group-number

To assign an affinity group number to routes or TLOCs, in a Multi-Region Fabric environment, use the **affinity-group-number** command in configuration set mode when configuring a control policy on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller. To cancel the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

```
affinity-group-number affinity-group
no affinity-group-number affinity-group
```

Syntax Description

affinity-group-number *affinity-group* Assign an affinity group number in the range of 0 to 63.

Command Default

There is no default.

Command Modes

configuration set (config-set)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example, executed on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller, creates a sequence that matches routes from devices at site 100 and assigns them the affinity group 5.

```
vsmart# config
vsmart(config)# policy
vsmart(config-policy)# control-policy policy-1
vsmart(config-control-policy-cpolicy1)# sequence 1
vsmart(config-sequence-1)# match route
vsmart(config-match-route)# site-id 100
vsmart(config-match-route)# action accept
vsmart(config-action)# set
vsmart(config-set)# affinity-group-number 5
```

To configure this using a CLI template in Cisco SD-WAN Manager, use the following:

```
policy
  control-policy policy-1
  sequence 1
```

```

match route
  site-id 100
!
action accept
set
  affinity-group-number 5
!
!
!
!
!

```

affinity-group preference (Multi-Region Fabric)

Use the **affinity-group preference** command in system configuration mode to configure the affinity group preference order, from highest priority to lowest priority. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the affinity group preference.

affinity-group preference *group-id*
group-id . . .

no affinity-group preference

Syntax Description	<i>group-id</i> Affinity group in the range 1 to 63.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	By default, no affinity group preference is assigned.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	System configuration (config-system)
----------------------	--------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

Configure a preference for affinity groups 10, 11, 20, and 5, in that order of priority.

```

Device#config-transaction
Device(config)#system
Device(config-system)#affinity-group preference 10 11 20 5

```

filter route outbound affinity-group preference (Multi-Region Fabric)

To configure a Cisco SD-WAN Controller to restrict routers in the regions that it is managing to connect only to routers that are on their affinity list, use the **filter route outbound affinity-group preference** command in OMP configuration mode. To remove this restriction, use the **no** form of the command.

filter route outbound affinity-group preference

no filter route outbound affinity-group preference

Command Default By default, there is no restriction.

Command Modes OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can configure Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN to enable routers to connect only to routers that are on their affinity list. To do this, use the **filter route outbound affinity-group preference** command on each of the Cisco SD-WAN Controllers that manage a region.

Example

```
vSmart#config terminal
vSmart(config)#omp
vSmart(config-omp)#filter route outbound affinity-group preference
```

management-gateway

To enable a management region on a router configured as a management gateway, use the **management-gateway** command in system configuration. Use the **no** form of the command to disable a management region.

management-gateway enable

no management-gateway enable

Command Default Management region is disabled

Command Modes System configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was introduced.

Example 1

The following sample configuration configures a management gateway to support a management region, using VRF 3:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# region 1
Device(config-region-1)# management-region
```



```
Device(config-management-region)# vrf 3
Device(config-vrf-3)# exit
Device(config-system)# management-gateway enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	management-region	Use the management-region command to enable a management region on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller or on a router.

management-region

To enable a management region on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller or on a router, use the **management-region** command in system configuration mode or region configuration mode, respectively. Use the **no** form of the command to disable a management region.

For a Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

management-region

no management-region

For a router:

management-region vrf vrf-id [gateway-preference preference-id [preference-id] . . .]

no management-region

Syntax Description		
	vrf vrf-id	Configure the VRF to use for management traffic.
	gateway-preference preference-id	Configure a preference order among management gateways, according to the affinity group number of the management gateways. See the Usage Guidelines section.
		Maximum number of affinity group numbers: 12

Command Default Management region is disabled

Command Modes System configuration (config-system)
Region configuration (config-region)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines We recommend dedicating one or more Cisco SD-WAN Controllers to exclusively manage the management region. Alternatively, you can use one or more Cisco SD-WAN Controllers that are managing the core region. A Cisco SD-WAN Controller that is managing an access region cannot also manage the management region.

Configuring an affinity group number is optional, but when you are configuring a router in the network, you can configure a preference order among multiple management gateways, according to their affinity group numbers.

On management gateways, you can use the following to configure affinity group numbers:

- System-level affinity group for the router:
Use the **affinity-group affinity-group-number** *affinity-group* command.
- Per-VRF affinity group:
Use the **affinity-group affinity-per-vrf** *affinity-group vrf-range vrf-range* command.
The per-VRF affinity group takes precedence over the system-level affinity group.

For information, see [affinity-group-number](#).

Example 1

The following configures a Cisco SD-WAN Controller that is managing region 0, to also support a management region.

```
Controller(config)# system
Controller(config-system)# region 0
Controller(config-system)# management-region
```

Example 2

The following sample configuration configures a management gateway to support a management region, using VRF 3. Configuring the affinity group number is optional, but when you are configuring a router in the network, you can configure a preference order among multiple management gateways, according to affinity group number.

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# region 1
Device(config-region-1)# management-region
Device(config-management-region)# vrf 3
Device(config-vrf-3)# exit
Device(config-system)# management-gateway enable
Device(config-system)# affinity affinity-group-number 1
```

Example 3

The following sample configuration configures a border router to support a management region using VRF 3, and configures a gateway preference order:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# system-ip 10.1.1.2
Device(config-system)# domain-id 1
Device(config-system)# site-id 100
Device(config-system)# region 1
Device(config-region-1)# management-region vrf 3 gateway-preference 1 2
Device(config-vrf-3)# exit
```

```
Device(config-management-region) # exit
Device(config-region-1) # exit
Device(config-system) # role border-router
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	management-gateway	Use the management-gateway command to enable a management region on a router functioning as a management gateway.

omp best-path region-path-length ignore (Multi-Region Fabric)

To configure a device operating with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN to enable both the primary region path and the secondary region path to a peer device, use the **omp best-path region-path-length ignore** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default behavior, use the **no** form of the command.

omp best-path region-path-length ignore

no omp best-path region-path-length ignore

Command Default

By default, the overlay management protocol (OMP) considers the path length when determining the best paths to provide to the forwarding layer.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	Added the following options for configuring secondary regions: secondary-region , secondary-shared , secondary-only

Usage Guidelines

When a direct path is available to reach a destination, by default the overlay management protocol (OMP) provides only the direct path to the routing forwarding layer because the direct path uses fewer hops. The result is that the forwarding layer, which includes application-aware policy, can only use the direct path. You can use this command to disable this comparison of the number of hops so that traffic can use either the direct secondary-region path (fewer hops) or the primary-region path (more hops). When you disable the comparison of the number of hops, OMP applies equal-cost multi-path routing (ECMP) to all routes, and packets can use all available paths.

Examples

```
Device(config)#omp best-path region-path-length ignore
```

omp best-path transport-gateway

Use the **omp best-path transport-gateway** command in OMP configuration mode to configure the path preference for transport gateway paths. Use the **no** form of the command to restore the default behavior.

omp best-path transport-gateway { **ecmp-with-direct-path** | **prefer** } [{ **transport-gateway-settings** *site-types-list* }]

no omp best-path transport-gateway

Syntax Description	ecmp-with-direct-path	For devices that can connect through a transport gateway and through other paths, apply equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) logic to choose the best path. This is the default behavior.
	prefer	For devices that can connect through a transport gateway, use only the transport gateway paths, even if other paths are available.
	transport-gateway-settings site-types-list	When configuring a router to prefer a transport gateway path, restrict the preference to only traffic whose destination matches one or more specific site types. For information about configuring a site type for a router, and for a list of site types, see site-type .

Command Default ecmp-with-direct-path

Command Modes OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Added transport-gateway-settings site-type , which enables you to specify which traffic will prefer a transport gateway route.

The following example configures a device to prefer transport gateway routes.

```
Device(config)#omp best-path transport-gateway prefer
```

The following example configures a device to prefer transport gateway routes only for traffic destined to sites with site type cloud.

```
Device(config)#omp best-path transport-gateway prefer
Device(config)#omp best-path transport-gateway-settings site-types cloud
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
site-type	Use the site-type command to configure the site type of a router.

region (Multi-Region Fabric)

To assign a region to a device, use the **region** command in system configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the region assignment.

```
region region-id
```

subregion *subregion-id*

no region

Syntax Description	region <i>region-id</i>	Assign a region in the range of 1 to 63.
	subregion <i>subregion-id</i>	Assign a subregion in the range of 1 to 63.

Command Default The command has no default.

Command Modes System configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.x	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Added the subregion option.

Usage Guidelines

Example

The following example configures a device to region 1, subregion 5.

```
system
 system-ip 192.0.2.1
 domain-id 1
 site-id 1100
 region 1
  subregion 5
```

region access, region core (Multi-Region Fabric)

To configure a border router in a Multi-Region Fabric environment that is performing route aggregation to advertise the routes specifically to the core region or access region, use the **region access** or **region core** commands in VRF configuration mode. To cancel the configuration, use the **no** form of the command. For a border router performing route aggregation, we recommend configuring either **region core** or **region access**.

advertise aggregate *prefix*
aggregate-only
region { **access** | **core** }

no advertise aggregate *prefix* [{ **aggregate-only** }]
region { **access** | **core** }

Syntax Description	aggregate-only	Use aggregate-only to advertise only the aggregate prefix and not the component routes included within the range of the prefix.
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

region {access | core} When using route aggregation on a border router, advertise aggregated routes to the access region or to the core region. If you do not specify the region, the border router advertises the aggregated routes both to the access region that it serves and to the core region.

Command Default The command has no default.

Command Modes VRF configuration (config-vrf-vrf-number)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example, executed on a border router in a Multi-Region Fabric environment, advertises aggregation of routes defined by the 10.0.0.0/8 prefix. The border router advertises the routes to its peers in the core region. This is useful for aggregating routes for access region devices in the 10.0.0.0/8 range to reduce the number of routes that must be advertised in the core region.

```
Device#config-transaction
admin connected from 127.0.0.1 using console on vml1
Device(config)#sdwan omp
Device(config-omp)#address-family ipv4 vrf 1
Device(config-vrf-1)#advertise aggregate 10.0.0.0/8 region core
```

The following example, executed on a border router in a Multi-Region Fabric environment, advertises aggregation of routes defined by the 10.0.0.0/8 prefix. The border router advertises the routes to its peers in the access region. This is useful for aggregating routes for core region devices in the 10.0.0.0/8 range to reduce the number of routes that must be advertised in the access region.

```
Device#config-transaction
admin connected from 127.0.0.1 using console on vml1
Device(config)#sdwan omp
Device(config-omp)#address-family ipv4 vrf 1
Device(config-vrf-1)#advertise aggregate 10.0.0.0/8 region access
```

role (Multi-Region Fabric)

To configure a device role as border router for Multi-Region Fabric, use the **role** command in system configuration mode. To configure a device to the default edge router mode, use the **no** form of this command.

role border-router

no role

Syntax Description

border-router	Configure the device role as border router.
----------------------	---

Command Modes System configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The command does not have an option for setting the role to edge router. The default role is edge router, so you can use the **no** form of the command to configure the device role as edge router.

Examples Configure a device role as border router.

```
Device(config)#system
Device(config-system)#role border-router
```

Examples Configure a device role as edge router.

```
Device(config)#system
Device(config-system)#no role
```

transport-gateway (Multi-Region Fabric)

Use the **transport-gateway** command in system configuration mode to enable transport gateway functionality on a device. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this functionality.

transport-gateway enable

no transport-gateway enable

Command Default By default, transport gateway functionality is disabled.

Command Modes System configuration mode (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

```
Device(config-system)#transport-gateway enable
```




CHAPTER 34

NAT Commands

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ip nat

To designate that traffic originating from the interface is subject to Network Address Translation (NAT), use the **ip nat** command in interface configuration mode. To designate that traffic originating from the interface is no longer subject to Network Address Translation (NAT), use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip nat outside
no ip nat outside
```

Syntax Description

outside	(Optional) Indicates that the interface is connected to the outside network.
----------------	--

Command Default

Traffic leaving or arriving at this interface is not subject to NAT.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [ip nat](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Ethernet 1
Device(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

ip nat inside source

To enable Network Address Translation (NAT) of the inside source address, use the **ip nat inside source** command in global configuration mode. To remove the static translation, or the dynamic association to a pool, use the **no** form of this command.

Dynamic NAT

```
ip nat inside source list { access-list-number access-list-name } pool name [ vrf name ] [{ match-in-vrf | overload }] [{ match-interface | { interface-name } } ]
```

```
no ip nat inside source list { access-list-number access-list-name } pool name [ vrf name ] [{ match-in-vrf | overload }] [{ match-interface | { interface-name } } ]
```

Static NAT

```
ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip [ vrf name ] [{ match-in-vrf [ track track-id ] [ pool name ] | pool name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } | [ egress-interface type ] | [ extendable ] { [ match-in-vrf [ pool name ] ] | pool name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } } } ]
```

```
no ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip [ vrf name ] [{ match-in-vrf [ track track-id ] [ pool name ] | pool name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } | [ egress-interface type ] | [ extendable ] { [ match-in-vrf [ pool name ] ] | pool name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } } } ]
```

Syntax Description

list <i>access-list-number</i>	Specifies the number of a standard IP access list. Packets with source addresses that pass the access list are dynamically translated using global addresses from the named pool.
list <i>access-list-name</i>	Specifies the name of a standard IP access list. Packets with source addresses that pass the access list are dynamically translated using global addresses from the named pool.
interface	Specifies an interface for the global address.
<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) to enable the online help function.
<i>number</i>	Interface or subinterface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) to enable the online help function.

pool name	Specifies the name of the pool from which global IP addresses are allocated dynamically. From Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a, you can use a NAT pool for static NAT.
overload	(Optional) Enables the device to use one global address for many local addresses. When overloading is configured, the TCP or UDP port number of each inside host distinguishes between the multiple conversations using the same local IP address.
vrf name	(Optional) Associates the NAT translation rule with a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
egress-interface type	(Optional) Specifies the type of egress interface used for port forwarding with NAT DIA.
match-in-vrf	(Optional) Enables NAT inside and outside traffic in the same VRF.
match-interface interface-name	Specifies the interface name to apply the centralized data policy to for matching a NAT method with a NAT DIA egress interface.
track track-id	(Optional) Enables service-side NAT object tracking of LAN prefixes and LAN interfaces.
static	Sets up a single static translation.
<i>local-ip</i>	Local IP address assigned to a host on the inside network. The address could be randomly chosen, allocated from RFC 1918, or be an obsolete one.
<i>global-ip</i>	Globally unique IP address of an inside host as it appears to the outside network.
extendable	(Optional) Extends the translation.
forced	(Optional) Forcefully deletes an entry and its children from the configuration.
tcp	Establishes the TCP protocol.
udp	Establishes the UDP protocol.
<i>local-port</i>	Local TCP or UDP port. The range is from 1 to 65535.
<i>global-port</i>	Global TCP or UDP port. The range is from 1 to 65535.

Command Default No NAT translation of inside source addresses occurs.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was modified. The pool <i>pool</i> keyword-argument pair is supported for static NAT.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was modified. Added the track keyword for service-side NAT object tracking.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was modified. Added the egress-interface <i>type</i> keyword for port forwarding for NAT DIA.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command was modified. Added the match-interface <i>interface-name</i> keyword for mapping multiple NAT methods for NAT DIA.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE `ip nat inside source` command.

Examples

The following example shows how to translate between inside hosts addressed from one network to the globally unique network:

```
Device(config)# ip nat pool net-209 10.255.255.254 10.255.255.255 prefix-length 28
ip nat inside source list 1 pool net-209
!
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.224
 ip nat outside
!
interface ethernet 1
 ip address 10.255.255.254 10.255.255.255
 ip nat inside
!
access-list 1 permit 192.168.255.255 255.255.0.
access-list 1 permit 192.168.255.255 255.255.224.
```

The following example shows how to translate local traffic to an edge device that is using NAT (NAT-PE):

```
Device(config)# ip nat inside source list 1 interface ethernet 0 vrf vrf1 overload
ip nat inside source list 1 interface ethernet 0 vrf vrf2 overload
!
ip route vrf vrf1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.255.254
ip route vrf vrf2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.255.255
!
access-list 1 permit 0.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
!
ip nat inside source list 1 interface ethernet 1 vrf vrf1 overload
ip nat inside source list 1 interface ethernet 1 vrf vrf2 overload
!
ip route vrf vrf1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.0 global
ip route vrf vrf2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1 global
access-list 1 permit 0.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

The following example shows how to configure a NAT pool using static inside NAT.

```
Device(config)# ip nat pool natpool1 10.11.11.1 10.11.11.30 prefix-length 24
ip nat pool natpool2 10.11.11.5 10.11.11.6 prefix-length 24
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
```

```
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool2 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source static 192.168.11.10 10.11.11.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1
```

The following example shows how to configure a NAT pool using static inside and static outside NAT.

```
Device(config)# ip nat pool natpool1 10.11.11.1 10.11.11.30 prefix-length 24
ip nat pool natpool2 10.11.11.5 10.11.11.6 prefix-length 24
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool2 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source static 192.168.11.10 10.11.11.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1
ip nat outside source static 192.168.21.10 10.22.22.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1
```

The following example shows how to configure an inside static NAT global pool with a tracker name and a tracker ID for tracking service-side NAT objects:

```
Device(config)# ip nat inside source static 192.168.11.10 10.11.11.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
track 1
```

For more information on configuring the service-side NAT object tracker, see the [Cisco SD-WAN NAT Configuration Guide](#).

The following example shows how to configure NAT DIA port forwarding:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1
ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
negotiation auto
no mop enabled
no mop sysid
end
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet1 overload
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.100 443 interface GigabitEthernet1 8443 vrf 1
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.100 80 10.1.2.10 80 vrf 1 egress-interface
GigabitEthernet1
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.100 22 10.1.2.20 2020 vrf 1 egress-interface
GigabitEthernet1
```

For more information on configuring NAT DIA port forwarding, see the [Cisco SD-WAN NAT Configuration Guide](#).

The following is a sample configuration for configuring multiple NAT DIA where the default NAT method is using a NAT pool and the alternative or secondary NAT method is using interface overload with match-interface:

```
interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 no ip redirects
 load-interval 30
 negotiation auto
 ip nat outside
 !
 ip nat inside source list dia-list 1 pool natpool1 overload egress-interface GigabitEthernet1

 ip nat inside source list dia-list 1 interface GigabitEthernet1 overload match-interface
GigabitEthernet1
```

For more information about configuring the multiple NAT methods for an interface using CLI, see the section "Configure Multiple NAT Types Using CLI" in [Cisco SD-WAN NAT Configuration Guide](#).

ip nat inside source tcp static interface (loopback)

To enable the loopback interface of the inside source address, use the **ip nat inside source static tcp interface (loopback)** command in global configuration mode.

```
ip nat inside source static tcp local-ip local-port interface interface-type interface-number [{
egress-interface interface-type interface-number | vrf vrf-name egress-interface interface-type
interface-number }]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>local-ip</i>		Local IP address assigned to a host on the inside network.
<i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>		Specifies the loopback interface type and the loopback interface number.
vrf <i>name</i>	(Optional)	Associates the NAT translation rule with a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The VRF keyword along with a VRF name. When you don't specify a value for the VRF number, port forwarding is configured on the transport VPN, which is VPN 0, by default.
egress-interface <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	(Optional)	Specifies the egress interface type and the egress interface number that are used for port forwarding with NAT DIA with loopback interface.

Command Default Loopback interface of the inside source address is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is introduced.

Usage Guidelines Configure the WAN interface before you configure the loopback interface.
Optionally, you can provide the egress interface, for example, **GigabitEthernet1**, which is the internet-facing interface.

The following example shows how to configure port forwarding with NAT DIA by using a loopback interface:

Configure **ip nat outside** on the WAN interface:

```
interface GigabitEthernet1
 ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip nat outside
 negotiation auto
 no mop enabled
 no mop sysid
 exit
```

Define the loopback interface:

```
interface Loopback3
 ip address 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.255
 exit
```

Configure the loopback interface:

```
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.100 8080 interface Loopback3 8585 vrf 1
 egress-interface GigabitEthernet1
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.1.100 80 interface Loopback3 5050 egress-interface
 GigabitEthernet1
```

For more information about configuring the loopback interface, see [Configure Port Forwarding with NAT DIA Using a CLI Template](#).

Related Commands

Commands	Description
ip nat	Ensures that traffic originating from the interface is subject to Network Address Translation (NAT)
negotiation [auto]	Specifies enabling the autonegotiation protocol to configure the speed, duplex, and automatic flow control of the Gigabit Ethernet interface.
static	Sets up a single static translation.
tcp	Establishes the TCP protocol.
egress-interface	Specifies the type of egress interface used for port forwarding with NAT DIA using a loopback interface.

ip nat log translations flow-export

To enable the high-speed logging of translations by NAT, use the **ip nat log translations flow-export** command in global configuration mode. To disable the logging of NAT translations by using a flow exporter, use the **no** form of this command.

ip nat log translations flow-export v9 udp { destination IPv4address port } [{ vrf vrf-name | source interface-name interface-number }]

no ip nat log translations flow-export

Syntax Description

v9	Specifies the flow exporter Version 9 format.
udp	Specifies the UDP.
destination	Specifies the destination IPv4 address. It can be IPv4 global (vpn0/transport vpn) or IPv4 vrf (service vpn).
<i>ipv4 address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address of the destination.
<i>local-udp-port</i>	Specifies the local UDP port number. Valid values are from 1 to 65335.
source interface-type interface-number	(Optional) Specifies the source interface for which translations will be logged.

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the destination VRF.
----------------------------	---

Command Default Logging is disabled for all NAT translations.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.4 and later 17.6.x releases	

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip nat log translations flow-export](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable translation logging for a specific destination and source interface:

```
Device(config)# ip nat log translations flow-export v9 udp destination 10.10.0.1 1020 source
gigabitethernet 0/0/1
```

Commands	Description
clear ip nat translations	Clears dynamic NAT translations from the translation table.
show ip nat translations	Displays active NAT translations.

ip nat outside source

To enable Network Address Translation (NAT) of the outside source address, use the **ip nat outside source** command in global configuration mode. To remove the static entry or the dynamic association, use the **no** form of this command.

Dynamic NAT

```
ip nat outside source { list { access-list-number access-list-name } } pool pool-name [ vrf name ]
no ip nat outside source { list { access-list-number access-list-name } } pool pool-name [ vrf name ]
```

Static NAT

```
ip nat outside source static local-ip global-ip [ vrf name ] [{ match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name
| no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } | [extendable] { [ match-in-vrf [ pool name
] ] | pool name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } } } ]
no ip nat outside source static local-ip global-ip [ vrf name ] [{ match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool
name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } | [extendable] { [ match-in-vrf [
pool name ] ] | pool name | no-payload { match-in-vrf [ pool name ] | pool name } } } ]
```

Syntax Description	
list <i>access-list-number</i>	Specifies the number of a standard IP access list. Packets with source addresses that pass the access list are translated using global addresses from the named pool.

list <i>access-list-name</i>	Specifies the name of a standard IP access list. Packets with source addresses that pass the access list are translated using global addresses from the named pool.
pool <i>pool-name</i>	Specifies the name of the pool from which global IP addresses are allocated. Starting Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a, you can use a NAT pool for static NAT.
vrf <i>name</i>	(Optional) Associates the NAT rule with a particular VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
static	Sets up a single static translation.
<i>global-ip</i>	Globally unique IP address assigned to a host on the outside network by its owner. The address was allocated from the globally routable network space.
<i>local-ip</i>	Local IP address of an outside host as it appears to the inside network. The address was allocated from the address space routable on the inside (RFC 1918, <i>Address Allocation for Private Internets</i>).
match-in-vrf	(Optional) Matches the incoming VRF.
extendable	(Optional) Extends the transmission.

Command Default

No translation of source addresses coming from the outside to the inside network occurs.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	The match-in-vrf keyword is added.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was modified. The pool pool keyword-argument pair is supported for Static NAT.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip nat outside source](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to translate between inside hosts addressed from the 10.0.0.1 network to the globally unique 10.0.0.0/28 network. Further, packets from outside hosts addressed from the 10.255.255.254 network are translated to appear to be from the 10.255.255.255/24 network.

```
ip nat pool net-208 10.255.255.254 10.255.255.255 prefix-length 28
ip nat pool net-10 10.255.255.254 10.255.255.255 prefix-length 24
ip nat inside source list 1 pool net-208
ip nat outside source list 1 pool net-10
!
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.224
 ip nat outside
!
```

```
interface ethernet 1
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.224
 ip nat inside
 !
 access-list 1 permit 10.255.255.254 10.255.255.255
```

Static NAT Inside with NAT Pool

```
ip nat pool natpool1 10.11.11.1 10.11.11.30 prefix-length 24
ip nat pool natpool2 10.11.11.5 10.11.11.6 prefix-length 24
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool2 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source static 192.168.11.10 10.11.11.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1
```

Static NAT Inside and Static NAT Outside with NAT Pool

```
ip nat pool natpool1 10.11.11.1 10.11.11.30 prefix-length 24
ip nat pool natpool2 10.11.11.5 10.11.11.6 prefix-length 24
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool2 vrf 1 match-in-vrf
ip nat inside source static 192.168.11.10 10.11.11.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1
ip nat outside source static 192.168.21.10 10.22.22.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1
```

ip nat pool

To define a pool of IP addresses for Network Address Translation (NAT) translations, use the **ip nat pool** command in global configuration mode. To remove one or more addresses from the pool, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip nat pool name start-ip end-ip [ prefix-length prefix-length ]
no ip nat pool name
```

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the pool.
<i>start-ip</i>	Starting IP address that defines the range of addresses in the address pool.
<i>end-ip</i>	Ending IP address that defines the range of addresses in the address pool.
prefix-length <i>prefix-length</i>	Specifies the number that indicates how many bits of the address is dedicated for the network.

Command Default

No pool of addresses is defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, see [ip nat pool](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to translate between inside hosts addressed from one network to a globally unique network:

```
ip nat pool net-208 10.0.0.0 10.255.255.254 prefix-length 28
ip nat inside source list 1 pool net-208
!
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.224
 ip nat outside
!
interface ethernet 1
 ip address 192.168.255.255 255.255.0.0
 ip nat inside
!
access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 255.240.0.0
access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.1 255.255.0.0
```

ip nat route vrf

To configure an IP NAT route, use the **ip nat route vrf** command in global configuration mode. To remove the IP NAT route, use the **no** form of this command.

ip nat route vrf { *vrf* | *route-prefix* | *prefix-mask* | **global** }

no ip nat route vrf { *vrf* | *route-prefix* | *prefix-mask* | **global** }

Syntax Description

<i>vrf</i>	Specifies the service VRF.
<i>route-prefix</i>	Specifies the route prefix.
<i>prefix-mask</i>	Specifies the route mask.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager C

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to configure an IP NAT route using device templates to route traffic from the service-side to the transport-side (VPN 0) interface that has NAT enabled.

This command can be used for DIA solution.

Example

The following example shows how to configure an IP NAT default route to route traffic from service-side to the transport-side (VPN 0) NAT-enabled interface.

```
Device(config)# ip nat route vrf 65529 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 global
```

ip nat service

To enable an application-level gateway (ALG) for NAT translations of embedded IP addresses and port numbers in the payload of a packet, use the **ip nat service** command in global configuration mode. To disable ALG processing of NAT translations of embedded IP addresses and port numbers in the payload of a packet, use the **no** form of this command.

ip nat service { **all-algs** | **dns** { **tcp** | **udp** } | **ftp** | **sip** { **tcp** | **udp** } **port** *port-number* }

no ip nat service

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	all-algs	Enables global NAT ALG for translation of IP address and port information inside the payload of an application packet.
	dns	Enables Domain Name System (DNS) processing with an ALG for either TCP or UDP.
	tcp	Specifies the TCP protocol.
	udp	Specifies the UDP protocol.
	ftp	Enables FTP processing with an ALG.
	sip	Enables Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) processing with an ALG for either TCP or UDP.
	port <i>port-number</i>	Specifies the port other than the default port in the range from 1 to 65533.

Command Default NAT ALG translation support is not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Enable NAT ALG globally prior to enabling NAT ALG per protocol.

Examples The following example shows how to enable global NAT ALG globally:

```
Device(config)# ip nat service all-algs
```

The following examples show how to enable NAT ALG for DNS for either TCP or UDP protocols:

```
Device(config)# ip nat service dns tcp
```

```
Device(config)# ip nat service dns udp
```

The following example shows how to enable NAT ALG for FTP:

```
Device(config)# ip nat service ftp
```

The following example shows how to enable NAT ALG for SIP for either TCP or UDP with port 5060:

```
Device(config)# ip nat service sip tcp port 5060
```

```
Device(config)# ip nat service sip udp port 5060
```

Related Commands	Commands	Description
	clear ip nat translations	Clears dynamic NAT translations from the translation table.
	show ip nat translations	Displays active NAT translations.
	show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary	Displays configured and operational data specific to NAT.

ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports

To configure source ports preservation for the known SD-WAN port range during NAT, use the **ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports** command in global configuration mode. To remove the port preservation, use the **no** form of the command.

ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports

no ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Command Default	NAT port preservation for the known SD-WAN ports is disabled.	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	You may remove all NAT mapping configuration before configuring port-preservation command to allow port-preservation to take effect (avoiding reboot).	

If there are existing NAT mapping configurations, ensure that you reboot the device after configuring the **ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports** command to achieve the expected behavior. If not, add NAT mapping configurations after configuring the **ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports** command.

Use the **ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports** command to enable port preservation for the control traffic using SD-WAN known ports. This is enabled during the following conditions:

- Interface overload
- Loopback overload

Examples

The following example shows how to configure NAT port preservation capability:

```
Device(config)# ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports
```

ip nat translation (timeout)

To change the Network Address Translation (NAT) timeout, use the **ip nat translation** command in global configuration mode. To disable the timeout, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip nat translation { dns-timeout | syn-timeout | icmp-timeout max-entries | port-timeout
tcp-timeout timeout udp-timeout }
no ip nat translation { dns-timeout | syn-timeout | icmp-timeout max-entries | port-timeout
tcp-timeout timeout udp-timeout }
```

Syntax Description

dns-timeout	Specifies that the timeout value applies to connections to the Domain Name System (DNS). The default is 60 seconds.
syn-timeout	Specifies that the timeout value applies to TCP flows immediately after a synchronous transmission (SYN) message that consists of digital signals that are sent with precise clocking. The default is 60 seconds.
icmp-timeout	Specifies the timeout value for Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) flows. The default is 60 seconds.
port-timeout	Specifies that the timeout value applies to the TCP/UDP port.
tcp-timeout	Specifies that the timeout value applies to the TCP port. Default is 86,400 seconds (24 hours).
timeout	Specifies that the timeout value applies to dynamic translations, except for overload translations. The default is 86,400 seconds (24 hours).
udp-timeout	Specifies that the timeout value applies to the UDP port. The default is 300 seconds (5 minutes).

Command Default

NAT translation timeouts are enabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When port translation is configured, each entry contains more information about the traffic that is using the translation, which gives you finer control over translation entry timeouts. Non-DNS UDP translations time out after 5 minutes, and DNS times out in 1 minute. TCP translations time out in 24 hours, unless a TCP Reset (RST) or a Finish (FIN) bit is seen on the stream, in which case they will time out in 1 minute.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip nat translation \(timeout\)](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure the router to cause UDP port translation entries to time out after 10 minutes (600 seconds):

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ip nat translation udp-timeout 600
```

nat64 provisioning

To configure the Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64) Mapping and Port Address Encapsulation (MAP-E) domain and MAP-E parameters, use the **nat64 provisioning** command in global configuration mode and NAT64 provisioning configuration mode. To disable NAT64 provisioning, use the **no** form of the command.

```
nat64 provisioning { mode jp01 | address-resolution-server { 2 | 6 address-resolution-server-url password username } api-key { 2 | 6 api-key-id } | hostname hostname | rule-server { rule-server-url | 2 | 6 | request wait-time wait-time-value | service-prefix ipv6-prefix | tunnel { interface interface-type | source interface-type } } | version draft-ietf-software-map-03 }
```

no nat64 provisioning

Syntax Description	mode	Specifies the NAT64 MAP-E domain and enters the NAT64 provisioning configuration mode.
	jp01	Specifies the NAT64 provisioning mode.
	address-resolution-server 2 6 <i>address-resolution-server-url username password</i>	Specifies the URL of the address resolution server. Allows you to configure the username and password of the address resolution server. Specifies an encryption type (2 or 6) for encrypting the username and password of the address resolution server.
	api-key 2 6 <i>api-key-id</i>	Specifies the NAT64 API key ID. Specifies an encryption type (2 or 6) for encrypting the API key ID.

hostname <i>hostname</i>	Specifies the hostname of the Domain Name System (DDNS). The hostname comes from the MAP-E rule server. Note In case you overwrite the hostname, you can specify a new hostname.
rule-server 2 6 request wait-time <i>wait-time-value</i>	Specifies the URL of the MAP-E rule server. Specifies an encryption type (2 or 6) for encrypting the rule server URL. You enter the rule server URL in clear text. The rule server URL is later encrypted in the output of the show running-config command. (Optional) Specifies the wait time in seconds after the MAP-E CE device receives the Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) response. The wait time is before the DDNS response is sent to the MAP-E rule server.
service-prefix <i>ipv6-prefix</i>	Specifies the IPv6 prefix of the address resolution server. Note The service prefix needs to match the IPv6 prefix of the MAP-E rule returned by the border router.
tunnel interface <i>interface-name</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Specifies the NAT64 provisioning tunnel.
source <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Specifies the NAT64 tunnel source.
version draft-ietf-softwire-map-03	Specifies the version of the MAP-E specification.

Command Default	NAT64 provisioning is not enabled.				
Command Modes	Global configuration (config) mode and NAT64 provisioning configuration mode (config-nat64-provisioning)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure a MAP-E domain and parameters for transporting IPv4 packets over an IPv6 network using IP encapsulation.

Example

The following example shows how to enable NAT64 provisioning and configure the MAP-E domain and parameters:

```
Device(config)# nat64 settings fragmentation header disable
Device(config)# nat64 route 0.0.0.0/0 GigabitEthernet1
Device(config)# nat64 settings v4 tos ignore
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1
Device(config-if)# nat64 settings mtu minimum 1500
```



```

Device(config-if)# nat64 provisioning mode jp01
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# address-resolution-server
http://2001:db8:b000:0:fe7f:6ee7:33db:5013/nic/update
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# address-resolution-server password encrypted-password
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# address-resolution-server username encrypted-username
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# rule-server
http://admin:admin@2001:DB8:A000::1//mape-rule.json
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# rule-server request wait-time 180
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# hostname hostname
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# tunnel interface Tunnel1
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
Device(config-nat64-provisioning)# service-prefix 2001:DB8:b800::/48

```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
nat64 route	Specify NAT64 prefix to which an IPv4 prefix should be translated.
nat64 settings	Configure NAT64 settings.
nat64 settings mtu	Configure the path maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for preventing fragmentation of IPv4 packets for translation to IPv6.

nat64 route

To specify the Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64) prefix to which an IPv4 prefix should be translated, use the **nat64 route** command in global configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```

nat64 route { ipv4-prefix/ mask interface-type interface-number }
no nat64 route ipv4-prefix/ mask

```

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4-prefix / mask</i>	Length of the IPv4 prefix and the mask.
<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help.
<i>interface-number</i>	Interface or subinterface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default

No NAT64 routing is performed.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A prefix that is configured on an interface is used as the stateless prefix on that interface. If no interface-specific prefix is configured, the configured global prefix is used for NAT64 translation.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [nat64 route](#) command.

Example

The following example shows how to assign an IPv4 prefix and mask to an interface:

```
Device(config)# nat64 route 0.0.0.0/0 GigabitEthernet1
```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
nat64 provisioning	Configure the Mapping and Port Address Encapsulation (MAP-E) domain and parameters.
nat64 settings	Configure NAT64 settings.
nat64 settings mtu	Configure MTU size for preventing fragmentation of IPv4 packets for translation to IPv6 using NAT64.

nat64 settings

To configure Network Address Translation 64 (NAT64) settings, use the **nat64 settings** command in global configuration mode. To disable NAT64 settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
nat64 settings { fragmentation header disable | v4 tos ignore }
no nat64 settings { fragmentation header disable | v4 tos ignore }
```

Syntax Description

fragmentation header disable	Disables the NAT64 fragmentation header.
v4 tos ignore	Specifies not to copy the IPv4 type-of-service (ToS) header.

Command Default

NAT64 settings are disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

By default, NAT64 adds a fragmentation header for all IPv4-to-IPv6 packets that do not have the Do Not Fragment (DF) bits set. Configure the **nat64 settings fragmentation header disable** command to disable the adding of a fragmentation header for packets that are not fragmented.

By default, NAT64 copies ToS bits from an IPv4 header to an IPv6 header. Configure the **nat64 settings v4 tos ignore** command to disable the copying of ToS bits from an IPv4 header to an IPv6 header.

Example

The following example shows how to disable the NAT64 fragmentation header:

```
Router(config)# nat64 settings fragmentation header disable
```

Related Commands	Commands	Description
	nat64 provisioning	Configure the Mapping and Port Address Encapsulation (MAP-E) domain and parameters.
	nat64 settings mtu	Configure MTU size for preventing fragmentation of IPv4 packets for translation to IPv6 using NAT64.

nat64 settings mtu

To configure the path maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for preventing fragmentation of IPv4 packets for translation to IPv6 using Network Address Translation (NAT64), use the **nat64 settings mtu** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the MTU size for NAT64, use the **no** form of this command.

nat64 settings mtu minimum *mtu-value*
no nat64 settings mtu

Syntax Description	minimum <i>mtu-value</i> MTU size in bytes.				
Command Default	NAT64 MTU size is not set.				
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a</td> <td>Additional parameter qualified: mtu.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Additional parameter qualified: mtu .
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Additional parameter qualified: mtu .				

Usage Guidelines Path maximum transmission unit (MTU) discovery prevents fragmentation in the path between endpoints. Path MTU discovery is used to dynamically determine the lowest MTU along the path from a packet's source to its destination. Path MTU discovery is supported only by TCP and UDP. Path MTU discovery is mandatory in IPv6, but it is optional in IPv4. IPv6 devices never fragment a packet—only the sender can fragment packets.

Example

The following example shows how to set the MTU size for NAT64:

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1
Router(config-if)# nat64 settings mtu minimum 1500
```

Related Commands	Commands	Description
	nat64 settings	Configure NAT64 settings.

nat64 translation timeout tcp

To configure a NAT64 translation timeout value for TCP traffic, use **nat64 translation timeout tcp** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

nat64 translation timeout tcp { *time* | **never** }

no nat64 translation timeout tcp { *time* | **never** }

Syntax Description	
<i>time</i>	Specifies the timeout value. Range: 0 to 536870 seconds.
never	Specifies that TCP translation never expires.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to configure a NAT64 translation timeout value for TCP traffic.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a NAT64 translation timeout value for TCP traffic to 30 seconds.

```
Device(config)# nat64 translation timeout tcp 30
```

nat64 translation timeout udp

To configure a NAT64 translation timeout value for UDP traffic, use the **nat64 translation timeout udp** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

nat64 translation timeout udp { *time* | **never** }

no nat64 translation timeout udp { *time* | **never** }

Syntax Description	
<i>time</i>	Specifies the timeout value. Range: 0–536870 seconds.
never	UDP translation never expires.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to configure a NAT64 translation timeout value for UDP traffic.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a NAT64 translation timeout value for UDP traffic to two seconds.

```
Device(config)# nat64 translation timeout udp 2
```

nat66 max vpn

To configure the maximum number of virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) connections allowed for prefix translation, use the **nat66 max-vpn** command in global configuration mode. To remove the maximum number of VRFs allowed for prefix translation, use the **no** form of this command.

nat66 max-vpn *number*

no nat66 max-vpn

Syntax Description	max-vpn <i>number</i>	Specifies the maximum number of VRF connections allowed for prefix translation. The maximum number of VRFs allowed is 250.

Command Default The maximum number of VRF connections are not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When using prefix delegation (PD) with NAT66, an outside prefix is extended by adding a VRF ID to the prefix translation. An inside prefix length of /64 and a PD prefix length of /56 results in /56 + 8 bits of a VRF ID for an outside prefix length.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the maximum number of VRFs allowed for prefix translation:

```
Device(config)# nat66 max-vpn number
```

nat66 outside

To configure a NAT66 outside network interface for prefix translation, use the **nat66 outside** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the NAT66 outside network address prefix, use the **no** form of this command.

nat66 outside

no nat66 outside

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No NAT66 outside network interface is configured for prefix translation.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [nat66 outside](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a NAT66 outside network interface:

```
Device(config-if)# nat66 outside
```

nat66 prefix

To configure translation of an inside and an outside IPv6 source address prefix for NAT66 translation, use the **nat66 prefix** command in global configuration mode. To remove the IPv6 prefix from the IPv6 prefix translation, use the **no** form of this command.

nat66 prefix inside *prefix/prefix-length* **outside** *prefix/prefix-length* **interface** *interface-type interface-number* **vrf** *vrf-id* **egress-interface** *interface-type interface-number*

no nat66 prefix inside *prefix/prefix-length* **outside** *prefix/prefix-length* **interface** *interface-type interface-number* **vrf** *vrf-id* **egress-interface** *interface-type interface-number*

Syntax Description		
inside		Specifies the IPv6 inside network.
outside		Specifies the IPv6 outside network.
<i>prefix</i>		The IPv6 network prefix.
<i>prefix-length</i>		The length of the IPv6 address prefix.

interface <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Specifies the outside interface type and interface number that are automatically assigned global IPv6 addresses by Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) for forwarding packets.
vrf <i>vrf-id</i>	Specifies the VRF and VRF ID used for prefix translation.
egress-interface <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the egress interface type and the egress interface number that are used for forwarding packets to the internet-facing or WAN interface.

Command Default No prefix translations are configured for an inside or an outside IPv6 source address.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was modified. Added the egress-interface type keyword to configure multiple WAN links for NAT66 DIA.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was modified. Added the interface keyword to configure the outside interface type and interface-number for NAT66 DIA translations by Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC).

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [nat66 prefix](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IPv6-to-IPv6 address prefix translation:

```
Device(config)# nat66 prefix inside 2001:DB8:A14:18::/80 outside 2001:DB8:A1:F::/80 vrf 1
```

The following example shows how to configure NAT66 DIA with two interfaces, GigabitEthernet1 and GigabitEthernet4:

```
interface GigabitEthernet1
 no shutdown
 ipv6 address 2001:a1:f::f/64
 ipv6 nd ra suppress all
 no mop enabled
 no mop sysid
 negotiation auto
 nat66 outside
!
interface GigabitEthernet4
 no shutdown
 ipv6 address 2001:a0:14::f/64
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 nd ra suppress all
 no mop enabled
 no mop sysid
 negotiation auto
 nat66 outside
!
```

```

nat66 prefix inside 2001:a14:18:0::/64 outside 2001:a1:f::/64 vrf 1 egress-interface
GigabitEthernet1
nat66 prefix inside 2001:a14:18:0::/64 outside 2001:a0:14::/64 vrf 1 egress-interface
GigabitEthernet4
nat66 prefix inside FC00:1:2:3::/80 outside 3001:a1:5::/80 vrf 100
nat66 route vrf 1 2001:a0:5::/64 global
nat66 route vrf 100 ::/0 global

```

The following example shows how to configure Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) to automatically assign IPv6 addresses for NAT66 prefix translations:

Enable NAT66 outside network interface on the NAT66 DIA WAN interface:

```

interface GigabitEthernet1
  nat66 outside

```

Enable automatic configuration of IPv6 address on the NAT66 DIA WAN interface:

```

interface GigabitEthernet1
  ipv6 address autoconfig
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 nd autoconfig default-route

```

Create SLAAC mapping translation rules with the NAT66 DIA WAN interface:

```

nat66 prefix inside 2001:a0:5::/64 outside interface GigabitEthernet1 vrf 1
nat66 prefix inside 2001:a0:5::/64 outside interface GigabitEthernet1

```

For more information about configuring SLAAC to automatically assign IPv6 addresses for NAT66 prefix translations, see the section *Configure NAT66 DIA Using Stateless DHCP* in [How NAT66 DIA Works](#).

nat66 route vrf

To configure a NAT66 VRF route, use the **nat66 route vrf** command in global configuration mode. To disable the configuration of a NAT66 VRF route, use the **no** form of this command.

nat66 route vrf *vrf-name* *ipv6-dest-prefix* **global**

no nat66 route vrf *vrf-name* *ipv6-dest-prefix* **global**

Syntax Description	
vrf	Specifies all the virtual private network (VPN) VRF tables or a specific VRF table for IPv6 addresses.
<i>vrf-name</i>	The name of a specific VRF table for an IPv6 address.
<i>ipv6-dest-prefix</i>	The IPv6 destination prefix.
global	Specifies the globally routable prefix.

Command Default No NAT66 VRF route is configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the NAT66 VRF route:

```
Device(config)# nat66 route vrf 1 2001:DB8:A14:19::/64 global
Device(config)# nat66 route vrf 1 2001:DB8:3D0:1::/64 global
```




CHAPTER 35

NTP Commands

- [ntp access-group](#), on page 471
- [ntp authentication-key](#), on page 472
- [ntp server](#), on page 473
- [ntp source](#), on page 474
- [ntp trusted-key](#), on page 474

ntp access-group

To control access to Network Time Protocol (NTP) services on the system, use the **ntp access-group** command in global configuration mode. To remove access control to the NTP services, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp access-group { **peer** *access-list-number* }
no ntp access-group { **peer** *access-list-number* }

Syntax Description	peer	access-list-number
	Allows time requests and NTP control queries and permits the system to synchronize with the remote system.	Number (from 1 to 9199) of a standard IPv4 access list.

Command Default By default, there is no access control. Full access is granted to all systems.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [ntp access-group](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a system to allow itself to be synchronized by a peer:

```
Router(config)# ntp access-group peer 25
```

The following example shows how to remove all the configured NTP options and disable the NTP server:

```
Router(config)# no ntp
```

ntp authentication-key

To define an authentication key for Network Time Protocol (NTP), use the **ntp authentication-key** command in global configuration mode. To remove the authentication key for NTP, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp authentication-key *number* **md5** *key*
no ntp authentication-key *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Key number from 1 to 4294967295.
md5	Specifies the authentication key. Message authentication support is provided using the message digest 5 (MD5) algorithm. The key type md5 is the only key type supported.
<i>key</i>	Character string of up to 32 characters that is the value of the MD5 key. Note In auto secure mode, an error is displayed on the console and the authentication key is not configured if the character string length exceeds 32.

Command Default

No authentication key is defined for NTP.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [ntp authentication-key](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the system to synchronize only to systems providing the authentication key in their NTP packets:

```
Router(config)# ntp authentication-key 65535 md5 test
```

The following example shows how to remove all the configured NTP options and disable the NTP server:

```
Router(config)# no ntp
```

ntp server

To configure a router to allow its software clock to be synchronized with the software clock of a Network Time Protocol (NTP) time server, use the **ntp server** command in global configuration mode. To disable this capability, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ntp server { ip-address } [{ source interface-type }] [{ key key-id }] [{ prefer version version }]
no ntp server { ip-address }
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ip-address</i>		IPv4 address of the NTP peer providing or being provided the software clock synchronization.
version		(Optional) Defines the NTP version number.
<i>number</i>		(Optional) NTP version number. The range is from 2 to 4. Note In Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX, the number range is from 1 to 4.
key		(Optional) Specifies the authentication key.
<i>key-id</i>		(Optional) Authentication key to use when sending packets to this NTP peer.
source		(Optional) Specifies that the source address must be taken from the specified interface.
<i>interface-type</i>		(Optional) Name of the interface from which to pick the IPv4 or IPv6 source address. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
prefer		(Optional) Makes this NTP peer the preferred peer that provides the clock synchronization.

Command Default No servers are configured by default. When a server is configured, the default NTP version number is 3, an authentication key is not used, and the source IPv4 is taken from the outgoing interface.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [ntp server](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to allow its software clock to be synchronized with the software clock of an NTP server by using the device at the IPv4 address:

```
Router(config)# ntp server 10.0.1.1 source GigabitEthernet8 key 65535 prefer version 4
```

ntp source

To use a particular source address in Network Time Protocol (NTP) packets, use the **ntp source** command in global configuration mode. To remove the specified source address, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp source *interface-type interface-number*
no ntp source

Syntax Description

<i>interface-type</i>	Type of interface.
<i>interface-number</i>	Number of the interface.

Command Default

Source address is determined by the outgoing interface.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [ntp source](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to use the IPv4 or IPv6 address of GigabitEthernet interface 8 as the source address of all outgoing NTP packets:

```
Router(config)# ntp source GigabitEthernet 8
```

The following example shows how to remove all the configured NTP options and disable the NTP server:

```
Router(config)# no ntp
```

ntp trusted-key

To authenticate the identity of a system to which Network Time Protocol (NTP) will synchronize, use the **ntp trusted-key** command in global configuration mode. To disable the authentication of the identity of the system, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp trusted-key *key-number*
no ntp trusted-key *key-number*

Syntax Description

<i>key-number</i>	Specifies the key number of the authentication key to be trusted. Valid values are from 1 to 65535.
-------------------	---

Command Default

Authentication of the identity of the system is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [ntp trusted-key](#) command.

Configure the trusted key with the key number of the configured authentication-key to have a successful authentication.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the system to synchronize only to systems providing authentication keys in their NTP packets:

```
Router(config)# ntp authentication-key 65535 md5 test
Router(config)# ntp trusted-key 65535
```

The following example shows how to remove all the configured NTP options and disable the NTP server:

```
Router(config)# no ntp
```




CHAPTER 36

Object-Group Commands

- [continent](#), on page 477
- [country](#), on page 478
- [description \(fqdn-group\)](#), on page 479
- [description \(geo-group\)](#), on page 479
- [geo database](#), on page 480
- [geo database revert](#), on page 481
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- [group-object \(fqdn-group\)](#), on page 482
- [group-object \(geo-group\)](#), on page 483
- [object-group fqdn](#), on page 483
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continent

To add a continent to a geo object group, use the **continent** command in configuration geo group mode. To remove a continent from a geo object group, use the **no** form of this command.

continent *continent-code*

no continent *continent-code*

Syntax Description**continent** *continent-code*

Specifies the two-letter continent codes:

- **AF**: Africa
- **AN**: Antarctica
- **AS**: Asia
- **EU**: Europe
- **NA**: North America
- **OC**: Oceania
- **SA**: South America

Command Default

No continent is added to a geo object group.

Command Modes

Configuration geo group (config-geo-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure the **object-group geo** command, the command mode changes to geo group configuration mode (config-geo-group), which allows you to add a continent to a geo object group.

Examples

The following example shows how to add the continent EU to a geo object group:

```
Device(config-geo-group)# continent EU
```

country

To configure a country in a geo object group, use the **country** command in configuration geo group mode. To remove a country from a geo object group, use the **no** form of this command.

country *country-code***no country** *country-code***Syntax Description****country** *country-code*

Specifies the three-letter ISO-3166 country codes.

Command Default

No country is added to a geo object group.

Command Modes

Configuration geo group (config-geo-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When you configure the **object-group geo** command, the command mode changes to geo group configuration mode (config-geo-group), which allows you to configure a country for a geo object group.

Examples

The following example shows how to add the country GBR to a geo object group:

```
Device(config-geo-group)# country GBR
```

description (fqdn-group)

To add a description to an object group, use the **description** command in fqdn group configuration mode. To remove a description from an object group, use the **no** form of this command.

description *description-text*

no description *description-text*

Syntax Description	description <i>description-text</i>	Specifies a description for a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) object group. You can use up to 200 characters.
---------------------------	--	--

Command Default No description is added to an FQDN object group.

Command Modes fqdn group configuration mode (config-fqdn-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When you configure the **object-group fqdn** command, the command mode changes to fqdn group configuration mode (config-fqdn-group), which allows you to add a description to an FQDN object.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a description to an FQDN object group:

```
Device(config-fqdn-group)# description Source FQDN
```

description (geo-group)

To add a description to an object group, use the **description** command in geo group configuration mode. To remove a description from an object group, use the **no** form of this command.

description *description-text*

no description *description-text*

Syntax Description

description <i>description-text</i>	Specifies a description for a geo object group. You can use up to 200 characters.
--	---

Command Default

No description is added to a geo object group.

Command Modes

geo group configuration mode (config-geo-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure the **object-group geo** command, the command mode changes to geo group configuration mode (config-geo-group), which allows you to add a description to a geo object.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a description to a geo object group:

```
Device(config-geo-group) # description GEO_1
```

geo database

To enable a geo database, use the **geo database** command in global configuration mode. To remove a geo database from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

geo database

no geo database

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

A geodatabase is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

After executing the **geo database** command, you must commit your changes to enable the geolocation database.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the **geo database** command:

```
Device(config)# geo database
```

The following is a sample output from the **show geo status** command.

```
Device# show geo status
Geo-Location Database is enabled
File in use          : Device default
```

geo database revert

To revert the geolocation database file back to the default if the geolocation database is corrupted, use the **geo database revert** command in privileged EXEC mode.

geo database revert default

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The geolocation database file is not reverted to the default.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **geo database revert** command to revert the geolocation database file to its default if the geolocation database is corrupted.

Examples

The following example shows a sample output from the **geo database revert default** command:

```
Device# geo database revert default
```

geo database update

To update the geolocation database file, use the **geo database update** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
geo database update file [{ bootflash: | crashinfo: | flash: }]
```

Syntax Description	file	<p>Specifies the full directory path to the geolocation database file within one of the following folders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bootflash <p>Note The default file location for the geodatabase is in the bootflash folder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crashinfo • flash
---------------------------	-------------	--

Command Default The geolocation database is not updated.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines To ensure that you are using up-to-date geographical location data, we recommend that you update the geolocation database.

Examples

The following example shows how to update the geo database in the bootflash folder:

```
Device# geo database update bootflash:geo_ip4_db
```

group-object (fqdn-group)

To view existing fully qualified domain name (FQDN) objects, or to create a new FQDN object, use the **group-object** command in configuration fqdn group mode. To remove an FQDN group object, use the **no** form of this command.

group-object *group-object-name*

no group-object *group-object-name*

Syntax Description	group-object <i>group-object-name</i>	Displays the existing FQDN objects you previously created. You can also create a new FQDN object.
---------------------------	--	---

Command Default No group object is displayed or created.

Command Modes Configuration fqdn group (config-fqdn-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can view existing FQDN objects, or you can create a new FQDN object using the **group-object** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a group object called FQDN-1:

```
Device(config-fqdn-group)# group-object FQDN-1
```

group-object (geo-group)

To view existing geo objects, or to create a new geo object, use the **group-object** command in configuration geo group mode. To remove a group object, use the **no** form of this command.

group-object *group-object-name*

no group-object *group-object-name*

Syntax Description	group-object <i>group-object-name</i>	Specifies an existing geo object (child) to be included in the current object group (parent).

Command Default No group object is added to a geo object group.

Command Modes Configuration geo group (config-geo-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can create nested geo objects using the **group-object** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a geo object called GEO_1:

```
Device(config-geo-group)# group-object GEO_1
```

object-group fqdn

To create a fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) object group for use in object-group-based access control lists (ACLs), use the **object-group fqdn** command in global configuration mode. To remove an FQDN object group from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

object-group fqdn *object-group-name*

no object-group fqdn *object-group-name*

Syntax Description

<i>object-group-name</i>	Specifies the name of a FQDN object group. A sequence of 1 to 64 characters consisting of letters, digits, underscores (_), dashes (-), or periods. The <i>object-group-name</i> must start with a letter.
--------------------------	---

Command Default

No FQDN object group is created.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When Access Control Lists (ACLs) are configured using an FQDN, ACLs can be applied based on the destination domain name. The destination domain name is then resolved to an IP address, which is provided to the client as part of the DNS response.



Note When defining a firewall rule in a security policy, avoid configuring an **fqdn** in both the source data prefix and the destination data prefix in the same firewall rule.

Create two different rules containing the following:

- 1st rule: Use **fqdn** in the source data prefix only.
- 2nd rule: Use **fqdn** in the destination data prefix only.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a new FQDN object group, obj.example.com:

```
Device (config)# object-group obj.example.com
```

object-group geo

To create a geolocation object group for use in object group-based access control lists (ACLs), use the **object-group geo** command in global configuration mode. To remove a geolocation object group from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

object-group geo *object-group-name*

no object-group geo *object-group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>object-group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the geo object group. A sequence of 1 to 64 characters consisting of letters, digits, underscores (_), dashes (-), or periods. The <i>object-group-name</i> must start with a letter.
---------------------------	--------------------------	--

Command Default No geolocation object group is created.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Add object groups to use in Access Control Lists (ACLs) to enable geolocation-based firewall rules.



Note When defining a firewall rule in a security policy, avoid configuring a **geo** in both the source data prefix and the destination data prefix in the same firewall rule.

Create two different rules containing the following:

- 1st rule: Use **geo** in the source data prefix only.
- 2nd rule: Use **geo** in the destination data prefix only.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a new object group GEO_1:

```
Device(config)# object-group geo GEO_1
```

object-group network

To define network object groups for use in object group-based access control lists (ACLs) and enter network group configuration mode, use the **object-group network** command in global configuration mode. To remove network object groups from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

object-group network *object-group-name*

no object-group network *object-group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>object-group-name</i>	Name for a network type of object group. <i>object-group-name</i> is a sequence of 1 to 64 characters consisting of letters, digits, underscores (_), dashes (-), or periods (.). The <i>object-group-name</i> must start with a letter.
---------------------------	--------------------------	---

Command Default No network object groups are created.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure the **object-group network** command, the command mode changes to network group configuration mode (config-network-group) and allows you to populate or modify a network object-group ACL. The following command is available in network group configuration mode:

host {*host-address*}—Specifies the host object. You must use an IPv4 address for the host address.

Note the following restrictions:

- You cannot associate an empty object group with an access control list (ACL).
- If you use an object group with an ACL, you cannot empty or delete the object group. You can use Cisco SD-WAN Manager add-on feature templates to delete an attached ACL and its object group in the same template push, as long as there are no other references to the object group in the configuration. However, the commands will fail on the device. To avoid this, do not delete or empty an object group that is associated with an ACL.

For further usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [object-group network](#) command.

Examples

```
object-group network Auth-Servers
 host 10.16.137.22
!
```

object-group security

To create an object group to identify the traffic coming from a specific user or endpoint, use the **object-group security** command in global configuration mode. To remove the object group, use the **no** form of this command.

object-group security *name*

no object-group security *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Object group name.
-------------	--------------------

Command Default

No object group is defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE `object-group security` command.

Examples

The following example shows how the `object-group security` command is used in the class map configuration of the Security Group Access (SGA) zone-based firewall:

```
Device(config)# object-group security myobject1
Device(config-object-group)# security-group tag-id 1
Device(config-object-group)# exit
Device(config)# class-map type inspect xmatch-any myclass1
Device(config-cmap)# match group-object security source myobject1
Device(config-cmap)# end
```

object-group service

To define service object groups for use in object-group-based access control lists (ACLs), use the `object-group service` command in global configuration mode. To remove service object groups from the configuration, use the `no` form of this command.

```
object-group service object-group-name
no object-group service object-group-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>object-group-name</i>	Name of a service type of object group.
--------------------------	---

Command Default

No service object groups are created.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure the `object-group service` command, configuration mode changes to service group configuration mode (config-service-group) allows you to populate or modify a service-object-group ACL. The following commands are available in service group configuration mode:

- `{tcp | udp | tcp-udp}` [`source` {*source-port-number* | **range** *minimum-port maximum-port*}] [*destination-port-number* | **range** *minimum-port maximum-port*]—Specifies a TCP or UDP protocol port number or a range of port numbers.
- `ip`—Specifies any protocol.
- *number*— Specifies a specific protocol number
- `icmp`—Specifies the ICMP protocol.

Note the following restrictions:

- You cannot associate an empty object group with an access control list (ACL).

- If you use an object group with an ACL, you cannot empty or delete the object group. You can use Cisco SD-WAN Manager add-on feature templates to delete an attached ACL and its object group in the same template push, as long as there are no other references to the object group in the configuration. However, the commands will fail on the device. To avoid this, do not delete or empty an object group that is associated with an ACL.

For more usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [object-group service](#) command.

Examples

```
object-group service ZBF-DIA-External
  tcp 80
  udp
  tcp range 1024 65535
  tcp source 23
  ip
  icmp
!
```

pattern

To add a pattern for finding valid fully qualified domain names (FQDN), use the **pattern** command in fqdn group configuration mode. To remove a pattern from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

pattern *match-pattern*

no pattern *match-pattern*

Syntax Description	<i>match-pattern</i>	Specifies a pattern for finding valid FQDNs.
Command Default	No pattern is matched.	
Command Modes	fqdn group configuration mode (config-fqdn-group)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When you configure the **object-group fqdn** command, the command mode changes to fqdn group configuration mode (config-fqdn-group), which allows you to add a pattern for finding valid FQDNs.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a pattern of example.com:

```
Device(config-fqdn-group) # pattern example.com
```



CHAPTER 37

OMP Commands

- [advertise](#), on page 489
- [distance](#) , on page 491
- [ecmp-limit \(omp\)](#), on page 491
- [graceful-restart \(omp\)](#), on page 492
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advertise

To advertise additional paths for a BGP peer policy template based on the best path selection, use the **advertise** command in address family configuration mode at the specific VPN or VRF level.

Route advertisements that you configure with the **advertise** command apply to all VPNs configured on the router. The advertise command can be issued for either a VPN, or for all VPNs on a device.

```
advertise [ bgp ] [ connected ] [ ospf type ] [ static ]
```

```
no advertise [ bgp ] [ connected ] [ ospf type ] [ static ]
```

Syntax Description

bgp	BGP Routes: Advertise all BGP routes learned by the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices to OMP.
connected	Connected Routes: Advertise all connected routes on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices to OMP. The connected routes are advertised by default. To disable advertisement, use the no advertise connected command.

ospf type	OSPF Routes: Advertise all OSPF routes learned by the local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices to OMP. For the global OMP configuration, <i>type</i> can be external , to advertise routes learned from external ASs. For the VPN-specific OMP configuration, <i>type</i> can be external , to advertise routes learned from the local AS. For the global OMP configuration, OSPF external routes are advertised by default.
static	Static Routes: Advertise all static routes configured on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices to OMP. Static routes are advertised by default. To disable advertisement, use the no advertise static command.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes

OMP configuration (config-omp)

Address family configuration (config-af)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Example

The following example shows how to advertise to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, the routes that a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device has learned from the local network in a branch network that is running static, connected, and OSPF protocols.

```
config-transaction
sdwan
omp
address-family ipv4
advertise static
advertise connected
advertise ospf external
```

Advertise routes to OMP:

```
show running-config vpn 1
omp
no shutdown
graceful-restart
distance 100
timers
holdtime 15
graceful-restart-timer 120
exit
advertise static
advertise connected
advertise ospf external
!
```

distance

To configure the OMP administrative distance, use the **distance** command in router configuration mode or address-family configuration mode. To reset the value to its defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

distance *kilometers*
no distance

Syntax Description

<i>kilometers</i>	Administrative distance for OMP routes. The Cisco vSmart Controllers learn the topology of the overlay network and the services available in the network using OMP routes. The distance can be a value between 1–255.
-------------------	---

Command Default

The default administrative distances are based on a protocol.

Command Modes

OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the OMP administrative distance to 165:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# omp
Device(config-omp)# distance 165
```

ecmp-limit (omp)

To configure the maximum number of OMP paths that can be installed in the vEdge router's route table (on vEdge routers only), use the **ecmp-limit** command in OMP configuration mode. To remove the maximum number of OMP routes that can be installed in the vEdge router's route table, use the **no** form of this command.

ecmp-limit *number-of-paths*
no ecmp-limit *number-of-paths*

Syntax Description

<i>number-of-paths</i>	Maximum number of OMP paths that can be installed in the vEdge router's route table. Each TLOC consists of a IP address and color. You can specify between 1 to 16 routes.
------------------------	---

Command Default

4 paths are advertised.

Command Modes

OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OMP on a router:

```
sdwan
omp
  no shutdown
  overlay-as 4294967295
  send-path-limit 16
  ecmp-limit 16
  graceful-restart
  no as-dot-notation
  timers
    holdtime 65535
    advertisement-interval 65535
    graceful-restart-timer 43200
    eor-timer 3600
  !
  address-family ipv4
    advertise bgp
    advertise ospf external
    advertise connected
    advertise static
    advertise eigrp
    advertise lisp
    advertise isis
  !
  address-family ipv6
    advertise bgp
    advertise connected
    advertise static
    advertise eigrp
    advertise lisp
    advertise isis
```

graceful-restart (omp)

To control graceful restart for OMP, use the **graceful-restart** command in OMP configuration mode. To remove graceful restart for OMP, use the **no** form of this command.

graceful-restart
no graceful-restart

Command Default Graceful restart for OMP is enabled on all routers.

Command Modes OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OMP on a router:

```
sdwan
omp
no shutdown
overlay-as 4294967295
send-path-limit 16
ecmp-limit 16
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime 65535
advertisement-interval 65535
graceful-restart-timer 43200
eor-timer 3600
!
address-family ipv4
advertise bgp
advertise ospf external
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis
!
address-family ipv6
advertise bgp
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis
```

no shutdown (omp)

To enable OMP on a router, use the **no shutdown** command in OMP configuration mode. To disable OMP on a router, use **shutdown**.

no shutdown
shutdown

Command Default

OMP is enabled by default on all routers.

Command Modes

OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OMP on a router:

```
sdwan
```

```

omp
no shutdown
overlay-as 4294967295
send-path-limit 16
ecmp-limit 16
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime 65535
advertisement-interval 65535
graceful-restart-timer 43200
eor-timer 3600
!
address-family ipv4
advertise bgp
advertise ospf external
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis
!
address-family ipv6
advertise bgp
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis

```

omp

To configure Cisco SD-WAN Overlay Management Protocol (OMP) for a router, use the **omp** command in SD-WAN configuration mode. To remove OMP configuration from a router, use the **no** form of this command.

omp

no omp

Command Default OMP is enabled on all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN routers and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers.

Command Modes SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OMP on a router:

```

sdwan
omp
no shutdown
overlay-as          4294967295
send-path-limit    16
ecmp-limit         16

```

```

graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
  holdtime          65535
  advertisement-interval 65535
  graceful-restart-timer 43200
  eor-timer         3600
!
address-family ipv4
  advertise bgp
  advertise ospf external
  advertise connected
  advertise static
  advertise eigrp
  advertise lisp
  advertise isis
!
address-family ipv6
  advertise bgp
  advertise connected
  advertise static
  advertise eigrp
  advertise lisp
  advertise isis

```

outbound tloc-color

To enable Cisco SD-WAN Controller route filtering by TLOC color, use the **outbound tloc-color** command in filter route configuration mode. To disable route filtering, use the **no** form of the command.

outbound tloc-color

no outbound tloc-color

Command Default

The command is disabled.

Command Modes

filter route configuration (config-filter-route)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

```

vsmart# config
Entering configuration mode terminal
vsmart(config)# omp
vsmart(config-omp)# filter-route
vsmart(config-filter-route)# outbound tloc-color
vsmart(config-filter-route)# exit
vsmart(config-omp)# exit
vsmart(config)#

```

The following example shows the same configuration using a CLI template in Cisco SD-WAN Manager:

```
omp
  filter-route
  outbound tloc-color
!
```

overlay-as (omp)

To configure a BGP Autonomous System (AS) number that OMP advertises to the BGP neighbors of a router, use the **overlay-as** command in OMP configuration mode. To remove a BGP AS number that OMP advertises to the BGP neighbors of a router, use the **no** form of this command.

```
overlay-as as-number
no overlay-as
```

Syntax Description

<i>as-number</i>	Local AS number to advertise to the router's BGP neighbors. You can specify the AS number in 2-byte ASDOT notation (1 through 65535) or in 4-byte ASDOT notation (1.0 through 65535.65535).
------------------	---

Command Default

No AS number is configured.

Command Modes

OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When OMP routes are redistributed into BGP, the configured AS number is prepended to the BGP AS path.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OMP on a router:

```
sdwan
omp
  no shutdown
  overlay-as 4294967295
  send-path-limit 16
  ecmp-limit 16
  graceful-restart
  no as-dot-notation
  timers
  holdtime 65535
  advertisement-interval 65535
  graceful-restart-timer 43200
  eor-timer 3600
!
address-family ipv4
  advertise bgp
  advertise ospf external
  advertise connected
```

```

advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis
!
address-family ipv6
advertise bgp
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis

```

send-path-limit (omp)

To configure the maximum number of equal-cost routes that are advertised per prefix, use the **send-path-limit** command in OMP configuration mode. To remove the maximum number of equal-cost routes that are advertised per prefix, use the **no** form of this command.

send-path-limit *number-of-routes*
no send-path-limit *number-of-routes*

Syntax Description

<i>number-of-routes</i>	<p>Maximum number of equal-cost routes that a router advertises to a Cisco SD-WAN Controller or that a Cisco SD-WAN Controller redistributes to routers. A route is a route–TLOC tuple. Each TLOC consists of an IP address, color, and encap.</p> <p>Beginning with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components Release 20.8.x, for a Cisco SD-WAN Controller operating within a Hierarchical SD-WAN architecture, the controller can provide up to 32 routes to edge devices. When an edge device installs the routes, it uses the OMP algorithm to select the best 16 routes, and forwards traffic on those routes.</p> <p>Range: 1 to 16 routes in most Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN overlay networks. For a Cisco SD-WAN Controller operating within a Hierarchical SD-WAN architecture, the range is 1 to 32.</p>
-------------------------	---

Command Default

4 routes are advertised.

Command Modes

OMP configuration (config-omp)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco SD-WAN Controller, Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Control Components Release 20.8.x	Increased the route limit to 32 when used for a Cisco SD-WAN Controller operating within a Hierarchical SD-WAN architecture.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure OMP on a router:

```
sdwan
```

```

omp
no shutdown
overlay-as 4294967295
send-path-limit 16
ecmp-limit 16
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime 65535
advertisement-interval 65535
graceful-restart-timer 43200
eor-timer 3600
!
address-family ipv4
advertise bgp
advertise ospf external
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis
!
address-family ipv6
advertise bgp
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis

```

timers

To configure OMP timers on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers, use **timers** command. When you change an OMP timer on a device, the BFD sessions on that device go down and then come back up. To disable timers, use the **no** form of this command.

timers [{ **advertisement-interval** *interval* | **eor-timer** *eor-timer* | **graceful-restart-timer** *restart-timer* | **holdtime** *holdtime* }]
no timers

Syntax Description

eor-timer *seconds*

End-of-RIB Timer:

Specifies how long to wait after an OMP session has gone down and then come back up to send an end-of-RIB (EOR) marker. After this marker is sent, any routes that weren't refreshed after the OMP session came back up are considered to be stale and are deleted from the route table.

Range: 1–3600 seconds (1 hour)

Default: 300 seconds (5 minutes)

graceful-restart-timer <i>seconds</i>	<p>Graceful Restart Timer:</p> <p>Specifies how often the OMP information cache is flushed and refreshed. To disable OMP graceful restart, use the no omp graceful-restart command.</p> <p>Note The graceful-restart-timer is peer driven. That is, WAN edge waits for the timer configured on Cisco vSmart to expire before removing the stale routes from the OMP table and Cisco vSmart waits for the timer configured on WAN Edge.</p> <p>Range: 1–604800 seconds (168 hours, or 7 days)</p> <p>Default: 43200 seconds (12 hours)</p>
holdtime <i>seconds</i>	<p>Holdtime Interval:</p> <p>Specifies how long to wait before closing the OMP connection to a peer. If the peer doesn't receive three consecutive keepalive messages within the specified hold time, the OMP connection to the peer is closed. (Note that the keepalive timer is one-third the hold time and isn't configurable.) If the local device and the peer have different hold time intervals, the higher value is used. If you set the hold time to 0, the keepalive and hold timers on the local device and the peer are set to 0. The hold time must be at least two times the hello tolerance interval set on the WAN tunnel interface in VPN 0. To configure the hello tolerance interval, use the hello-tolerance command.</p> <p>Range: 0–65535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 60 seconds</p>
advertisement-interval <i>seconds</i>	<p>Update Advertisement Interval:</p> <p>Configures the amount of time between OMP Update packets.</p> <p>Range: 0–65535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 1 second</p>

Command Default**Command Modes**

OMP configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

The following commands configure OMP timers on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
sdwan
omp
no shutdown
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime 65535
advertisement-interval 65535
```

```

graceful-restart-timer 43200
eor-timer 3600
exit
!
```

tloc-color-compatibility

To override the default compatibilities of TLOC colors, use the **tloc-color-compatibility** command in system configuration mode. To cancel the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

```

tloc-color-compatibility { compatible first-color second-color | incompatible first-color second-color
}
no tloc-color-compatibility { compatible first-color second-color | incompatible first-color
second-color }
```

Syntax Description	compatible <i>first-color second-color</i>	Configure two TLOC colors to be compatible, even if they are incompatible by default.
	incompatible <i>first-color second-color</i>	Configure two TLOC colors to be incompatible, even if they are compatible by default.

Command Default The command has no default.

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Using route filtering, Cisco SD-WAN Controllers can reduce the number of routes that they advertise to routers in the network, to exclude routes that are not relevant to a particular device. The filtering is based on the colors of TLOCs on each device: For each individual device, the Cisco SD-WAN Controller does not advertise routes that are not compatible with any of the device's TLOCs. For example, if a router only has a TLOC with color mpls, which is a private color, then a Cisco SD-WAN Controller does not advertise a route for a TLOC of with the public-internet color, because the router cannot resolve this public route.

Example

This example, executed on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller, does the following:

- Configures the lte and private1 TLOC colors to be compatible
- Configures the private1 and private2 TLOC colors to be compatible
- Configures the lte and default TLOC colors to be incompatible
- Configures the lte and 3g TLOC colors to be incompatible


```
vsmart(config)# system
vsmart(config-system)# host-name vml
vsmart(config-system)# tloc-color-compatibility
vsmart(config-tloc-color-compatibility)# compatible lte privatel
vsmart(config-compatible-lte/privatel)# exit
vsmart(config-tloc-color-compatibility)# compatible privatel private2
vsmart(config-compatible-privatel/private2)# exit
vsmart(config-tloc-color-compatibility)# incompatible lte default
vsmart(config-incompatible-lte/default)# exit
vsmart(config-tloc-color-compatibility)# incompatible lte 3g
vsmart(config-incompatible-lte/3g)# exit
vsmart(config-tloc-color-compatibility)# exit
vsmart(config-system)# exit
vsmart(config)#
```

The following example shows the same configuration using a CLI template in Cisco SD-WAN Manager:

```
system
host-name vml
tloc-color-compatibility
compatible lte privatel
!
compatible privatel private2
!
incompatible lte default
!
incompatible lte 3g
!
!
```

To reverse a **compatible** or **incompatible** command, use the **no** form, as follows:

```
vsmart(config-tloc-color-compatibility)# no compatible lte privatel
```




CHAPTER 38

OSPF Commands

- [area nssa](#), on page 503
- [area range](#), on page 504
- [auto-cost](#), on page 505
- [compatible rfc1583](#), on page 505
- [default-information originate \(OSPF\)](#), on page 506
- [distance ospf](#), on page 507
- [max-metric router-lsa-ospf](#), on page 508
- [router-id](#), on page 509
- [router ospf](#), on page 509
- [timers throttle spf](#), on page 510

area nssa

To configure a not-so-stubby area (NSSA), use the **area nssa** command in router address family topology or router configuration mode. To remove the NSSA distinction from the area, use the **no** form of this command.

```
area area-id nssa [{ no-summary }]  
no area area-id nssa [{ no-summary }]
```

Syntax Description

<i>area-id</i>	Identifier for the stub area or NSSA. The identifier can be specified as either a decimal value or an IP address.
no-summary	(Optional) Allows an area to be an NSSA but not have summary routes injected into it.

Command Default

No NSSA area is defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [area nssa](#) command.

Examples

The following example makes area 1 an NSSA area:

```
router ospf 1
 area 4294967295 nssa no-summary
```

area range

To consolidate and summarize routes at an area boundary, use the **area range** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no**form of this command.

area *area-id* **range** *ip-address/mask* [{ **advertise** | **cost** *cost* | **not-advertise** }]
no area *area-id* **range** *ip-address/mask* [{ **advertise** | **cost** *cost* | **not-advertise** }]

Syntax Description

<i>area-id</i>	Identifier of the area about which routes are to be summarized. It can be specified as either a decimal value or as an IPv6 prefix.
<i>ip-address/mask</i>	IPv4 prefix and prefix length.
advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to advertise and generates a Type 3 summary link-state advertisement (LSA).
not-advertise	(Optional) Sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise. The Type 3 summary LSA is suppressed, and the component networks remain hidden from other networks.
cost <i>cost</i>	(Optional) Metric or cost for this summary route, which is used during OSPF SPF calculation to determine the shortest paths to the destination. The value can be 0 to 16777215.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [area range](#) command.

Examples

The following is an example of this command

```
router ospf 10
 area 4294967295 range 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 not-advertise
 area 4294967295 range 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 cost 16777214
 area 4294967295 range 172.16.5.0 255.255.255.0 advertise
```

auto-cost

To control how Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) calculates default metrics for the interface, use the **auto-cost** command in router configuration mode. To assign cost based only on the interface type, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-cost reference-bandwidth *mbps*
no auto-cost reference-bandwidth

Syntax Description	reference-bandwidth <i>mbps</i>	Rate in Mbps (bandwidth). The range is from 1 to 4294967; the default is 100.
---------------------------	--	---

Command Default 100 Mbps

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [auto-cost](#) command.

Examples

The following example changes the cost of the FDDI link to 10, while the gigabit Ethernet link remains at a cost of 10. Thus, the link costs are differentiated.

```
router ospf 10
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100
```

compatible rfc1583

To restore the method used to calculate summary route costs per RFC 1583, use the **compatible rfc1583** in router configuration mode. To disable RFC1583 compatibility, use the **no** form of this command.

compatible rfc1583
no compatible rfc1583

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Compatible with RFC 1583.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [compatible rfc1583](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to disable the default RFC 1583 optimization for OSPFv2:

```
Device(config-router)# no compatible rfc1583
```

default-information originate (OSPF)

To generate a default external route into an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing domain, use the **default-information originate** command in router configuration or router address family topology configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

default-information originate { **always** **metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value* }
no default-information originate { **always** **metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value* }

Syntax Description	
always	(Optional) Always advertises the default route regardless of whether the software has a default route. Note The always keyword includes the following exception when the route map is used. When a route map is used, the origination of the default route by OSPF is not bound to the existence of a default route in the routing table and the always keyword is ignored.
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Metric used for generating the default route. If you omit a value and do not specify a value using the default-metric router configuration command, the default metric value is 10. The value used is specific to the protocol.
metric-type <i>type-value</i>	(Optional) External link type associated with the default route that is advertised into the OSPF routing domain. It can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1 external route. • Type 2 external route. The default is type 2 external route.

Command Default This command is disabled by default. No default external route is generated into the OSPF routing domain.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [default-information originate](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies a metric for the default route that is redistributed into the OSPF routing domain and specifies an external metric type of 1:

```
router ospf 10
 default-information originate metric-type 1
```

distance ospf

To define Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) route administrative distances based on route type, use the **distance ospf** command in router address family topology or router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
distance ospf { external dist1 | inter-area dist2 | intra-area dist3 }
no distance ospf
```

Syntax Description		
external <i>dist1</i>	(Optional) Sets the distance for routes from other routing domains, learned by redistribution. Range is 1 to 255. The default value is 110.	
inter-area <i>dist2</i>	(Optional) Sets the distance for all routes from one area to another area. Range is 1 to 255. The default value is 110.	
intra-area <i>dist3</i>	(Optional) Sets the distance for all routes within an area. Range is 1 to 255. The default value is 110.	

Command Default

```
dist1 : 110
dist2 : 110
dist3 : 110
```

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [distance ospf](#) command.

Router A Configuration

```
router ospf 1
  distance ospf external 110
  distance ospf inter-area 110
  distance ospf intra-area 110
```

max-metric router-lsa-ospf

To configure the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol to advertise a maximum metric so that other routers do not prefer the router as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations, use the **max-metric router-lsa** command. To disable the advertisement of a maximum metric, use the **no** form of this command.

max-metric router-lsa [{ **on-startup** *seconds* }]

no max-metric router-lsa [{ **on-startup** *seconds* }]

Syntax Description

on-startup	(Optional) Configures the router to advertise a maximum metric at startup.
<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Maximum metric (in seconds) that is advertised for the specified time interval. The configurable range is from 5 to 86400 seconds. The default is 600 seconds.

Command Default

Originates router link-state advertisements (LSAs) with normal link metrics.

Command Modes

Router configuration mode (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the max-metric router-lsa command to originate LSAs with a maximum metric (LSInfinity: 0xFFFF) through all nonstub links. This command allows Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing tables to converge without attracting transit traffic (if there are not alternate lower cost paths to the router). The router advertises accurate (normal) metrics after the configured or default timers expire or after BGP sends a notification that routing tables have converged.



Note Directly connected links in a stub network are not affected by the configuration of a maximum or infinite metric because the cost of a stub link is always set to the output interface cost.

You can use the max-metric router-lsa command in the following situations:

- Reloading a router. After a router is reloaded, Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) converge very quickly, and other routers may try to forward traffic through the newly reloaded router. If the router is still building BGP routing tables, the packets that are destined for other networks that the router has not learned through BGP may be dropped.

- Introducing a router into a network without routing traffic through it. You might want to connect a router to an OSPF network but not want real traffic to flow through the router if there are better alternate paths. If no alternate paths exist, then this router would still accept transit traffic.

This command requires the LAN Base Services license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a router that is running OSPF to advertise a maximum metric for 100 seconds:

```
Device(config)# router ospf 100
Device(config-router)# max-metric router-lsa on-startup 100
```

router-id

To use a fixed router ID, use the **router-id** command in router configuration mode. To force Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) to use the previous OSPF router ID behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

router-id *ip-address*
no router-id *ip-address*

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Router ID in IP address format.
-------------------	---------------------------------

Command Default

No OSPF routing process is defined.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [router-id](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies a fixed router-id:

```
router-id 10.1.1.1
```

router ospf

To configure an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing process, use the **router ospf** command in global configuration mode. To terminate an OSPF routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

router ospf *process-id*
no router ospf *process-id*

Syntax Description

<i>process-id</i>	Internally used identification parameter for an OSPF routing process. It is locally assigned and can be any positive integer. A unique value is assigned for each OSPF routing process.
-------------------	---

Command Default

No OSPF routing process is defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify multiple OSPF routing processes in each router.

After you enter the **router ospf** command, you can enter the maximum number of paths. There can be from 1 to 32 paths.

Examples

The following example configures an OSPF routing process and assign a process number of 10:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 10
```

timers throttle spf

To turn on Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) shortest path first (SPF) throttling, use the **timers throttle spf** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To turn off OSPF SPF throttling, use the **no** form of this command.

timers throttle spf *spf-start spf-hold spf-max-wait*

no timers throttle spf *spf-start spf-hold spf-max-wait*

Syntax Description

<i>spf-start</i>	Initial delay to schedule an SPF calculation after a change, in milliseconds. Range is from 1 to 600000. In OSPF for IPv6, the default value is 5000.
<i>spf-hold</i>	Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF calculations, in milliseconds. Range is from 1 to 600000. In OSPF for IPv6, the default value is 10,000.
<i>spf-max-wait</i>	Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPF calculations, in milliseconds. Range is from 1 to 600000. In OSPF for IPv6, the default value is 10,000.

Command Default

SPF throttling is not set.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [timers throttle spf](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router with the delay, hold, and maximum interval values for the **timers throttle spf** command:

```
router ospf 1 10
  timers throttle spf 200 1000 10000
```




CHAPTER 39

Policy Commands

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access-list

To define the access list, use the **access-list** command in policy configuration mode. To remove the access list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
access-list access-list-name [{ sequence sequence-value [{ match [{ destination-ip dest-ip/length |
source-ip src-ip/length | destination-port dest-port-range | source-port src-port-range |
destination-data-prefix-list prefix | source-data-prefix-list prefix | destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name
| source-tag-instance src-tag-name }] action { accept | [{ class | count }] | drop | count } | action }] |
default-access | drop accept }]
no access-list
```

Syntax Description

destination-data-prefix-list	(Optional) Specifies the destination prefix list.
-------------------------------------	---

destination-ip	(Optional) Specifies the list of destination addresses.
destination-port	(Optional) Specifies the list of destination ports.
count	(Optional) Specifies the number of packets/bytes matching this rule drop.
destination-tag-instance	(Optional) Specifies the name of the destination tag instance. Valid range is from 1 to 127 characters.
source-data-prefix-list	(Optional) Specifies the source data prefix list.
source-ip	(Optional) Specifies the list of source IP addresses.
source-port	(Optional) Specifies the list of source ports.
source-tag-instance	(Optional) Specifies the name of the source tag instance. Valid range is from 1 to 127 characters.

Command Default

The access list defaults to an implicit deny statement for everything. An implicit deny statement terminates an access list.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was modified. Policy match configuration is enhanced to include source-tag-instance and destination-tag-instance keyword parameters in ACL-matching attributes.

Usage Guidelines

After ACL is defined, it can be applied to an interface.

Examples

The following is a sample output of this command:

```
access-list acl1
 sequence 10
  match
   destination-ip 172.16.5.10
  !
  action drop
 default-action accept
 action drop
  count 192-167-199-DROP-CNT
access-list 4451-Marking-Spoke
 sequence 1
  match
   destination-ip 172.16.10.5
  !
  action accept
  count SSL
  class LLQ
```

```
count EXCHANGE
class CONTROL-SIGNALING
```

The following example shows how to configure **source-tag-instance** in a localized policy:

```
policy
lists
  data-prefix-list pfx1
  ip-prefix 10.20.24.0/24
  !
  !
access-list acl
  sequence 10
  match
    source-tag-instance red
  !
  action accept
  count acl_input_wc
  !
  !
  default-action drop
  !
  !
```

action (centralized policy)

To define the action to take when the match portion in a match–action pair is met, use the **action** command in sequence configuration mode. To remove configured sub-actions or reset the action to the default of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```
action { drop { count counter-name | log } | accept { count counter-name | nat use-vpn 0 | log | local-tloc | policer policer-name | next-hop ipv4-address next-hop-loose | set { vpn vpn-number } } | { set tloc ip-address color color } }
```

```
no action { drop { count counter-name | log } | accept { count counter-name | nat use-vpn 0 | log | local-tloc | policer policer-name | next-hop ipv4-address next-hop-loose | set { vpn vpn-number } } | { set tloc ip-address color color } }
```

Syntax Description	drop	Defines the action to drop matching packets.
	accept	Defines the action to accept matching packets and to perform any specified actions.
	nat use-vpn <i>0</i>	Ensures that matching traffic is sent to VPN 0 after the source IP is translated, based on the policy match criteria.
	count <i>counter-name</i>	Counts the packets that match the match criteria, saving the information to the specified filename.
	log	Logs the packet headers into system logging (syslog) files.

set tloc <i>ip-address color color</i> [encap <i>encapsulation</i>]	Sets the TLOC identified IP address and color. Directs matching packets to a TLOC identified by its IP address and color, and optionally, by its encapsulation. <i>color</i> can be 3g , biz-internet , blue , bronze , custom1 , custom2 , custom3 , default , gold , green lte , metro-ethernet , mpls , private1 through private6 , public-internet , red , and silver . By default, <i>encapsulation</i> is ipsec . It can also be gre .
policer <i>policer-name</i>	Police the packets using the specified policer.
set dscp <i>dscp-value</i>	For QoS, set or overwrite the DSCP value in the packet. Range: 0 through 63.
set local-vpn <i>local-vpn-number</i>	Sets the local VPN number. Range: 0 through 65530.
set next-hop <i>ipv4-address</i>	Sets the next-hop address. The address must be an IPv4 address.
set next-hop-loose	Routes the traffic using an available route if the next-hop address is not available. This parameter is supported only for centralized data policies.

Command Default The default behavior is dropped.

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was modified. Added next-hop-loose keyword to redirect application traffic to an available route when next-hop address is not available.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was modified. Added the nat use vpn0 keyword for NAT66 to configure the centralized data policy.

Usage Guidelines The sequence numbering feature applies sequence numbers to match-action pairs. The match-action pairs are evaluated in order, by sequence number, starting with the lowest numbered pair and ending when it matches the conditions in one of the pairs.

When a packet matches one of the match conditions, the defined action is taken. Or if no match occurs, the default action is taken.

This command can be used to define the action to take when the match portion in a match-action pair is met.



Note The **set next-hop-loose** option can be applied only if **set next-hop** action is defined.

Example

The following example shows how to create a centralized control policy that changes the TLOC for accepted packets:

```
Device(config)# policy
  control-policy change-tloc
  sequence 10
  action accept
  set tloc 10.1.1.2
```

The following example shows how to create a data policy using next-hop-loose command in order to route the packet using routing entry from routing table if next-hop is not reachable.

```
show policy from-vsmart
from-vsmart data-policy data_pol_nhl
direction all
vpn-list vpn1
sequence 12
match
  source-ip 10.20.24.150/32
action accept
count data_pol_nhl_ctr
set
  next-hop 96.0.1.100
  next-hop-loose
sequence 122
match
  source-ip 10.20.25.150/32
action accept
default-action drop
```

The following example shows how to configure a NAT66 DIA route using a centralized data policy so that data traffic is NATed before entering the overlay tunnel that is located in the transport VPN:

```
Device(config)# policy
data-policy policy-name
vpn-list vpn_list
sequence number
match
  source-ipv6 ipv6-address
!
action accept
nat use-vpn 0
nat fallback
set
  local-tloc-color lte
```

For more information about, see the section *NAT66 DIA With Centralized Data Policy* in [Information About NAT DIA](#)

action (localized policy)

To define the action to take when the match portion in a match–action pair is met, use the **action** command in access control list sequence configuration mode. To remove configured sub-actions or reset the action to the default of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```

action { drop { count counter-name | log } | accept { class class-name | count counter-name | log
| mirror mirror-name | policer policer-name } | set { dscp dscp-value | local-vpn local-vpn-number
| next-hop ipv4-address next-hop-loose } }
no action { drop { count counter-name | log } | accept { class class-name | count counter-name
| log | mirror mirror-name | policer policer-name } | set { dscp dscp-value | local-vpn
local-vpn-number | next-hop ipv4-address } }

```

Syntax Description		
drop		Defines the action to drop matching packets.
accept		Defines the action to accept matching packets and to perform any specified actions.
count <i>counter-name</i>		Counts the packets that match the match criteria, saving the information to the specified filename.
log		Logs the packet headers into system logging (syslog) files.
class <i>class-name</i>		Assigns the packets to the specified QoS class name.
mirror <i>mirror-name</i>		Mirrors the packets to the specified mirror.
policer <i>policer-name</i>		Police the packets using the specified policer.
set dscp <i>dscp-value</i>		For QoS, set or overwrite the DSCP value in the packet. Range: 0 through 63.
set local-vpn <i>local-vpn-number</i>		Sets the local VPN number. Range: 0 through 65530.

Command Default The default behavior is dropped.

Command Modes Access control list sequence configuration (config-sequence-*{sequence-number}*)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Access control lists (ACLs) perform packet filtering to control which packets move through an interface of a router. The packet filtering provides security by helping to limit the network traffic, restrict the access of users and devices to a network, and prevent the traffic from leaving a network interface. An access control list is a sequential list consisting of match-action pairs.

The sequence numbering feature applies sequence numbers to match-action pairs. The match–action pairs are evaluated in order, by sequence number, starting with the lowest numbered pair and ending when it matches the conditions in one of the pairs.

When a packet matches one of the match conditions, the defined action is taken. Or if no match occurs, the default action is taken.

This command can be used to define the action to take when the match portion in a match–action pair is met.

Example

The following example creates an access control list named ACL-TEST-1, defines sequence #10, enters the match configuration mode, specifies destination IP 10.10.10.10/32 as a match parameter, and defines the action to drop and logs the packet when matched.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# match
Device(config-match)# destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-sequence-10)# action drop
Device(config-action)# log
```

The following example creates an access control list named ACL-TEST-1, defines sequence #20, enters the match configuration mode, specifies packet length of 10 as a match parameter and defines the action to accept and applies the policer policy POL1 when matched.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 20
Device(config-sequence-20)# match
Device(config-match)# packet-length 10
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-sequence-20)# action accept
Device(config-action)# policer POL1
```

Table 32: Related Commands

Commands	Description
match	Enters the match configuration mode or to define match parameters.

app-agg-node

To set the maximum rate of Flexible NetFlow (FNF) records of aggregated traffic data that a device sends to Cisco SD-WAN Manager, use the **app-agg-node** command in policy configuration mode on a device. To restore the default limit, use the **no** form of the command.

app-agg-node *max-records-per-minute*

no app-agg-node

Syntax Description

max-records-per-minute Maximum number of FNF records per minute of aggregated traffic data for a device to send to Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

Range: 16 to 10000 FNF records per minute

Default: 10000 FNF records per minute

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command Default	10000 FNF records per minute	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	<p>When traffic flow visibility is enabled (see Configure Global Flow Visibility), devices in the network send raw and aggregated traffic flow data to Cisco SD-WAN Manager.</p> <p>To aggregate flow data, routers use 4-tuples of flow data (containing VPN ID, application name, ingress interface of the flow, and egress interface of the flow) as a key for consolidating the raw data of multiple flows. The router consolidates each flow for which the 4-tuple is identical into a single aggregated FNF record.</p> <p>Cisco SD-WAN Manager uses the aggregated data to provide a high-level view of network traffic flow information. The aggregated data shows the network applications that are producing traffic, but is less granular than the full traffic flow data. It does not provide source and destination addresses, or source and destination ports for traffic flows.</p> <p>You can configure a maximum rate of aggregated traffic data FNF records that a device can send to reduce the performance demands (CPU and memory) on the device. This may be helpful when there is a large number of applications producing network traffic.</p>	

Example 1

The following configures a device to send a maximum of 1000 FNF records per minute.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# app-agg-node 1000
```

Example 2

The following restores a device to the default value of sending a maximum of 10000 FNF records per minute.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# no app-agg-node
```

apply-policy

To have a policy take effect by applying it to sites within the overlay network (on Cisco vSmart Controllers only), use the **apply-policy** command in the policy lists configuration mode. To remove the listing of sites, use the **no apply-policy** form of this command.

apply-policy

no apply-policy

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes policy lists configuration (config-lists)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

```
vSmart(config)# apply-policy
vSmart(config-apply-policy)# site-list cedge_1
vSmart(config-site-list-ledge_1)# data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_ledge from-service
```

```
vSmart(config)# apply-policy
vSmart(config-apply-policy)# site-list cedge_1
vSmart(config-site-list-ledge_1)# data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_ledge from-tunnel
```

```
vSmart(config)# apply-policy
vSmart(config-apply-policy)# site-list cedge_1
vSmart(config-site-list-ledge_1)# data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_ledge all
```

app-probe-class

To define a forwarding class and DSCP marking per color that a particular class of applications is forwarded to, use the **app-probe-class** command in global configuration mode.

app-probe-class *app-probe-class-name*

no app-probe-class *app-probe-class-name*

Syntax Description	
app-probe-class	Specifies the app-probe-class of SLA class applications that is forwarded to devices.
<i>app-probe-class-name</i>	Specifies the app-probe-class name.

Command Default There are no default values.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you can create real-time-video app-probe-class with DSCP measurements:

```
vSmart(config)# app-probe-class real-time-video
vSmart(config)# forwarding-class videofc
vSmart(config)# color mpls dscp 34
vSmart(config)# color biz-internet dscp 40
```

```
vSmart(config)# color lte dscp 0
```

app-route-policy

To configure application route policy for the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **app-route-policy** command in the policy configuration mode.

app-route-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	app-route-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Name of the application-aware routing policy to configure or to apply to a list of sites in the overlay network. <i>policy-name</i> can be up to 32 characters long.
Command Modes	Policy configuration (config-policy)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a Command qualified for use in CLI templates.	
Usage Guidelines	For more information about this command, see Policies Configuration guide.	

The following example shows how to configure and apply a data policy for application-aware routing:

```
vSmart# show running-config policy
policy
 sla-class test_sla_class
   latency 50
 !
app-route-policy test_app_route_policy
 vpn-list vpn_1_list
  sequence 1
   match
    protocol 6
   !
   action sla-class test_sla_class strict
  !
  sequence 2
   match
    protocol 17
   !
   action sla-class test_sla_class
  !
  sequence 3
   match
    protocol 1
   !
   action sla-class test_sla_class strict
  !
 !
 !
lists
 vpn-list vpn_1_list
  vpn 1
 !
```

```

site-list site_500
  site-id 500
!
site-list site_600
  site-id 600
!
!
!
!
apply-policy
  site-list site_500
  app-route-policy test_app_route_policy
!
!

```

The following example shows how to configure a policy for application-aware routing:

```

policy
  app-route-policy policy-name
  vpn-list list-name
  default-action sla-class sla-class-name
  sequence number
  match
    app-list list-name
    destination-data-prefix-list list-name
    destination-ip prefix/length
    destination-port number
    dns (request | response)
    dns-app-list list-name
    dscp number
    plp (high | low)
    protocol number
    source-data-prefix-list list-name
    source-ip prefix/length
    source-port address
  action
    backup-sla-preferred-color colors
    count counter-name
    log
    sla-class sla-class-name [strict] [preferred-color colors]

```

app-visibility

To enable application visibility so that a router can monitor and track the applications running on the LAN use the **app-visibility** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable application visibility.

app-visibility

Command Default Disabled.

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines To enable NBAR feature to recognize applications. Use the **show sdwan app-fwd dpi** command to see DPI flows.

Examples Enable application-visibility on a router:

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# app-visibility
```

app-visibility-ipv6

To enable application visibility IPv6, so that a router can monitor and track the applications running on the LAN use the **app-visibility-ipv6** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable application visibility IPv6.

app-visibility-ipv6

Command Default Disabled.

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines To enable NBAR feature to recognize applications. Use the **show sdwan app-fwd dpi** command to see DPI flows.

Examples Enable application-visibility on a router:

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# app-visibility-ipv6
```

burst

To define the burst size for a policer profile, use the **burst** command in policer configuration mode.

burst *burst-size*



Note Burst is a required parameter in a policer profile. Entering **no burst** *burst-size* is valid, but causes **commit** to fail.

Syntax Description *burst-size* Maximum traffic burst size, in bytes. The range is from 15000 to 10000000.

Command Default None

Command Modes Policer configuration (config-policer-*{profile-name}*)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines To configure policing parameters, create a policer that specifies the maximum bandwidth and burst rate for traffic on an interface, and how to handle traffic that exceeds these values.

This command can be used to define the burst size for a policer profile.

Example

The following example defines a policer profile named `pol1`. It sets the rate to 500,000,000 bps, and burst size to 15,000 bytes, and configures to drop the traffic if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# policer pol1
Device(config-policy-pol1)# rate 500000000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# burst 15000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# exceed drop
```

The following example applies a policer using an Access List named `ACL-TEST-1`.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 1
Device(config-sequence-1)# action drop
Device(config-action)# policer pol1
```



Note Rate, burst, and exceed must be defined before committing, otherwise the commit is aborted.

Table 33: Related Commands

Commands	Description
exceed	Action to take when the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.
rate	Bandwidth for 1G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 1000000000 bps; for 10G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 10000000000 bps.

class (class-map)

To specify the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change before you configure its policy, use the **class** command in class-map configuration mode. To remove a class from the class map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class class-name
no class { class-name }
```

Syntax Description	
<i>class-name</i>	Name of the class to be configured or whose policy is to be modified. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.

Command Default No class is specified.

Command Modes Class-map configuration (config-class-map)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [class](#) command.

Examples The following is an example of this command:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# class-map
Device(config-class-map)# class VOICE queue 0
```

COS

To set the class of service (CoS) for a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Ethernet operation, use the **cos** command in the appropriate submode of IP SLA configuration or IP SLA Ethernet monitor configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

<i>cos-value</i>	Class of service (CoS) value. The range is from 0 to 7. The default is 0.
------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [cos](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure this command:

```
Interface interface-name
 cfm mep domain domain-name mpid id service service-name
  alarm notification all*
  cos 0-7
```

count

To specify the number of packets that matches the match criteria, use the **count** command in the action configuration mode. To remove the count that matches the match criteria, use the **no** form of this command.

count { *counter-name* }

no count { *counter-name* }

Syntax Description

counter-name Specifies the count of the packets that match the match criteria, and saving the information to a specified filename.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

action configuration (config-action)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see [Centralized Policy](#).

The following example creates an access control list named ACL-TEST-1, defines sequence #10, enters the match configuration mode, specifies destination IP 10.10.10.10/32 as a match parameter, defines the action to accept, and specifies the packets that match the match criteria in the seqcnt_100 file.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# match
Device(config-match)# destination-ip 10.0.0.0/8
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-sequence-10)# action accept
Device(config-action)# count seqcnt_100
```

data-policy

To configure or apply a centralized data policy based on data packet header fields (on Cisco vSmart controllers only), use the **data-policy** command in policy configuration mode. To remove the configured centralized data policy for deep packet inspection, use the **no** form of this command.

data-policy { *policy-name* }

no data-policy { *policy-name* }

Syntax Description	<p><i>policy-name</i> Specifies the name of the centralized data policy to configure or to apply to a list of sites in the overlay network.</p> <p>The maximum characters allowed are 32.</p>
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Policy configuration (config-policy)
----------------------	--------------------------------------

Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines	<p>For more information about this command, see configuring the deep packet inspection in the Policies Configuration Guide.</p>
-------------------------	---

```
vSmart(config)# policy
vSmart(config-policy)# data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_cedge
```

default-action

To configure the default action to be taken when the match condition in an access list isn't met for the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **default-action** command in the policy access list configuration mode. To remove the default configuration, use the **no default-action** form of this command.

default-action [**drop**] { **accept** | **drop** }

no default-action

Syntax Description	<p>accept drop Specifies the default action to take if a route being evaluated by a policy matches none of the match conditions. If you configure a policy and define an access list with one or more match–action sequences, the default action, is to either accept or drop the item, depending on the policy type.</p>
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes policy access list configuration (config-access-list)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see [Localized Policy](#).

The following example shows that if a packet being evaluated doesn't match any of the match conditions in an access list, a default action is applied to this packet. By default, the packet is dropped.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# match
Device(config-match)# destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# default-action accept
```

destination-ip

To list the destination addresses for an access control list, use the **destination-ip** command in the match configuration mode. To remove the list of destination addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

destination-ip { *ipv4-prefix/prefix-length* }

no destination-ip { *ipv4-prefix/prefix-length* }

Syntax Description

ipv4-prefix/prefix-length Specifies IPv4 prefix in dotted decimal and the length of the IPv4 prefix.

Specifies the prefix-length, which is a decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

match configuration (config-match)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see [Centralized Policy](#).

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# match
```

```
Device(config-match)# destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
Device(config-match)# exit
```

exceed

To define the exceed action for a policer profile, use the **exceed** command in policer configuration mode.

```
exceed { drop | remark }
```

Syntax Description	<i>drop</i> Drops excess traffic when the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded. The drop action is equivalent to setting the packet loss priority (PLP) to low.				
	<i>remark</i> Remarks the traffic. The remark action sets the PLP to high.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Policer configuration (config-policer-{profile-name})				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines To configure policing parameters, create a policer that specifies the maximum bandwidth and burst rate for traffic on an interface, and how to handle traffic that exceeds these values.

This command can be used to define the action to take if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

Example

The following example defines a policer profile named poll. It sets the rate to 500,000,000 bps, and burst size to 15,000 bytes, and configures to drop the traffic if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# policer poll
Device(config-policy-poll)# rate 500000000
Device(config-policy-poll)# burst 15000
Device(config-policy-poll)# exceed drop
```

The following example applies a policer using an Access List named ACL-TEST-1.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 1
Device(config-sequence-1)# action drop
Device(config-action)# policer poll
```



Note Rate, burst, and exceed must be defined before committing, otherwise the commit is aborted.

Table 34: Related Commands

Commands	Description
burst	Maximum traffic burst size, in bytes. The range is from 15000 to 10000000.
rate	Bandwidth for 1G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 1000000000 bps; for 10G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 10000000000 bps.

flow-visibility

To enable flow visibility so that a router can perform traffic flow monitoring on traffic coming to the router from the LAN use the **flow-visibility** command. To disable the flow visibility use the **no** form of this command.

flow-visibility

no flow-visibility

Command Default

Disabled.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd** command to enable cflowd flow monitoring.

Examples

The following is an example of this command

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# flow-visibility
```

flow-visibility-ipv6

To enable flow visibility IPv6, so that a router can perform traffic flow monitoring on traffic coming to the router from the LAN use the **flow-visibility-ipv6** command. To disable the flow visibility use the **no** form of this command.

flow-visibility-ipv6

no flow-visibility-ipv6

Command Default Disabled.

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd** command to enable cflowd flow monitoring.

Examples The following is an example of this command

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# flow-visibility-ipv6
```

icmp-echo

To configure an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo operation, use the **icmp-echo** command in IP SLA configuration mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [icmp-echo](#) command

Examples In the following example, IP SLAs operation 10 is created and configured as an echo operation using the ICMP protocol and the destination IPv4 address 10.16.1.175:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip sla 10
Device(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 10.16.1.175
Device(config-ip-sla-echo)#
```

In the following example, IP SLAs operation 11 is created and configured as an echo operation using the ICMP protocol and the destination IPv6 address 2001:DB8:100::1:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip sla 11
Device(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 2001:DB8:100::1
Device(config-ip-sla-echo)#
```

implicit-acl-on-bind-intf

To enable implicit ACL protection on a physical interface (bound to a loopback interface), use the **implicit-acl-on-bind-intf** command in the global configuration mode. To remove this change, use the no form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a physical interface as a TLOC.

```
Device(config)# sdwan interface Loopback1
Device(config-interface-Loopback1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# encap ipsec
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# color 3g
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# bind GigabitEthernet1
Device(config-tunnel-interface)#implicit-acl-on-bind-intf
```

inspect

To enable Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection, use the **inspect** command in policy-map-class configuration mode. To disable stateful packet inspection, use the **no** form of this command.

```
inspect
no inspect
```

Command Default

Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection is disabled.

Command Modes

Policy-map-class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [inspect](#) command.

Examples

The following example specifies inspection parameters and requests the **inspect** action with the specified inspect parameter:

```
policy-map type inspect mypolicy
class type inspect inspect-traffic
inspect
```

ip-prefix

To define an IP prefix for a data-prefix-list or prefix-list, use the **ip-prefix** command in data-prefix-list or prefix-list configuration mode. To remove an IP prefix for a data-prefix-list or prefix-list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip-prefix IP/length [{ ge length }][{ le length }]
no ip-prefix IP/length
```

Syntax Description	
<i>IP/length</i>	IP address and CIDR.
ge	(Optional) (Prefix-list only, not available for data-prefix-list) Specifies the minimum prefix length to be matched.
le	(Optional) (Prefix-list only, not available for data-prefix-list) Specifies the maximum prefix length to be matched.
<i>length</i>	Specifies the prefix length, ranges from 1 to 32.

Command Default None

Command Modes data-prefix-list configuration (config-data-prefix-list-*{data-prefix-list list-name}*)
prefix-list configuration (config-prefix-list-*{prefix-list list-name}*)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Lists are used to create groupings of similar objects, such as IP prefixes, sites, TLOC addresses, and AS paths, for use when configuring policy match conditions or action operations and for when applying a policy.

Data-prefix-list is a list of prefixes used in data-policy to define prefix and upper layer ports, either individually or jointly, for traffic matching.

Prefix-list is a list of prefixes used in route-maps. This command can be used to define the ip prefix for a data-prefix-list or prefix-list.

Example

The following example defines a data prefix list named Email-Server. The IP prefix of 10.10.10.10/32 is added to the data prefix list Email-Server.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# lists
Device(config-lists)# data-prefix-list Email-Server
Device(config-data-prefix-list-Email-Server)# ip-prefix 10.10.10.10/32
```

The following example defines a prefix list named Web-Server. The IP prefix of 10.10.0.0/16 is added to the data prefix list Web-Server.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# lists
Device(config-lists)# prefix-list Web-Server
Device(config-prefix-list-Web-Server)# ip-prefix 10.10.0.0/1
```

ip sla

To begin configuring a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation and enter IP SLA configuration mode, use the **ip sla** command in global configuration mode. To remove all configuration information for an operation, including the schedule of the operation, reaction configuration, and reaction triggers, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip sla](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a Cisco IOS IP SLA operation.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip sla 1
Device(config-ip-sla)#
```

ip sla reaction-configuration

To configure proactive threshold monitoring parameters for an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation, use the **ip sla reaction-configuration** command in global configuration mode. To disable all the threshold monitoring configuration for a specified IP SLAs operation, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description

<i>operation-number</i>	Number of the IP SLAs operation for which reactions are to be configured.
-------------------------	---

<p>react <i>monitored-element</i> (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • packetLoss —Specifies that a reaction should occur if the packet loss value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. The path of the packets is unknown. • packetLossDS —Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way destination-to-source packet loss value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • packetLossSD —Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way source-to-destination packet loss value violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • rtt —Specifies that a reaction should occur if the round-trip time violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. • timeout —Specifies that a reaction should occur if there is a one-way timeout for the monitored operation. The threshold-value keyword does not apply to this monitored element.
<p>action-type <i>option</i></p>	<p>(Optional) Specifies what action or combination of actions the operation performs when threshold events occur. If the threshold-type keywords are defined, the action-type keyword is disabled. The <i>option</i> argument can be one of the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none —No action is taken. This option is the default value. • trapAndTrigger —Trigger a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap and start another IP SLAs operation when the violation conditions are met, as defined in the trapOnly and triggerOnly options. • trapOnly —Send an SNMP logging trap when the specified violation type occurs for the monitored element. • triggerOnly —Transition one or more target operation's operational state from pending to active when the violation conditions are met. The target operations to be triggered are specified using the iplsareaction-trigger command.
<p>threshold-type average [<i>number-of-measurements</i>]</p>	<p>(Optional) When the average of a specified number of measurements for the monitored element exceeds the upper threshold or when the average of a specified number of measurements for the monitored element drops below the lower threshold, perform the action defined by the action-type keyword. For example, if the upper threshold for reactrttthreshold-typeaverage3 is configured as 5000 ms and the last three results of the operation are 6000, 6000, and 5000 ms, the average would be $6000 + 6000 + 5000 = 17000/3 = 5667$, thus violating the 5000 ms upper threshold.</p> <p>The default number of 5 averaged measurements can be changed using the <i>number-of-measurements</i> argument. The valid range is from 1 to 16.</p> <p>This syntax is not available if the connectionLoss, timeout, or verifyError keyword is specified as the monitored element, because upper and lower thresholds do not apply to these options.</p>

threshold-type immediate	(Optional) When a threshold violation for the monitored element is met, immediately perform the action defined by the action-type keyword.
threshold-value <i>upper-threshold</i> <i>lower-threshold</i>	(Optional) Specifies the upper-threshold and lower-threshold values of the applicable monitored elements. See the Default Threshold Values for Monitored Elements table in the “Usage Guidelines” section for a list of the default values. Note For MOS threshold values (reactmos), the number is expressed in three digits representing ones, tenths, and hundredths. For example, to express a MOS threshold of 3.20, enter 320 . The valid range is from 100 (1.00) to 500 (5.00).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip sla reaction-configuration](#) command.

Examples

```
ip sla 7001
 icmp-echo 172.31.17.222 source-ip 172.31.17.216
  request-data-size 64
  tag 7001:AVAILABILITY DSO-D7S
  frequency 30
ip sla schedule 7001 life forever start-time now
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react rtt threshold-value 40 40 threshold-type immediate
 action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
 trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react packetLossDS threshold-value 1 1 threshold-type
 immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react packetLossSD threshold-value 1 1 threshold-type
 immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 7001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
 trapAndTrigger
```

ip sla responder

To enable the Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Responder for general IP SLAs operations, use the **ip sla responder** command in global configuration mode. To disable the IP SLAs Responder, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The IP SLAs Responder is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used on the destination device for IP SLAs operations to enable the sending and receiving of IP SLAs control packets. Enabling the IP SLAs Responder allows the generation of packet loss statistics on the device sending IP SLAs operations.

Prior to sending an operation packet to the IP SLAs Responder, the IP SLAs operation sends a control message to the IP SLAs Responder to enable the destination port.

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip sla responder](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the IP SLAs Responder:

```
ip sla responder
```

ip sla schedule

To configure the scheduling parameters for a single Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation, use the **ip sla schedule** command in global configuration mode. To stop the operation and place it in the default state (pending), use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description

<i>operation-number</i>	Number of the IP SLAs operation to schedule.
life forever	(Optional) Schedules the operation to run indefinitely.
life <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds the operation actively collects information. The default is 3600 seconds (one hour).
start-time	(Optional) Time when the operation starts.
<i>hh : mm [: ss]</i>	Specifies an absolute start time using hour, minute, and (optionally) second. Use the 24-hour clock notation. For example, start-time 01:02 means “start at 1:02 a.m.,” and start-time 13:01:30 means “start at 1:01 p.m. and 30 seconds.” The current day is implied unless you specify a <i>month</i> and <i>day</i> .
<i>month</i>	(Optional) Name of the month to start the operation in. If month is not specified, the current month is used. Use of this argument requires that a day be specified. You can specify the month by using either the full English name or the first three letters of the month.
<i>day</i>	(Optional) Number of the day (in the range 1 to 31) to start the operation on. If a day is not specified, the current day is used. Use of this argument requires that a month be specified.
pending	(Optional) No information is collected. This is the default value.
now	(Optional) Indicates that the operation should start immediately.

after <i>hh : mm : ss</i>	(Optional) Indicates that the operation should start <i>hh</i> hours, <i>mm</i> minutes, and <i>ss</i> seconds after this command was entered.
random <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Adds a random number of milliseconds (between 0 and the specified value) to the current time, after which the operation will start. The range is from 0 to 10000.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip sla schedule](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)#
```

In the following example, operation 1 begins collecting data after a 5-minute delay:

```
Device(config)# ip sla schedule 1 start-time after 00:05:00
```

In the following example, operation 3 begins collecting data immediately and is scheduled to run indefinitely:

```
Device(config)# ip sla schedule 3 start-time now life forever
```

ip visibility cache entries

To configure the number of entries in IP visibility cache use the **ip visibility cache entries** command. To remove a configured number of entries, use the **no** form of this command.

ip visibility cache entries**Command Default**

Disabled.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines**Examples**

Enable application-visibility on a router:

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# ip visibility cache entries 20
```


ipv6 access-list

To define an IPv6 access list and to place the device in IPv6 access list configuration mode, use the **ipv6 access-list** command in global configuration mode. To remove the access list, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 access-list](#) command.

Examples

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ipv6 access-list test300_v6
Device(config-ip-acl)# sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001:DB8::/32
Device(config-ip-acl)#
```

ipv6 visibility cache entries

To configure the number of entries in IPv6 visibility cache use the **ipv6 visibility cache entries** command. To remove a configured number of entries, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 visibility cache entries

Command Default The minimum cache size value is 16. The maximum of total cache size (IPv4 cache + IPv6 cache) should not exceed the limit for each platform. If cache size is not defined and the platform is not in the list, then default maximum cache entries is 200k.

The maximum cache entries is the maximum concurrent flows that Cflowd can monitor. The maximum cache entries vary on different platforms. For more information, contact [Cisco Support](#).

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

Enable application-visibility on a router:

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# ipv6 visibility cache entries 100
```

jitter

To specify the threshold jitter value that Optimized Edge Routing (OER) will permit for an exit link, use the **jitter** command in OER master controller configuration mode. To reset the maximum jitter value to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

jitter
no jitter

Command Default No jitter values are specified.

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. A app-probe-class keyword is added.

Usage Guidelines The **jitter** command is used to specify the maximum tolerable jitter value permitted on an exit link. Jitter is a measure of voice quality where the lower the jitter value, the better the voice quality. If the jitter value is greater than the user-defined or the default value, OER determines that the exit link is out-of-policy and searches for an alternate exit link.

Another measure of voice quality is the estimated Mean Opinion Score (MOS). Use the **mos** command and the **jitter** command in an OER policy to define voice quality.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the master controller to search for a new exit link if the jitter threshold value exceeds 20 milliseconds:

```
Router(config)# oer policy
Router(config-policy-map)# jitter threshold 20
```

lists

To create groupings of similar objects, such as IP prefixes, data-prefixes, and AS paths for use when configuring policy match conditions or action operations, and when to apply a policy, use the **lists** command in the policy configuration mode. To remove the groupings, use the **no lists** form of this command.

lists { **app-list** *app-list-name* | **as-path-list** *path-list* | **community-list** *community-name* | **data-ipv6-prefix-list** *data-prefix-list-name* | **data-prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* | **ext-community-list** *ext-community-name* | **ipv6-prefix-list** *ipv6-prefix-list-name* | **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* }

no lists { **app-list** *app-list-name* | **as-path-list** *path-list* | **community-list** *community-name* | **data-ipv6-prefix-list** *data-prefix-list-name* | **data-prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* | **ext-community-list** *ext-community-name* | **ipv6-prefix-list** *ipv6-list-name* | **prefix-list** *list-name* }

Syntax Description

<i>app-list-name</i>	(Optional) Lists of one or more applications or application families running on the subnets connected to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices. Each app-list can contain either applications or application families, but not both. To configure multiple applications or application families in a single list, include multiple app or app-family options, by specifying one application or application family in each app or app-family option.
<i>path-list</i>	(Optional) Lists of one or more BGP AS paths. You can write each AS as a single number or as a regular expression. To specify more than one AS in a single path, include the list in quotation marks (" "). To configure multiple AS paths in a single list, include multiple as-path options, and specifying one AS path in each option.
<i>community-name</i>	(Optional) BGP community or communities in the route. list-name is the name of a BGP community list defined with a policy lists community-list command.
<i>data-prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of one or more IPv6 prefixes. You can specify both unicast and multicast prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.
<i>prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of one or more prefixes. You can specify both unicast and multicast prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.
<i>ext-community-name</i>	(Optional) BGP extended community or communities in the route. Specifies the name of a BGP extended community list defined with a policy lists ext-community-list command.
<i>ipv6-prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of one or more IPv6 prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.
<i>prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of one or more IP prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see Lists in Localized Policy.

The following example defines a data prefix list named Email-Server. The IP prefix of 10.0.0.0/9 is added to the data prefix list Email-Server.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# lists
Device(config-lists)# data-prefix-list Email-Server
Device(config-config-data-prefix-list-Email-Server)# ip-prefix 10.0.0.0/9
```

lists data-prefix-list

To configure a list of one or more IP prefixes, use **lists data-prefix-list** command in policy configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the list.

lists data-prefix-list *list-name* { **ip-prefix** *prefix/length* }

no lists

data-prefix-list <i>list-name</i>	IP Prefix:
ip-prefix <i>prefix/length</i>	List of one or more IP prefixes. You can specify both unicast and multicast prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Configure a list of prefixes:

```
Device# policy
Device(config-policy)# lists
Device(config-policy)# data-prefix-list Email-Server
Device(config-policy)# ip-prefix 10.0.0.0/8
```

lists

To create groupings of similar objects within a tag-instance, such as IP prefixes, data-prefixes, and app-lists for use when configuring tag-instances, use the **lists** command in tag-instances configuration mode. To remove the groupings, use the **no** form of this command.

lists [**app-list** *app-list-name*] [**data-ipv6-prefix-list** *data-prefix-list-name*] [**data-prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*]
no lists [**app-list** *app-list-name*] [**data-ipv6-prefix-list** *data-prefix-list-name*] [**data-prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>app-list-name</i>	(Optional) Lists of one or more applications or application families running on the subnets connected to the . Each app-list can contain either applications or application families, but not both. To configure multiple applications or application families in a single list, include multiple app or app-family options, by specifying one application or application family in each app or app-family option.
<i>data-prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of one or more IPv6 prefixes. You can specify both unicast and multicast prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.
<i>prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) List of one or more prefixes. You can specify both unicast and multicast prefixes. To configure multiple prefixes in a single list, include multiple ip-prefix options, specifying one prefix in each option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

tag-instances configuration (config-tag-instances)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Lists configuration under tag-instances are not the same as the lists configured under policy. Tag-instances require their own lists to be configured.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a data prefix list named pfx1. The IP prefix of 10.20.24.0/24 is added to the data prefix list pfx1:

```
vSmart(config)# tag-instances
vSmart(config-tag-instances)# lists
vSmart(config-lists)# data-prefix-list pfx1
vSmart(config-config-data-prefix-list-pfx1)# ip-prefix 10.20.24.0/24
```

loss

To set the relative or maximum packet loss limit that Optimized Edge Routing (OER) will permit for an exit link, use the **loss** command in OER master controller configuration mode. To return the packet loss limit to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

loss**no loss****Command Default**

OER uses the following default value if this command is not configured or if the no form of this command is entered:

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **loss** command is used to specify the relative percentage or maximum number of packets that OER will permit to be lost during transmission on an exit link. If packet loss is greater than the user-defined or the default value, OER determines that the exit link is out-of-policy and searches for an alternate exit link.

The **relative** keyword is used to configure the relative packet loss percentage. The relative packet loss percentage is based on a comparison of short-term and long-term packet loss. The short-term measurement reflects the percentage of packet loss within a 5-minute period. The long-term measurement reflects the percentage of packet loss within a 60-minute period. The following formula is used to calculate this value:

$$\text{Relative packet loss} = ((\text{short-term loss} - \text{long-term loss}) / \text{long-term loss}) * 100$$

The master controller measures the difference between these two values as a percentage. If the percentage exceeds the user-defined or default value, the exit link is determined to be out-of-policy. For example, if long-term packet loss is 200 PPM and short-term packet loss is 300 PPM, the relative loss percentage is 50 percent.

The **threshold** keyword is used to configure the absolute maximum packet loss. The maximum value is based on the actual number of PPM that have been lost.

Examples

The following example configures the master controller to search for a new exit link if the difference between long- and short-term measurements (relative packet loss) is greater than 20 percent:

```
Router(config)# oer master
Router(config-oer-mc)# loss relative 200
```

The following example configures OER to search for a new exit link when 20,000 packets have been lost:

```
Router(config)# oer master
Router(config-oer-mc)# loss threshold 20000
```

match (access-control-list)

To enter the match configuration in an access list, use the **match** command in access control list sequence configuration mode. To remove match parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match [{ destination-data-prefix-list list-name | destination-ip ip/length | destination-port number
| destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | dscp number | packet-length number | plp { high | low
} | protocol number | source-data-prefix-list list-name | source-ip ip/length | source-port number
| source-tag-instance src-tag-name | tag-instance tag-name | tcp syn }]
no match [{ destination-data-prefix-list list-name | destination-ip ip/length | destination-port number
| destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | dscp number | packet-length number | plp { high | low
} | protocol number | source-data-prefix-list list-name | source-ip ip/length | source-port number
| source-tag-instance src-tag-name | tcp syn }]
```

Syntax Description	destination-data-prefix-list <i>list-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination prefix list name.
	destination-ip <i>ip/length</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination IP.
	destination-port <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination port number. Specify a single port number, a list of port numbers (with numbers separated by a space), or a range of port numbers (with the two numbers separated with a hyphen [-]).
	dscp <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified DSCP. The range is from 0 to 63.
	packet-length <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified packet length. The range is from 0 to 65535. You can enter a range of values.
	plp { high low }	(Optional) Matches the specified packet's loss priority (PLP).
	protocol <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the TCP or IP protocol number. The range is from 0 to 255.
	source-data-prefix-list <i>list-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source prefix list name.
	source-ip <i>IP/length</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source IP.
	source-port <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source port number. Specify a single port number, a list of port numbers (with numbers separated by a space), or a range of port numbers (with the two numbers separated with a hyphen [-]).
	tcp syn	(Optional) Matches the TCP SYN flag.
	source-tag-instance <i>src-tag-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source tag instance name. The character range is from 1 to 127.
	destination-tag-instance <i>dest-tag-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination tag instance name. The character range is from 1 to 127.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Access control list sequence configuration (config-sequence- <i>{sequence-number}</i>)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was modified. Localized policy match configuration is enhanced to include source-tag-instance , and destination-tag-instance keyword parameters in matching attributes.
Usage Guidelines	Access control lists (ACLs) perform packet filtering to control which packets move through an interface of a router. Packet filtering provides security by helping to limit network traffic, restrict the access of users and	

devices to a network, and prevent the traffic from leaving a network interface. An access control list is a sequential list consisting of match-action pairs.

The Sequence Numbering feature applies sequence numbers to match-action pairs. The match-action pairs are evaluated in an order, by sequence number, starting with the lowest numbered pair and ending when it matches the conditions in one of the pairs.

When a packet matches one of the match conditions, the defined action is taken. Or, if no match occurs, the default action is taken.

The **match** command can be used to enter the match configuration mode or to define match parameters.

Examples

The following example shows how to create or enter an access control list named ACL-TEST-1, define sequence #10, specify the destination IP address 10.10.10.10/32 as a match parameter, and define the action to drop when matched:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# match destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-sequence-10)# action drop
```

The following example shows how to configure a localized access control policy to include tags in the matching attributes:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list acl1
Device(config-access-list-acl1)# sequence 100
Device(config-sequence-100)# match
Device(config-match)# tag-instance orange
Device(config-match)# source-tag-instance red
Device(config-match)# action accept
Device(config-action)# count acl_input_wc
```

The following example shows how to remove destination IP address 10.10.10.10/32 as a match parameter from the access control list ACL-TEST-1, and sequence #10:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# no match destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
```

Table 35: Related Commands

Commands	Description
action	Specifies action for matched parameters.
access-list	Configures localized access list policy match.
app-route-policy	Configures centralized application route policy.
data-policy	Configures centralized data policy.

Commands	Description
sequence	Configures the sequence number for a match-action pair in an access control list.

match as-path

To match a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system (AS) path access list, use the **match as-path** command. To remove a path list entry, use the **no** form of this command.

match as-path *name*

no match as-path *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Autonomous system path access list. You can configure up to 32 access list names.
-------------	---

Command Default

No path lists are defined.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration mode (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The values set by the **match as-path** command overrides global values.

A route map can have several parts. Any route that does not match at least one **match** clause relating to a **route-map** command is ignored; that is, the route is not advertised for outbound route maps and is not accepted for inbound route maps. If you want to modify some particular data, you must configure a second route-map section with an explicit match specified.

Examples

This example sets the autonomous system path to match BGP autonomous system path access list:

```
Device(config)# route-map rmap1 permit 10
Device(config-route-map)# match as-path 120
```

match (data policy)

To configure matching attributes in a data policy, use the **match** command in data policy sequence configuration mode. To remove match parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match [{ app-list app-list-name | destination-data-ipv6-prefix-list ipv6-prefix-list-name |
destination-data-prefix-list ipv4-prefix-list-name | destination-ip ip/length | destination-port number
| destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | dscp number | packet-length number | plp { high | low
} | protocol number | source-data-prefix-list list-name | source-ip ip/length | source-port number
| source-tag-instance src-tag-name | tag-instance tag-name | tcp syn }]
```

```
no match [{ app-list app-list-name | destination-data-ipv6-prefix-list ipv6-prefix-list-name |
destination-data-prefix-list list-name | destination-ip ip/length | destination-port number |
destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | dscp number | packet-length number | plp { high | low }
| protocol number | source-data-prefix-list list-name | source-ip ip/length | source-port number |
source-tag-instance src-tag-name | tag-instance tag-name | tcp syn }
```

Syntax Description	
app-list <i>app-list-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified application list name. The application list name character range is from 1 to 32.
destination-data-ipv6-prefix-list <i>ipv6-prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination ipv6 prefix list name. The destination ipv6 prefix list name character range is from 1 to 32.
destination-data-prefix-list <i>ipv4-prefix-list-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination prefix list name. The destination ipv4 prefix list name character range is from 1 to 32.
destination-ip <i>ipv4 prefix (ip/length)</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination IP.
destination-port <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination port number. Specify a single port number, a list of port numbers (with numbers separated by a space), or a range of port numbers (with the two numbers separated with a hyphen [-]). Range: 0 to 65535
dscp <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified DSCP. The range is from 0 to 63.
packet-length <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified packet length. The range is from 0 to 65535. You can enter a range of values.
plp { high low }	(Optional) Matches the specified packet's loss priority (PLP).
protocol <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the TCP or IP protocol number. The range is from 0 to 255.
source-data-prefix-list <i>list-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source prefix list name.
source-ip <i>IP/length</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source IP.
source-port <i>number</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source port number. Specify a single port number, a list of port numbers (with numbers separated by a space), or a range of port numbers (with the two numbers separated with a hyphen [-]).
tcpsyn	(Optional) Matches the TCP SYN flag.
traffic-to	(Optional) Matches the specified traffic-to service or access or core.
source-tag-instance <i>src-tag-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified source tag instance name. The character range is from 1 to 127.
destination-tag-instance <i>dest-tag-name</i>	(Optional) Matches the specified destination tag instance name. The character range is from 1 to 127.

tag-instance *tag-name* (Optional) Matches the specified tag instance name. The character range is from 1 to 127.

Command Default No match criterion is specified.

Command Modes Data policy sequence configuration (config-sequence)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When a packet matches one of the match conditions, the defined action is taken. Or if no match occurs, the default action is taken.

The **match** command can be used to enter the match configuration mode or to define match parameters.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure centralized data policy to include tags in matching attributes:

```
vSmart(config)# policy
vSmart(config-policy)# data-policy DP1
vSmart(config-data-policy-DP1)# vpn-list vpn1
vSmart(config-vpn-list-vpn1)# sequence 100
vSmart(config-sequence-100)# match
vSmart(config-match)# tag-instance orange
vSmart(config-match)# source-tag-instance red
vSmart(config-match)# destination-tag-instance blue
vSmart(config-match)# action accept
vSmart(config-action)# count count1
```

Table 36: Related Commands

Commands	Description
action	Specifies action for matched parameters.
sequence	To configure the sequence number for a match-action pair in an access control list.
access-list	To configure localized access list policy match.
match (access-control-list)	To configure match attributes in an access list policy.

match ip address

To distribute any routes that have a destination IP network number address that is permitted by a standard access list, an expanded access list, or a prefix list, use the **match ip address** command. To remove the **match ip address** entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match ip address { prefix-list | [{ prefix-list-name }] }
```

no match ip address { **prefix-list** | [{ *prefix-list-name* }]}

Syntax Description

prefix-list <i>prefix-list-name</i>	Distributes routes based on a prefix list. The prefix list name can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters. The ellipsis indicates that multiple values can be entered, up to 32 prefix lists.
--	--

Command Default

No prefix lists are specified.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration mode (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

This example shows how to match routes that have addresses specified by an access list test:

```
Device(config)# route-map rmap1 deny 10
Device(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list prfx1
```

match protocol attribute application-group

To configure the match criterion for a class map based on the specified application group, use the **match protocol attribute application-group** command in class-map configuration mode. To remove the application-group match criterion from the class map, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>application-group</i>	Name of the application group as a matching criterion. See the "Usage Guidelines" section for a list of application groups supported by most routers.
<i>application-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the application. When the application name is specified, the application is configured as the match criterion instead of the application group.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [match protocol attribute application-group](#) command.

Examples

```
class-map match-any ART_APPLICATIONS
  match protocol attribute application-group ms-cloud-group
```

parameter-map type inspect

To configure an inspect-type parameter map for connecting thresholds, timeouts, and other parameters pertaining to the **inspect** action, use the **parameter-map type inspect** command in global configuration mode. To delete an inspect-type parameter map, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description		
	<i>parameter-map-name</i>	Name of the inspect parameter map.
	global	Defines a global inspect parameter map.
	default	Defines a default inspect parameter map.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [parameter-map type inspect](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows the inspect type parameter map configuration:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect parameter-map type inspect aip
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect parameter-map type global
```

policer

To define a policer profile and to enter the policer configuration mode, use the **policer** command in policy configuration mode. To remove the policer profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
policer policer-name
no policer policer-name
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>policer-name</i>	Name of policer.

Command Default None

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

To configure policing parameters, create a policer that specifies the maximum bandwidth and burst rate for traffic on an interface, and how to handle traffic that exceeds these values.

This command can be used to define a policer profile and enter the policer configuration mode where further configurations can be done.

Example

The following example defines a policer profile named `pol1`. It sets the rate to 500,000,000 bps, and burst size to 15,000 bytes, and configures to drop the traffic if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# policer pol1
Device(config-policy-pol1)# rate 500000000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# burst 15000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# exceed drop
```

The following example applies a policer using an Access List named `ACL-TEST-1`.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 1
Device(config-sequence-1)# action drop
Device(config-action)# policer pol1
```



Note Rate, burst, and exceed must be defined before committing, otherwise the commit is aborted.

Table 37: Related Commands

Commands	Description
burst	Maximum traffic burst size, in bytes. The range is from 15000 to 10000000.
exceed	Action to take when the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.
rate	Bandwidth for 1G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 1000000000 bps; for 10G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 10000000000 bps.

policy

To enter policy configuration mode or configure policies, use the **policy** command in global configuration mode. To remove policy configurations, use the **no** form of this command.

```
policy [{ access-list | app-visibility | class-map | cloud-qos-service-side | flow-visibility |
flow-stickiness-disable | implicit-acl-logging | ipv6 | lists | log-frequency | mirror | policer |
qos-map | qos-scheduler | rewrite-rule | route-policy | utd-tls-decrypt }]
```

no policy [{ **access-list** | **app-visibility** | **class-map** | **cloud-qos-service-side** | **flow-visibility** | **implicit-acl-logging** | **ipv6** | **lists** | **log-frequency** | **mirror** | **policer** | **qos-map** | **qos-scheduler** | **rewrite-rule** | **route-policy** | **utd-tls-decrypt** }]

Syntax Description		
access-list	(Optional)	Configures ACLs.
app-visibility	(Optional)	Enables/disables application visibility.
class-map	(Optional)	Configures class map.
cloud-qos	(Optional)	Enables/Disables QoS for cEdge Cloud.
cloud-qos-service-side	(Optional)	Enables/Disables QoS for cEdge Cloud on service side.
flow-visibility	(Optional)	Enables/Disables flow visibility.
flow-stickness-disable	(Optional)	Enables/Disables flow stickiness.
implicit-acl-logging	(Optional)	Enables/Disables logging of implicit acl packet drops.
ipv6	(Optional)	Configures IPv6 policy.
lists	(Optional)	Configures lists.
log-frequency	(Optional)	Logs frequency as packet counts.
mirror	(Optional)	Configures traffic mirror.
policer	(Optional)	Configures policer.
qos-map	(Optional)	Configures QoS map.
qos-scheduler	(Optional)	Configures QoS scheduler.
rewrite-rule	(Optional)	Configures rewrite rule.
route-policy	(Optional)	Configures route policies
utd-tls-decrypt	(Optional)	Configures TLS Decryption policies.

Command Default Default behavior or values vary based on optional arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	The flow-stickness-disable keyword is added.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	The flow-stickness-disable keyword is added for NAT66 DIA.

Usage Guidelines

Policy influences the flow of data traffic and routing information among Cisco devices in the overlay network. This command can be used to enter the policy configuration mode where further configurations can be done or to configure policies with optional arguments or keywords.

Example

The following example enters the policy configuration mode. It defines a policer profile named `pol1` and sets the burst size to 15,000 bytes, and rate to 500,000,000 bps, and configures to drop the traffic if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# policer pol1
Device(config-policy-pol1)# burst 15000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# rate 500000000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# exceed drop
Device(config-policy-pol1)# flow-stickiness disable
```

The following example enables app-visibility.

```
Device(config)# policy app-visibility
```

The following example disables flow-stickiness.

```
Device(config-policy)# flow-stickiness disable
```

policy ip visibility

To manually enable or disable policy feature fields visibility, use the **ip visibility** command in policy configuration mode. To disable the feature fields visibility, use the **no** form of the command.

```
ip visibility features [{ cxp | dre | fec | multi-sn | pktdup | probe-saas | sslproxy | ulogging }] {
  enable | disable }
no ip visibility features [{ cxp | dre | fec | multi-sn | pktdup | probe-saas | sslproxy | ulogging }] {
  enable | disable }
```

Syntax Description

cxp	cloud express feature
dre	APPQOE DRE feature.
fec	FEC feature
multi-sn	APPQOE Multi SN feature
pktdup	Packet duplicate feature
probe-saas	Probe saas feature
sslproxy	SSLProxy feature
ulogging	Unified logging feature

Command Default

Default behavior or values vary based on optional arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Policy configuration mode (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Starting from Cisco IOS XE Release 17.9.1a, you can manually enable or disable the feature fields visibility. Even if the feature fields are enabled automatically due to upgrade, you need to disable fields manually using **ip visibility features *features*disable** command or use the **no** form of the command.

The disable behavior is same as **no policy ip visibility features**.

The following example shows how to enable the cpx feature fields using the **ip visibility** command:

```
Device(config)# policy ip visibility features cpx enable
```

The following shows how to diable the cpx feature using the **no** form or **disable** command:

```
Device(config)# no policy ip visibility features cpx
```

```
Device(config)# policy ip visibility features cpx disable
```

policy log-rate-limit

To limit the number of policy flow logs in a given second, use the **policy log-rate-limit** command in global configuration mode . To disable the limit, use the **no** form of this command.

policy log-rate-limit

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default The default is 25 messages logged per second.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The log-rate-limit range is 1 to 10000. For Cisco IOS XE Release 17.11.1a, a maximum rate limit supported is 500.

Example

The following is an example of this command:

```
Device(config)# policy log-rate-limit
```

```
(<1..10000> logs per second. Default is 25) (25):
```

The following example shows how to specify a rate limit:

```
Device# show sdwan running-config policy
policy
no app-visibility
no app-visibility-ipv6
no flow-visibility
no flow-visibility-ipv6
no implicit-acl-logging
log-frequency      1000
log-rate-limit    25
access-list ACL1
  sequence 1
  match
    dscp 10
  !
  action accept
  count CNT2
  log
  !
  !
  default-action drop
!
!
```

queue-limit

To specify or modify the maximum number of packets the queue can hold for a class configured in a policy-map, use the **queue-limit** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove the queue packet limit from a class, use the **no** form of this command.

queue-limit { *queue-limit-size* { **bytes** | **ms** | **packets** | **us** } **dscp** *dscp-value* }

no queue-limit { *queue-limit-size* { **bytes** | **ms** | **packets** | **us** } **dscp** *dscp-value* }

Syntax Description

<i>queue-limit-size</i>	The maximum size of the queue. Valid range is a number from 1 to 8192000. The maximum varies according to the optional unit of measure keyword specified (bytes, ms, packets, or us).
bytes	(Optional) Indicates that the unit of measure is bytes. Valid range for bytes is a number from 1 to 64000000.
ms	(Optional) Indicates that the unit of measure is milliseconds. Valid range for milliseconds is a number from 1 to 3400.
packets	(Optional) Indicates that the unit of measure is packets. Valid range for packets is a number from 1 to 8192000.
us	(Optional) Indicates that the unit of measure is microseconds. Valid range for microseconds is a number from 1 to 512000.

dscp *dscp-value* (Optional) Specify the dscp value. Valid options are 0-63, af11, af12, af13, af21, af22, af23, af31, af32, af33, af41, af42, af43, cs1, cs2, cs3, cs4, cs5, vs6, cs7, default, dscp, ef, precedence.

Command Default None

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Weighted fair queuing (WFQ) creates a queue for every class for which a class map is defined. Packets satisfying the match criteria for a class accumulate in the queue reserved for the class until they are sent, which occurs when the queue is serviced by the fair queuing process. When the maximum packet threshold you defined for the class is reached, queuing of any further packets to the class queue causes tail drop.

You use queue limits to configure Weighted Tail Drop (WTD). WTD ensures the configuration of more than one threshold per queue. Each class of service is dropped at a different threshold value to provide for QoS differentiation.

You can configure the maximum queue thresholds for the different subclasses of traffic.

This command can be used to specify or modify the maximum number of packets the queue can hold for a class policy configured in a policy map.

Example

The following example shows defining the maximum queue limit to 108 packets.

```
Router(config)# policy-map POL123
Router(config-pmap)# class CLASS123
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 1000
Router(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 108 packets
```

rate

To define the traffic rate for a policer profile, use the **rate** command in policer configuration mode.

rate *bps*



Note Rate is a required parameter in a policer profile. Entering **no rate** *bps* is valid, but causes **commit** to fail.

Syntax Description

bps Bandwidth for 1G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 1000000000 bps; for 10G interfaces, the range is from 8 to 10000000000 bps.

Command Default None

Command Modes Policer configuration (config-policer-*{policer-profile-name}*)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines To configure policing parameters, create a policer that specifies the maximum bandwidth and burst rate for traffic on an interface, and how to handle traffic that exceeds these values.

This command can be used to define the traffic rate for a policer profile.

Example

The following example defines a policer profile named `pol1`. It sets the rate to 500,000,000 bps, and burst size to 15,000 bytes, and configures to drop the traffic if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# policer pol1
Device(config-policy-pol1)# rate 500000000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# burst 15000
Device(config-policy-pol1)# exceed drop
```

The following example applies a policer using an Access List named `ACL-TEST-1`.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 1
Device(config-sequence-1)# action drop
Device(config-action)# policer pol1
```



Note Rate, burst, and exceed must be defined before committing, otherwise the commit is aborted.

Table 38: Related Commands

Commands	Description
burst	Maximum traffic burst size, in bytes. The range is from 15000 to 10000000.
exceed	Action to take when the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

request-data-size

To set the protocol data size in the payload of a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation's request packet, use the **request-data-size** command in the appropriate submode of IP SLA configuration, auto

IP SLA MPLS configuration, IP SLA monitor configuration, or IP SLA template parameters configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description	<i>bytes</i>	Size of the protocol data in the payload of the request packet of the operation, in bytes. Range is from 0 to the maximum supported by the protocol.
---------------------------	--------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [request-data-size](#) command.

IP SLA Configuration

```
ip sla 6001
  udp-jitter 172.31.11.85 44444 source-ip 172.31.17.220 num-packets 100
  request-data-size 64
  tag 6001:UDP64 HNZ-H7Z
  frequency 300
```

rewrite-rule

To configure a rewrite rule to overwrite the DSCP field of a packet's outer IP header, mark transit traffic with an 802.1p CoS value, and apply a rewrite rule on an interface use the **rewrite-rule** command. A rewrite rule is applied to packets that are transmitted out of the interface.

You can apply rewrite rules to both unicast and multicast traffic.

rewrite-rule *rule-name* [{ **class** *class-name* }] { **high** | **low** } **dscp** *dscp-value* **mpls-exp-topmost** *mpls-exp-value*

no rewrite-rule *rule-name* [{ **class** *class-name* }] { **high** | **low** } **dscp** *dscp-value* **mpls-exp-topmost** *mpls-exp-value*

Syntax Description

dscp <i>dscp-value</i>	DSCP value: Assign a DSCP value to transit traffic. Range: 0 through 63
-------------------------------	---

mpls-exp-topmost <i>mpls-exp-value</i>	Multiprotocol label switching experimental field (MPLS EXP) value: Assign an MPLS EXP value to traffic. Note If you use the dscp keyword to assign a DSCP value to traffic that uses MPLS, the command maps the DSCP value to an MPLS EXP value using the standard mapping of DSCP to MPLS EXP. For information about this mapping, see the QoS: Classification Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE 17 . Range: 0 through 7
class <i>class-name</i>	Forwarding class name: Name of the forwarding class.
<i>rule-name</i>	Rewrite rule name: Name of the rewrite rule. It can be a text string from 1 through 32 characters long. When you apply a rewrite rule to an interface, the name must match one that you specified when you created the rule with the policy rewrite-rule configuration command.



Note Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN supports a maximum number of only 16 rewrite rules and only 64 entries per rewrite rule.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Added the mpls-exp-topmost keyword.

Usage Guidelines

For traffic using IP, the **rewrite-rule** command assigns a value to the DSCP field of the IP header for outgoing traffic.

In carrier supporting carrier (CSC) scenarios, which use MPLS, the **rewrite-rule** command assigns the MPLS EXP value in the MPLS header for outgoing traffic. Use the **rewrite-rule** command using a CLI template or CLI add-on template, and the **mpls-exp-topmost** keyword. If, in a CSC scenario, you use the **dscp** keyword instead, such as with legacy configurations created before support of the **mpls-exp-topmost** keyword, the **rewrite-rule** command converts the DSCP value to an MPLS EXP value in accordance with the standard mapping of DSCP to MPLS EXP values. The benefit of using the **mpls-exp-topmost** keyword is that you can set the MPLS EXP value directly, without depending on the mapping of DSCP to MPLS EXP values.

The following example shows how to create a rewrite rule:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# rewrite-rule Branch-QoS-Rewrite-Template
Device(config-policy)# class BULK low dscp 10
Device(config-policy)# class BULK high dscp 10
```

The following example applies to a CSC scenario. It defines a rewrite rule called rw-exp, which sets the MPLS EXP value for outgoing traffic to 1 and applies the rule to the outbound interface.

Define the rewrite rule using the **mpls-exp-topmost** keyword, as follows:

```
sdwan
 policy
  rewrite-rule rw-exp
    class BULK low mpls-exp-topmost 1
    class BULK high mpls-exp-topmost 1
```

Alternatively, if you define the rewrite rule using the **dscp** keyword, the **rewrite-rule** command converts the value of 10 to an MPLS EXP value of 1, in accordance with the standard mapping of DSCP to MPLS EXP values.

```
sdwan
 policy
  rewrite-rule rw-exp
    class BULK low dscp 10
    class BULK high dscp 10
```

Apply the rule as follows:

```
sdwan
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 tunnel-interface
  encapsulation ipsec weight 1
  no border
  color public-internet restrict
 exit
 rewrite-rule rw-exp
 exit
```

service-area

To classify traffic based on service areas for different Microsoft 365 (M365) cloud services, use the **service-area** command in Policy configuration (config-policy) mode.

service-area *service-area-name*

no service-area *service-area-name*

Syntax Description	<p><i>service-area name</i></p> <p>Specifies one or more service-areas that the M365 cloud application belongs to.</p> <p>The four service areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common: M365 Pro Plus, Office in a browser, Azure AD, and other common network endpoints. • Exchange: Exchange Online and Exchange Online Protection. • SharePoint: SharePoint Online and OneDrive for Business. • Skype: Skype for Business and Microsoft Teams. 				
Command Default	There are no default values.				
Command Modes	Policy configuration (config-policy)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SD-AVC must be enabled on Cisco vManage. • You can add only one sequence with a match for a service-area, to a policy configuration in Cisco vManage. 				

The following example shows how to specify a service area:

```

policy
app-route-policy test_policy
vpn-list vpn-list-1
sequence 111
match
source-ip 0.0.0.0/0
service-area exchange sharepoint skype
traffic-category optimize-allow
!
action
count count-name
cloud-saas
!
!
!

```

service-policy

To attach a policy map to an input interface, a virtual circuit (VC), an output interface, or a VC that will be used as the service policy for the interface or VC, use the **service-policy** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a service policy from an input or output interface or from an input or output VC, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

type	(Optional) Determines the exact pattern to look for in the protocol stack of interest.
input	Attaches the specified policy map to the input interface or input VC.
<i>policy-map-name</i>	The name of a service policy map (created using the policy-map command) to be attached. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters in length.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service-policy](#) command.

Examples

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 service-policy type eubr input test300
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 service-policy type eubr input test100
```

set ip vrf

To indicate where to forward packets that pass a match clause of a route map for policy routing when the next hop must be under a specified virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name, use the **setipvrf** command in policy map class configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of the VRF.
next - hop <i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the next hop to which packets are forwarded. The next hop must be an adjacent router.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [set ip vrf](#) command.

Examples

```
ip access-list extended test300
 100 permit ip any 0.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
ip access-list extended test100
 100 permit ip any 0.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
class-map match-any test300
 match access-group name test300
```

```

class-map match-any test100
  match access-group name test100
policy-map type ebr test300
  class test300
    set ipv4 vrf 300 next-hop 203.0.113.255
policy-map type ebr test100
  class test100
    set ipv4 vrf 100 next-hop 203.0.113.255
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  service-policy type ebr input test300
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
  service-policy type ebr input test100

ipv6 access-list test300_v6
  sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2003::2/64
ipv6 access-list test100_v6
  sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001::2/64
class-map match-any test300_v6
  match access-group name test300_v6
class-map match-any test100_v6
  match access-group name test100_v6
policy-map type ebr test300_v6
  class test300_v6
    set ipv6 vrf 300 next-hop 2003::2
policy-map type ebr test100_v6
  class test100_v6
    set ipv6 vrf 100 next-hop 2001::2
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  service-policy type ebr input test300_v6
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
  service-policy type ebr input test100_v6

```

set ip next-hop verify-availability

To configure policy routing to verify the reachability of a single or multiple IPv4 or IPv6 next hops of a policy map before the router performs policy routing to the next hops, use the **set ipv4 next-hop verify-availability** or **set ipv6 next-hop verify-availability** commands respectively in the policy-map class mode.

To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command

```

set [ { ipv4 | ipv6 } ] [ { vrf vrf-name | global } ] next-hop verify-availability [ ip-address ... [ ip-address ] ] [ nhop-address sequence track object-number ]
no [ { ipv4 | ipv6 } ] [ { vrf vrf-name | global } ] next-hop verify-availability [ ip-address ... [ ip-address ] ] [ nhop-address sequence track object-number ]

```

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	Specifies that the next hop reachability should be verified for a specific VRF.
global	Specifies that the next hop reachability should be verified at a global level
<i>ip-addresses</i>	Specifies a single or multiple next hops addresses to verify their reachability
<i>nhop-address</i>	Specifies a single next hop address to verify its reachability
<i>sequence</i>	Specifies the sequence to be inserted into the next-hop list. The range is from 1 to 65535.
track	Sets the next hop depending on the state of a tracked object.

object-number Specifies tracked object number. The range is from 1 to 1000.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable policy routing to verify the reachability of a single or multiple IPv4 or IPv6 next hop addresses. This command can be configured globally or for a vrf. The options after **set [ipv4|ipv6] next-hop verify-availability** can be configured in any order.

An ellipsis (...) in the command syntax indicates that your command input can include multiple values for the ip-address argument

Example

The following example shows how to verify the availability of an IPv4 next hop address, and enable tracker for the address.

```
Device(config)# class-map match-any test100
Device(config-cmap)# match access-group name test100
Device(config-cmap)# policy-map type epbr 1
Device(config-pmap)# class test300
Device(config-pmap-c)# set ipv4 vrf 300 next-hop verify-availability 10.10.0.2 10 track 2
```

The following example shows how to verify the availability of an IPv6 next hop address and enable tracker for the address.

```
Device(config)# class-map match-any test100_v6
Device(config-cmap)# match access-group name test100_v6
Device(config-cmap)# policy-map type epbr test300_v6
Device(config-pmap)# class test300_v6
Device(config-pmap-c)# set ipv6 vrf 300 next-hop verify-availability 2001:DB8::1 10 track 4
```

sequence

To specify a sequence number for the permit condition in the IP access list, use the **sequence** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a sequence number from an IP access list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sequence sequence-number { permit } { ipv6 } { any ipv6-address }
```

Syntax Description

<i>sequence-number</i>	Permits statements to position the statement in the list.
permit	Sets permit conditions for an IPv6 access list.
ipv6	Sets the IPv6 address to set permit conditions.
any <i>ipv6-address</i>	Specifies any source or any destination host as an abbreviation for the <i>source-addr</i> or <i>destination-addr value</i> and the <i>source-wildcard</i> or <i>destination-wildcard</i> value of 0.0.0.255.255.255.255.

Command Default

There are no specific conditions under which a packet passes the access list.

Command Modes

IPv6 access-list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
Device(config)# ipv6 access-list test300_v6
Device(config-ipv6-acl)# sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001:DB8::/32
```

sequence (access-control-list)

To define the sequence number for a match-action pair in an access control list, use the **sequence** command in access control list configuration mode. To remove the sequence number and match-action pair, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sequence number
no sequence number
```

Syntax Description

number Sequence number ranging from 0 to 65535.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Access Control List configuration (config-access-list-{ACL-name})

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Access control lists (ACLs) perform packet filtering to control which packets move through an interface of a router. The packet filtering provides security by helping to limit the network traffic, restrict the access of

users and devices to a network, and prevent the traffic from leaving a network interface. An access control list is a sequential list consisting of match-action pairs.

The sequence numbering feature applies sequence numbers to match-action pairs. The match-action pairs are evaluated in order, by sequence number, starting with the lowest numbered pair and ending when it matches the conditions in one of the pairs.

When a packet matches one of the match conditions, the defined action is taken. Or if no match occurs, the default action is taken.

This command can be used to define the sequence number for a match-action pair in an access control list.

Example

The following example creates an access control list named ACL-TEST-1, defines sequence #10, specifies destination IP 10.10.10.10/32 as a match parameter and defines the action to drop when matched.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# sequence 10
Device(config-sequence-10)# match destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
Device(config-match)# exit
Device(config-sequence-10)# action drop
```

The following example creates an access control list named ACL-TEST-1 and removes sequence #10 and the match-action pair.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# access-list ACL-TEST-1
Device(config-access-list-ACL-TEST-1)# no sequence 10
```

Table 39: Related Commands

Commands	Description
default-action	Specifies default action for matched parameters.

sla-class

To configure a Service Level Agreements (SLA) class, use the **sla-class** command in global configuration mode. You can create groups of properties for a policy to use with application-aware routing. You can configure a maximum of six SLA classes for Cisco IOS XE SD-WANs.

sla-class *sla-class-name* **jitter** *jitter* **latency** *latency* **loss** *percentage* **app-probe-class** *app-probe-class-name* [**fallback-to-best-tunnel** **criteria** *criteria* **jitter** *jitter* **latency** *latency* **loss** *percentage*]

no sla-class *sla-class-name*

Syntax Description

jitter <i>milliseconds</i>	Specifies the jitter on the connection. Packets matching the policy for application-aware routing that have the specified jitter or a lower jitter value. <i>Range:</i> 1 through 1000 milliseconds
-----------------------------------	--

latency <i>milliseconds</i>	Specifies the latency on the connection. Packets matching the policy for application-aware routing that have the specified latency or a lower latency value. <i>Range:</i> 1 through 1000 milliseconds
loss <i>percentage</i>	Specifies the packet loss on the connection. Packets matching the policy for application-aware routing that have the specified packet loss or a lower packet loss value. <i>Range:</i> 0 through 100 percentage
app-probe-class <i>app-probe-class-name</i>	Specifies the app-probe-class configured on the SLA class.
(Optional) fallback-to-best-tunnel	(Optional) Specifies the fallback-to best-tunnel option. When this option is selected, the packet can choose the best path available using the criteria.
criteria	Specifies the criteria. The options are a combination of one or more of loss, latency, and jitter values.

Command Default

There are no default values.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. A app-probe-class keyword is added.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	A fallback-best-tunnel and criteria keywords are added.

The following example shows the SLA configuration for a latency of 50 millisecond and a app-probe-class along with the fallback-best-tunnel option:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# sla-class 50ms-sla
Device(config-policy)# latency 50
Device(config-policy)# app-probe-class real-time-video
Device(config-policy)# fallback-best-tunnel
Device(config-policy)# criteria loss jitter
```

sig

To enable VPN multiplexing and demultiplexing, use the **sig** command in the action configuration mode. The SIG tunnel is created in the VPN 0 (global) space. The SIG tunnel configuration is identical to other

IPSec tunnel configurations, excluding the inclusion of the **tunnel vrf multiplexing** command. To remove the multiplexing, use the **no sig** form of this command.

sig

no sig

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes action configuration (config-action)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

```
vSmart(config)# policy
vSmart(config-policy)# data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_cedge
vSmart(config-data-policy-sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_cedge)# vpn-list vpn_1
vSmart(config-vpn-list-vpn_1)# sequence 100
vSmart(config-sequence-100)# match destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
vSmart(config-match)# protocol 17
vsmart(config-match)# !
vsmart(config-match)# action accept
vsmart(config-action)# count sig_ha_zscaler_datapolicycnt100
vsmart(config-action)# sig
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vsmart(config-action)# exit
```

site-list

To list of one or more identifiers of sites in the Cisco SD-WAN overlay network, use the **site-list** command in the policy lists configuration mode. To remove the listing of sites, use the **no site-list** form of this command.

site-list *list-name*

no site-list *list-name*

Syntax Description *list-name* List of sites to which to apply the policy. The *list-name* must match a list name that you configured in the **policy lists site-list** part of the configuration.

Command Default None

Command Modes policy lists configuration (config-lists)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

The following example configures site lists to use for control and data policies that contain overlapping site identifiers, and apply the policies to this site lists on a Cisco vSmart Controller.

```
vSmart(config)# policy
vSmart(config-policy)# lists
vSmart(config-lists)# site-list us-control-list
vSmart(config-lists)# site-id 1-200
vSmart(config-lists)# site-list emea-control-site-list
vSmart(config-lists)# site-id 201-300
vSmart(config-lists)# site-list apac-control-site-list
vSmart(config-lists)# site-id 301-400
```

tag (IP SLA)

To create a user-specified identifier for a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation, use the **tag** (IP SLA) command in the appropriate submode of IP SLA configuration, auto IP SLA MPLS configuration, or IP SLA monitor configuration mode. To remove a tag from an operation, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax Description	
<i>text</i>	Name of a group to which the operation belongs from 0 to 16 ASCII characters.

Command Default No tag identifier is specified.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [tag](#) command.

```
ip sla responder
ip sla 6001
  udp-jitter 172.31.11.85 44444 source-ip 172.31.17.220 num-packets 100
  request-data-size 64
  tag 6001:UDP64 HNZ-H7Z
  frequency 300
ip sla schedule 6001 life forever start-time now
ip sla 7001
  icmp-echo 172.31.17.222 source-ip 172.31.17.216
  request-data-size 64
  tag 7001:AVAILABILITY DSO-D7S
  frequency 30
ip sla schedule 7001 life forever start-time now
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react rtt threshold-value 40 40 threshold-type immediate
  action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
  trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react packetLossDS threshold-value 1 1 threshold-type
  immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
```



```
ip sla reaction-configuration 7001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
trapAndTrigger
```

tag-instances

To configure tag instances with member attributes, use the **tag-instances** command in global configuration mode. To delete the tag instances, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tag-instances tag-instance tag-instance-name [ app-list app-list-name ] [ data-prefix-list
data-prefix-list-name ] [ data-ipv6-prefix-list ipv6-prefix-list-name ] [ id tag-id ]
no tag-instances tag-instance tag-instance-name
```

Syntax Description	tag-instance	Specifies the tag instance information.
	<i>tag-instance-name</i>	Specifies the tag instance name.
	<i>app-list-name</i>	Specify the list of app list names of 1 to 32 characters.
	<i>data-prefix-list-name</i>	Specify the list of data prefix list names of 1 to 32 characters.
	<i>data-ipv6-prefix-list-name</i>	Specify the list of data IPv6 prefix list names of 1 to 32 characters.
	<i>tag-id</i>	Global unique ID assigned to each of the tag instances. Range: 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default No tag identifier is specified.

Command Modes Global configuration mode (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You cannot modify the tag ID after the tag name is provided. To modify a tag ID, delete the tag and create a new tag with a new tag ID.

Examples The following example shows how to configure tag-instances red and blue with unique tag-ids and data-prefix-list names:

```
tag-instances
 tag-instance red
   tag-id 1000
   data-prefix-list pfx1 pfx2
!
 tag-instance blue
   tag-id 2000
   data-ipv6-prefix-list v6_pfx1 v6_pfx2
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
lists	To create groupings of similar objects, such as IP prefixes, data-prefixes, and app-lists for use when configuring tag-instances. Note that the lists configured under tag-instances is not same as the lists configured under policy. Tag-instances requires its own lists configured.

track ip sla

To track the state of a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation and to enter tracking configuration mode, use the **trackipsla** command in global configuration mode. To remove the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [track ip sla](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the state of IP SLAs operation 2:

```
Device(config)# track 1 ip sla 2 state
Device(config-track)
```

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the reachability of IP SLAs operation 3:

```
Device(config)# track 2 ip sla 3 reachability
Device(config-track)
```

udp-jitter

To configure a Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) User Datagram Protocol (UDP) jitter operation or a IP SLAs multicast UDP jitter operation and enter UDP jitter or multicast UDP jitter configuration mode, use the **udp-jitter** command in IP SLA configuration mode.

Syntax Description

<i>destination-ip-address</i> <i>destination-hostname</i>	Destination IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a multicast UDP jitter operation, this must be a multicast IP address.
<i>destination-port</i>	Specifies the destination port number. The range is from 1 to 65535.

source-ip <i>{ip-address hostname}</i>	(Optional) Specifies the source IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname. When a source IP address or hostname is not specified, IP SLAs chooses the IP address nearest to the destination.
num-packets <i>number-of-packets</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of packets. The default is 10.

Command Default No IP SLAs operation type is configured for the operation being configured.

Command Modes IP SLA configuration (config-ip-sla)

Command History

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates..
--	--

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [udp-jitter](#) command.

Examples

```
ip sla responder
ip sla 6001
  udp-jitter 172.31.11.85 44444 source-ip 172.31.17.220 num-packets 100
  request-data-size 64
  tag 6001:UDP64 HNZ-H7Z
  frequency 300
ip sla schedule 6001 life forever start-time now
ip sla 7001
  icmp-echo 172.31.17.222 source-ip 172.31.17.216
  request-data-size 64
  tag 7001:AVAILABILITY DSO-D7S
  frequency 30
ip sla schedule 7001 life forever start-time now
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react rtt threshold-value 40 40 threshold-type immediate
  action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react packetLossDS threshold-value 1 1 threshold-type
immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 7001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
trapAndTrigger
```

utd-policy

To attach an Unified Threat Defense (UTD) action to a policy, use the **utd-policy** command in profile configuration mode. The UTD action contains both the UTD profile and a UTD policy that will be applied, and along with the TLS decryption action.

utd-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Enter a name for the UTD policy.
--------------------	----------------------------------

Command Modes Profile configuration (config-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

The following example shows how to attach a profile for a Unified Security Policy.

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect aip
Device(config-profile)# utd-policy united
```

vpn-list

To list the VPNs on Cisco vSmart Controllers for which a policy is applicable such as, data-policy and app-route-policy, use the **vpn-list** command in data policy configuration mode. To remove the list of VPNs, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vpn-list { list-name }
```

```
no vpn-list { list-name }
```

Syntax Description

list-name Specifies the name of the policy-related list that the Cisco vSmart Controller saves on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

data policy configuration (config-data-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see [Centralized Policy](#).

```
vSmart(config)# policy
vSmart(config-policy)# data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_cedge
vSmart(config-data-policy-sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_cedge)# vpn-list vpn_1
vSmart(config-vpn-list-vpn_1)# sequence 100
vSmart(config-sequence-100)# match destination-ip 10.10.10.10/32
vSmart(config-match)# protocol 17
vsmart(config-match)# !
vsmart(config-match)# action accept
vsmart(config-action)# count sig_ha_zscaler_datapolicycnt100
vsmart(config-action)# sig
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vSmart(config-vpn-list-vpn_1)# sequence 110
vSmart(config-sequence-110)# match app-list googel_app
vSmart(config-match)# destination-data-prefix-list dest_prefix_list
vsmart(config-match)# !
vsmart(config-match)# action accept
vsmart(config-action)# count sig_ha_zscaler_datapolicycnt110
```

```

vsmart(config-action)# sig
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vSmart(config-vpn-list-vpn_1)# sequence 120
vSmart(config-sequence-110)# match app-list amazon
vSmart(config-match)# destination-data-prefix-list dest_prefix_list
vsmart(config-match)# !
vsmart(config-match)# action accept
vsmart(config-action)# count sig_ha_zscaler_datapolicycnt120
vsmart(config-action)# sig
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vsmart(config-action)# exit
vSmart(config-sequence-120)# default-action accept

```

vrf (IP SLA)

To allow monitoring within Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) using Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operations, use the **vrf** command in the appropriate submode of IP SLA configuration, IP SLA monitor configuration, or IP SLA template configuration mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [vrf \(IP SLA\)](#) command.

Examples

The following examples show how to configure an IP SLAs operation for an MPLS VPN. These examples show how test traffic can be sent in an already existing VPN tunnel between two endpoints.

IP SLA Configuration

```

Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# ip sla 1
Device(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 10.1.1.1
Device(config-ip-sla-echo)# vrf vpn1
Device(config-ip-sla-echo)#

```




CHAPTER 40

PPP Commands

- [encapsulation](#), on page 579
- [encapsulation \(ATM\)](#), on page 580
- [ppp authentication](#), on page 582
- [ppp chap hostname](#), on page 583
- [ppp chap password](#), on page 584
- [ppp ipcp](#), on page 584
- [pvc](#), on page 585

encapsulation

To set the encapsulation method used by the interface, use the **encapsulation** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the encapsulation, use the **no** form of this command.

encapsulation *encapsulation-type*
no encapsulation *encapsulation-type*

Syntax Description	<i>encapsulation-type</i> Encapsulation type; one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dot1q <i>vlan-id</i> ---Enables IEEE 802.1q encapsulation of traffic on a specified subinterface in VLANs. The <i>vlan-id</i> argument is a virtual LAN identifier.• frame-relay --Frame Relay (for serial interface).• ppp -- PPP (for Dialer interface).
Command Default	NA
Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following keywords are qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dot1q for GigabitEthernet interface • ppp for Dialer interface.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following keywords are qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encapsulation frame-relay for serial interface.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encapsulation](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable frame-relay encapsulation on Serial interface 0:

```
Device(config)# interface Serial 0
Device(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
```

The following example shows how to configure Dialer interface 1 for PPP encapsulation:

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
```

encapsulation (ATM)

To configure the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) and encapsulation type for an ATM virtual circuit (VC), VC class, VC, bundle, or permanent virtual circuit (PVC) range, use the **encapsulation** command in the appropriate mode. To remove an encapsulation type, use the **no** form of this command.

```
encapsulation { aal5mux protocol | aal5snap }
```

```
no encapsulation
```

Syntax Description	aal5mux	Specifies the AAL and encapsulation type for multiplex (MUX)-type VCs. A protocol must be specified when you use this encapsulation type.

<i>protocol</i>	<p>Protocol type being used by the multiplex (MUX)-encapsulated VC. Values for the <i>protocol</i> argument are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appletalk --AppleTalk protocol. • bridge ieee8023 --Ethernet LAN protocol. • decnet --DECnet protocol. • frame-relay --Frame Relay-ATM Network Interworking (FRF.5) on the Cisco MC3810. • fr-atm-srv --Frame Relay-ATM Service Interworking (FRF.8) on the Cisco MC3810. • ip --IP protocol. • ipx --Internet Packet Exchange (IPX) protocol. • ppp Virtual-Template <i>template-number</i> - Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)-compliant PPP over ATM. Use the virtual-template <i>template-number</i> option to identify the virtual template. This keyword is supported on ATM PVCs only. • pppoe --PPP over Ethernet. • voice --Voice over ATM.
aal5snap	Specifies the AAL and encapsulation type that supports Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). Logical link control/Subnetwork Access Protocol (LLC/SNAP) precedes the protocol datagram.

Command Default The global default encapsulation option is **aal5snap**.

Command Modes ATM PVC configuration (config-if-pvc)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The aal5snap command option is qualified.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The aal5mux protocol command option is qualified.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encapsulation \(ATM\)](#) command.

MUX-Type Encapsulation on a VC Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0
Device(config-subif)# no shutdown
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Device(config-if-pvc)# encapsulation aal5mux ppp Virtual-Template 1
```

SNAP Encapsulation Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point

Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config-subif)# ip mtu 1496
Device(config-subif)# no shutdown
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/100
Device(config-if-pvc)# bridge-dot1q encap 1
Device(config-if-pvc)# encapsulation aal5snap
```

MUX Encapsulation Example

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/1
Device(config-if-pvc)# encapsulation aal5mux ppp dialer
```

ppp authentication

To enable at least one PPP authentication protocol and to specify the order in which the protocols are selected on the interface, use the **ppp authentication** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ppp authentication protocol1 [protocol2...] [callin]
no ppp authentication
```

Syntax Description

<i>protocol1</i> [<i>protocol2...</i>]	At least one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chap : Enables CHAP on a dialer interface. • pap : Enables PAP on a dialer interface.
callin	(Optional) Authentication on incoming (received) calls only.

Command Default

PPP authentication is not enabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following command is qualified: ppp authentication chap callin
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following command is qualified: ppp authentication {chap pap chap pap} [callin]

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ppp authorization](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp authentication chap callin

Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp authentication chap pap callin
```

ppp chap hostname

To create a pool of dialup routers by specifying a common alias for all routers when authenticating with CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol), use the **ppp chap hostname** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this function, use the no form of the command.

```
ppp chap hostname hostname
no ppp chap hostname
```

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	The name sent in the CHAP challenge.
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Command Default

Disabled. The router name is sent in any CHAP challenges.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The command is available only when **encapsulation ppp** is configured.

The **ppp chap hostname** command allows you to specify a common alias for all routers in a rotary group to use so that only one username must be configured on the dialing routers.

This command is normally used with local CHAP authentication (when the router authenticates to the peer), but it can also be used for remote CHAP authentication.



Note By default, after changing hostnames, an MLP member link does not undergo failure recovery automatically. You must use the **ppp chap hostname** command to define the Multilink PPP (MLP) bundle name on an endpoint. If this command is not configured and the hostname is changed, then a link flap will not return the link back to the bundle.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp chap hostname ntt
```

ppp chap password

To configure a common CHAP secret to be used in responses to challenges from an unknown remote peer in a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images), use the **ppp chap password** interface configuration command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ppp chap password *secret*
no ppp chap password *secret*

Syntax Description

<i>secret</i>	The secret used to compute the response value for any CHAP challenge from an unknown peer.
---------------	--

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The command is available only when **encapsulation ppp** is configured.

This command allows you to replace several username and password configuration commands with a single copy of this command on any dialer interface or asynchronous group interface.

This command is used for remote CHAP authentication only (when routers authenticate to the peer) and does not affect local CHAP authentication.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp chap password ntt
```

ppp ipcp

To configure PPP IP Control Protocol (IPCP) features such as the ability to provide primary and secondary Domain Name Server (DNS) and Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) server addresses, and the ability to accept any address requested by a peer, use the **ppp ipcp** command in template or interface configuration mode. To disable a PPP IPCP feature, use the no form of this command.

ppp ipcp { **dns request** | **mask request** }
no ppp ipcp

Syntax Description

dnsrequest	Requests the DNS address from the peer.
-------------------	---

maskrequest	Requests the subnet mask from the peer.
--------------------	---

Command Default No servers are configured, and no address request is made.

Command Modes
 Template configuration
 Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples The following examples show use of the **ppp ipcp** command:

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer1
Device(config-if)# ppp ipcp dns request
Device(config-if)# ppp ipcp mask request
```

The following examples show how to use the **no** form of the **ppp ipcp** command:

```
no ppp ipcp
```

pvc

To create or assign a name to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), to specify the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC, and to enter ATM virtual circuit configuration mode, use the **pvc** command in interface configuration mode or subinterface configuration mode. To remove an ATM PVC from an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

pvc *vpi/vci*

Syntax Description *vpi* Specifies the ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The slash is required. This value defaults to 0 if no value is given for *vpi*.

The arguments *vpi* and *vci* cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.

vci Specifies the ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. The range of valid values is 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this interface by the `atm vc-per-vp` command. Lower values from 0 to 31 are usually reserved for specific traffic such as: F4 Operation Administration and Maintenance (OAM), SSL VPN Client (SVC) signaling, Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI), and so on.; and should not be used.

The VCI value is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has local significance only.

A value that is out of range causes an “unrecognized command” error message.

The arguments *vpi* and *vci* cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.

Command Default No PVC is defined.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Usage Guidelines This command is used to create or assign a name to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), to specify the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC, and to enter ATM virtual circuit configuration mode.

When a PVC is defined, the global default of the encapsulation command applies (aal5snap). Use the **pvc** command to configure a single ATM VC only, not a VC that is a bundle member.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example specifies the output PCR for an ATM PVC to be 100,000 kbps, the output SCR to be 50,000 kbps, and the output MBS to be 64:

```
Device# config-t
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0
Device(config-if)# no shut
Device(config-if)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/32
```



CHAPTER 41

PPPoEoVlan Commands

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class (class-map)

To specify the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change before you configure its policy, use the **class** command in class-map configuration mode. To remove a class from the class map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class class-name  
no class { class-name }
```

Syntax Description

<i>class-name</i>	Name of the class to be configured or whose policy is to be modified. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.
-------------------	--

Command Default

No class is specified.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration (config-class-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage GuidelinesFor usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE, [class](#) command.**Examples**

The following is an example of this command:

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# class-map
Device(config-class-map)# class VOICE queue 0
```

dialer-group

To control access by configuring an interface to a specific dialer group, use the **dialer-group** command in interface configuration mode. To remove an interface from the specified dialer access group, use the **no** form of this command

dialer-group *group-number*

no dialer-group *group-number*

Syntax Description

group-number Number of the dialer access group to which the specific interface belongs. The range is from 1 to 128.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

An interface can be associated with a single dialer access group only. You cannot assign multiple dialer-groups. This command can be used to control access by configuring an interface to a specific dialer group.

Example

The following example shows how to configure Interface Dialer1 to Dialer-Group 1.


```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface Dialer1
Device(config-if)# dialer-group 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface dialer	Defines a dialer rotary group.
	pppoe-client dial-pool-number	Configures the dialer pool to which the interface belongs.
	dialer-list	Specifies an access list by list number or by protocol, and the list number defines the "interesting" packets that can trigger a call.

dialer pool

To specify, for a dialer interface, which dialing pool to use to connect to a specific destination subnetwork, use the **dialer pool** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the dialing pool assignment, use the **no** form of this command.

dialer pool *number*

no dialer pool

Syntax Description *number* Dialing pool number, in the range 1 through 255.

Command Default Disabled; no default number is specified.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command applies to dialer interfaces only

Example

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# dialer pool 1
```

encapsulation

To set the encapsulation method used by the interface, use the **encapsulation** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the encapsulation, use the **no** form of this command.

encapsulation *encapsulation-type*
no encapsulation *encapsulation-type*

Syntax Description

<i>encapsulation-type</i>	Encapsulation type; one of the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dot1q <i>vlan-id</i> ---Enables IEEE 802.1q encapsulation of traffic on a specified subinterface in VLANs. The <i>vlan-id</i> argument is a virtual LAN identifier. • frame-relay --Frame Relay (for serial interface). • ppp -- PPP (for Dialer interface).
---------------------------	--

Command Default

NA

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following keywords are qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dot1q for GigabitEthernet interface • ppp for Dialer interface.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following keywords are qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encapsulation frame-relay for serial interface.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [encapsulation](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable frame-relay encapsulation on Serial interface 0:

```
Device(config)# interface Serial 0
Device(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
```

The following example shows how to configure Dialer interface 1 for PPP encapsulation:

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
```

interface Dialer

To define a dialer rotary group or profile, use the **interface Dialer** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

interface Dialer *dialer-rotary-group-number*

no Interface Dialer *dialer-rotary-group-number*

Syntax Description	<i>dialer-rotary-group-number</i>	Number of the dialer rotary group in the range from 0 to 255.
---------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Command Default No dialer rotary groups are predefined.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [interface Dialer](#) command.

Examples The following example identifies interface dialer 2 as the dialer rotary group leader. Interface dialer 2 is not a physical interface, but represents a group of interfaces.

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 2
```

ip address

To set a primary or secondary IP address for an interface, use the **ip address** command in interface or sub-interface configuration mode. To remove an IP address or disable IP processing, use the **no** form of this command.

ip address *ip-address* [*mask*]
no ip address [*ip-address*] [*mask*]

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
	<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Mask for the associated IP subnet.

Command Default No IP address is defined for the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
 Sub-interface configuration (config-subif)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip address](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.10.6.5
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1
Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0.2
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1:5
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config)# interface MFR1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
```

ip address negotiated

To configure an interface and to use the address that is obtained during IPCP negotiation, use **ip address negotiated** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip address negotiated

no ip address negotiated

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

By default, no ip address method is set.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The IP Control Protocol (IPCP) is used for configuring, enabling, and disabling the IP protocol modules on both ends of the Point-to-Point (PPP) link.

This command can be used to configure an interface to use the address that is obtained during IPCP negotiation. This command is used under the Dialer interface command which is configured for PPP connections.

Example

The following example shows how to configure interface Dialer1 to use the address that is obtained during IPCP negotiation.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface Dialer1
Device(config-if)# ip address negotiated
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface dialer	Defines a dialer rotary group.

ip unnumbered

To enable IP processing on an interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface, use the **ip unnumbered** command in interface configuration mode or subinterface configuration mode. To disable the IP processing on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip unnumbered type
no ip unnumbered
```

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>
	Type of interface. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default Unnumbered interfaces are not supported.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip unnumbered](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure GigabitEthernet 1 as an IP unnumbered interface.

```
Device(config)# interface Tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet1
```

ppp authentication

To enable at least one PPP authentication protocol and to specify the order in which the protocols are selected on the interface, use the **ppp authentication** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

ppp authentication *protocol1* [*protocol2*] [**callin**]

no ppp authentication *protocol1* [*protocol2*] [**callin**]

Syntax Description	<i>protocol1</i> One of the authentication methods is supported, in order of preference. Options are PAP or CHAP.
	callin (Optional) Authentication is on incoming (received) calls only.

Command Default PPP authentication is not enabled.

Command Modes Interface Configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines When you enable Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) or Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), the local router requires the remote device to prove its identity before allowing data traffic to flow. PAP authentication requires the remote device to send a name and a password, which is checked against a matching entry in the local username database or in the remote security server database. CHAP authentication sends a challenge message to the remote device. The remote device encrypts the challenge value with a shared secret and returns the encrypted value and its name to the local router in a Response message. The local router attempts to match the name of the remote device with an associated secret stored in the local username or remote security server database; it uses the stored secret to encrypt the original challenge and verify that the encrypted values match.

In order to configure PPP Authentication, you must configure the encapsulation of the interface as PPP.

Example

The following example shows how to configure CHAP authentication on interface Dialer1.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface Dialer1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp authentication chap
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	encapsulation ppp	Configures the PPP as the encapsulation protocol for an interface.

ppp chap hostname

To create a pool of dialup routers by specifying a common alias for all routers when authenticating with CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol), use the **ppp chaphostname** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this function, use the no form of the command.

ppp chap hostname *hostname*
no ppp chap hostname

Syntax Description	<i>hostname</i> The name sent in the CHAP challenge.
---------------------------	--

Command Default Disabled. The router name is sent in any CHAP challenges.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The command is available only when **encapsulation ppp** is configured.

The **ppp chap hostname** command allows you to specify a common alias for all routers in a rotary group to use so that only one username must be configured on the dialing routers.

This command is normally used with local CHAP authentication (when the router authenticates to the peer), but it can also be used for remote CHAP authentication.



Note By default, after changing hostnames, an MLP member link does not undergo failure recovery automatically. You must use the **ppp chap hostname** command to define the Multilink PPP (MLP) bundle name on an endpoint. If this command is not configured and the hostname is changed, then a link flap will not return the link back to the bundle.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp chap hostname ntt
```

ppp chap password

To configure a common CHAP secret to be used in responses to challenges from an unknown remote peer in a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images), use the **ppp chap password** interface configuration command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ppp chap password *secret*
no ppp chap password *secret*

Syntax Description	<i>secret</i> The secret used to compute the response value for any CHAP challenge from an unknown peer.
---------------------------	--

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The command is available only when **encapsulation ppp** is configured.

This command allows you to replace several username and password configuration commands with a single copy of this command on any dialer interface or asynchronous group interface.

This command is used for remote CHAP authentication only (when routers authenticate to the peer) and does not affect local CHAP authentication.

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface Dialer 1
Device(config-if)# encapsulation ppp
Device(config-if)# ppp chap password ntt
```

ppp pap sent-username password

To enable remote Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) support for an interface, and to use the values specified for username and password in the PAP authentication request, use the **ppp pap sent-username password** command in interface configuration mode. To disable remote PAP support, use the **no** form of this command.

ppp pap sent-username *username* **password** *password*

no ppp pap sent-username *username*

Syntax Description

<i>username</i>	Username sent in the PAP authentication request.
<i>password</i>	Cleartext or already-encrypted password.

Command Default

Remote PAP support is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ppp pap sent-username password** command to enable remote PAP support (for example, to respond to the peer's request to authenticate with PAP) and to specify the parameters to be used when sending the PAP authentication request.

You must configure the **ppp pap sent-username password** command for each interface.

The command is available only when **virtual-ppp** is configured.

Examples

In the following example, a password is entered as a cleartext password, xxxx for remote PAP authentication:

```
router# configure
router(config)# interface POS 0/1/0/0
router(config-if)# ppp pap sent-username xxxx password notified
router(config-if)# ppp pap sent-username xxxx password clear notified
```

pppoe-client dial-pool-number

To configure a PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) client, use the **pppoe-client dial-pool-number** command in interface configuration mode or VLAN interface configuration mode. To disable the configured dial-on-demand functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

```
pppoe-client dial-pool-number number [ service-name name ]
no pppoe-client dial-pool-number [number] [ service-name ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	A number that is assigned to a configured dialer pool. The range is from 1 to 255.
service-name <i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the service name requested by the PPPoE client. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service name that allows the PPPoE client to signal a service name to the Broadband Access Aggregation System (BRAS). By default, no service name is signaled and the service name value is set to NULL.

Command Default

A PPPoE client is not configured and the DDR functionality is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)
VLAN interface configuration (config-VLAN-*vlan-id*)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates. The following optional parameter is qualified: service-name <i>name</i>

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [pppoe-client dial-pool-number](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows PPPoE client configuration for a VLAN interface:

```
Device(config)# interface Vlan 1
Device(config-Vlan-1)# pppoe-client dial-pool-number 1
```

The following example shows PPPoE client configuration for a GigabitEthernet interface:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 4.302
Device(config-Vlan-1)# pppoe-client dial-pool-number 1 service-name ser1
```

pppoe-client ppp-max-payload

To set a Maximum Receive Unit (MRU) value to be negotiated during PPP Link Control Protocol (LCP) negotiation on an interface, use the **pppoe-client ppp-max-payload** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the MRU value, use the **no** form of this command.

pppoe-client ppp-max-payload *size*

no pppoe-client ppp-max-payload *size*

Syntax Description	<i>size</i> Enter the Maximum Receive Unit (MRU) value to be negotiated during PPP LCP negotiation. Range is from 64 to 1792 bytes.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	By default, the MRU value to be negotiated during PPP LCP negotiation is 1492 bytes.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if).
----------------------	--------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	A PPPoE client and a server negotiate different parameters during the during PPP LCP phase, including the MTU and MRU of the interface.
-------------------------	---

This command can be used to set MRU size for a specific interface for the LCP negotiation.

In order to configure **pppoe-client ppp-max-payload** command, you must first configure the **pppoe-client dial-pool-number** command.

Example

The following example shows how to set the MRU to 1492 bytes on Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
Device(config-if)# pppoe-client dial-pool-number 1
Device(config-if)# pppoe-client ppp-max-payload 1492
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	pppoe-client dial-pool-number	Configures the dialer pool to which the interface belongs.

pppoe enable group

To enable a PPPoE session on the Gigabit Ethernet interface or subinterface, use the **pppoe enable group** command in interface configuration mode. To disable a PPPoE session, use the **no** form of this command.

pppoe enable [**group** { *profile-name* | **global** }]

no pppoe enable [**group** { *profile-name* | **global** }]

Syntax Description	<i>profile-name</i> PPPoE profile name.
	global If a PPPoE profile is not assigned to the interface by using the group <i>group-name</i> option, the interface will use the global PPPoE profile.

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command is used to enable a PPPoE session on the Gigabit Ethernet interface or or subinterface. If a PPPoE profile is not assigned to the interface by using the **group** *profile-name* option, the interface will use the global PPPoE profile.

Example

The following example shows how to enable a PPPoE session on the Gigabit Ethernet subinterface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.101.

```
Device# config-t
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.101
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.10.6.5 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# encapsulation dot1Q 101
Device(config-if)# pppoe enable group global
Device(config-if)# pppoe-client dial-pool-number 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	pppoe client dial pool-number	Configures a PPPoE client and specifies Dial-on-Demand Routing (DDR) functionality.

protocol ppp dialer

To configure a static map for an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC), use the **protocol ppp dialer** command in the interface ATM virtual circuit configuration mode. To remove the static mapping, use the **no** form of this command.

protocol ppp dialer

no protocol ppp dialer

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behaviour or value

Command Modes Interface ATM virtual circuit configuration (config-if-pvc)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command is used to configure a static map for an ATM PVC, Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC), or Virtual Circuit (VC) class.

Example

The following example shows how to configure PPPoA on an ATM interface with a Point-to-Point subinterface using PVC 0/100.

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/3/0
Device(config-if)# no shutdown
Device(config-if)# ip mtu 1496
Device(config-if)# interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# ip mtu 1496
Device(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
Device(config-subif)# no shutdown
Device(config-subif)# pvc 0/100
Device(config-if-pvc)# dialer pool-member 1
Device(config-if-pvc)# protocol ppp dialer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
pvc	Specifies the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC and enters config-if-pvc mode.
dialer pool-member	Configures a physical interface to be a member of a dialer profiles dialing pool.

set cos

To set the Layer 2 class of service (CoS) value of an outgoing packet, use the **setcos** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove a specific CoS value setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
set cos cos-value
no set cos
```

Syntax Description	<i>cos-value</i> Specific IEEE 802.1Q CoS value from 0 to 7.
---------------------------	--

Command Default No CoS value is set for the outgoing packet.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [set cos](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, the policy map called “cos-set” is created to assign different CoS values for different types of traffic. This example assumes that the class maps called “voice” and “video-data” have already been created.

```
Router(config)# policy-map cos-set
Router(config-pmap)# class voice
Router(config-pmap-c)# set cos 1
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

```
Router(config-pmap)# class video-data
Router(config-pmap-c)# set cos 2
Router(config-pmap-c)# end
```




CHAPTER 42

QoS Policy Commands

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bandwidth

To define the total bandwidth for a bandwidth pool, use the **bandwidth** command in bandwidth pool configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>value</i>	Specifies the total bandwidth, in kilobits per second, for a bandwidth pool. Valid value is a number from 1 to 4294967295.
--------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [bandwidth](#) command.

Examples

```
interface serial 0
bandwidth 44736
```

bandwidth (policy-map class)

To specify or modify the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map, or to enable ATM overhead accounting, use the **bandwidth** command in QoS policy-map class configuration mode. To remove the bandwidth specified for a class or disable ATM overhead accounting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
bandwidth [ remaining ] percent percentage
no bandwidth
```

Syntax Description

remaining	(Optional) Specifies that the percentage of guaranteed bandwidth is based on a relative percent of available bandwidth.
percent <i>percentage</i>	Specifies the percentage of guaranteed bandwidth based on an absolute percent of available bandwidth to be set aside for the priority class or on a relative percent of available bandwidth. The valid range is 1 to 100.

Command Default

No bandwidth is specified.

Command Modes

QoS policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bandwidth \(policy-map class\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create two policy maps called "PMap" and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```
policy-map PMap
class PMap-super-fast
priority level 1
police percent 5
!
class PMap-fast
priority level 2
police percent 5
!
!
policy-map generic-cos
class cos-map-generic
bandwidth remaining percent 5
queue-limit 108 packets
!
```



```

class class-default
  bandwidth remaining percent 95
  queue-limit 2028 packets
!
!

```

bandwidth qos-reference

To configure bandwidth to be used as a reference for calculating rates of quality of service (QoS) percent configurations on a physical or logical interface, use the **bandwidthqos-reference** command in interface configuration or subinterface configuration mode. To remove this explicitly specified reference bandwidth, use the **no** form of this command.

bandwidth qos-reference *bandwidth-amount*
no bandwidth qos-reference *bandwidth-amount*

Syntax Description

<i>bandwidth-amount</i>	Amount of bandwidth in kilobits per second (kb/s). Valid values are 1 to 10000000.
-------------------------	--

Command Default

This command is disabled. Reference bandwidth for a logical interface is derived from the main interface or the main interface QoS policy.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [bandwidth qos-reference](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the **bandwidthqos-reference** command to allocate 100000 kb/s of bandwidth as a reference rate for GigabitEthernet interface 1:

```

Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# bandwidth qos-reference 100000

```

bandwidth remaining ratio

To specify a bandwidth-remaining ratio for class-level or subinterface-level queues to be used during congestion to determine the amount of excess bandwidth (unused by priority traffic) to allocate to nonpriority queues, use the **bandwidth remaining ratio** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove the bandwidth remaining ratio, use the **no** form of this command.

bandwidth remaining ratio *ratio*
no bandwidth remaining ratio *ratio*

class (policy-map)**Syntax Description**

<i>ratio</i>	Relative weight of this subinterface or class queue with respect to other subinterfaces or class queues. Valid values are from 1 to 1000. At the subinterface level, the default value is platform dependent. At the class queue level, the default is 1.
<i>ratio</i>	Relative weight of this subinterface or class queue with respect to other subinterfaces or class queues.

Command Default

The default bandwidth ratio is 1.

Command Modes

Policy-map class (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bandwidth remaining ratio](#) command.

Examples

```
class Queue1
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
  random-detect precedence-based
!
```

class (policy-map)

To specify the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change or to specify the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy, use the **class** command in policy-map configuration mode. To remove a class from the policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class { class-name | class-default }
no class { class-name | class-default }
```

Syntax Description

<i>class-name</i>	Name of the class to be configured or whose policy is to be modified. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.
class-default	Specifies the default class so that you can configure or modify its policy.

Command Default

No class is specified.

Command Modes

Policy-map configuration (config-pmap)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE `class (policy-map)` command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create two policy maps called "PMap" and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```

policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  !
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
  !
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  !
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
    queue-limit 2028 packets
  !
!

```

ip nbar protocol-discovery

To configure Network-Based Application Recognition (NBAR) to discover traffic for all protocols that are known to NBAR on a particular interface, use the **ipnbarprotocol-discovery** command in interface configuration mode or VLAN configuration mode. To disable traffic discovery, use the **no** form of this command.

```

ip nbar protocol-discovery
no ip nbar protocol-discovery

```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Traffic discovery is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [ip nbar protocol-discovery](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to configure protocol discovery for both IPv4 and IPv6 on an Ethernet interface:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1.101
Device(config-if)# ip nbar protocol-discovery
```

match access-group

To configure the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the specified access control list (ACL), use the **match access-group** command in class-map configuration mode. To remove ACL match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match access-group name access-group-name
no match access-group name access-group-name
```

Syntax Description

name <i>access-group-name</i>	Named ACL whose contents are used as the match criteria against which packets are checked to determine if they belong to this class. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters.
--------------------------------------	---

Command Default

No match criterion is specified.

Command Modes

QoS class-map configuration (config-cmap)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
class-map type inspect match-all cmap
  match access-group name cmap
!
```

match packet-tag

To configure the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the packet-tag type, value, and mask use the **match packet-tag** command in the class-map configuration mode. To remove the match criteria, use the **no** form of the command.

```
match packet-tag type value mask
```

Syntax Description

type The packet-tag type is a value in the range 1 to 8.

For VPN traffic, the packet-tag type is configured using the **vpn packet-tag** command.

value For VPN traffic, the packet-tag value is the VPN ID.

mask The mask is used to identify a single VPN ID, or a VPN ID from a range of IDs.

For a single VPN ID, use the mask 65535.

To identify a VPN ID from a range of IDs, calculate the mask such that an AND operation between the VPN ID and the mask evaluates to the first VPN ID in the range.

Command Default By default, the command is not configured.

Command Modes QoS class-map configuration (config-cmap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command introduced.

Example

In the following example, match criteria is specified for a sequence of VPN IDs that do not belong to a range:

```
class-map match-any VPN_GROUP_1
  match packet-tag 1 101 65535
  match packet-tag 1 201 65535
```

In the following example, match criteria is specified for a sequence of VPN IDs that belong to a range:

```
class-map match-any VPN_GROUP_103
  match packet-tag 1 103 65535
  match packet-tag 1 104 65534
```

platform qos sdwan max-session

To configure the maximum number of sessions to which a QoS policy can be applied, use the **platform qos sdwan max-session** command in global configuration mode. To restore the maximum number of sessions to the default, use the **no** form of the command.

platform qos sdwan max-session *number-of-sessions* [{ **adapt** { **mode** { **aggressive** | **normal** } } [{ **spoke-overlay-usage** *usage-percent* }] [{ **wan-loss-permillage** *permillage* }] }]

no platform qos sdwan max-session

Syntax Description	<i>number-of-sessions</i>	Number of sessions to which a QoS policy can be applied, set individually for each tunnel.
		Range (Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a): 100 through 10,000
		Range (Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a): 100 through 6,000

adapt	This is the first phase where the shaping rate (the mechanism that regulates the data transfer rate in a network) is determined either by the default value or recalculated based on the results from the previous cycle.
mode	Adjust the shaping rate based on the current throughput or the existing shaping rate. The shaping rate is the maximum data transfer rate that a network traffic shaper allows on a network link. aggressive: Use the current throughput. normal: Use the current shaping rate.
spoke-overlay-usage <i>usage-percent</i>	The percentage of spoke-overlay-usage. This is the proportion of the total network capacity for spoke connections in the network's overlay architecture. Range: 1 through 100 percent
wan-loss-permillage <i>permillage</i>	WAN loss permillage is the packet loss rate on the WAN link, in parts per thousand (per mille). Range: 1 through 999

Command Default The default maximum number of QoS sessions is dependent on the platform.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Increased the maximum number of sessions from 6,000 to 10,000.

Usage Guidelines Use the **platform qos sdwan max-session** command to configure the maximum number of sessions to which a QoS policy can be applied, on a per-tunnel basis. When the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager user sessions with QoS policy reach the limit, QoS policy is not applied for additional sessions.

Configure Maximum Number of Sessions

The following example shows how configure the per-tunnel QoS scale to support up to 10,000 sessions.

```
Device(config)# platform qos sdwan max-session 10000
```

police (percent)

To configure traffic policing on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface, use the **police** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove traffic policing from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

police rate percent *percentage*
no police rate percent *percentage*

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	rate	Specifies the information rate.
	percent	Specifies that a percentage of bandwidth will be used for calculating the CIR.
	<i>percentage</i>	The bandwidth percentage. Valid range is a number from 1 to 100.

Command Default No traffic policing is configured.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [police \(percent\)](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure traffic policing:

```
Policy-map PMap
 class PMap-super-fast
   priority level 1
   police rate percent 5
 class PMap-fast
   priority level 2
   police rate percent 5
 !
!
policy-map generic-cos
 class cos-map-generic
   bandwidth remaining percent 5
   queue-limit 108 packets
 class class-default
   bandwidth remaining percent 95
   queue-limit 2028 packets
```

policy-map

To enter policy-map configuration mode and create or modify a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy, use the **policy-map** command in global configuration mode. To delete a policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

policy-map [**type inspect**] *policy-map-name*
no policy-map [**type inspect**] *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	type inspect	(Optional) Specifies the policy-map type as inspect.

<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the policy map.
------------------------	-------------------------

Command Default The policy map is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command modified to support type inspect .

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [policy-map](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to create two policy maps called “PMap” and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```

policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  !
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
  !
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  !
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
    queue-limit 2028 packets
  !
!

```

priority

To give priority to a class of traffic belonging to a policy map, use the **priority** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove a previously specified priority for a class, use the **no** form of this command.

priority percent percentage
no priority percent percentage

Syntax Description	
percent	Specifies that the amount of guaranteed bandwidth will be specified by the percent of available bandwidth.
<i>percentage</i>	Total available bandwidth to be set aside for the priority class. The percentage can be a number from 1 to 100.

Command Default No priority is set.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [priority](#) command

Examples

```

policy-map QOS-POLICY-MAP
  class Queue0
    priority percent 30
  class Queue1
    bandwidth percent 20
  class Queue3
    bandwidth percent 20
  class class-default
    bandwidth percent 30

```

priority level

To configure multiple priority queues, use the **priority level** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove a previously specified priority level for a class, use the **no** form of this command.

priority level *level*

no priority level *level*

Syntax Description	<i>level</i>
	<p>Defines multiple levels of a strict priority service model. When you enable a traffic class with a specific level of priority service, the implication is a single priority queue associated with all traffic that is enabled with the specified level of priority service.</p> <p>Valid values are from 1 (high priority) to 2 (low priority). Default is 1.</p>

Command Default The priority level has a default level of 1.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [priority level](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure multi level priority queues. In the example, the traffic class named PMap-super-fast is given high priority (level 1), and the class named PMap-fast is given level 2 priority. To prevent PMap-fast traffic from becoming starved of bandwidth, PMap-super-fast traffic is policed at 5 percent of the available bandwidth.

```
Policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
!
```

random-detect

```
random-detect
no random-detect
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default WRED is disabled by default.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [random-detect](#) command

Examples

```
policy-map policy1
  class class1
    bandwidth percent 80
    random-detect
```

service-policy

To attach a policy map to an input interface or an output interface, use the **service-policy** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove a service policy from an input or output interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service-policy output policy-map-name
```

no service-policy

Syntax Description	output	Attaches the specified policy map to the output interface or output VC.
	<i>policy-map-name</i>	The name of a service policy map (created using the policy-map command) to be attached. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters in length.

Command Default No service policy is specified. A control policy is not applied to a context. No policy map is attached.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
Subinterface configuration (config-subif)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [service-policy](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# service-policy output policy_1
```

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
Device(config-subif)# service-policy output policy_1
```

service-policy (policy-map class)

To use a service policy as a QoS policy within a policy map (called a hierarchical service policy), use the **service-policy** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To disable a particular service policy as a QoS policy within a policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

service-policy *policy-map-name*
no service-policy *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-map-name</i>	Specifies the name of the predefined policy map to be used as a QoS policy. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

Command Default No service policies are used.

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service-policy \(policy-map class\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example creates a hierarchical service policy in the service policy called parent:

```
policy-map shape_GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  class class-default
    service-policy Branch-QoS-Policy
    shape average 1000000000
```

shape (policy-map class)

To shape traffic to the indicated bit rate according to the algorithm specified or to enable ATM overhead accounting, use the **shape** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove shaping and leave the traffic unshaped, use the **no** form of this command.

```
shape average mean-rate
no shape [average]
```

Syntax Description

average	Committed Burst (Bc) is the maximum number of bits sent out in each interval.
<i>mean-rate</i>	Also called committed information rate (CIR). Indicates the bit rate used to shape the traffic, in bps. When this command is used with backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) approximation, the bit rate is the upper bound of the range of bit rates that will be permitted. The value must be between 1,000 and 1,000,000,000 bits per second.

Command Default**Command Modes**

Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [shape \(policy-map class\)](#) command.

Examples

```
policy-map shape_GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  class class-default
    service-policy Branch-QoS-Policy
    shape average 1000000000
!
```

vpn packet-tag

To specify a packet-tag type for VPN traffic from the branch, use the **vpn packet-tag** command in the SD-WAN configuration mode. To remove the packet-tag type configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

vpn packet-tag *type*

no vpn packet-tag

Syntax Description	<i>type</i> VPN packets are tagged with the specified type. On the physical interface, VPN packets are found using the tag type to apply per-VPN QoS. Specify a value in the range 1 to 8.				
Command Default	By default, the command is disabled				
Command Modes	sdwan configuration mode (config-sdwan)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a</td> <td>Command introduced</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command introduced
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command introduced				

Example

In the following example, VPN packets are tagged to be of type '1'.

```
sdwan
vpn packet-tag 1
```

platform qos port-channel-aggregate

To enable the aggregate port-channel interface, use the **platform qos port-channel-aggregate** command in the global configuration mode.

platform qos port-channel-aggregate *port-channel-number*

no platform qos port-channel-aggregate *port-channel-number*

Syntax Description	<i>port-channel-number</i> Specify an EtherChannel number.				
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

Enable the aggregate port-channel interface

The following example shows how to enable the aggregate port-channel interface.

```
Device# config-transaction  
Device(config)# platform qos port-channel-aggregate port-channel-number
```



CHAPTER 43

Radius Commands

- [radius-server dead-criteria](#), on page 619
- [radius-server deadtime](#), on page 620

radius-server dead-criteria

To force one or both of the criteria--used to mark a RADIUS server as dead--to be the indicated constant, use the **radius-server dead-criteria** command in global configuration mode. To disable the criteria that were set, use the **no** form of this command.

radius-server dead-criteria [*time seconds*] [*tries number-of-tries*]

no radius-server dead-criteria [*time seconds*] [*tries number-of-tries*]

Syntax Description

time <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Minimum amount of time, in seconds, that must elapse from the time that the router last received a valid packet from the RADIUS server to the time the server is marked as dead. If a packet has not been received since the router booted, and there is a timeout, the time criterion will be treated as though it has been met. You can configure the time to be from 1 through 120 seconds. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the <i>seconds</i> argument is not configured, the number of seconds will range from 10 to 60 seconds, depending on the transaction rate of the server. <p>Note Both the time criterion and the tries criterion must be met for the server to be marked as dead.</p>
----------------------------	--

tries <i>number-of-tries</i>	<p>(Optional) Number of consecutive timeouts that must occur on the router before the RADIUS server is marked as dead. If the server performs both authentication and accounting, both types of packets will be included in the number. Improperly constructed packets will be counted as though they were timeouts. All transmissions, including the initial transmit and all retransmits, will be counted. You can configure the number of timeouts to be from 1 through 100.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the <i>number-of-tries</i> argument is not configured, the number of consecutive timeouts will range from 10 to 100, depending on the transaction rate of the server and the number of configured retransmissions. <p>Note Both the time criterion and the tries criterion must be met for the server to be marked as dead.</p>
--	---

Command Default

The number of seconds and number of consecutive timeouts that occur before the RADIUS server is marked as dead will vary, depending on the transaction rate of the server and the number of configured retransmissions.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guideline, see [radius-server dead-criteria](#)

Examples

```
Device (config)# radius-server dead-criteria time 5 tries 4
```

radius-server deadline

To improve RADIUS response time when some servers might be unavailable and to skip unavailable servers immediately, use the **radius-server deadline** command in global configuration mode. To set deadline to 0, use the **no** form of this command.

radius-server deadline *minutes*

no radius-server deadline

Syntax Description

<i>minutes</i>	Length of time, in minutes (up to a maximum of 1440 minutes or 24 hours), for which a RADIUS server is skipped over by transaction requests.
----------------	--

Command Default

Dead time is set to 0.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guideline, see [radius-server deadline](#)

Examples

```
Device (config)# radius-server deadline 5
```




CHAPTER 44

RIP Commands

- [address-family ipv4 vrf](#), on page 624
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- [auto-summary \(RIP\)](#), on page 625
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address-family ipv4 vrf

To enable Routing Information Protocol (RIP) under a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF), use the **address-family ipv4 vrf** command in router configuration mode. To remove the address family from the RIP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv4 [{ unicast | vrf vrf-name }]
no address-family ipv4 [{ unicast | vrf vrf-name }]
```

Syntax Description

ipv4	Selects the IPv4 protocol address family.
unicast	(Optional) Specifies the unicast address family.
vrf vrf-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the VRF. This keyword/argument pair is required for RIP configurations.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address-family ipv4](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPv4 address family session for a VRF named 100:

```
vrf definition 100
!
 rd 1:1
  address-family ipv4
  exit address-family
!
router rip
 address-family ipv4 vrf 100
```

address-family ipv6

To enter address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions, such as Routing Information Protocol (RIP), that use standard IPv6 address prefixes, use the **address-family ipv6** command in router configuration mode. To disable address family configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv6 vrf vrf-name
no address-family ipv6 vrf vrf-name
```

Syntax Description

vrf	Specifies VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance tables.
------------	---

<i>vrf-name</i>	A specific VRF table for an IPv6 address.
-----------------	---

Command Default IPv6 address prefixes are not enabled.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-rtr)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [address-family ipv6](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to place the router in address family configuration mode:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router rip sdwan
Device(config-rtr)# address-family ipv6 vrf 1
Device(config-ipv6-router-af)# no address-family
Device(config-rtr)#
```

auto-summary (RIP)

To restore the default behavior of automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes, use the **auto-summary** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function and send subprefix routing information across classful network boundaries, use the **no** form of this command.

```
auto-summary
no auto-summary
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default When auto-summary is enabled, the software summarizes subprefixes to the classful network boundary when crossing classful network boundaries.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [auto-summary \(RIP\)](#) command.

Examples The following example show how to configure auto summary, where network numbers are not summarized automatically:

```
router rip
!
 version 2
```

```
no auto-summary
!
```

default-information originate (RIP)

To generate a default route into Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **default-information originate** command in router configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

```
default-information originate [{ on-passive | route-map map-name }]
no default-information originate
```

Syntax Description	on-passive	(Optional) Sends default routes only on RIP-passive interfaces.
	route-map <i>map-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the routing process that is generating the default route if the route map is satisfied.

Command Default No default routes are generated into RIP.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [default-information originate \(RIP\)](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure a default originate route (0.0.0.0/0) over a certain interface when 172.17.0.0/16 is present. In this example a route map condition is applied:

```
router rip
version 2
network 172.17.0.0
default-information originate route-map condition
!
route-map condition permit 10
match ip address 10
set interface s1/0
!
access-list 10 permit 172.17.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
```

default-metric (RIP)

To set default metric values for Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **default-metric** command in router configuration mode. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

```
default-metric number-value
no default-metric [number-value]
```

Syntax Description	<i>number-value</i>	Specifies default metric value.
---------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------

Command Default Default-metric is built-in, automatic metric translations, as appropriate, for each routing protocol.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [default-metric \(RIP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router in autonomous system 109 using both the RIP and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocols. The example shows OSPF-derived routes advertisements using RIP and how to assign the OSPF-derived routes a RIP metric of 10:

```
router rip
!
  default-metric 10
  redistribute ospf 109
!
```

distance (IP)

To define an administrative distance for routes that are inserted into a routing table, use the **distance** command in router configuration mode. To return the administrative distance to its default distance definition, use the **no distance** form of this command.

distance *distance ip-address wildcard-mask* [{ *ip-standard-acl access-list-name* }]
no distance *distance ip-address wildcard-mask* [{ *ip-standard-acl access-list-name* }]

Syntax Description		
<i>distance</i>	Administrative distance. Valid value is an integer from 10 to 255. (The values 0 to 9 are reserved for internal use. Routes with a distance value of 255 are not installed in the routing table.)	
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address in four-part, dotted decimal notation. The IP address or the network address from where routes are learned.	
<i>wildcard-mask</i>	Wildcard mask in four-part, dotted decimal notation. A bit set to 1 in the <i>wildcard-mask</i> argument instructs the software to ignore the corresponding bit in the address value.	
<i>ip -standard-acl</i>	(Optional) Standard IP access list (ACL) number to be applied to incoming routing updates.	
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Named access list to be applied to incoming routing updates.	

Command Default Default administrative RIP distance is 120.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [distance \(ip\)](#) command.

Examples

In the following example, the **router rip** global configuration command sets up Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing. The **network** router configuration command specify RIP routing on 192.168.7.0 and 172.16.0.0 networks. The first **distance** command sets the administrative distance to 90 for all routers on the Class C network 192.168.7.0. The second **distance** command sets the administrative distance to 120 for the router with the address 172.16.0.0.

```
config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
  network 192.168.7.0
  network 172.16.0.0
  distance 90 192.168.7.0 0.0.255.255
  distance 120 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
```

Table 40: Related Commands

Commands	Description
distance(IPv6)	Configures an administrative distance for IS-IS, RIP, or OSPF IPv6 routes inserted into the IPv6 routing table.
distance(ISO CLNS)	Configures the administrative distance for CLNS routes learned.
distancebgp	Allows the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be a better route to a node.
distancebgp(IPv6)	Allows the use of external, internal, and local administrative distances that could be a better route than other external, internal, or local routes to a node.
distanceeigrp	Allows the use of two administrative distances--internal and external--that could be a better route to a node.
distanceospf	Defines OSPF route administrative distances based on route type.
showipprotocols	Displays the parameters and current state of the active routing protocol process.

distribute-list (RIP)

To filter the networks received in updates, to suppress networks from being advertised in updates, or to apply a prefix list to Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing updates that are received or sent on an interface, use the **distribute-list** command in router configuration mode or address family configuration mode. To remove the prefix list, or to not filter updates, use the **no** form of this command.

```
distribute-list [{ acl-number | expanded-acl-number | acl-name | gateway prefix-list-name | in | out | prefix listname }]
no distribute-list [{ acl-number | expanded-acl-number | acl-name | gateway prefix-list-name | in | out | prefix listname }]
```

Syntax Description

<i>acl-number</i>	IP access list number. The <i>acl-number</i> argument defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates. Range is 1 to 199.
<i>expanded-acl-number</i>	IP-expanded access list number. Range is 1300 to 2699.
<i>acl-name</i>	IP access list name. The <i>access-name</i> argument defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates.
gateway	Filters incoming address updates based on a gateway.
<i>prefix-list-name</i>	IP prefix list name. This argument defines which routes from specified IP prefixes in the routing table are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates.
in	Applies the prefix list to incoming routing updates on the specified interface.
out	Applies the prefix list to outgoing routing updates on the specified interface.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Specified interface type. For supported interface types, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Specified interface number.
prefix	Filters prefixes in routing address updates.
<i>listname</i>	Name of a prefix list. The list defines which IPv6 RIP networks are to be accepted in incoming routing updates and which networks are to be advertised in outgoing routing updates after matching the network prefix with the prefixes in the list.

Command Default

Networks that are received in updates are not filtered.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [distribute-list prefix-list](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the distribute list prefix, which applies the prefix name prefix-list-1 to the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing updates that are received on GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/1:

```
router rip
!
  distribute-list prefix prefix-list-1 in GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
```

distribute-list prefix-list (IPv6 RIP)

To apply a prefix list to IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing updates that are received or sent on an interface, use the **distribute-list prefix-list** command in router configuration mode. To remove the prefix list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
distribute-list prefix-list listname { in | out }
no distribute-list prefix-list listname
```

Syntax Description	
<i>listname</i>	Name of a prefix list. The list defines which IPv6 RIP networks are to be accepted in incoming routing updates and which networks are to be advertised in outgoing routing updates, based upon matching the network prefix to the prefixes in the list.
in	Applies the prefix list to IPv6 RIP incoming routing updates on the specified interface.
out	Applies the prefix list to IPv6 RIP outgoing routing updates on the specified interface.

Command Default Prefix lists are not applied to IPv6 RIP routing updates.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-rtr)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If no interface is specified, the prefix list is applied to all the interfaces.
For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [distribute-list prefix-list](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to apply the prefix list named **cisco** to IPv6 RIP routing updates that are received on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/0:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router rip sdwan
Device(config-rtr)# distribute-list prefix-list cisco in GigabitEthernet0/0/0
```

input-queue

To define the number of received, but unprocessed Routing Information Protocol (RIP) update packets contained in the RIP input queue, use the **input-queue** command in router configuration mode. To remove the configured depth and restore the default depth, use the **no** form of this command.

```
input-queue depth
no input-queue
```

Syntax Description

<i>depth</i>	Numerical value associated with the maximum number of packets in a RIP input queue. The larger the numerical value, the larger the depth of the queue. The range is from 0 to 1024. The default is 150.
--------------	---

Command Default

Default depth value is 150.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [input-queue](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the depth of a RIP input queue to 100:

```
router rip
!
  input-queue 100
!
```

ip rip advertise

To configure the interval at which Routing Information Protocol (RIP) updates are advertised from a specific RIP-enabled interface, use the **ip rip advertise** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the configured interval in which RIP updates are advertised from a specific RIP-enabled interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip rip advertise interval
no ip rip advertise
```

Syntax Description

<i>interval</i>	Periodic advertisement interval, in seconds, at which RIP updates are sent from a specific RIP-enabled interface. The range is from 0 to 429466. The default is 30.
-----------------	---

Command Default RIP updates are advertised every 30 seconds, which is the default global periodic interval for a Cisco device.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip rip advertise](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure the periodic advertisement interval on an interface:

```
config-transaction
  interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  !
    ip rip advertise 5
```

ip rip receive version

To specify the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) version that will be received on an interface, use the **ip rip receive version** command in interface configuration mode. To follow the global version rules, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip rip receive version [1] [2]
no ip rip receive version
```

Syntax Description	1	(Optional) Accepts only RIP version 1 packets on the interface.
	2	(Optional) Accepts only RIP version 2 packets on the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip rip receive version](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to configure an interface to receive both RIP version 1 and version 2 packets:

```
config-transaction
  interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  !
    ip rip receive version 1 2
  !
```

The following example shows how to configure an interface to receive only RIP version 1 packets:

```

config-transaction
  interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  !
  ip rip receive version 1
  !

```

ip rip send version

To specify the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) version that will be sent on an interface, use the **ip rip send version** command in interface configuration mode. To follow the global version rules, use the **no** form of this command.

```

ip rip send version [1] [2]
no ip rip send version

```

Syntax Description	1	(Optional) Sends only RIP version 1 packets from the interface.
	2	(Optional) Sends only RIP version 2 packets from the interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip rip send version](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interface to send both RIP version 1 and version 2 packets from the interface:

```

config-transaction
  interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  !
  ip rip send version 1 2
  !

```

The following example shows how to configure an interface to send only RIP version 2 packets from the interface:

```

config-transaction
  interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  !
  ip rip send version 2
  !

```

ipv6 prefix-list

To create an entry in an IPv6 prefix list, use the **ipv6 prefix-list** command in global configuration mode. To delete the entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 prefix-list list-name [seq seq-number] { deny ipv6-prefix (IP/length) | permit ipv6-prefix (IP/length) | description text } [ge ge-value] [le le-value]
```

```
no ipv6 prefix-list list-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>list-name</i>	Name of the prefix list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be the same name as an existing access list. • Cannot be detail or summary because these are keywords in the show ipv6 prefix-list command.
seq <i>seq-number</i>	(Optional) Sequence number of the prefix list entry being configured.
deny	Denies networks that don't match the condition.
permit	Permits networks that match the condition.
<i>ipv6-prefix</i>	The IPv6 network that is assigned to the specified prefix list. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373, where the address is specified in hexadecimal format, using 16-bit values between colons.
<i>(IP/length)</i>	The length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.
description <i>text</i>	A description of the prefix list that can be up to 80 characters in length.
ge <i>ge-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies a prefix length greater than or equal to the <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> arguments. It is the lowest value of a range of the <i>length (from</i> portion of the length range).
le <i>le-value</i>	(Optional) Specifies a prefix length less than or equal to the <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> arguments. It is the highest value of a range of the <i>length (to</i> portion of the length range).

Command Default

No prefix list is created.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 prefix-list](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to deny all routes with a prefix of ::/0:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc deny ::/0
```

The following example shows how to permit the prefix 2002::/16:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc permit 2002::/16
```

The following example shows how to specify a group of prefixes to accept any prefix—from prefix 5F00::/48 up to and including prefix 5F00::/64:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc permit 5F00::/48 le 64
```

The following example shows how to deny prefix lengths greater than 64 bits in routes that have the prefix 2001:0DB8::/64:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc permit 2001:0DB8::/64 le 128
```

The following example shows how to permit mask lengths from 32 bits to 64 bits in all address spaces:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc permit ::/0 ge 32 le 64
```

The following example shows how to deny mask lengths greater than 32 bits in all address spaces:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc deny ::/0 ge 32
```

The following example shows how to deny all the routes with a prefix of 2002::/128:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc deny 2002::/128
```

The following example shows how to permit all the routes with a prefix of ::/0:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list abc permit ::/0
```

ipv6 rip default-information

To originate a default IPv6 route into Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **ipv6 rip default-information** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the default IPv6 RIP route, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 rip ripng-instance default-information { only | originate } [ metric metric-value ]
no ipv6 rip ripng-instance default-information
```

Syntax Description

<i>ripng-instance</i>	Name of the IPv6 RIP routing process. The only possible value is sdwan .
only	Advertises the IPv6 default route (::/0) only. Suppresses the advertisement of all other routes.

originate	Advertises the IPv6 default route (::/0). The advertisement of other routes is unaffected.
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Associates a metric with the default route. The <i>metric-value</i> range is from 1 through 15.

Command Default Metric value is 1.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 rip default-information](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how a default IPv6 route distributed into RIPng on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0 and advertises only the default route in router updates that are sent on the interface:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 rip sdwan default-information only
```

The following example shows how a default IPv6 route is distributed into RIPng on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0 and advertises the default route with all other routes in router updates that are sent on the interface:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 rip sdwan default-information originate
```

ipv6 rip enable

To enable an IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing process on an interface, use the **ipv6 rip enable** command in interface configuration mode. To disable an IPv6 RIP routing process on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 rip ripng-instance enable
no ipv6 rip ripng-instance
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ripng-instance</i>	Name of the IPv6 RIP routing process. The only possible value is sdwan .

Command Default An IPv6 RIP routing process is not defined.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 rip enable](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the IPv6 RIP routing process named sdwan on GigabitEthernet interface 0/1/0:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 rip sdwan enable
```

ipv6 rip metric-offset

To set the IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) metric offset for an interface, use the **ipv6 rip metric-offset** command in interface configuration mode. To return the metric to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 rip ripng-instance metric-offset offset value
no ipv6 rip ripng-instance metric-offset
```

Syntax Description

<i>ripng-instance</i>	Name of the IPv6 RIP routing process. The only possible value is sdwan .
<i>offset value</i>	Specifies the offset value added to the metric of an IPv6 RIP route received in a report message. Range is from 1 to 16.

Command Default

The default metric offset value is 1.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 rip metric-offset](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a metric offset increment of 10 for the RIP routing process named sdwan on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 rip sdwan metric-offset 10
```

ipv6 rip summary-address

To configure IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) to advertise summarized IPv6 addresses on an interface and to specify the IPv6 prefix that identifies the routes to be summarized, use the **ipv6 rip summary-address**

command in interface configuration mode. To stop advertising the summarized IPv6 addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 rip ripng-instance summary-address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
no ipv6 rip ripng-instance summary-address
```

Syntax Description

<i>ripng-instance</i>	Name of the IPv6 RIP routing process. The only possible value is sdwan .
<i>ipv6-prefix</i>	Specifies an IPv6 network number as the summary address. This argument must be in the format that is documented in RFC 2373, where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
<i>/ prefix-length</i>	The length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 rip summary-address](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how the IPv6 address 2001:0DB8:0:1:260:3EFF:FE11:6770 that is assigned to GigabitEthernet interface 0/0 with an IPv6 prefix length of 64 bits is summarized as IPv6 prefix 2001:0DB8::/35 for the IPv6 RIP routing process named sdwan:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8:0:1:260:3EFF:FE11:6770 /64
Device(config-if)# ipv6 rip sdwan summary-address 2001:90::1/32
```

ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable

To enable VRF-aware support for IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable VRF-aware support for IPv6 RIP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable
no ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

VRF-aware support is not enabled in IPv6 RIP.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When VRF-aware support is enabled in IPv6 RIP, you can configure only one RIP instance at a given time. More than one RIP instance is not allowed.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable VRF-aware support for IPv6 RIP routing:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable
Device(config)# ipv6 router rip sdwan
Device(config-rtr)# address-family ipv6 vrf 1
```

ipv6 router rip

To configure an IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing process, use the **ipv6 router rip** command in global configuration mode. To remove a routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 router rip ripng-instance
no ipv6 router rip ripng-instance
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ripng-instance</i>	Name of the RIPng instance that describes the routing process. The only possible value is sdwan .

Command Default No IPv6 RIP routing process is defined.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 router rip](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IPv6 RIP routing process named sdwan and place the router in router configuration mode for the IPv6 RIP routing process:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router rip sdwan
Device(config-rtr)# address-family ipv6 vrf 1
```

ipv6 unicast-routing

To enable the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams, use the **ipv6 unicast-routing** command in global configuration mode. To disable the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 unicast-routing
no ipv6 unicast-routing

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default IPv6 unicast routing is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ipv6 unicast-routing](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

maximum-paths

To control the maximum number of parallel routes that an IP routing protocol can support, use the **maximum-paths** command in router address family topology configuration mode or router configuration mode. To restore the default number of parallel routes, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum-paths *number-of-paths*
no maximum-paths *number-of-paths*

Syntax Description

<i>number-of-paths</i>	Maximum number of parallel routes that an IP routing protocol installs in a routing table. Valid values vary by Cisco IOS release and platform. For more information on valid values, use the question mark (?) online help function. The number-of-paths argument is an integer from 1 to 64. The default for RIP is 4 paths.
------------------------	---

Command Default The default number of parallel routes vary by Cisco IOS release and platform.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Router address family topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [maximum-paths](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a maximum of 16 paths to be allowed to a destination in a RIP routing process:

```
config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
    maximum-paths 16
!
```

neighbor (RIP)

To define a neighboring router for exchanging routing information, use the **neighbor** command in router configuration mode. To remove a neighboring router entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
neighbor ip-address [bfd]
no neighbor ip-address [bfd]
```

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a peer router with which the routing information is exchanged.
	bfd	(Optional) Sets the baseline Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) session parameters on an interface.

Command Default No neighboring routers are defined.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [neighbor \(RIP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how RIP updates are sent to all the interfaces on network 10.0.0.0 except GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/1. However, in this case, a **neighbor** router configuration command is included. The **neighbor** command permits the sending of routing updates to specific neighbors. One copy of the routing update is generated for each neighbor.

```
config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
```

```

network 10.0.0.0
passive-interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
neighbor 10.108.20.4
!
```

The following example shows how to enable BFD for RIP neighbors:

```

config-transaction
!
router rip
!
neighbor 10.0.0.1 bfd
!
```

network (RIP)

To specify a list of networks for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing process, use the **network** command in router configuration mode. To remove an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

network *ip-address*
no network *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the network of directly connected networks.
Command Default	No networks are specified.	
Command Modes	Router configuration (config-router)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Only classful IP network addresses are supported for network configuration. For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE network (RIP) command.	

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a network that defines RIP as the routing protocol to be used on all the interfaces connected to networks 10.0.0.0 and 192.168.7.0:

```

config-transaction
!
router rip
!
network 10.0.0.0
network 192.168.7.0
!
```

offset-list (RIP)

To add an offset to incoming and outgoing metric for routes learned through Routing Information Protocol (RIP), use the **offset-list** command in router configuration mode. To remove an offset list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
offset-list { access-list-number expanded-access-list-number access-list-name } { in offset | out offset }
{ interface-type interface-name }
no offset-list { access-list-number expanded-access-list-number access-list-name } { in offset | out offset }
{ interface-type interface-name }
```

Syntax Description

<i>access-list-number</i>	IP access list number. The access-list-number argument defines which networks are to be received and which are to be suppressed in routing updates. Range is 1 to 199.
<i>expanded-acl-number</i>	IP-expanded access list number. Range is 1300 to 2699.
<i>access-list-name</i>	Standard access list name to be applied.
in	Applies the access list to incoming metrics.
out	Applies the access list to outgoing metrics.
<i>offset</i>	Positive offset to be applied to metrics for networks matching the access list. If the offset is 0, no action is taken. Range is from 0 to 16.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Specified interface type. For supported interface types, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Specified interface number.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [offset-list \(RIP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how a router applies an offset of 10 to the metric for routes matching access list 21:

```
config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
```

```

    offset-list 21 out 10
!
```

The following example shows how a router applies an offset of 10 to the routes learned from GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/1:

```

config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
    offset-list 21 in 10 GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
!
```

omp-route-tag

To enable automatic setting of the Routing Information Protocol version 2 (RIPv2)/Routing Information Protocol new generation (RIPng) route tag for the redistributed Overlay Management Protocol (OMP) routes, use the **omp-route-tag** command in router configuration mode or address family configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

omp-route-tag
no omp-route-tag

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Default	By default, omp-route-tag is enabled, and is not displayed in show running-config .
Command Modes	Router configuration (config-router) Address family configuration (config-router-af)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	When a router is installed by another Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, the admin distance is set to 252 so that OMP routes are preferred over redistributed OMP routes. The omp-route-tag configuration is effective only on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example shows how to enable automatic RIPv2 route tag for OMP routes in router configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```

config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
    omp-route-tag
!
```


output-delay

To change the interpacket delay for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) updates sent, use the **output-delay** command in router configuration mode. To remove the delay, use the **no** form of this command.

output-delay *delay*
no output-delay

Syntax Description	<i>delay</i>	Delay between packets in a multiple-packet RIP update, in milliseconds. The range is from 8 to 50. The default is 0.
---------------------------	--------------	--

Command Default The default interpacket delay is 0 milliseconds.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [output-delay](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to set the interpacket delay to 10 milliseconds:

```
config-transaction
!
router rip
!
output-delay 10
!
```

passive-interface

To disable the sending of routing updates on an interface, use the **passive-interface** command in router configuration mode. To re-enable the sending of routing updates, use the **no** form of this command.

passive-interface default [*interface-name*]
no passive-interface

Syntax Description	default	(Optional) Causes all the interfaces to become passive.
	<i>interface-name</i>	(Optional) Interface name.

Command Default Routing updates are sent on the interface.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [passive-interface](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interface. RIP updates are sent to all the interfaces in the network 10.0.0.0 except GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/1:

```
config-transaction
!
  router rip
!
  network 10.0.0.0
  passive-interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
!
```

redistribute

To redistribute the specified routes into the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing process, use the **redistribute** command in the router configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute *protocol* [**metric** *Default-metric*] [**route-map** *map-tag*]
no redistribute *protocol*

Syntax Description	
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol argument that can be one of these keywords— bgp , connected , eigrp , isis , omp , ospf , ospfv3 , or static .
metric	Specifies the metric for redistributed routes.
<i>Default-metric</i>	Default metric value. Range is from 0 to 16.
route-map <i>map-tag</i>	Specifies the name of a route map that controls the redistribution.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to redistribute OMP routes into a RIP process:

```
router rip
!
  redistribute omp metric 15 route-map x
```

The following example shows how to redistribute the specified EIGRP process routes into an OSPF domain. The EIGRP-derived metric will be remapped to 100 and RIP routes to 200:

```
router ospf 109
!
 redistribute eigrp 109 metric 100 subnets
 redistribute rip metric 200 subnets
```

The following example shows how to remove the **connected metric 1000 subnets** options from the **redistribute connected metric 1000 subnets** command and leave the **redistribute connected** command in the configuration:

```
router rip
!
 no redistribute connected metric 1000 subnets
```

The following example shows how to remove the **metric 5** option from the **redistribute static metric 5** command and leave the **redistribute static** command in the configuration:

```
router rip
!
 no redistribute static metric 5
```

redistribute (IPv6)

To redistribute IPv6 routes from one routing domain into another routing domain, use the **redistribute** command in address family configuration or router configuration mode. To disable redistribution, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute *source-protocol* [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-tag*]
no redistribute *source-protocol* [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-tag*]

Syntax Description	
<i>source-protocol</i>	Source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: application , bgp , eigrp , isis , omp , static , lisp , nd , connected , ospf , ospfv3 .
metric <i>metric-value</i>	(Optional) Carries a metric from one process to the other if no metric value is specified when redistributing from one OSPF process to another OSPF process on the same router. When redistributing other processes to an OSPF process, the default metric is 20 when no metric value is specified.
route-map	(Optional) Specifies the route map that should be checked to filter routes from the source protocol as and when they are imported to the current routing protocol. If the route-map keyword is not specified, all the routes are redistributed. If this keyword is specified, but no route map tags are listed, no routes is imported.
<i>map-tag</i>	(Optional) Identifier of a configured route map.

Command Default Route redistribution is disabled.

Command Modes Address family configuration (config-ipv6-router-af)

Router configuration (config-rtr)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [redistribute ipv6](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to redistribute IPv6 BGP routes into the IPv6 RIP routing process named cisco:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router rip cisco
Device(config-rtr)# redistribute bgp 42
```

The following example shows how to redistribute RIP for IPv6 routes into the OSPF for the IPv6 routing process:

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router ospf 1
Device(config-rtr)# redistribute rip 1 metric 32
```

The following example shows how to redistribute OMP routes for the IPv6 routing process:

```
Device(config-rtr)# address-family ipv6 vrf 1
Device(config-ipv6-router-af)# redistribute omp metric 10
```

router rip

To configure the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing process, use the **router rip** command in global configuration mode. To disable the RIP routing process, use the **no** form of this command.

```
router rip
no router rip
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No RIP routing process is defined.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [router rip](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a RIP router, which begins the RIP routing process:

```
config-transaction
```

```
!
router rip
!
```

timers basic (RIP)

To adjust the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) network timers, use the **timers basic** command in router configuration mode. To reset the default timers, use the **no** form of this command.

```
timers basic update invalid holddown flush
no timers basic
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>update</i>	Rate, in seconds, at which updates are sent. This is the fundamental timing parameter of the routing protocol. The default is 30 seconds.
	<i>invalid</i>	Interval of time, in seconds, after which a route is declared invalid; it should be at least three times the value of the <i>update</i> argument. A route becomes invalid when there is an absence of updates that refresh the route. The route then enters into a <i>holddown</i> state. The route is marked inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route is still used for forwarding packets. The default is 180 seconds.
	<i>holddown</i>	Interval, in seconds, during which routing information regarding better paths is suppressed. It should be at least three times the value of the <i>update</i> argument. A route enters into a <i>holddown</i> state when an update packet, which indicates that the route is unreachable is received. The route is marked inaccessible and advertised as unreachable. However, the route is still used for forwarding packets. When holddown expires, routes advertised by other sources are accepted and the route is no longer inaccessible. The default is 180 seconds.
	<i>flush</i>	Amount of time, in seconds, that must pass before the route is removed from the routing table; the interval specified should be greater than the value of the <i>invalid</i> argument. If it is less than this sum, the proper <i>holddown</i> interval cannot elapse, which results in a new route being accepted before the <i>holddown</i> interval expires. The default is 240 seconds.

Command Default No RIP network timers are adjusted.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [timers basic \(RIP\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example sets updates to be broadcast every 5 seconds. If a router does not respond within 15 seconds, the router is declared as unusable. Further information is suppressed for an additional 15 seconds, after which the route is flushed from the routing table:

```
router rip
!
```

```
timers basic 5 15 15 30
!
```



Note By setting a short update period, you run the risk of congesting slow-speed serial lines. A short update period can be a concern on faster-speed Ethernets and T1-rate serial lines. Also, if you have many routes in your updates, you can cause the routers to spend an excessive amount of time processing updates.

The following example shows how to adjust address family timers:

```
router rip
version 2
timers basic 5 10 15 20
redistribute connected
network 5.0.0.0
default-metric 10
no auto-summary
!
address-family ipv4 vrf 1
timers basic 10 20 20 20
redistribute connected
network 10.0.0.0
default-metric 5
no auto-summary
version 2
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf 1
timers basic 20 40 60 80
redistribute connected
network 20.0.0.0
default-metric 2
no auto-summary
version 2
exit-address-family
!
```

traffic-share min

To configure traffic to use minimum-cost routes when there are multiple routes that have different-cost routes to the same destination network, use the **traffic-share min** command in router address family topology configuration mode or router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

traffic-share min across-interfaces
no traffic-share min across-interfaces

Syntax Description

across-interfaces	Configures multiinterface load splitting on several interfaces with equal-cost paths.
--------------------------	---

Command Default

Traffic is configured to use minimum-cost paths.

Command Modes

Router configuration (config-router)

Router address family topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [traffic-share min](#) command.

Examples The following example shows multiinterface load splitting configuration on different interfaces with equal-cost paths:

```
router rip
!
  traffic-share min across-interfaces
!
```

validate-update-source

To have the Cisco IOS software validate the source IP address of incoming routing updates for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing protocols, use the **validate-update-source** command in router configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

validate-update-source
no validate-update-source

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The behavior of this command is enabled by default.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [validate-update-source](#) command.

Examples The following example configures a router to not perform validation checks on the source IP address of incoming RIP updates:

```
router rip
!
  network 10.0.0.0
  no validate-update-source
!
```

version (RIP)

To specify a Routing Information Protocol (RIP) version used globally by the router, use the **version** command in router configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
version { 1 | 2 }
no version
```

Syntax Description	1	2
	Specifies RIP version 1.	Specifies RIP version 2.

Command Default The software receives RIP version 1 and version 2 packets, but sends only version 1 packets.

Command Modes Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [version](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure version 2, which enables the software to send and receive RIP version 2 packets:

```
router rip
!
  version 2
!
```




CHAPTER 45

Routemap Commands

-
- [ipv6 policy route-map](#), on page 653
- [match ip address](#), on page 654
- [match length](#), on page 654
- [route-map permit set default interface](#), on page 655
- [route-map permit set interface](#), on page 656
- [route-map permit set ipv6 precedence](#), on page 657
- [route-map permit set vrf](#), on page 658
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ipv6 policy route-map

To set an interface to use policy-based routing (PBR) with IPv6, use the **ipv6 policy route-map** command in interface configuration mode. To clear the PBR, use the **no** form of this command.

ipv6 policy route-map *string*
no ipv6 policy route-map *string*

Syntax Description	<i>string</i> Identifies a route map to be used for IPv6 PBR on an interface.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	interface configuration (config-if)				
Command History	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td><td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	To enable PBR for IPv6, create a route map that specifies the packet match criteria and the desired policy-route action. Then, associate the route map on the required interface. All packets arriving on the specified interface that match the match clauses will be subject to PBR.				

Depending on your release, IPv6 PBR allows users to override normal destination IPv6 address-based routing and forwarding results. VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) allows multiple routing instances in Cisco software. The PBR feature is VRF-aware, which means that it works under multiple routing instances, beyond the default or global routing table.

Example

The following example configures PBR on GigabitEthernet 0/0/2, using the map tag “rip-to-ospf”

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
Device(config-if)# ipv6 policy route-map rip-to-ospf
```

match ip address

To distribute any routes that have a destination IP network number address that is permitted by a standard access list, an expanded access list, or a prefix list, use the **match ip address** command. To remove the **match ip address** entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match ip address { prefix-list | [{ prefix-list-name } ] }
```

```
no match ip address { prefix-list | [{ prefix-list-name } ] }
```

Syntax Description

prefix-list <i>prefix-list-name</i>	Distributes routes based on a prefix list. The prefix list name can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters. The ellipsis indicates that multiple values can be entered, up to 32 prefix lists.
--	--

Command Default

No prefix lists are specified.

Command Modes

Route-map configuration mode (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

This example shows how to match routes that have addresses specified by an access list test:

```
Device(config)# route-map rmap1 deny 10
Device(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list prfx1
```

match length

To base policy routing on the Level 3 length of a packet, use the **match length** command in route-map configuration mode. To remove the entry, use the **no** form of this command.

match length *minimum-length maximum-length*
no match length *minimum-length maximum-length*

Syntax Description	<i>minimum-length</i>	Minimum Level 3 length of the packet allowed for a match. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
	<i>maximum-length</i>	Maximum Level 3 length of the packet allowed for a match. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.

Command Default No policy routing occurs on the length of a packet.

Command Modes Route-map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [match length](#) command.

Examples In the following example, packets 3 to 200 bytes long, inclusive, will be routed to FDDI interface 0:

```
Router(config)# interface Ethernet0/0
(config-router)# route-map interactive
Router(config-route-map) match length 3 200
Router(config-route-map) set interface fddi 0
```

route-map permit set default interface

To set the output interface for destinations that match the criteria in the route-map, if there is no explicit route to the destination, use the **set default interface** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

route-map *route-map permit value [set default interface string]*
no route-map *route-map permit value [set default interface string]*

Syntax Description	<i>route-map</i>	A name specified for the specific route-map.
	<i>value</i>	Sets the value of the permit or deny action of the route-map.
	<i>string</i>	Interface type, and interface number, to which packets are forwarded. IE. GigabitEthernet, Tunnel.

Command Default This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes route map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines An ellipsis (...) in the command syntax indicates that your command input can include multiple values for the type and number arguments.

If the first interface specified with the set interface command is down, the optionally specified interfaces are tried in turn. If no other interface is specified, the default interface is then used.

Example

The following example configures the route-map “rip-to-ospf” to forward packets that pass the match criteria to the default interface of Tunnel1 if no other interface is specified.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 79
Device(config-route-map)# set default interface Tunnel1
```

The following example configures the route-map “rip-to-ospf” to forward packets that pass the match criteria to the default interface of GigabitEthernet 3 if no other interface is specified.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 56
Device(config-route-map)# set default interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/3
```

route-map permit set interface

To set the output interface for destinations that match the criteria in the route-map, use the **set default interface** command in route-map configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
route-map route-map permit value [ set interface string ]
no route-map route-map permit value [ set interface string ]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>route-map</i>	A name specified for the specific route-map.
<i>value</i>	Sets the value of the permit or deny action of the route map.
<i>string</i>	Interface type, and interface number, to which packets are forwarded. For example, GigabitEthernet or Tunnel.

Command Default Packets that pass a match clause are not forwarded to an interface.

Command Modes route map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines An ellipsis (...) in the command syntax indicates that your command input can include multiple values for the type and number arguments.

If the first interface specified with the set interface command is down, then the optionally specified interfaces are used instead.

Example

The following example configures the route-map “rip-to-ospf” to forward packets that pass the match criteria to interface Dialer1.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 50
Device(config-route-map)# set interface Dialer1
```

The following example configures the route-map “rip-to-ospf” to forward packets that pass the match criteria to interface GigabitEthernet 2.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 55
Device(config-route-map)# set interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
```

The following example configures the route-map “rip-to-ospf” to forward packets that pass the match criteria to interface tunnel1.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 60
Device(config-route-map)# set interface Tunnel
```

route-map permit set ipv6 precedence

To set a IPv6 precedence value, use the **set ipv6 precedence** command in route map configuration mode. To clear the IPv6 precedence, use the **no** form of this command.

```
route-map route-map permit value set ipv6 precedence unsigned-byte
no route-map route-map permit value set ipv6 precedence unsigned-byte
```

Syntax Description	<i>route-map</i>	A name specified for the specific route-map.
	<i>value</i>	Sets the value for the permit or deny action of the route map.
	<i>unsigned-byte</i>	Sets precedence value in the ipv6 header.The range is from 0 to 7.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	route map configuration (config-route-map)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	When creating a route map that specifies the packet match criteria and desired policy-route action, you can specify the IPv6 precedence header value for the route-map policy.	

Example

The following example configures IPv6 precedence value of 3 for the “rip-to-ospf” route map.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 45
Device(config-route-map)# set ipv6 precedence 3
```

Table 41: Related Commands

Commands	Description
set ipv6 address	IPv6 address.
set ipv6 bvrif	Sets VRF instance selection within a route map for a policy-based routing VRF selection.
set ipv6 default	Sets default parameters for the policy.
set ipv6 global	Sets global parameters for the policy.
set ipv6 next-hop	Sets next hop to route the packet (the next hop must be adjacent).

route-map permit set vrf

To use a specific VRF table for Policy-based routing (PBR), use the **route-map permit set vrf** command in route map configuration mode. To remove the VRF from the route-map, use the **no** form of this command.

route-map *route-map* **permit** *value* **set vrf** *string*

Syntax Description

route-map A name specified for the specific route-map.

value Sets the value for the permit or deny action of the route map.

string A name specified for a specific VRF.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

route map configuration (config-route-map)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use **route-map permit set vrf** command to route packets using a particular VRF table through any of the interfaces belonging to that VRF. If there is no route in the VRF table, the packets are dropped.

Example

The following example configures a VRF-aware PBR, using the map tag “rip-to-ospf”.

```
Device(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit 70
Device(config-route-map)# set vrf mgmt
```

route-map

To define conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol to another routing protocol, or to enable policy routing, use the **route-map** command in global configuration mode. To delete an entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
route-map map-name [{ permit | deny }] sequence-number
no route-map map-name [{ permit | deny }] sequence-number
```

Syntax Description	
<i>map-name</i>	Name for the route map.
permit	(Optional) Permits only routes matching the route map to be forwarded or redistributed.
deny	(Optional) Blocks routes matching the route map from being forwarded or redistributed.
<i>sequence-number</i>	(Optional) Number that indicates the position a new route map will have in the list of route maps already configured with the same name.

Command Default Policy routing is not enabled and conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol to another routing protocol are not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [route-map](#) command.

Examples

The following is an example for this command:

```
Device(config)# route-map ospf deny 10
Device(config)# route-map rip permit 10
```

The following example redistributes Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routes with a hop count equal to 1 into Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). These routes will be redistributed into OSPF as external link-state advertisements (LSAs) with a metric of 5, metric type of Type 1, and a tag equal to 1.

```
Router(config)# router ospf 109
Router(config-router)# redistribute rip route-map rip-to-ospf
Router(config-router)# exit
Router(config)# route-map rip-to-ospf permit
Router(config-route-map)# match metric 1
Router(config-route-map)# set metric 5
Router(config-route-map)# set metric-type type1
Router(config-route-map)# set tag 1
```

The following example for IPv6 redistributes RIP routes with a hop count equal to 1 into OSPF. These routes will be redistributed into OSPF as external LSAs with a tag equal to 42 and a metric type equal to type1.

```
Router(config)# ipv6 router ospf 1
Router(config-router)# redistribute rip one route-map rip-to-ospfv3
Router(config-router)# exit
Router(config)# route-map rip-to-ospfv3
Router(config-route-map)# match tag 42
Router(config-route-map)# set metric-type type1
```




CHAPTER 46

Routing

- [affinity-per-vrf](#), on page 661
- [affinity-group preference-auto](#), on page 662
- [redistribute omp translate-rib-metric](#), on page 663

affinity-per-vrf

Use the **affinity-per-vrf** command in system configuration mode to configure a device to have an affinity value for traffic in a specific VRF or range of VRFs. Use the **no** form of the command to remove this configuration.

affinity-per-vrf *affinity-value* **vrf-range** *vrf-range*

no affinity-per-vrf

Syntax Description

affinity-per-vrf *affinity-value* Affinity group to use for the VRF range.

vrf-range *vrf-range*

A single VRF value or range of values, separated by a hyphen. This parameter does not support a comma-separated list of individual VRF values.

Examples:

1
3-6

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

System (config-system)

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specifying affinity group numbers for specific VRFs provides granular control of how routers choose the next hop for traffic in different VRFs.

Example

The following example configures affinity group 1 for VRF1:

```
Device (config)#system
Device (config-system)# affinity-per-vrf 1 vrf-range 1
```

Example

The following example configures affinity group 4 for the VRF range 3 to 6:

```
Device (config)#system
Device (config-system)# affinity-per-vrf 4 vrf-range 3-6
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
affinity-group	Configures an affinity group for a router.
affinity-group preference	Configures the affinity group preference order, from highest priority to lowest priority.

affinity-group preference-auto

Use the **affinity-group preference-auto** command in system configuration mode to configure a device to choose a next hop to a device with the lowest possible affinity group number. Use the **no** form of the command to remove this configuration.

affinity-group preference-auto

no affinity-group preference-auto

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

System (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

As an alternative to the **affinity-group preference** command, which specifies affinity groups in order of preference, the **affinity-group preference-auto** command configures a device to choose a next hop to a device with the lowest possible affinity group number. Affinity group 1 has a higher priority than affinity group 2, and so on.

If you configure a router with both **affinity-group preference-auto** and **affinity-group preference list**, the **affinity-group preference-auto** command has priority for selecting a next hop. However, the **affinity-group preference list** command is still useful for path filtering using the **filter route outbound affinity-group**

preference command. For information about filtering out paths for routers that are not on the device's affinity list, see [Information About Router Affinity Groups](#) and see the [filter route outbound affinity-group preference](#) command reference.

Example

```
Device(config)#system
Device (config-system)# affinity-group preference-auto
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	affinity-group	Configures an affinity group for a router.
	affinity-group preference	Configures the affinity group preference order, from highest priority to lowest priority.
	filter route outbound affinity-group preference	Configures a Cisco SD-WAN Controller to restrict routers in the regions that it is managing to connect only to routers that are on their affinity list.

redistribute omp translate-rib-metric

Use the **redistribute omp translate-rib-metric** command in router configuration mode or address family configuration mode to configure a device to translate Overlay Management Protocol (OMP) route metrics for use with devices outside of the overlay network that use either the border gateway protocol (BGP) or open shortest path first (OSPF) protocol for the control plane. Use the **no** form of the command to remove this configuration.

redistribute omp translate-rib-metric
metric *metric*

no redistribute omp translate-rib-metric

Syntax Description	<p>metric Manually assign a metric value to a route.</p> <p><i>metric</i> Routers prioritize routes with a lower value.</p> <p>Do not use this option together with redistribute omp translate-rib-metric.</p> <p>Range: 1 to 2²⁴-1</p>				
Command Default	Disabled				
Command Modes	Router configuration mode (config-router) Address family configuration mode (config-router-af)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines

Devices within the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN overlay network use OMP for control plane information. Outside of the overlay, devices use other control plane protocols such as BGP or OSPF. A device at the interface between devices within the overlay network and devices outside of the overlay can translate OMP route metrics when redistributing routes to BGP or OSPF, to be usable by devices outside the overlay network.

An example is a router managed by Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN, serving as a hub for a data center. Data center routers may be outside of the overlay network. For traffic between the hub and the data center routers, it is helpful to translate route metrics from OMP to BGP. This enables the data center routers to make best path calculations that use the route metrics from the overlay network. In turn, this enables functionality such as preserving route symmetry, meaning that for traffic flows between the hub and data center routers, traffic in both directions can use the same route. For information, see Symmetric Routing in the [Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Routing Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 17.x](#).



Note You cannot use both the **redistribute omp translate-rib-metric** command and the **redistribute omp metric metric-value** command together on the same device.

Example: BGP

This example applies to a scenario in which the underlay network uses BGP:

```
Device(config)#router bgp 1
Device(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf 2
Device(config-router-af)#redistribute omp translate-rib-metric
```

Example: OSPF

This example applies to a scenario in which the underlay network uses OSPF:

```
Device(config)#router ospf 1
Device(config-router)#redistribute omp translate-rib-metric
```

Example: OSPFv3

This example applies to a scenario in which the underlay network uses OSPFv3:

```
Device(config)#router ospf3 1
Device(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf 2
Device(config-router-af)#redistribute omp translate-rib-metric
```



CHAPTER 47

SD-WAN Tunnel Interface Commands

- [access-list](#), on page 665
- [allow-service](#), on page 666
- [auto-bandwidth-detect](#), on page 668
- [bandwidth-downstream](#), on page 668
- [carrier](#), on page 669
- [color](#), on page 670
- [encapsulation](#), on page 671
- [gre-in-udp](#), on page 672
- [exclude-controller-group-list](#), on page 673
- [hello-interval](#), on page 673
- [hello-tolerance](#), on page 675
- [iperf-server](#), on page 676
- [last-resort-circuit](#), on page 677
- [low-bandwidth-link](#), on page 678
- [max-control-connections](#), on page 679
- [nat-refresh-interval](#), on page 680
- [port-hop](#), on page 680
- [tloc-extension](#), on page 681
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- [vbond-as-stun-server](#), on page 683
- [vmanage-connection-preference](#), on page 684

access-list

To apply an access list to an interface, use the **access-list** command in the SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode. To remove the access list, use the **no** form of the command.

```
access-list acl-name { in | out }
```

```
no access-list acl-name { in | out }
```

Syntax Description

acl-name Name of the access list to apply to the interface.

in | out Direction in which to apply the access list. Applying it in the inbound direction (**in**) affects packets being received on the interface. Applying it in the outbound direction (**out**) affects packets being transmitted on the interface.

Command Default An access list is not applied to an interface.

Command Modes SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode (*config-interface-interface-name*)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan
```

```
Device(config-sdwan)# interface ge0/2.101
```

```
Device(config-interface-ge0/2.101)# access-list acl1 in
```

allow-service

To configure the services that are allowed on a tunnel interface, use the **allow-service** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To disallow a service on a tunnel interface, use the **no** form of the command.

allow-service *service-name*

no allow-service *service-name*

Syntax Description	<p><i>service-name</i> Type of service to allow or disallow on the WAN tunnel connection.</p> <p><i>service-name</i> can be all or one of more of bfd, bgp, dhcp, dns, https, icmp, netconf, ntp, ospf, sshd, and stun. By default, DHCP (for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6), DNS, HTTPS, and ICMP are enabled on a tunnel interface.</p> <p>You cannot disallow the following services: DHCP, DNS, NTP, and STUN. If you allow the NTP service on the tunnel interface, you must configure the address of an NTP server with the system ntp command. The allow-service stun command pertains to allowing or disallowing a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device to generate requests to a generic STUN server so that the device can determine whether it is behind a NAT and, if so, what kind of NAT it is and what the device's public IP address and public port number are. On a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device that is behind a NAT, you can also have tunnel interface to discover its public IP address and port number from the Cisco vBond orchestrator, by configuring the vbond-as-stun-server command on the tunnel interface.</p> <p>To configure more than one service, include multiple allow-service commands. Configuring allow-service all overrides any commands that allow or disallow individual services.</p>
---------------------------	---

Command Default	By default, DHCP (for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6), DNS, HTTPS, and ICMP are enabled on a tunnel interface.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)
----------------------	---

Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service all
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service bgp
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# allow-service dhcp
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# allow-service dns
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# allow-service icmp
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service sshd
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service netconf
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service ospf
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# allow-service https
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service netconf
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# no allow-service snmp
```

auto-bandwidth-detect

Configure a device to automatically detect the bandwidth for WAN interfaces in VPN0 during day 0 onboarding. The device detects the bandwidth by contacting an iPerf3 server to perform a speed test. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

auto-bandwidth-detect
no auto-bandwidth-detect

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode (<i>config-interface-interface-name</i>)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines

Use the `auto-bandwidth-detect` to configure a device to automatically detect the bandwidth for the VPN interface when the device boots up and connects to Cisco SD-WAN Manager after completing the PnP process. By default, the device uses a public iPerf3 server to perform a speed test for bandwidth detection. You can specify a private iPerf3 server to use instead by using the `iperf-server` command.

The private iPerf3 server should run on port 5201, which is the default iPerf3 port.

Example

The following example shows how to enable automatic bandwidth detection:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet
Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet) auto-bandwidth-detect
```

Table 42: Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>iperf-server</code>	Specifies a local iPerf3 server that a device contacts to perform a speed test for automatic bandwidth detection.

bandwidth-downstream

To generate notifications when the bandwidth of traffic received on a physical interface in the WAN transport VPN (VPN 0) exceeds a specific limit, use the **bandwidth-downstream** command in the SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode. Specifically, notifications are generated when traffic exceeds 85 percent of the bandwidth you configure with this command. To stop notification generation, use the **no** form of the command.

bandwidth-downstream *kbps*

no bandwidth-downstream

Syntax Description	<i>kbps</i> Maximum received on a physical interface to allow before generating a notification. When the transmission rates exceeds 85 percent of this rate, an SNMP trap is generated. Range: 1 through 2147483647 kbps				
Command Default	By default, bandwidth notifications are not generated.				
Command Modes	SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode (<i>config-interface-interface-name</i>)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines Notifications generated include Netconf notifications, which are sent to the vManage NMS, SNMP traps, and syslog messages. Notifications are sent when either the transmitted or received bandwidth exceeds 85 percent of the bandwidth configured for that type of traffic.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# bandwidth-downstream 30000000
```

carrier

To associate a carrier name or private network identifier with a tunnel interface, use the **carrier** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To remove the association, use the **no** form of the command.

carrier *carrier-name*

no carrier

Syntax Description	<i>carrier-name</i> Carrier name to associate with a tunnel interface. Values: carrier1, carrier2, carrier3, carrier4, carrier5, carrier6, carrier7, carrier8, default Default: default
Command Default	The carrier name 'default' is associated with a tunnel interface.

Command Modes tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan
```

```
Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1
```

```
Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
```

```
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# carrier default
```

color

To assign a color to a WAN transport tunnel, use the **color** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To remove the color assignment and revert to the default configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

color *color*

no color

Syntax Description	<i>color</i>	Identify an individual WAN transport tunnel by assigning it a color. The color is one of the TLOC parameters associated with the tunnel. On a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device, you can configure only one tunnel interface that has the color default . The colors metro-ethernet , mpls , and private1 through private6 are private colors. They use private addresses to connect to the remote side Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device in a private network. You can use these colors in a public network provided that there is no NAT device between the local and remote vEdge routers.
	Values:	3g , biz-internet , blue , bronze , custom1 , custom2 , custom3 , default , gold , green , lte , metro-ethernet , mpls , private1 , private2 , private3 , private4 , private5 , private6 , public-internet , red , and silver

Command Default The transport tunnel is assigned the color **default**

Command Modes tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# color lte
```

encapsulation

To configure the encapsulation for a tunnel interface, use the **encapsulation** command in the tunnel interface configuration mode. To disable the encapsulation configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

```
encapsulation { gre | ipsec } [ weight number ]
```

```
no encapsulation { gre | ipsec } [ weight ]
```

Syntax Description

{ **gre** | **ipsec** } Configure the encapsulation to use on the tunnel interface. This encapsulation is one of the TLOC properties associated with the tunnel, along with the IP address and the color. The default IP MTU for GRE is 1468 bytes, and for IPsec it is 1442 bytes because of the larger overhead.

weight *number* Weight to use to balance traffic across multiple tunnels (that is, across multiple TLOCs). A higher value sends more traffic to the tunnel. You typically set the weight based on the bandwidth of the TLOC. When a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device has multiple TLOCs, all with the highest preference, traffic distribution is weighted according to the configured weight value. For example, if TLOC A has weight 10, and TLOC B has weight 1, and both TLOCs have the same preference value, then roughly 10 flows are sent out TLOC A for every 1 flow sent out TLOC B.

Range: 1 through 255

Default: 1

Command Default

Encapsulation is not configured for a tunnel interface.

Command Modes

Tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For a single tunnel, you can configure both IPsec and GRE encapsulations, by including two **encapsulation** commands. Cisco SD-WAN then creates two TLOCs for the tunnel interface. Both TLOCs have the same IP address and color, but one has IPsec encapsulation while the other has GRE encapsulation.

GRE encapsulation

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# encapsulation gre weight 1
```

IPsec encapsulation

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# encapsulation ipsec weight 1
```

gre-in-udp

To enable GRE-in-UDP packet encapsulation, use the **gre-in-udp** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To disable GRE-in-UDP packet encapsulation, use the **no** form of the command.

gre-in-udp**no gre-in-udp****Command Default**

gre-in-udp is not enabled.

Command Modes

tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Table 43: Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the command **encapsulation gre** to enable GRE packet encapsulation. Then enable GRE-in-UDP packet encapsulation mode.

Example

The following example shows how to enable GRE-in-UDP.

```
device(config)# sdwan

device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
device(config-tunnel-interface)# encapsulation gre
device(config-tunnel-interface)# gre-in-udp
```

exclude-controller-group-list

To configure Cisco vSmart Controllers with which a tunnel interface is not allowed to establish control connections, use the **exclude-controller-group-list** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

exclude-controller-group-list *number*

no exclude-controller-group-list *number*

Syntax Description	<p><i>number</i> Identifiers of one or more Cisco vSmart controller groups that this tunnel is not allowed to establish control connections with. Separate multiple numbers with a space.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 100</p>
---------------------------	---

Command Default	No Cisco vSmart controller group is excluded.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	<p>On a system-wide basis, you configure all the Cisco vSmart controllers that the router can connect to using the system controller-group-list command. Use the exclude-controller-group-list command to restrict the Cisco vSmart controllers to which a particular tunnel interface can establish connections.</p>
-------------------------	---

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# exclude-controller-group-list 1
```

hello-interval

To configure the keepalive interval between Hello packets sent on a DTLS or TLS WAN transport connection, use the **hello-interval** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To revert to the default configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

hello-interval *milliseconds*

no hello-interval

Syntax Description	<p><i>milliseconds</i> Interval between Hello packets sent on a DTLS or TLS WAN tunnel connection. The combination of the hello interval and hello tolerance determines how long to wait before declaring a DTLS or TLS tunnel to be down.</p> <p>The hello tolerance interval must be at least two times the tunnel hello interval. The default hello interval is 1000 milliseconds (1 second).</p> <p>Note The hello interval is configured in milliseconds, and the hello tolerance is configured in seconds.</p> <p>With the default hello interval of 1 second and the default tolerance of 12 seconds, if no Hello packet is received within 11 seconds, the tunnel is declared down at 12 seconds. If the hello interval or the hello tolerance, or both, are different at the two ends of a DTLS or TLS tunnel, the tunnel chooses the interval and tolerance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a tunnel connection between a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device and any controller device, the tunnel uses the hello interval and tolerance times configured on the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device. This choice is made to minimize the amount traffic sent over the tunnel, to allow for situations where the cost of a link is a function of the amount of traffic traversing the link. The hello interval and tolerance times are chosen separately for each tunnel between a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device and a controller device. <p>Range: 100 through 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes)</p> <p>Default: 1000 milliseconds (1 second)</p> <p>Note If the tunnel interface is configured as a low-bandwidth link, the control connection might flap if you use a hello-interval of 100 milliseconds. For low-bandwidth link interfaces, use hello-interval of more than 100 milliseconds.</p>
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default hello interval is 1000 milliseconds.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# hello-interval 1000
```

hello-tolerance

To configure how long to wait for a Hello packet on a DTLS or TLS WAN transport connection before declaring that transport tunnel to be down, use the **hello-tolerance** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To revert to the default configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

hello-tolerance *seconds*

no hello-tolerance

Syntax Description

seconds

How long to wait since the last Hello packet was sent on a DTLS or TLS WAN tunnel connection before declaring the tunnel to be down. The hello tolerance interval must be at least twice the hello interval, to ensure that at least one keepalive packet reaches and then returns from the remote side before timing out the peer. The default hello interval is 1000 milliseconds (1 second).

Note The hello interval is configured in milliseconds, and the hello tolerance is configured in seconds.

The combination of the hello interval and hello tolerance determines how long to wait before declaring a DTLS or TLS tunnel to be down. With the default hello interval of 1 second and the default tolerance of 12 seconds, if no Hello packet is received within 11 seconds, the tunnel is declared down at 12 seconds. If the hello interval or the hello tolerance, or both, are different at the two ends of a DTLS or TLS tunnel, the tunnel chooses the interval and tolerance as follows:

- For a tunnel connection between a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device and any controller device, the tunnel uses the hello interval and tolerance times configured on the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device. This choice is made to minimize the amount traffic sent over the tunnel, to allow for situations where the cost of a link is a function of the amount of traffic traversing the link. The hello interval and tolerance times are chosen separately for each tunnel between a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device and a controller device.

Range: 12 through 6000 seconds (10 minutes)

Default: 12 seconds

Command Default

The default hello tolerance is 12 seconds.

Command Modes

tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History

Release

Modification

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# hello-tolerance 12
```

iperf-server

Specify a private iPerf3 server that a device contacts to perform a speed test for automatic bandwidth detection. To remove the private iPerf3 server specification, use the **no** form of this command.

```
iperf-server ipv4-address
no iperf-server
```

Syntax Description	<i>ipv4-address</i> IPv4 address of a private iPerf3 server used for automatic bandwidth detection.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode (<i>config-interface-interface-name</i>)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you use the auto-bandwidth-detect command to configure a device to perform automatic bandwidth detection, the device contacts an iPerf3 server to perform a speed test to determine the bandwidth. By default, the device contacts a public iPerf3 server for this speed test. Use the iperf-server to designate a private iPerf3 server that a device contacts instead.

We recommend that you use a private iPerf3 server. If a private iPerf3 server is not specified, the device pings a system defined set of public iPerf3 servers and selects for the speed test the public server with the minimum hops value. If all servers have the same minimum hops value, the device selects the server with the minimum and latency value. If the speed test fails, the device selects another public server from the list. The device continues to select other public iPerf3 servers until the speed test is successful or until it has tried all servers. Therefore, a speed test on a public iPerf3 server can use a server that is far away and there can be a larger latency than the minimum.

Example

The following example shows how to specify a private iPerf3 server for automatic bandwidth detection:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1
Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1) auto-bandwidth-detect
Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1) iperf-server 10.1.1.1
```


Table 44: Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-bandwidth-detect	Configure a device to automatically determine the bandwidth for WAN interfaces in VPN0 during day 0 onboarding by performing a speed test using an iPerf3 server.

last-resort-circuit

To configure a tunnel interface as the circuit of last resort, use the **last-resort-circuit** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration as the circuit of last resort, use the **no** form of the command.

last-resort-circuit

no last-resort-circuit

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

By default, this feature is disabled, and the tunnel interface is not considered to be the circuit of last resort.

Command Modes

tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

There is a delay of 7 seconds before switching back to the primary tunnel interface from a circuit of last resort. This delay is to ensure that the primary interface is once again fully operational and is not still flapping.

When you configure a tunnel interface to be a last-resort circuit, the cellular modem becomes dormant and no traffic is sent over the circuit. However, the cellular modem is kept in online mode so that the modem radio can be monitored at all times and to allow for faster switchover in the case the tunnel interface needs to be used as the last resort.

To minimize the amount of extraneous data plane traffic on a cellular interface that is a circuit of last resort, increase the BFD Hello packet interval and disable PMTU discover.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# last-resort-circuit
```

low-bandwidth-link

To configure a tunnel interface as a low bandwidth link, use the **low-bandwidth-link** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To remove the low bandwidth link configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

low-bandwidth-link

no low-bandwidth-link

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default For routers with LTE modems, **low-bandwidth-link** is enabled by default. For other routers, this option is disabled by default.



Note Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.x, LTE enabled CPE is disabled by default.

Command Modes tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This configuration command is relevant only for a spoke router in a hub-and-spoke deployment scenario, where the spoke has a low-bandwidth link, such as an LTE link. You include this configuration command only on the spoke router, to minimize traffic sent between the hub and the spoke.

The low bandwidth synchronizes all the BFD sessions and control session hello-interval on LTE WAN circuits to timeout at the same time. The periodic heartbeat messages are sent out at the same time to make optimal usage of LTE circuits radio waves or radio frequency energy to transmit and receive packets. The low bandwidth feature cannot reduce the number of hello packets to be transmitted (Tx) or received (Rx) for the sessions, but synchronizes the hello interval timeout for the sessions.

For example, if the BFD session and control connection hello-interval is 1 sec, and there is no user data traffic active on LTE circuits, then the sessions hello packets transmitted is spread across 1 sec window interval. Each session will timeout anywhere within that 1 sec interval and transmits the hello packet. This makes the LTE radio to be active almost all the time. With low bandwidth feature, all the session hello packets transmits at the same time, and leave the rest of the 1sec interval idle, makes optimal usage of LTE modem radio energy.



Note To prevent control-connection flapping when an interface is configured as a low-bandwidth link, use a hello-interval of greater than 100 milliseconds.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# low-bandwidth-link
```

max-control-connections

To configure the maximum number of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers that a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device is allowed to connect to, use the **max-control-connections** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.



Note For control connection traffic without dropping any data, a minimum of 650-700 kbps bandwidth is recommended with default parameters configured for hello-interval (10) and hello-tolerance (12).

max-control-connections *number*

no max-control-connections

Syntax Description

number Sets the maximum number of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers that the vEdge router can connect to. These connections are DTLS or TLS control plane tunnels.

Range: 0 through 100

Default:

Command Default

By default, the maximum number of controller connections is set to the same value as the maximum number of OMP sessions configured using the **system max-omp-sessions** command.

Command Modes

tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When **max-control-connections** is configured without affinity, devices establish control connection with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers having higher System-IP.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1
```

```
Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1) # tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface) # max-control-connections 1
```

nat-refresh-interval

To configure the interval between NAT refresh packets sent on a DTLS or TLS WAN transport connection, use the **nat-refresh-interval** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. This interval is how often a tunnel interface sends a refresh packet to maintain the UDP packet streams that traverse a NAT. To revert to the default configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

nat-refresh-interval *seconds*

no nat-refresh-interval

Syntax Description

seconds Interval between NAT refresh packets sent on a DTLS or TLS WAN tunnel connection. These packets are sent to maintain the UDP packet streams that traverse a NAT between the device and the Internet or other public network. You might want to increase the interval on interfaces where you are charged for bandwidth, such as LTE interfaces.

Range: 1 through 60 seconds

Default: 5 seconds

Command Default

A tunnel interface has a default NAT refresh interval of 5 seconds.

Command Modes

tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config) # sdwan

Device(config-sdwan) # interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1) # tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface) # nat-refresh-interval 5
```

port-hop

On a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device behind a NAT device, to configure a tunnel interface to rotate through a pool of preselected OMP port numbers, known as base ports, to establish DTLS connections with other WAN edge devices when a connection attempt is unsuccessful, use the **port-hop** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. To disable port hopping for a tunnel interface, use the **no** form of the command.

port-hop**no port-hop****Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Port hopping is enabled on a tunnel interface.

Command Modes

tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For a tunnel interface (TLOC) on a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device behind a NAT device, you can configure the interface to rotate through a pool of preselected OMP port numbers, known as base ports, to establish DTLS connections with other WAN edge devices when a connection attempt is unsuccessful. By default, port hopping is enabled on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices and on all tunnel interfaces on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

There are five base ports: 12346, 12366, 12386, 12406, and 12426. These port numbers determine the ports used for connection attempts. The first connection attempt is made on port 12346. If the first connection does not succeed after about 1 minute, port 12366 is tried. After about 2 minutes, port 12386 is tried; after about 5 minutes, port 12406; after about 6 minutes, port 12426 is tried. Then the cycle returns to port 12346.

If you have configured a port offset with the **port-offset** command, the five base ports are a function of the configured offset. For example, with a port offset of 2, the five base ports are 12348, 12368, 12388, 12408, and 12428. Cycling through these base ports happens in the same way as if you had not configured an offset.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# port-hop
```

tloc-extension

To bind an interface, which connects to another WAN edge device at the same physical site, to the local device's WAN transport interface, use the **tloc-extension** command in the SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode. Note that you can configure the two devices themselves with different site identifiers. To remove the binding, use the **no** form of the command.

tloc-extension *interface-name*

no tloc-extension

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i> Physical interface on the local router that connects to the WAN transport circuit. The interface can be a Gigabit Ethernet interface (ge) or a PPP interface (ppp).
---------------------------	---

Command Default

Command Modes	SD-WAN physical interface configuration mode (config-interface- <i>interface-name</i>)
----------------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines**Example**

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface ge0/2.101

Device(config-interface-ge0/2.101)# tloc-extension ge0/0
```

tunnel-interface

To configure an interface as a secure DTLS or TLS WAN transport connection, use the **tunnel-interface** command in the GigabitEthernet interface configuration mode. To disable the tunnel interface configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

tunnel-interface**no tunnel-interface**

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	A GigabitEthernet interface is not configured as a transport connection.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	GigabitEthernet interface configuration mode (config-interface-GigabitEthernet)
----------------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Configuring an interface to be a transport tunnel enables the flow of control and data traffic on the interface. On a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device, you must also configure the interface's TLOC attributes, which are carried in the TLOC OMP routes that the device sends to the Cisco vSmart controllers in its domain. For the TLOC attributes on the device, you must configure, at a minimum, a color and an encapsulation type. These two attributes, along with the router's system IP address, are the 3-tuple that uniquely identify each TLOC.

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
```

vbond-as-stun-server

To enable Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) and allow the tunnel interface to discover its public IP address and port number when the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device is located behind a NAT, use the **vbond-as-stun-server** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. When you configure this command, Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices can exchange their public IP addresses and port numbers over private TLOCs. To disable STUN, use the **no** form of the command.

vbond-as-stun-server

no vbond-as-stun-server

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Command Default	STUN is not enabled by default.	
Command Modes	tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	With this configuration, the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device uses the Cisco vBond orchestrator as a STUN server, so that the device can determine its public IP address and public port number. The device cannot learn the type of NAT that it is behind. No overlay network control traffic is sent and no keys are exchanged over tunnel interface configured to use the Cisco vBond orchestrator as a STUN server. However, BFD does come up on the tunnel, and data traffic can be sent on it.	

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1

Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# vbond-as-stun-server
```

vmanage-connection-preference

To configure the preference for using a tunnel interface to exchange control traffic with the Cisco vManage NMS, use the **vmanage-connection-preference** command in tunnel interface configuration mode. Configuring this option is useful for LTE and other links on which you want to minimize traffic. To remove the configured preference and revert to the default configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

vmanage-connection-preference *number*

no vmanage-connection-preference

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	<p>Preference for using the tunnel interface to exchange control traffic with the Cisco vManage NMS. The tunnel with the higher value has a greater preference to be used for connections to the Cisco vManage NMS. To have a tunnel interface never connect to the Cisco vManage NMS, set the preference value to 0. At least one tunnel interface on the Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device must have a non-0 preference value.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 8</p> <p>Default: 5</p>
---------------------------	---------------	---

Command Default A tunnel interface has a default preference of 5.

Command Modes tunnel interface configuration mode (config-tunnel-interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Example

```
Device(config)# sdwan
```

```
Device(config-sdwan)# interface GigabitEthernet1
```

```
Device(config-interface-GigabitEthernet1)# tunnel-interface
```

```
Device(config-tunnel-interface)# vmanage-connection-preference 5
```




CHAPTER 48

Security Commands

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all-auto-sig-tunnels

To start probe on all auto SIG active tunnels, use the **all-auto-sig-tunnels** in global configuration mode. To disable probing on all auto SIG active tunnels, use the **no** form of this command.

all-auto-sig-tunnels

no all-auto-sig-tunnels

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes global configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **all-auto-sig-tunnels** to enable the CXP probes in all the active auto SIG tunnels configured in the node to select the best possible SIG tunnel for accessing the SaaS applications.

Examples The following example shows how to configure probing on all active auto SIG tunnels:

```
Device(config)# probe-path branch all-auto-sig-tunnels
```

authentication event fail

To specify how the Auth Manager handles authentication failures as a result of unrecognized user credentials, use the **authentication event fail** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

action	Specifies the action to be taken after an authentication failure as a result of incorrect user credentials.
authorize vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Authorizes a restricted VLAN on a port after a failed authentication attempt.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication event fail](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
```

```

authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

authentication event no-response action

To specify how the Auth Manager handles authentication failures as a result of a nonresponsive host, use the **authentication event no-response action** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

authorize vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Authorizes a restricted VLAN on a port after a failed authentication attempt.
--------------------------------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication event no-response action](#) command.

```

interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

authentication event server dead action authorize

To authorize Auth Manager sessions when the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server becomes unreachable, use the **authentication event server dead action authorize** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Authorizes a restricted VLAN on a port after a failed authentication attempt.
-------------------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication event server dead action authorize](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown
```

authentication host-mode

To allow hosts to gain access to a controlled port, use the **authentication host-mode** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

single-host	Specifies that only one client can be authenticated on a port at any given time. A security violation occurs if more than one client is detected.
--------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication host-mode](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown
```

aaa authentication dot1x

To specify one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X, use the **aaa authentication dot1x** command in global configuration mode. To disable authentication, use the **no** form of this command

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [aaa authentication dot1x](#) command

Examples

The following example shows how to enable AAA and how to create an authentication list for 802.1X. This authentication first tries to contact a RADIUS server. If this action returns an error, the user is allowed access with no authentication:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)#aaa authentication dot1x default group radius none
```

authentication open

To allow a device to have network access via an interface without going through IEEE 802.1X authentication, use the **authentication open** command in the interface configuration mode. To disable open access for the interface, use the **no** form of the command.

authentication open

no authentication open

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication open](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable network access on a device without 802.1X authentication:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Device(config-if)# authentication open
```

authentication order

To specify the order in which the Auth Manager attempts to authenticate a client on a port, use the **authentication order** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default authentication order, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

dot1x	Specifies IEEE 802.1X authentication.
mab	Specifies MAC-based authentication(MAB).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication order](#) command.

authentication port-control

To configure the authorization state of a controlled port, use the **authentication port-control** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the port-control value, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

auto	Enables port-based authentication and causes the port to begin in the unauthorized state, allowing only Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) frames to be sent and received through the port.
-------------	--

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication port-control](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
```

```

authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

authentication timer inactivity

To configure the time after which an inactive Auth Manager session is terminated, use the **authentication timer inactivity** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the inactivity timer, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>seconds</i>	The period of inactivity, in seconds, allowed before an Auth Manager session is terminated and the port is unauthorized. The range is from 1 to 65535.
server	Specifies that the period of inactivity is defined by the Idle-Timeout value (RADIUS Attribute 28) on the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication timer inactivity](#) command.

Examples

```

interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

authentication timer reauthenticate

To specify the period of time between which the Auth Manager attempts to reauthenticate authorized ports, use the **authentication timer reauthenticate** command in interface configuration or template configuration mode. To reset the reauthentication interval to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>seconds</i>	The number of seconds between reauthentication attempts. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default is 3600.
server	Specifies that the interval between reauthentication attempts is defined by the Session-Timeout value (RADIUS Attribute 27) on the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [authentication timer reauthenticate](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown
```

authentication-type (security ipsec)

To configure the type of authentication on IPsec tunnel connections between routers, use the **authentication-type** command in IPsec configuration mode. To delete the authentication type, use the no form of this command.



Note This command is not supported for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a and later. Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a, use the **security ipsecintegrity-type** command instead.

authentication-type { **ah-no-id** | **ah-sha1-hmac** | **sha1-hmac** | **none** }

no authentication-type

Syntax Description

ah-no-id	Specifies a modified version of AH-SHA1 HMAC and ESP HMAC-SHA1 that ignores the ID field in the outer IP header of the packet.
sha1-hmac	Specifies ESP HMAC-SHA1. With this authentication type, ESP encrypts the inner header, packet payload, ESP trailer, and MPLS label (if applicable).

ah-sha1-hmac	Specifies AH-SHA1 HMAC and ESP HMAC-SHA1. With the authentication type, ESP encrypts the inner header, packet payload, ESP trailer, and MPLS label (if applicable).
none	Maps to no authentication. With this authentication type, ESP encrypts the inner header, packet payload, ESP trailer, and MPLS label (if applicable), but no HMAC-SHA1 hash is calculated.

Command Modes

IPsec configuration (config-ipsec)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command is no longer supported. From Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a, use the security ipsec integrity-type command instead.

Examples

The following example shows how the router negotiates with the IPsec tunnel authentication types, AH-SHA1-HMAC, SHA1-HMAC, and AH-NO-ID:

```
Router(config)# security
Router(config-security)# ipsec
Router(config-ipsec)# authentication-type sha1-hmac ah-sha1-hmac ah-no-id
```

dot1x pae

To set the Port Access Entity (PAE) type, use the **dot1x pae** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the PAE type that was set, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

authenticator	(Optional) The interface acts only as an authenticator and will not respond to any messages meant for a supplicant.
----------------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [dot1x pae](#) command.

Examples

```
interface {intf-name}
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan {vlan_id}
dot1x pae authenticator
authentication order dot1x mab
authentication host-mode single-host
```

```

authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

```

dot1x system-auth-control

To globally enable 802.1X SystemAuthControl (port-based authentication), use the **dot1x system-auth-control** command in global configuration mode. To disable SystemAuthControl, use the **no** form of this command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [dot1x system-auth-control](#) command

Examples

The following example shows how to enable SystemAuthControl:

```
Device(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
```

extended-ar-window

To configure an extended anti-replay window, use the **extended-ar-window** command in the IPsec configuration mode. To remove the extended anti-replay window, use the **no** form of the command.

extended-ar-window *duration*

no extended-ar-window

Syntax Description

duration Duration of the extended anti-replay window. Choose an appropriate duration based on the configured queue limits and the traffic profile.

Default: 256 ms

Range: 10ms to 2048ms

Command Default

By default, the extended anti-replay window is not configured.

Command Modes

IPsec configuration mode (config-ipsec)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command introduced.

Example

In the following example, an extended anti-replay window of 256ms is configured:

```
security
 ipsec
  extended-ar-window 256
```

ip access-group

To apply an IP access list to an interface or a service policy map, use the **ip access-group** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To remove an IP access list, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>access-list-name</i>	Name of the existing IP access list as specified by an ip access-list command.
<i>access-list-number</i>	Number of the existing access list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integer from 1 to 199 for a standard or extended IP access list. Integer from 1300 to 2699 for a standard or extended IP expanded access list.
out	Filters on outbound packets.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip access-group](#) command.

Examples

```
ip access-group 1 out
ipv6 enable
keepalive 60
```

ipsec (security)

To configure the parameters for IPsec tunnel connections on routers, use the **ipsec** command in security configuration mode.

ipsec

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes security configuration (config-security)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to apply the IPsec rekeying interval, modify the size of IPsec replay window, and configure multiple authentication types:

```
Router(config)# security
Router(config-security)# ipsec
Router(config-ipsec)# rekey 1209600
Router(config-ipsec)# replay-window 4096
Router(config-ipsec)# authentication-type ah-sha1-hmac ah-sha1-hmac ah-no-id
Router(config-ipsec)# pairwise-keying
```

ip scp server enable

To enable the router to securely copy files from a remote workstation, use the **ip scp server enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable secure copy functionality (the default), use the **no** form of this command.

ip scp server enable
no ip scp server enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The secure copy function is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip scp server enable](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to allow the router to securely copy files from a remote workstation. AAA must be configured as scp relies on AAA authentication and authorization.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default tac-group tacacs+
aaa authorization exec default local
```

```
username user1 privilege 15 password 0 lab
ip scp server enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa authentication login	Sets AAA authentication at login.
	aaa authorization	Sets parameters that restrict user access to a network.
	username	Establishes a username-based authentication system.

pairwise-keying (security ipsec)

To configure the private pairwise IPsec session keys for secure communication between IPsec routers and its peers, use the **pairwise-keying** command in IPsec configuration mode. To delete the pairwise IPsec session keys, use the no form of this command.

pairwise-keying

no pairwise-keying

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes IPsec configuration (config-ipsec)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a pair of IPsec session keys per pair of local and remote TLOC:

```
Router(config)# security
Router(config-security)# ipsec
Router(config-ipsec)# authentication-type ah-sha1-hmac ah-sha1-hmac ah-no-id
Router(config-ipsec)# pairwise-keying
```

pwk-sym-rekey (security ipsec)

To enable symmetric rekeying when pairwise keying is enabled, use the **pwk-sym-rekey** in IPsec configuration mode. To disable symmetric rekeying, use the no form of this command.

pwk-sym-rekey

no pwk-sym-rekey

rekey (security ipsec)

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes IPsec configuration (config-ipsec)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure rekeying for IPsec pairwise keys:

```
Router(config)# security
Router(config-security)# ipsec
Router(config-ipsec)# pairwise-keying
Router(config-ipsec)# pwk-sym-rekey
```

rekey (security ipsec)

To modify the IPsec rekeying timer on routers, use the **rekey** command in IPsec configuration mode. To delete the rekey timer on routers, use the no form of this command.

rekey *time-interval*

no rekey

Syntax Description	<i>time-interval</i>
	Specifies how often IKE changes the AES key that is used during IKE key exchanges. Range: 10 - 1209600 seconds (up to 14 days) Default: 86400 seconds

Command Modes IPsec configuration (config-ipsec)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the rekeying interval for IKE key exchanges to 7 days:

```
Router(config)# security
Router(config-security)# ipsec
Router(config-ipsec)# rekey 604800
```

replay-window (security ipsec)

To modify the size of the IPsec replay window on routers, use the **replay-window** command in IPsec configuration mode. To delete the replay window size on routers, use the no form of this command.

replay-window *replay-window-size*

no replay-window

Syntax Description	<i>replay-window-size</i>	Specifies the size of the sliding replay window method. Values: 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192 packets Default: 512 packets
---------------------------	---------------------------	---

Command Modes IPsec configuration (config-ipsec)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example changes the replay window size to 1024:

```
Router(config)# security
Router(config-security)# ipsec
Router(config-ipsec)# replay-window 1024
```

security

To configure security parameters on routers, Cisco vManage, and Cisco vSmart Controllers, use the **security** command in global configuration mode.

security

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the security for a router.

```
Router(config)# security
```

security ipsec integrity-type

To configure the type of integrity check performed on IPsec packets, use the **security ipsec integrity-type** command in global configuration mode. To delete the authentication type, use the **no** form of this command.

security ipsec integrity-type { none | ip-udp-esp | ip-udp-esp-no-id | esp }

no security ipsec integrity-type

Syntax Description	Option	Description
	none	This option turns integrity checking off on IPSec packets. We don't recommend using this option.
	ip-udp-esp	Enables ESP encryption. In addition to the integrity checks on the Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) header and payload, the checks also include the outer IP and UDP headers.
	ip-udp-esp-no-id	This is similar to ip-udp-esp option, however, the ID field of the outer IP header is ignored. Configure this option in the list of integrity types to have the Cisco SD-WAN software ignore the ID field in the IP header so that the Cisco SD-WAN can work in conjunction with non-Cisco devices.
	esp	Enables ESP encryption and integrity checking on ESP header.

Command Default When an integrity-type is not specified, the default integrity-type is ip-udp-esp esp.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.
		Note From Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a, this command replaces the security ipsec authentication-type command.

Usage Guidelines Configure each integrity type separately using the **security ipsec integrity-type** command.

Example

This example shows how to configure the various integrity types that are supported.

```
Device(config)# security ipsec integrity-type ip-udp-esp
```

```
Device(config)# security ipsec integrity-type ip-udp-esp-no-id
```

```
Device(config)# security ipsec integrity-type esp
```

sig-tunnel-list

To configure the manual tunnels or a specific set of auto-tunnels for probing instead of all the auto-tunnels, use the **sig-tunnel-list** command in global configuration mode.

sig-tunnel-list *list of SIG tunnels*

no probe-path gateway sig-tunnel-list

Syntax Description	<i>list of SIG tunnels</i> Specifies a specific set of auto-tunnels for probing.
---------------------------	--

Command Modes global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the manual tunnels or a specific set of auto-tunnels for probing instead of all the auto-tunnels:

```
Device(config)# probe-path branch sig-tunnel-list Tunnel1100015 Tunnel1100016
```

switchport port-security

To enable port security on an interface, use the **switchport port-security** command in interface configuration mode. To disable port security, use the **no** form of this command.

switchport port-security
no switchport port-security

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [switchport port-security](#) command.

Port security configuration is supported on Cisco ISR4000 and Cisco C8300 series Edge platforms with SM-X-16G4M2X, and SM-X-40G8M2X switching modules.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable port security:

```
Device(config-if)# switchport port-security
```

The following example shows how to disable port security:

```
Device(config-if)# no switchport port-security
```

switchport port-security mac-address sticky

To configure the dynamic MAC addresses as sticky on an interface, use the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** command. To disable the sticky feature on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
switchport port-security mac-address sticky
no switchport port-security mac-address sticky
```

Syntax Description

sticky	Configures the dynamic MAC addresses as sticky on an interface. By default, sticky is disabled.
---------------	---

Command Default

MAC addresses are not classified as secured.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [switchport port-security mac-address](#) command.

Port security configuration is supported on Cisco ISR4000 and Cisco C8300 series Edge platforms with SM-X-16G4M2X, and SM-X-40G8M2X switching modules.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the sticky feature on an interface:

```
Device(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky
```

The following example shows how to disable the sticky feature on an interface:

```
Device(config-if)# no switchport port-security mac-address sticky
```



CHAPTER 49

Service Insertion Commands

- [service-chain](#), on page 703
- [service-chain-affect-bfd](#), on page 704
- [service-chain-description](#), on page 705
- [service-chain-enable](#), on page 706
- [service-chain-vrf](#), on page 707
- [service](#), on page 709
- [service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture](#), on page 712
- [track-enable](#), on page 713

service-chain

To create a service chain, use the **service-chain** command in SD-WAN configuration mode. To remove a service chain, use the **no** form of the command.

service-chain *chain-number*

no service-chain *chain-number*

Syntax Description	<i>chain-number</i>	Identifier of the service chain. Valid values: SC1 through SC16.
Command Default	A service chain is not created.	
Command Modes	SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	You can create up to 16 service chains in a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN network.	

Example

The following example shows how to create a service chain named SC1:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain
service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

service-chain-affect-bfd

To configure all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding (BFD) sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down, use the **service-chain-affect-bfd** command in service-chain configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

service-chain-affect-bfd

no service-chain-affect-bfd

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD sessions are not brought down automatically if the service chain goes down.

Command Modes

service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is available after you create a service chain with the **service-chain** command.
- Unless you require all BFD sessions to be brought down when a service chain goes down, we recommend that this command not be used to prevent the unintended disruption of BFD.

Example

The following example shows how to enable Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain SC1 goes down:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# service-chain-affect-bfd
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-chain	Creates a service chain.
service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain
track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

service-chain-description

To configure a description for a service chain, use the **service-chain-description** command in service-chain configuration mode. To remove the description from a service chain, use the **no** form of this command.

service-chain-description *description*

no service-chain-description

Syntax Description

description Description of the service chain. The description can contain up to 64 characters.

Command Default

A description for the service chain is not configured.

Command Modes

service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command is available after you create a service chain with the **service-chain** command.

Example

The following example shows how to configure “service-chain-site-1” as the description of service chain SC1:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# service-chain-description service-chain-site-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-chain	Creates a service chain.
service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain
track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

service-chain-enable

To enable a service chain, which makes it active on devices, use the **service-chain-enable** command in service-chain configuration mode. To disable the service chain, use the **no** form of this command.

service-chain-enable

no service-chain-enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default A service chain is enabled.

Command Modes service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

- Usage Guidelines**
- This command is available after you create a service chain with the **service-chain** command.
 - Because a service chain is enabled by default, you do not need to use this command to enable a service chain unless you have first used this command to disable the service chain.
 - This command is useful when you want to create a service chain but are not ready for it to become active. In this situation, create the service chain and use this command to disable it. You enable the service chain later when you want it to be active.

Example

The following example shows how to enable service chain SC1:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# service-chain-enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	service-chain	Creates a service chain.
	service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
	service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
	service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
	service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
	service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain
	track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

service-chain-vrf

To specify the name of the VPN that hosts all services in the service chain, use the **service-chain-vrf** command in service-chain configuration mode.

service-chain-vrf *vrf*

Syntax Description	<i>vrf</i>	Name of a configured VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
---------------------------	------------	---

Command Default A VRF name is not specified.

Command Modes service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is available after you create a service chain with the **service-chain** command.
- All services in the service chain must be accessible through the VPN that you specify.
- This command does not have a **no** form.

Example

The following example shows how to specify 101 as the VPN in which all services in the service chain SC1 are to be hosted:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# service-chain-vrf 101
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-chain	Creates a service chain.
service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain
track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

service

To specify the services that are in the service chain and configure related options, use the **service** command in service-chain configuration mode. To remove a service from a service chain, use the **no** form of this command

service *service-type* *service-parameters*

no service *service-type*

Syntax Description

service-type

Description of a service type to include in the service chain. Enter up to four of the following description types.

These descriptions are for your reference only and you can use any description for any service type. The `netsev1` through `netsev10` descriptions are provided for use with your own services or when you do not want to explicitly describe a service such as a firewall for security reasons.

- **firewall**
- **intrusion-detection**
- **intrusion-detection-prevention**
- **netsev1** through **netsev10**

service-parameters

Parameters for each service type. See [Usage Guidelines](#) for information about applicable service parameters.

Command Default

A service chain is not configured.

Command Modes

service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is available after you specify the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted with the **service-chain-vrf** command.
- A service chain must have at least one service, so you cannot remove all services from a service chain.
- Using a *service-type* name that corresponds to a service provides a convenient way for you to identify a service in a service chain. However, any service can be connected to any *service-type* name.
- Configure the following *service-parameters* for each service type:
 - **sequence** *sequence-number*

Relative position of the service type in the service chain, which is the order in which the services in the service chain are applied to traffic. Services are applied from the lowest *sequence-number* value to the highest, and this value can be any number from 1 through 65535.

We recommend that you leave gaps between *sequence-number* values so that you can easily add services to a service chain if needed. For example, if you create a service chain with two service types, assign the service types sequence numbers of 100 and 200. The service type with a *sequence-number* of 100 is applied to traffic first. If you then want add a third sequence but want it to be applied in the second position, you can assign it a sequence number of 150 (or any value between 100 and 200).

- **service-transport-ha-pair** *value* {**active** | [**backup**]} {**tx** | [**rx**]} {{**ipv4** | **ipv6** | **tunnel-interface**} *address-or-number* {*interface port-number interface-name*} [**endpoint-tracker** *name*]

Specifies the number of high availability pairs (active and optionally backup interfaces) that can be configured for forwarding traffic for the service and configures these high availability pairs.

value is the number of high availability pairs and can be a number 1 through 8. The high availability pairs can use IPv4, IPv6, or tunneled interfaces, depending on how the service is attached to a router. For dual stack connectivity, configure up to four IPv4 and four IPv6 high availability pairs.

active specifies an active interface, and **backup** specifies a backup interface.

tx specifies that packets are sent on the interface, and **rx** specifies that packets are received on the interface. If **rx** is not specified, packets are both sent and received on the interface.

ipv4, **ipv6**, or **tunnel-interface** specify the method by which the service is attached to a router.

For the IPv4 or IPv6 attachment method *address-or-number* is the IP address of the service to be attached to the service type. For the tunnel interface attachment method, *address-or-number* is the tunnel number for the service to be attached to the service type.

interface is the type of interface that is used to connect to the service, *port-number* is the number of the port on which the service communicates, and *interface-name* is the name of the interface. *interface* can be any of the following:

- **Ethernet**
- **FastEthernet**
- **FiveGigabitEthernet**
- **FortyGigabitEthernet**
- **GigabitEthernet**
- **HundredGigabitEthernet**
- **TenGigabitEthernet**
- **TwentyFiveGigE**
- **TwoGigabitEthernet**

- **endpoint-tracker** *name*

By default, tracking is enabled for the service chain, and the tracker uses the tx and rx IP addresses of a service to track the service. Use this **endpoint-tracker** option if you want to track the service using other IP addresses. *name* is the name of the tracker that defines the IP address to use. You

can configure an endpoint tracker for the tx interface, the rx interface, or both interfaces. If you use this option, ensure that routing for this tracker is configured appropriately in your deployment.



Note For any interface, reachability for only one IPv4 address and one IPv6 address can be tracked. For example, if a high availability pair is configured with the service IP address of 10.1.1.1 on the GigabitEthernet3 interface, another service IP address cannot be tracked on GigabitEthernet3. Similarly, only one IPv4 address and one IPv6 address can be tracked for a dual stack interface.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the firewall and netsvc1 service types for service chain SC1:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain-vrf 101
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# service firewall
Device(config-service-firewall)# sequence 100
Device(config-service-firewall)# service-transport-ha-pair 1
Device(config-service-transport-ha-pair-1)# active tx ipv4 10.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet 1
endpoint-tracker tracker 1
Device(config-service-transport-ha-pair-1)# service netsvc1
Device(config-service-netsvc1)# sequence 200
Device(config-service-netsvc1)# service-transport-ha-pair 1
Device(config-service-transport-ha-pair-1)# active tx ipv4 10.0.0.2 GigabitEthernet 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-chain	Creates a service chain.
service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain
track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture

To configure the trust posture a high availability pair that is in a service chain, use the **service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture** command in service-chain configuration mode. To set the trust posture to trusted if it has been set to untrusted, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service service-type service-transport-ha-pair value attribute trust-posture { trusted | untrusted }
```

```
no attribute trust-posture
```

Syntax Description		
<i>service-type</i>	Type of service for which to configure the trust posture. Enter one of the following values:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firewall • intrusion-detection • intrusion-detection-prevention • netscv1 through netsvc10
<i>value</i>	The number of high availability pairs for which to configure the trust posture.	Range: 1 through 8
trusted	Configures the trust posture as trusted.	
untrusted	Configures the trust posture as untrusted.	

Command Default The trust posture for each interface in each high availability pair is trusted.

Command Modes service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

- Usage Guidelines**
- The **service** command must be configured before you can configure a trust posture with this command. See [service](#).
 - The trust posture configuration of each high availability pair in a service chain must be the same. By default, the trust posture for each interface in each high availability pair is trusted. However, if one interface in a high availability pair has a trust posture of trusted and the other interface has a trust posture of untrusted, all high availability pairs in the service chain must be configured in this way.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the trust posture of each high availability pair in SC1 as trusted:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain-vrf 101
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# service firewall
Device(config-service-firewall)# sequence 100
Device(config-service-firewall)# service-transport-ha-pair 1
Device(config-service-transport-ha-pair-1)# attribute trust-posture trusted
```

0

Related Commands	Command	Description
	service-chain	Creates a service chain.
	service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
	service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
	service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
	service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
	service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
	track-enable	Specifies that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking.

track-enable

To specify that the IP address of each service in the service chain can be tracked by using endpoint tracking, use the **service-chain track-enable** command in service-chain configuration mode. To disable the use of the IP address of each service for tracking, use the **no** form of the command.

track-enable

no track-enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default This command is enabled.

Command Modes service-chain configuration (config-service-chain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is available after you create a service chain with the **service-chain** command.
- Tracking generates an alert if a service goes down. If tracking is not enabled, you can still check the state of the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN interface where a service is deployed to determine whether the service is up or down. For instructions, see [ICMP Endpoint Tracker for NAT DIA](#).

Example

The following example shows how to specify that the IP address of each service in service chain SC1 can be tracked:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# service-chain SC1
Device(config-service-chain-SC1)# track-enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service-chain	Creates a service chain.
service-chain-affect-bfd	Configures all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN bidirectional forwarding sessions to be brought down automatically and immediately if the service chain goes down
service-chain-enable	Enables a service chain, which makes it active on devices.
service-chain-description	Configures a description for a service chain
service-chain-vrf	Specifies the name of the VPN in which all services in the service chain are to be hosted.
service	Specifies the services that are in the service chain.
service service-transport-ha-pair attribute trust-posture	Specifies the trust posture for a high availability pair that is in a service chain



CHAPTER 50

SHDSL Commands

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- [dsl-group](#), on page 716
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controller SHDSL

To configure a controller for Single-pair High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line (SHDSL) mode, use the **controller SHDSL** command in global configuration mode.

controller SHDSL *slot number / subslot number / port number*

Syntax Description	<i>slot number</i>	Defines the slot on the router in which the high-speed WAN interface cards (HWIC) is installed.
	<i>subslot number</i>	Defines the subslot on the router in which the HWIC is installed.
	<i>port number</i>	Defines the port on the router in which the HWIC is installed. By default, Cisco HWIC-4SHDSL and HWIC-2SHDSL use port number 0.
Command Default	Controller number: 0	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

G.SHDSL is the technology that allows devices to send and receive high-speed symmetrical data streams over a single pair of copper wires at rates between 192 kbps and 15.36 mbps.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a SHDSL controller.

```
Device# config-t
Device(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
```

dsl-group

To create and configure a digital subscriber line (DSL) group, and enter config-controller-dsl-group mode, or to automatically configure an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) group, use the **dsl-group** command in configuration controller mode. To disable the DSL group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
dsl-group { dsl-group [{ pairs | [{ m-pair }]}] | auto [{ handshake { auto | g.shdsl | g.shdsl.bis } | ignore crc { ignore-duration | always } | shdsl { 4-wire mode enhanced [{ vendor-id-npsg }] | rate { dsl-rate | auto [{ current current-snr-margin | worst worst-snr-margin }]}] } | shutdown } }
```

```
no dsl-group dsl-group
```

Syntax Description

<i>dsl-group</i>	DSL group number. The DSL group number can be one of the following: 0 to 3
pairs	Defines the DSL wire pairs.
m-pair	M-pair mode, available only in Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) (configured by the mode atm command). When using m-pair , configure pairs to be one of the following: 0-1 0-2 0-3 2-3
efm-bond	EFM bond, available only in Ethernet in the first mile (EFM) mode (configured by the mode efm command).
auto	Configure the DSL group automatically.
handshake	Handshake configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auto: Initiate auto handshake to support automatic detection of G.SHDSL or G.SHDSL.BIS. • g.shdsl: Support G.SHDSL. • g.shdsl.bis: Support G.SHDSL.BIS.

ignore crc	Ignore CRC errors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ignore-duration</i>: Amount of time (seconds) to ignore CRC errors. • always: Always ignore CRC errors.
shdsl	Symmetric g.shdsl configuration. See the 4-wire mode enhanced and rate options below.
4-wire mode enhanced	Symmetric G.SHDSL 4-wire mode configuration. (Optional) vendor-id-npsg : Configure the vendor ID to NPSG.
rate	DSL line rate configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>dsl-rate</i>: DSL rate (kbps), excluding DSL overhead. • auto: Auto rate mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current <i>current-snr-margin</i>: Current SNR margin (dB). • worst <i>worst-snr-margin</i>: Current SNR margin (dB).
shutdown	Shut down this DSL group.
no dsl-group	When using the no form of the command, the options depend on what has been configured.

Command Default No DSL group is defined or automatically configured.

Command Modes Configuration controller (config-controller)
Configuration controller DSL group (config-controller-dsl-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **dsl-group** command in configuration controller mode to define the DSL group, and manually configure the DSL group from configuration controller DSL group mode.

Use the **dsl-grouppairs** to define the DSL group as Ethernet First Mile (EFM) group bonding group.

Remove the DSL group before changing from a previously configured mode.

When configuring a new DSL group, configure the group with **pairs**.



Note Use the **dsl-group** command only on CPE. Do not use the Central Office (CO) option. Doing so can cause a rollback of the entire transaction.



Note Automatic configuration is not supported on IMA groups.

Automatic configuration is limited to only one DSL group and ATM interface. After a group is automatically configured, no other group can be created. All manually created groups must be deleted before creating an automatic configuration group.

```
Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group auto
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0-3 m-pair
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode efm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0-3 efm-bond
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 1 pairs 2-3 m-pair
```

The following example shows how the **no** form of the command options depend on the current configuration.

```
Device(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Device(config-controller)# dsl-group 1 pairs 2-3 m-pair
Device(config-controller-dsl-group)# exit
Device(config-controller)# no dsl-group 1 pairs 2-3 m-pair
```

firmware phy filename

To perform a PHY firmware update to the Single-pair High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line (SHDSL) controller, use the **firmware phy filename** command in controller configuration mode.

firmware phy filename *location*

Syntax Description

location Firmware package location, either in the router's flash memory or a USB flash drive's memory.

Command Default None

Command Modes Controller configuration (config-controller)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Example

The following example shows how to perform a PHY firmware update to SHDSL controller.

```
Device# config-t
Device(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Device(config-controller)# firmware phy filename flash:IDC_1.7.2.6_DFE_FW_BETA_120111A.pkg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
controller SHDSL	Configures a SHDSL controller.

handshake

To configure a handshake, use the **handshake** command in the configuration controller DSL group mode. To remove handshake, use the **no** form of the command.

handshake { **auto** | **g.shdsl** | **g.shdsl.bis** | **ieee** | **itut** }

no handshake

Syntax Description

auto	Specifies automatic detection of SHDSL rates.
g.shdsl	Specifies G.SHDSL handshake.
g.shdsl.bis	Specifies G.SHDSL.BIS handshake.
ieee	Specifies IEEE handshake. This is supported in EFM mode only.
itut	Specifies ITUT handshake. This is supported in EFM mode only.

Command Default Auto

Command Modes Config controller DSL group (config-controller-dsl-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For better interoperability with different DSLAMs, use one of the following options with the **handshake auto** command:

- In CPE-ATM mode:
 - If DSLAM supports G.SHDSL rates, use the **g.shdsl** keyword.
 - If DSLAM supports G.SHDSL.BIS rates, use the **g.shdsl.bis** keyword.
- In EFM mode:
 - To avoid interoperability issues, use the **handshake** command with the keyword that matches the configuration that is in place during the termination at the CO.

```
Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# handshake auto
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# no handshake
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
```

ignore

To ignore DSL group errors, use the **ignore** command in controller configuration DSL group mode (config-controller-dsl-group). To restore the default state of not ignoring errors, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ignore { crc { seconds | always } }
```

```
no ignore crc
```

Syntax Description

crc	Specifies cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors.
<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the number of seconds to ignore errors. The range is 0 to 60 seconds.
always	Ignore errors indefinitely.

Command Default

The **no** form of this command is the default. .

Command Modes

Controller configuration DSL group mode (config-controller-dsl-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example configures a DSL group and specifies first to ignore CRC errors, then restores the default behavior of not ignoring CRC errors.

```
Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl rate auto
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# ignore crc always
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# no ignore crc
```

mode (SHDSL)

To set the Single-pair High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line (SHDSL) controller mode, use the **mode** command in controller configuration mode.

mode { atm | efm }

Syntax Description

atm Selects the ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) mode.

NIM supports maximum throughput of 22.7 mbps; each line supports 5704 kbps.

You can configure the lines to use 2-wire, 4-wire (standard or enhanced), or m-pair.

efm Selects the EFM (Ethernet in the First Mile) mode.

NIM supports maximum throughput of 61216 kbps; each line supports maximum of 15304 kbps with 128-TCPAM.

You can configure a DSL group with any one of the lines in 2-wire nonbonding mode or with multiple lines in bonding mode.

Command Default

ATM mode

Command Modes

Controller configuration (config-controller)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

When a DSL controller is configured in ATM mode, the mode must be configured identically on both the CO and CPE sides. Both sides must be set to ATM mode.

Example

The following example shows how to select EFM mode for SHDSL controller.

```
Device# config-t
Device(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Device(config-controller)# mode efm
```

```
Device(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0  
Device(config-controller)# termination cpe  
Device(config-controller)# mode atm  
Device(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0  
Device(config-controller-dsl-group)#
```

shdsl annex

To define the single-pair high-bit-rate digital subscriber line (SHDSL) G.991.2 standard, use the **shdsl annex** command in config controller DSL group mode.

shdsl annex *standard*

Syntax Description	<p><i>standard</i> Defines the standard for the selected type of DSL group. The following annex standards are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A • A-F • B (Default annexure) • B-G • F • G <p>IMA Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A • A-B • B <p>M-PAIR Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A • A-B • B • F {coding 16 32} • F-G {coding 16 32} • G {coding 16 32} <p>1-PAIR and 2-PAIR Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A • A-B • B • F {coding 16 32} • F-G {coding 16 32} • G {coding 16 32}
---------------------------	---

Command Default SHDSL annex B

Command Modes Config controller DSL group

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the `dsl-group` command to create a DSL group, and then use the `shdsl annex` command to define the G.991.2 standard for the DSL group.

For additional usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [shdsl annex](#) command.

When using this command oin a CLI template in Cisco SD-WAN Manager, always create or delete annex together with rate. Both should be created or together in the same transaction. To delete annex, use **no shdsl annex** at the router prompt or in a CLI template. Failing to do so can cause issues in Cisco IOS, and can cause the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN configuration to go out of synchronization with the device.

Examples

The following example uses the `shdsl annex` command to define the annex standard for a 2-Pair DSL group on a Cisco HWIC-4SHDSL:

```
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex ?
  A   Annex A of G.991.2 standard
  A-B Annex A/B of G.991.2 standard
  B   Annex B of G.991.2 standard
  F   Annex F of G.991.2 standard
  F-G Annex F/G of G.991.2 standard
  G   Annex G of G.991.2 standard
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex g ?
  coding 16-TCPAM or 32-TCPAM line coding
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex g coding ?
  16-TCPAM 16-TCPAM line coding
  32-TCPAM 32-TCPAM line coding
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex g coding 16 ?
  <cr>
```

Example

```
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#shdsl annex ?
  A           Annex A of G.991.2 standard
  A-B-F-G    Annex A/B/F/G of G.991.2 standard
  A-F        Annex A/F of G.991.2 standard
  B           Annex B of G.991.2 standard
  B-G        Annex B/G of G.991.2 standard
  F           Annex F of G.991.2 standard
  G           Annex G of G.991.2 standard
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#shdsl annex f ?
  coding 16-TCPAM, 32-TCPAM line coding or auto-TCPAM line coding
```

The above TCPAM configurations are valid only in case the termination is "co". In case the termination is CPE, user will see the following output

```
shdsl annex { annex standard } [ coding < tcpam >]
```

```
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex ?

A Annex A of G.991.2 standard
A-F Annex A/F of G.991.2 standard
B Annex B of G.991.2 standard
B-G Annex B/G of G.991.2 standard
F Annex F of G.991.2 standard
G Annex G of G.991.2 standard
```



```
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex F coding ?
```

```
128-TCPAM 128-TCPAM line coding
16-TCPAM 16-TCPAM line coding
32-TCPAM 32-TCPAM line coding
4-TCPAM 4-TCPAM line coding
64-TCPAM 64-TCPAM line coding
8-TCPAM 8-TCPAM line coding
```

```
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex F coding 32-TCPAM
```

shdsl rate

To define the single-pair high-bit-rate digital subscriber line (SHDSL) rate, use the **shdsl rate** command in config-controller-dsl-group mode. To delete the rate, use the **no** form of the command.

```
shdsl rate { rate | auto [{ current current-snr-margin | worst worst-snr-margin ] }
```

```
no shdsl rate
```

Syntax Description

<i>rate</i>	<p>SHDSL rate (kbps) for the digital subscriber line (DSL) group. The range options are shown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL group with 1 pair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex A & B: 192-2304 kbps • Annex F & G (32 TC-PAM): 768-5696 kbps • Annex F & G (16 TC-PAM): 2304-3840 kbps • DSL group with 2 pairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex A & B: 384-4608 kbps • Annex F & G (32 TC-PAM): 1536-11392 kbps • Annex F & G (16 TC-PAM): 4608-7680 kbps • DSL group with 3 pairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex A & B: 576-6912 kbps • Annex F & G (32 TC-PAM): 2304-12288 kbps • Annex F & G (16 TC-PAM): 6912-11520 kbps • DSL group with 4 pairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex A & B: 768-9216 kbps • Annex F & G (32 TC-PAM): 3072-16384 kbps • Annex F & G (16 TC-PAM): 9216-15360 kbps
-------------	--

auto	Sets the SHDSL rate to automatic mode.
current <i>current-snr-margin</i>	Current signal-to-noise (SNR) margin.
worst <i>worst-snr-margin</i>	Worst SNR margin.

Command Default For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [shdsl rate](#) command.

Command Modes Config controller DSL group

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the `dsl-group` command to create a DSL group, and then use the `shdsl annex` command to define the G.991.2 standard for the newly created DSL group. Define the SHDSL line rate with the `shdsl rate` command.



Note If you enter `shdsl rate ?` at the CLI prompt to display command help, the displayed range may be incorrect.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [shdsl rate](#) command.

```
Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode efm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl rate 2
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
```

shutdown (controller)

To shut down a DSL group, use the **shutdown** command in controller configuration mode. To reactivate the DSL group, use the **no** form of the command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Using this command assumes that the interface is already enabled. By default, if this command is not issued, the interface remains enabled.

Command Modes Controller configuration (config-controller)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl rate auto
...
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# ignore crc always
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shutdown
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# no shutdown
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

```

termination

To configure the termination mode of the controller, use the **termination** command in the controller configuration mode (**controller SHDSL**). You can use the **no** form of the command to configure the default termination mode (cpe), but we recommend configuring the termination mode explicitly.

termination { co | cpe }

no termination

Syntax Description	co	Set the line termination for the interface as CO (network).
	cpe	Termination cpe (customer).

Command Default The command default termination mode is CPE.

Command Modes Controller configuration mode (config-controller)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the examples, note that SHDSL must be all capital letters.

```

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group auto
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

```

```
Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0-3 m-pair
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 1 pairs 2-3 m-pair

Router(config)# controller SHDSL 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode efm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0-3 efm-bond
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
```



CHAPTER 51

Smart Licensing

- [license smart transport](#), on page 729
- [license smart url](#), on page 730

license smart transport

To choose the type of channel for the smart agent to communicate with Cisco Smart Software Manager, use the **license smart transport** command in global configuration mode.

license smart transport { **smart** | **cslu** | **off** }

no license smart transport

Syntax Description	smart Connects with Cisco Smart Software Manager (Cisco SSM) using direct connection mode.
	cslu Connects with Cisco SSM using indirect connection mode.
	off Uses offline connection mode to connect with Cisco SSM.

Command Default cslu is chosen as the connection mode by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

The following example configures smart transport for communication with Cisco SSM.

```
Device(config)# license smart transport smart
```

The following example configures cslu for all future communication with Cisco SSM.

```
Device(config)# license smart transport cslu
```

The following example disables all communication between the smart agent and Cisco SSM.

```
Device(config)# license smart transport off
```

license smart url

To configure the type of Cisco Smart License Utility URL for the Smart Agent to communicate with Cisco Smart Software Manager (SSM), use the **license smart url** command in global configuration mode.

```
license smart url { url | cslu [transport-url] }
```

```
no license smart url
```

Syntax Description

cslu Enables communication with Cisco SSM using the Cisco Smart License Utility.

url (Optional) The Cisco Smart License Utility URL.

transport-url (Optional) The Smart Transport URL.

Command Default

When the transport type is configured as smart, a smart URL is created by default. However, when you configure CSLU as the transport type, you need to specify the CSLU URL for successful communication with Cisco SSM.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use for Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

This example configures the transport type as smart and provides a smart URL for the communication between the smart agent and Cisco SSM.

```
Device(config)# license smart url https://smarterceiver-stage.cisco.com/licservice/license
```

This example configure CSLU as the transport type and configures a CSLU URL.

```
Device(config)# license smart url cslu http:10.195.85.83:8182/cslu/v1/pi
```



CHAPTER 52

SNMP Commands

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snmp ifmib ifindex persist

To globally enable ifindex values to persist, use the **snmp ifmib ifindex persist** command in global configuration mode. To globally disable ifIndex persistence, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp ifmib ifindex persist
no snmp ifmib ifindex persist

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The ifIndex persistence on a router is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The value remains constant across reboots, for use by SNMP in global configuration mode. For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp ifmib ifindex persist](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable ifIndex persistence for all interfaces:

```
Device(config)# snmp ifmib ifindex persist
```

snmp mib community-map

To associate a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) community with an SNMP context, engine ID, or security name, use the **snmp mib community-map** command in global configuration mode. To change an SNMP community mapping to its default mapping, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp mib community-map *community-name* [**engineid** *engine-id*]
no snmp mib community-map *community-name* [**engineid** *engine-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>community-name</i>	String that identifies the SNMP community.
engineid	(Optional) Specifies that an SNMP engine ID is mapped to the SNMP community.
<i>engine-id</i>	String that identifies the SNMP engine ID. Default is the local engine ID

Command Default No SNMP communities and contexts are associated.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp mib community-map](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to specify the SNMP engine ID on the local device, create an SNMP community named community1, and associate the community with with the SNMP engine ID.

```
Device(config)# snmp-server engineID local 876543211234
Device(config)# snmp-server community community1
Device(config)# snmp mib community-map community1 engineid 876543211234
```

snmp-server community

To set up 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 string [ view view-name ] [ ro [access-list-number/name] ]
no snmp-server community string [ro]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>string</i>	Community string that consists of 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters and functions much like a password, permitting access to SNMP. Blank spaces are not permitted in the community string. Note The @ symbol is used for delimiting the context information. Avoid using the @ symbol as part of the SNMP community string when configuring this command.
view	(Optional) Specifies a previously defined view. The view defines the objects available to the SNMP community.
<i>view-name</i>	Name of a previously defined view.
ro	(Optional) Specifies read-only access. Authorized management stations can retrieve only MIB objects.

<i>access-list-number/name</i>	(Optional) Integer from 1 to 99 that specifies a standard access list of IP addresses or a string (not to exceed 64 characters) that is the name of a standard access list of IP addresses allowed access to the SNMP agent. Alternatively, an integer from 1300 to 1999 that specifies a list of IP addresses in the expanded range of standard access list numbers that are allowed to use the community string to gain access to the SNMP agent.
--------------------------------	--

Command Default

An SNMP community string permits read-only access to all objects.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server community](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the read only community string to TEST:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server community TEST ro
```

The following example shows how to allow read-only access for all objects to members of the standard named access list ACL1 that specify the TEST community string. No other SNMP managers have access to any objects.

```
Device(config)# snmp-server community TEST ro ACL1
```

The following example shows how to assign the string TEST to SNMP, allow read-only access, and specify that IP access list 4 can use the community string:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server community TEST ro 4
```

The following example shows how to remove the community TEST:

```
Device(config)# no snmp-server community TEST
```

The following example shows how to disable all versions of SNMP:

```
Device(config)# no snmp-server
```

snmp-server contact

To set the system 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 text
```

no snmp-server contact

Syntax Description	<i>text</i> String that describes the system contact information.
---------------------------	---

Command Default No system contact string is set.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following is an example of a system contact string:

```
Device(config)#snmp-server contact Bangalore
```

snmp-server context

To create an SNMP context, use the **snmp-server context** command in global configuration mode. To delete an SNMP context, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server context *context-name*
no snmp-server context *context-name*

Syntax Description	<i>context-name</i> Name of the SNMP context being created.
---------------------------	---

Command Default No SNMP contexts are configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server context](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create an SNMP context named contextA and associate it with a virtual private network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance named CustomerA:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server context contextA
Device(config)# ip vrf CustomerA
Device(config-vrf)# rd 100:120
Device(config-vrf)# context contextA
```

snmp-server enable traps

To enable all Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification types that are available on your system, use the **snmp-server enable traps** command in global configuration mode. To disable all available SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps
no snmp-server enable traps

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No notifications controlled by this command are sent.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable all notification types available on your device:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps
```

snmp-server enable traps alarms informational

To enable alarm SNMP notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps alarms** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps alarms severity
no snmp-server enable traps alarms severity

Syntax Description **alarms** Enables alarm filtering to limit the number of syslog messages generated. Alarms are generated for the severity configured as well as for the higher severity values.

severity The severity argument is an integer or string value that identifies the severity of an alarm. Integer values are from 1 to 4. String values are critical, major, minor, and informational. The default is 4 (informational). Severity levels are defined as follows:

- 1--Critical: The condition affects service.
- 2--Major: Immediate action is needed.
- 3--Minor: Minor warning conditions.
- 4--Informational: No action is required. This is the default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps alarms informational
```

snmp-server enable traps bgp

To enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) support for SNMP operations on a router, use the **snmp-server enable traps bgp** command in global configuration mode. To disable BGP support for SNMP operations, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps bgp [cbgp2] [{ state-changes [all] [backward-trans] [limited] | threshold prefix }]
no snmp-server enable traps bgp [cbgp2] [{ state-changes [all] [backward-trans] [limited] | threshold prefix }]
```

Syntax Description

cbgp2	(Optional) Enables generation of the CISCO-BGP-MIBv8.1 traps.
state-changes	(Optional) Enables traps for finite state machine (FSM) state changes.
all	(Optional) Enables Cisco specific traps for all FSM state changes.
backward-trans	(Optional) Enables Cisco specific traps for backward transition events.
limited	(Optional) Enables traps for standard backward transition and established events.
threshold prefix	(Optional) Enables Cisco-specific trap for prefix threshold events.

Command Default

By default, SNMP notifications are disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps bgp](#) command.

Examples

The following example enables the router to send BGP state change informs to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps bgp
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 2c public
```

The following example enables generation of the CISCO-BGP-MIBv8.1 traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps bgp cbgp2
```

snmp-server enable traps config

To enable SNMP trap notifications for configuration activity, use the **snmp-server enable traps config** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP trap notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps config
no snmp-server enable traps config
```

Syntax Description	config	Controls configuration notifications, as defined in the CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.43.2). The notification type is (1) ciscoConfigManEvent.
--------------------	--------	---

Command Default No notifications controlled by this command are sent.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps](#) command.

Example

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps config
```

snmp-server enable traps config-copy

To send config-copy notifications to Cisco SD-WAN Manager or to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) manager, indicating successful completion of the config-copy operation to or from an SNMP agent,

use the **snmp-server enable traps config-copy** command in global configuration mode. To disable sending notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps config-copy
no snmp-server enable traps config-copy

Syntax Description	config-copy	Facilitates the task of copying SNMP agent configuration files to the startup configuration or to the local Cisco IOS file system, and vice versa.
---------------------------	--------------------	--

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The Config-Copy MIB facilitates the copying of SNMP agent configuration files to the startup configuration or the local Cisco IOS file system, and vice versa. The config-copy notifications are sent to Cisco SD-WAN Manager or the SNMP manager to indicate the successful completion of the config-copy operation to or from the SNMP agent.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure config-copy traps to simulate the verification of config-copy traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps config-copy
```

snmp-server enable traps config-ctid

To enable configuration change tracking identifier (CTID) notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps config-ctid** command in global configuration mode. To disable CTID notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps config-ctid
no snmp-server enable traps config-ctid

Syntax Description	config-ctid	Specifies the configuration change tracking identifier.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

Command Default This command is disabled by default. If this command isn't run, the management system has to query the device for the current running-config file and then compare the results with the last-known configuration to determine if a change has been made.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This configuration infrastructure command assigns a version number that is updated every time the running-config file is changed. This version number is called the configuration change tracking identifier (CTID). This identifier assigns a version number to each saved version of the running-config file. The CTID can be used to compare configuration files to track configuration changes and take appropriate actions, for example, a configuration rollback. Config Logger can also use the CTID to determine if there have been any changes to the running-config file.

CTID makes the management system more efficient by presenting information that indicates a change has been made to the running-config file. Without CTID, the management system has to query the device for the current running-config file and then compare the results with the last-known configuration to determine if a change has been made.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable configuration change tracking identifier (CTID) notifications:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps config-ctid
```

snmp-server enable traps cpu

To enable a device to send CPU thresholding violation notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps cpu** command in global configuration mode. To stop a device from sending CPU threshold notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps cpu threshold
no snmp-server enable traps cpu

Syntax Description

threshold	Enables notifications of CPU threshold violations.
------------------	--

Command Default

SNMP notifications are disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps cpu](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a device to send CPU threshold-related information to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps cpu threshold
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 2c public cpu
```


snmp-server enable traps entity

To send entity MIB notifications to a host, use the **snmp-server enable traps entity** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps entity
no snmp-server enable traps entity
```

Syntax Description	entity	Controls Entity MIB modify notifications. This notification type is defined in the ENTITY-MIB (enterprise 1.3.6.1.2.1.47.2) as (1) entConfigChange.
Command Default	By default, the command is not configured.	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps entity
```

snmp-server enable traps entity-state

To send information about the state of physical components such as disk, memory, and CPU utilization, use the **snmp-server enable traps entity-state** command in global configuration mode. To disable sending information about physical components, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps entity-state
no snmp-server enable traps entity-state
```

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps entity-state
```

snmp-server enable traps event-manager

To permit Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps to be sent from the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices to the SNMP server, enable the **snmp-server enable traps event-manager** command in global configuration mode. Other relevant **snmp-server** commands must also be configured. For details see the [action snmp-trap](#) command page. To stop sending SNMP traps to the server, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps event-manager
no snmp-server enable traps event-manager

Syntax Description	event-manager	Enables SNMP-embedded event manager traps.
Command Default	No Embedded Event Manager (EEM) traps are registered.	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable SNMP-embedded event manager traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps event-manager
```

snmp-server enable traps flash

To enable flash device insertion and removal Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps flash** command in global configuration mode. To disable flash device SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps flash [{ **insertion** | **lowspace** | **removal** }]
no snmp-server enable traps flash

Syntax Description	insertion	(Optional) Controls flash card insertion notifications.
	low space	(Optional) Controls flash card low-space notifications.
	removal	(Optional) Controls flash card removal notifications.
Command Default	SNMP notifications are disabled by default.	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps flash](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a device to send information relating to flash card insertion, low space, and removal to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps flash insertion lowspace removal
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 2c public flash
```

snmp-server enable traps memory

To enable a device to send Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications when memory pool buffer usage reaches a new peak, use the **snmp-server enable traps memory** command in global configuration mode. To stop notifications from being generated, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps memory [bufferpeak]
no snmp-server enable traps memory [bufferpeak]

Syntax Description	bufferpeak	(Optional) Specifies memory buffer peak notifications.
--------------------	------------	--

Command Default SNMP notifications in the MEMPOOL-MIB are not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps memory](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure memory traps to enable all the available memory-related SNMP notifications and configured to be sent as information to the host myhost.cisco.com using the community string public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps memory
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 3 public memory
```

snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors config-error

To enable SNMP notifications for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) nonvirtual interface mismatch errors, use the **snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors config-error** command in global configuration mode. To disable OSPF nonvirtual interface mismatch error SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors config-error
no snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors config-error

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default; therefore, SNMP notifications for OSPF nonvirtual interface mismatch errors are not created.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors](#) command.

Examples

The following example enables the router to send nonvirtual interface mismatch error notifications to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors config-error
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 2c public
```

snmp-server enable traps ospf errors

To enable SNMP notifications for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) errors, use the **snmp-server enable traps ospf errors** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP notifications for OSPF errors, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps ospf errors [authentication-failure] [bad-packet] [config-error]
[virt-authentication-failure] [virt-bad-packet] [virt-config-error]
no snmp-server enable traps ospf errors [authentication-failure] [bad-packet] [config-error]
[virt-authentication-failure] [virt-bad-packet] [virt-config-error]

Syntax Description

authentication-failure	(Optional) Enables only the ospfIfFailure trap. Allows SNMP notifications to be sent when a packet has been received on a nonvirtual interface from a neighbor router whose authentication key or authentication type conflicts with the authentication key or authentication type of this router.
-------------------------------	--

bad-packet	(Optional) Enables only the ospfIfRxBadPacket trap. Allows SNMP notifications to be sent when an OSPF packet that has not been parsed has been received on a nonvirtual interface.
config-error	(Optional) Enables only the ospfIfConfigError trap. Sends SNMP notifications when a packet has been received in a nonvirtual interface from a neighbor router whose configuration parameters conflict with the configuration parameters of this router.
virt-authentication-failure	(Optional) Enables only the ospfVirtIfFailure trap. Allows SNMP notifications to be sent when a packet has been received on a virtual interface from a neighbor router whose authentication key or authentication type conflicts with the authentication key or authentication type of this router.
virt-bad-packet	(Optional) Enables only the ospfVirtIfRxBadPacket trap. Allows SNMP notifications to be sent when an OSPF packet that has not been parsed has been received on a virtual interface.
virt-config-error	(Optional) Enables only the ospfVirtIfConfigError trap. Sends SNMP notifications when a packet has been received in a virtual interface from a neighbor router whose configuration parameters conflict with the configuration parameters of this router.

Command Default

SNMP notifications for OSPF errors are disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps ospf errors](#) command.

Examples

The following example enables the router to send all OSPF error notifications:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps ospf errors
```

snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa

To enable SNMP notifications for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) link-state advertisements (LSAs), use the **snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP notifications for OSPF LSAs, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa [lsa-maxage] [lsa-originate]
no snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa [lsa-maxage] [lsa-originate]
```

Syntax Description

lsa-maxage	(Optional) Enables only the ospfMaxAgeLsa trap. Allows SNMP notifications to be sent when an LSA in the OSPF link-state database of the router has reached the maximum age.
-------------------	---

lsa-originate	(Optional) Enables only the ospfOriginateLsa trap. Enables SNMP notifications when a new LSA has been originated by the router as a result of a topology change.
----------------------	--

Command Default SNMP notifications for OSPF LSAs are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa](#) command.

Examples The following example enables the router to send SNMP notifications when new LSAs are originated by the router as a result of a topology change:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa lsa-originate
```

snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change

To enable SNMP notifications for Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) transition state changes, use the **snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP notifications for OSPF transition state changes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change
no snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default SNMP notifications for OSPF transition state changes are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines To enable all traps for transition state changes, enter the **snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change** command.

Examples The following example enables the router to send SNMP notifications for transition state changes:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change
```

snmp-server enable traps sdwan

To enable all ciscoSdwan traps, use **snmp-server enable traps sdwan** command. To disable traps, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps sdwan
no snmp-server enable traps sdwan
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default ciscoSdwan traps are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps sdwan
```

snmp-server enable traps snmp

To enable the RFC 1157 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps snmp** command in global configuration mode. To disable RFC 1157 SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server enable traps snmp [authentication] [linkup] [linkdown] [coldstart] [warmstart]
no snmp-server enable traps snmp [authentication] [linkup] [linkdown] [coldstart] [warmstart]
```

Syntax Description	authentication	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP authentication failure notifications.
	linkup	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP linkUp notifications.
	linkdown	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP linkDown notifications.
	coldstart	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP coldStart notifications.
	warmstart	(Optional) Controls the sending of SNMP warmStart notifications.

Command Default SNMP notifications are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps snmp](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable various SNMP trap types.

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication
```

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp coldstart
```

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp linkdown
```

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp linkup
```

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps snmp warmstart
```

snmp-server enable traps syslog

To enable sending of system logging message Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps syslog** command in global configuration mode. To disable sending SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps syslog
no snmp-server enable traps syslog

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

SNMP notifications are disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server enable traps syslog](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the device to send system logging messages at severity levels 0 (emergencies) through 2 (critical) to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server enable traps syslog
```

```
Device(config)# logging history 2
```

```
Device(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com traps version 2c public
```


snmp-server engineID local

To specify the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine ID on the local device, use the **snmp-server engineID local** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configured engine ID, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server engineID local engineid-string
no snmp-server engineID local
```

Syntax Description	<i>engineid-string</i>	String of a minimum of 10 characters and a maximum of 64 characters that identifies the engine ID.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

Command Default An SNMP engine ID is generated automatically but is not displayed or stored in the running configuration. You can display the default or configured engine ID by using the **show snmp engineID** command.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server engineID local](#) command.

Examples The following example specifies the local SNMP engine ID:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server engineID local
```

snmp-server engineID remote

To specify the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine ID of a remote SNMP device, use the **snmp-server engineID remote** command in global configuration mode. To remove a specified SNMP engine ID from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server engineID remote ipv4-address [ udp-port udp-port-number ] [ vrf vrf-name ]
[engineid-string ]
no snmp-server engineID remote ipv4-address [ udp-port udp-port-number ] [ vrf vrf-name ]
[engineid-string ]
```

Syntax Description	<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of the device that contains the remote copy of SNMP.
	udp-port	(Optional) Specifies a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port of the host to use.
	<i>udp-port-number</i>	(Optional) Socket number on the remote device that contains the remote copy of SNMP. The default is 161.

vrf	(Optional) Specifies an instance of a routing table.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) table to use for storing data.
<i>engineid-string</i>	String of a maximum of 64 characters and minimum of 10 characters that identifies the engine ID.

Command Default The default is UDP port 161.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server engineID remote](#) command.

Example

The following example specifies the SNMP engine ID and configures the VRF name BLR for SNMP communications with the remote device at 172.16.20.3:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server engineID remote 172.16.20.3 vrf BLR
80000009030000B064EFE100
```

The following example specifies the SNMP engine ID and UDP port for SNMP communications with the remote device at 10.1.1.1:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server engineID remote 10.1.1.1 udp-port 10 abcdef1234
```

snmp-server file-transfer access-group

To associate an access list to the transfer protocols TFTP, FTP, Remote Copy Protocol (RCP), Secure Copy Protocol (SCP), and Secured File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), use the **snmp-server file-transfer access-group** command in global configuration mode. To disassociate an access list, use **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server file-transfer access-group { acl-number | acl-name }
no snmp-server file-transfer access-group
```

Syntax Description	
<i>acl-number</i>	Integer from 1 to 99 that specifies a standard ACL.
<i>acl-name</i>	String that specifies a standard ACL.

Command Default If a protocol is not specified, all protocols are associated with the access list.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server file-transfer access-group](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows that configuration transfers that are initiated through SNMP are associated with access list 10 for all the protocols.

```
Device(config)# snmp-server file-transfer access-group 10
```

snmp-server group

To configure a new Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) group, use the **snmp-server group** command in global configuration mode. To remove a specified SNMP group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server group group-name v3 { auth | noauth | priv } [ read read-view ] [ write write-view ] [ notify notify-view ] [ access [ { acl-number | acl-name } ] [ ipv6 named-access-list ] ]
no snmp-server group group-name v3 { auth | noauth | priv } [ read read-view ] [ write write-view ] [ notify notify-view ] [ access [ { acl-number | acl-name } ] [ ipv6 named-access-list ] ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-name</i>	Name of the group.
v3	Specifies that the group is using the SNMPv3 security model. SNMPv3 is the most secure of the supported security models. It allows you to explicitly configure authentication characteristics.
auth	Specifies authentication of a packet without encrypting it.
noauth	Specifies no authentication of a packet.
priv	Specifies authentication of a packet with encryption.
read	Specifies a read view for the SNMP group. This view enables you to view only the contents of the agent.
<i>read-view</i>	String of a maximum of 64 characters that is the name of the view. The default is that the read-view is assumed to be every object belonging to the Internet object identifier (OID) space (1.3.6.1), unless the read option is used to override this state.
write	(Optional) Specifies a write view for the SNMP group. This view enables you to enter data and configure the contents of the agent.
<i>write-view</i>	(Optional) String of a maximum of 64 characters that is the name of the view. The default is that nothing is defined for the write view (that is, the null OID). You must configure write access.

notify	(Optional) Specifies a notify view for the SNMP group. This view enables you to specify a notify, inform, or trap.
<i>notify-view</i>	(Optional) String of a maximum of 64 characters that is the name of the view. By default, nothing is defined for the notify view (that is, the null OID) until the snmp-server host command is configured. If a view is specified in the snmp-server group command, any notifications in that view that are generated will be sent to all users associated with the group (provided a SNMP server host configuration exists for the user). Cisco recommends that you let the software autogenerate the notify view. See the “Configuring Notify Views” section in this document.
access	(Optional) Specifies a standard access control list (ACL) to associate with the group.
<i>acl-number</i>	The <i>acl-number</i> argument is an integer from 1 to 99 that identifies a previously configured standard access list.
<i>acl-name</i>	The <i>acl-name</i> argument is a string of a maximum of 64 characters that is the name of a previously configured standard access list.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 named access list. If both IPv6 and IPv4 access lists are indicated, the IPv6 named access list must appear first in the list.
<i>named-access-list</i>	(Optional) Name of the IPv6 access list.

Command Default

No SNMP server groups are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Additional parameters qualified: priv (specifies authenticating a packet with encryption), access (allows you to specify an ACL to associate with a group), and ipv6 (allows you to specify an IPv6 named access list).

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server group](#) command.

Examples**Create an SNMP Group**

The following example shows how to create the SNMP server group “public”, allowing read-only access for all objects to members of the standard named access list “view-public”:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server group public v3 noauth read view-public
```

```
Device(config)# snmp-server group public v3 priv read view-public access 5
```

snmp-server host

To specify the recipient of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operation, use the **snmp-server host** command in global configuration mode. To remove the specified host from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server host ip-address { vrf vrf-name version [ 2c string udp-port port ] | version 3 noauth string [ udp-port port ] }
no snmp-server host ip-address { vrf vrf-name version [ 2c string udp-port port ] | version 3 noauth string [ udp-port port ] }
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IPv4 address or IPv6 address of the SNMP notification host.
vrf	Specifies that a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance should be used to send SNMP notifications.
<i>vrf-name</i>	VPN VRF instance used to send SNMP notifications.
version	Specifies the version of the SNMP that is used to send the traps or informs. The default is 1. One of the following three optional security level keywords can follow the 3 keyword:
2c	Specifies SNMPv2C as the SNMP version.
3	Specifies SNMPv3 as the SNMP version.
noauth	Specifies that the noAuthNoPriv security level applies to this host. This is the default security level for SNMPv3.
<i>string</i>	Password-like community string sent with the notification operation. Note You can set this string using the snmp-server host command by itself, but we recommend that you define the string using the snmp-server community command prior to using the snmp-server host command. Note The “at” sign (@) is used for delimiting the context information.
udp-port	Specifies that SNMP traps or informs are to be sent to a network management system (NMS) host.
<i>port</i>	User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number of the NMS host. The default is 162.

Command Default

This command behavior is disabled by default. A recipient is not specified to receive notifications.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server host](#) command.

Examples

```
Device(config)# snmp-server host 10.100.51.1 vrf 1 version 2c TEST udp-port 7081
Device(config)# snmp-server host 10.1.15.15 version 3 noauth TEST5 udp-port 161
```

snmp-server location

To set the 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 text
no snmp-server location
```

Syntax Description	
	<i>text</i> String that describes the system location information.

Command Default No system location string is set.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to set a system location string:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server location Bengaluru
```

snmp-server packetsize

To establish control over the largest Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) packet size permitted when the SNMP server is receiving a request or generating a reply, use the **snmp-server packetsize** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server packetsize byte-count
no snmp-server packetsize
```

Syntax Description	<i>byte-count</i> Integer from 484 to 17892. The default is 1500.
---------------------------	---

Command Default Packet size is not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example establishes a packet filtering of a maximum size of 1024 bytes:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server packetsize 1024
```

snmp-server sparse-tables

To populate all the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) tables when an object ID is applicable, use the **snmp-server sparse-tables** command in global configuration mode. To populate all the SNMP tables even if an object ID is not applicable in a specific case, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server sparse-tables [{ **community** *text* | **contact** *text* | **context** *context-name* | **enable** | **engineID** *engineID-string* | **file-transfer access-group** | **group** *group-name* | **host** *host-name* | **ifindex persist** | **ip** | **location** *text* | **packetsize** *byte-count* | **source-interface** *byte-count* | **trap** | **trap-source** *interface* | **view** *view-name* }]
no snmp-server sparse-tables [*notification-types*]

Syntax Description		
community <i>text</i>	(Optional) Community string that consists of 1 to 32 alphanumeric characters and functions, much like a password permitting access to SNMP. Blank spaces aren't permitted in the community string.	
	Note	The @ symbol is used for delimiting the context information. Avoid using the @ symbol as part of the SNMP community string when configuring this command.
contact <i>text</i>	(Optional) Specifies a string that describes the system contact information.	
context <i>context-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the SNMP context being created.	
enable	(Optional) Enables traps or logging types of SNMP notifications that are available in your system.	
engineID <i>engineID-string</i>	(Optional) Specifies the SNMP engine ID in the local or remote devices. This can be a string having a maximum of 24 characters.	

file-transfer access-group	(Optional) Associates an access list to the transfer protocols TFTP, FTP, Remote Copy Protocol (RCP), Secure Copy Protocol (SCP), and Secured File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).
group <i>group-name</i>	(Optional) Configures a new SNMP group. Supports SNMPv3 security model group.
host <i>host-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the recipient of an SNMP notification operation. The SNMP notification host is typically a network management station (NMS) or SNMP manager. This IPv4 or IPv6 SNMP notification host is the recipient of the SNMP traps or information.
ifindex persist	(Optional) Enables ifindex values to persist, which remains constant across reboots, for use by SNMP.
ip	(Optional) Enables sending of local IP SNMP notifications.
location <i>text</i>	(Optional) Specifies a string that describes the system location information.
packetsize <i>byte-count</i>	(Optional) Specifies the packet size that is permitted when the SNMP server is receiving a request or generating a reply. Byte count is an integer from 484 to 8192. The default is 1500.
source-interface <i>byte-count</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface from which an SNMP trap originates.
trap	(Optional) Enables trap type of notification.
trap-source <i>interface</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface (and hence the corresponding IP address) from which an SNMP trap should originate.
view <i>view-name</i>	(Optional) Creates or updates a view entry. View name is used to reference the record. Label for the view record that you're updating or creating.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the read/write community string to newstring:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server sparse-tables community newstring rw
```

snmp-server system-shutdown

To enable the SNMP message reload feature, use the **snmp-server system-shutdown** command in global configuration mode. To prevent an SNMP system-shutdown request (from an SNMP manager) from resetting the Cisco agent, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server system-shutdown

no snmp-server system-shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server system-shutdown](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable the SNMP message reload feature:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server system-shutdown
```

snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context

To enable the SNMP authorization failure (authFail) traps during an unknown context error, use the **snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context** command in global configuration mode. To disable the authFail traps, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context
no snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default By default, authfail is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples The following example shows how to enable the authorization failure traps during an unknown context error:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context
```

The following example shows how to disable the authorization failure traps during an unknown context error:

```
Device(config)# no snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context
```

snmp-server trap-source

To specify the interface (and hence the corresponding IP address) from which a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap should originate, use the **snmp-server trap-source** command in global configuration mode. To remove the source designation, use the **no** form of the command.

snmp-server trap-source *Loopback number*
no snmp-server trap-source

Syntax Description	<i>number</i> Specifies the interface number. The range is <0..4294967295>
---------------------------	--

Command Default No interface is specified.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server trap-source](#) command.

Examples Please verify the following example and provide a description for the same

```
Device(config)# snmp-server trap-source Loopback 10
```

snmp-server trap timeout

To define an interval of time between retransmissions of trap messages on a retransmission queue, use the **snmp-server trap timeout** command in global configuration mode.

To remove the interval defined, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server trap timeout *seconds*
no snmp-server trap timeout

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Integer from 1 to 1000 that sets the interval, in seconds, for resending messages. The default is 30.
---------------------------	--

Command Default This command is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server trap timeout](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to set an interval of 100 seconds between retransmissions of traps:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server trap timeout 100
```

snmp-server user

To configure a new user to a SNMP group, use the **snmp-server user** command in global configuration mode. To remove a user from an SNMP group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server user username group-name [remote host [udp-port port] [vrf vrf-name
]] {v1 | v2c | v3 [encrypted] [auth {md5 | sha} auth-password]} [access [ipv6 nacl
] [priv {des | 3des | aes {128 | 192 | 256}} privpassword] {acl-number acl-name}]
no snmp-server user username group-name [remote host [udp-port port] [vrf
vrf-name]] {v1 | v2c | v3 [encrypted] [auth {md5 | sha} auth-password]} [access [
ipv6 nacl] [priv {des | 3des | aes {128 | 192 | 256}} privpassword] {acl-number acl-name
}]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>username</i>	Name of the user on the host that connects to the agent.
<i>group-name</i>	Name of the group to which the user belongs.
remote	(Optional) Specifies a remote SNMP entity to which the user belongs, and the hostname or IPv6 address or IPv4 IP address of that entity. If both an IPv6 address and IPv4 IP address are being specified, the IPv6 host must be listed first.
<i>host</i>	(Optional) Name or IP address of the remote SNMP host.
udp-port	(Optional) Specifies the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number of the remote host.
<i>port</i>	(Optional) Integer value that identifies the UDP port. The default is 162.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies an instance of a routing table.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) table to use for storing data.
v1	Specifies that SNMPv1 should be used.
v2c	Specifies that SNMPv2c should be used.
v3	Specifies that the SNMPv3 security model should be used. Allows the use of the encrypted keyword or auth keyword or both.

encrypted	(Optional) Specifies whether the password appears in encrypted format.
auth	(Optional) Specifies which authentication level should be used.
md5	(Optional) Specifies the HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level.
sha	(Optional) Specifies the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level.
<i>auth-password</i>	(Optional) String (not to exceed 64 characters) that enables the agent to receive packets from the host.
access	(Optional) Specifies an Access Control List (ACL) to be associated with this SNMP user.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies an IPv6 named access list to be associated with this SNMP user.
<i>nacl</i>	(Optional) Name of the ACL. IPv4, IPv6, or both IPv4 and IPv6 access lists may be specified. If both are specified, the IPv6 named access list must appear first in the statement.
priv	(Optional) Specifies the use of the User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMP version 3 for SNMP message level security.
des	(Optional) Specifies the use of the 56-bit Digital Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm for encryption.
3des	(Optional) Specifies the use of the 168-bit 3DES algorithm for encryption.
aes	(Optional) Specifies the use of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm for encryption.
128	(Optional) Specifies the use of a 128-bit AES algorithm for encryption.
192	(Optional) Specifies the use of a 192-bit AES algorithm for encryption.
256	(Optional) Specifies the use of a 256-bit AES algorithm for encryption.
<i>privpassword</i>	(Optional) String (not to exceed 64 characters) that specifies the privacy user password.
<i>acl-number</i>	(Optional) Integer in the range from 1 to 99 that specifies a standard access list of IP addresses.
<i>acl-name</i>	(Optional) String (not to exceed 64 characters) that is the name of a standard access list of IP addresses.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage GuidelinesFor usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server user](#) command.

Examples

The following example configures a new user with an authentication and an authentication password and a privacy and privacy password, to receive traps at the priv security level when the SNMPv3 security model is enabled:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server user v3user AuthPriv groupAuthPriv v3 auth sha <PASSWORD> priv
aes 128 <PASSWORD>
```

The following example configures a new user with an authentication and an authentication password, to receive traps at the authNoPriv security level when the SNMPv3 security model is enabled:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server user v3user AuthNoPriv groupAuthNoPriv v3 auth sha <PASSWORD>
```

The following example configures a new user without authentication or privacy credentials, to receive traps at the noAuthNoPriv security level when the SNMPv3 security model is enabled:

```
Device(config)# snmp-server user v3user NoAuthNoPriv groupNoAuthNoPriv v3
```



Note The **show running-config** command does not display any of the active SNMP users created in authPriv or authNoPriv mode, though it does display the users created in noAuthNoPriv mode. To display any active SNMPv3 users created in authPriv, authNoPriv, or noAuthNoPriv mode, use the **show snmp user** command.

snmp-server view

To create or update a view entry, use the **snmp-server view** command in global configuration mode. To remove the specified Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server view entry, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server view view-name oid-tree included
no snmp-server view view-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>view-name</i>	Label for the view record that you are updating or creating. The name is used to reference the record.
<i>oid-tree</i>	Object identifier of the ASN.1 subtree to be included or excluded from the view. To identify the subtree, specify a text string consisting of numbers, such as 1.3.6.2.4, or a word, such as system. Replace a single subidentifier with the asterisk (*) wildcard to specify a subtree family; for example 1.3.*.4.
included	Configures the OID (and subtree OIDs) specified in <i>oid-tree</i> argument to be included in the SNMP view.

Command Default

No view entry exists.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp-server view](#) command.

Examples In the following example, A view name TEST is created, which includes the MIB tree under 1.3.1 OID. Therefore, this view can be used to access the objects under the MIB tree 1.3.1 only.

```
Device(config)# snmp-server view TEST 1.3.1 included
```

snmp trap link-status

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) link trap generation when the interface state changes, use the **snmp trap link-status** command in interface configuration mode or service instance configuration mode. To disable SNMP link trap generation, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp trap link-status [permit]
no snmp trap link-status

Syntax Description	permit	(Optional) Permits SNMP linkup and linkdown traps.
--------------------	--------	--

Command Default SNMP link trap status is the default.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)
 Service instance configuration (config-if-srv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [snmp trap link-status](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to disable SNMP link traps related to the ISDN BRI interface 0:

```
Device(config)# interface bri 0
Device(config-if)# no snmp trap link-status
```

The following example shows how to enable SNMP link traps for service instance 50 on Ethernet interface 0/1:

```
Device(config)# interface virtual-template 1
Device(config-if)# service instance 50 ethernet
Device(config-if-srv)# snmp trap link-status
```



CHAPTER 53

SSL Proxy Commands

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sslproxy

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

sslproxy

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities (CAs). TLS is the successor of SSL although is sometimes still referred to as SSL. This command can be used to enter the sslproxy configuration mode where further configurations can be done.

Example

The following example shows how to enter the sslproxy configuration mode.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
```

Table 45: Related Commands

Command	Description
ca-cert-bundle	Filename of CA certificate bundle.
ca-tp-label	Default Trustpoint label for SSL Proxy.
certificate-lifetime	Certificate lifetime in days.
eckey-type	EC key type for SSL Proxy.
enable	Enables SSL Proxy.
rsa-key-modulus	RSA key length.
settings	Advanced settings for SSL Proxy.

sslproxy ca-tp-label

To set the Default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy, use the **ca-tp-label** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy to the default label of PROXY-SIGNING-CA, use the **no** form of this command.

ca-tp-label *label*

no ca-tp-label

Syntax Description

label Name of the label <string, Minimum characters: 1, Maximum characters: 128>.

Command Default

Default Trustpoint label is PROXY-SIGNING-CA.

Command Modes

SSL Proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

SSL proxy devices act as man-in-the-middle (MitM) to decrypt encrypted SSL traffic traveling across WAN, and send it to UTD for inspection. The Trustpoint label is a name for the RSA key pair. Use this **ca-tp-label** command to set the default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy.

Example

The following example shows how to set the default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy to NEW-PROXY-CA.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# ca-tp-label NEW-PROXY-CA
```

Table 46: Related Commands

Command	Description
ca-cert-bundle	Filename of CA certificate bundle.
certificate-lifetime	Certificate lifetime in days.
eckey-type	EC key type for SSL proxy.
enable	Enables SSL proxy.
rsa-key-modulus	RSA key length.
settings	Advanced settings for SSL Proxy.

sslproxy certificate-lifetime

To set the lifetime of the proxy certificate, use the **certificate-lifetime** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the lifetime of the proxy certificate to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
certificate-lifetime value
no certificate-lifetime
```

Syntax Description

value Sets the lifetime of the proxy certificate in days. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default

Default value is 730 (days).

Command Modes

SSL Proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Once you configure a Certificate Authorities (CA) for SSL proxy, the CA issues signing certificates to the SSL proxy device. The device then securely stores the subordinate CA keys, and dynamically generates and signs the proxy certificates. Use this **certificate-lifetime** command to set the lifetime of the proxy certificate.

Example

The following example shows how to set the lifetime of the proxy certificate to 365 days.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# certificate-lifetime 365
```

Table 47: Related Commands

Command	Description
ca-cert-bundle	Filename of CA certificate bundle.
ca-tp-label	Default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy.
eckey-type	EC key type for SSL proxy.
enable	Enables SSL Proxy.
rsa-key-modulus	RSA key length.
settings	Advanced settings for SSL proxy.

sslproxy eckey-type

To set the elliptic curve cryptography key type for SSL proxy, use the **eckey-type** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the elliptic curve cryptography key type to the default value of P256, use the **no** form of this command.

```
eckey-type { P256 | P384 | P521 }
no eckey-type
```

Syntax Description	
P256	Specifies the EC key type to P256.
P384	Specifies the EC key type to P384.
P521	Specifies the EC key type to P521.

Command Default The default value is P256.

Command Modes SSL Proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) is an approach to public-key cryptography based on the algebraic structure of elliptic curves over finite fields. One of the main benefits in comparison with non-ECC cryptography is

the same level of security provided by keys of smaller size. Larger keys offer stronger security but takes longer to use. Use this **eckey-type** command to set the EC key type.

Example

The following example shows how to set the EC key type to P521.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# eckey-type P521
```

Table 48: Related Commands

Command	Description
ca-cert-bundle	Filename of CA certificate bundle.
ca-tp-label	Default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy.
certificate-lifetime	Certificate lifetime in days.
enable	Enables SSL proxy.
rsa-key-modulus	RSA key length.
settings	Advanced settings for SSL proxy.

sslproxy enable

To enable SSL proxy, use the **enable** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To disable SSL proxy, use the **no** form of this command.

enable
no enable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default SSL proxy is not enabled.

Command Modes SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines SSL proxy devices act as man-in-the-middle (MitM) to decrypt encrypted SSL traffic traveling across WAN, and send it to UTD for inspection. SSL proxy thus allows devices to identify risks that are hidden by end-to-end encryption over SSL channels. The data is re-encrypted post inspection before being sent to its final destination. TLS is the successor of SSL, although, it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use this **enable** command to enable SSL proxy.

Example

The following example shows how to enable SSL proxy.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# enable
```

Table 49: Related Commands

Command	Description
ca-cert-bundle	Filename of CA certificate bundle.
ca-tp-label	Default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy.
certificate-lifetime	Certificate lifetime in days.
eckey-type	EC key type for SSL proxy.
rsa-key-modulus	RSA key length.
settings	Advanced settings for SSL proxy.

sslproxy rsa-key-modulus

To set the **rsa-key-modulus** key size, use the **rsa-key-modulus** command in **sslproxy** configuration mode. To reset the **rsa-key-modulus** to the default key size of 2048, use the **no** form of this command.

rsa-key-modulus *key size*
no rsa-key-modulus

Syntax Description *key size* Specifies the key size. Range: 1024 to 4096.

Command Default The default key size is 2048.

Command Modes SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The command can be used to set the **rsa-key-modulus** key size. The longer the modulus, the stronger the security. However, a longer modulus takes longer to generate and to use.

Example

The following example shows how to set the **rsa-key-modulus** key size to 4096.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# rsa-key-modulus 4096
```

Table 50: Related Commands

Command	Description
ca-cert-bundle	Filename of CA certificate bundle.
ca-tp-label	Default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy.
certificate-lifetime	Certificate lifetime in days.
eckey-type	EC key type for SSL proxy.
enable	Enables SSL proxy.
settings	Advanced settings for SSL proxy.

sslproxy settings certificate-revocation-check

To change the sslproxy certificate-revocation-check setting, use the **settings certificate-revocation-check** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy certificate-revocation-check setting to the default value of none, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings certificate-revocation-check { none | ocsf }
no settings certificate-revocation-check
```

Syntax Description

none Disables certificate revocation checking.

ocsf Specifies that the method Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) be used to check the revocation status of the server certificate.

Command Default

Default setting is none.

Command Modes

SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities. TLS is the successor of SSL, although, it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use the **settings certificate-revocation-check** command to set the method the SSL proxy uses to check the certificate status.

Example

The following example show how to set OSCP as the method for SSL proxy to use to check the certificate status.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings certificate-revocation-check oosp
```

Table 51: Related Commands

Commands	Description
expired-certificate	Specifies the action for expired certificate.
failure-mode	Specifies the action for failure mode.
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies the minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unknown-status	Specifies the action for unknown status.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies the action for unsupported cipher suite.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies the action for unsupported protocol version.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies the action for untrusted certificate.

sslproxy settings expired-certificate

To change the sslproxy expired-certificate setting, use the **settings expired-certificate** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy expired-certificate setting to the default value of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings expired-certificate { decrypt | drop }
no settings expired-certificate
```

Syntax Description	<p>decrypt The packet is forwarded to the client and goes through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCP optimization for optimization of traffic • Decryption of encrypted traffic through TLS proxy • Threat inspection through UTD • Re-encryption of decrypted traffic through TLS proxy
	<p>drop The hello packet from the client is dropped and the connection is reset.</p>
Command Default	The default setting is dropped.
Command Modes	SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities (CAs). TLS is the successor of SSL although is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use this **settings expired-certificate** command to set the action the SSL proxy should do if the server certificate is expired.

Example

The following example shows how to set the action to decrypt the encrypted traffic if the server certificate has expired.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings expired-certificate decrypt
```

Table 52: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies oosp or none.
failure-mode	Specifies action for failure mode.
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unknown-status	Specifies action for unknown status.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies action for unsupported cipher suite.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies action for unsupported protocol version.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies action for untrusted certificate.

sslproxy settings failure-mode

To change the sslproxy failure-mode setting, use the **settings failure-mode** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy failure-mode setting to the default value of close, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings failure-mode { close | open }
no settings failure-mode
```

Syntax Description

close	Specifies the failure mode to close.
open	Specifies the failure mode to open.

Command Default

The default setting is close.

Command Modes

SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities (CAs). TLS is the successor of SSL, although, it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use this **settings failure-mode** command to set the failure mode when the SSL handshake fails.

Example

The following example shows how to set the failure mode when the SSL handshake fails to open.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings failure-mode open
```

Table 53: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies ocp or none.
expired-certificate	Specifies action for expired certificate.
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unknown-status	Specifies action for unknown status.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies action for unsupported cipher suite.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies action for unsupported protocol version.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies action for untrusted certificate.

sslproxy settings minimum-tls-ver

To change the sslproxy minimum-tls-ver setting, use the **settings minimum-tls-ver** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy minimum-tls-ver setting to the default value of TLSv1, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings minimum-tls-ver { TLSv1 | TLSv1.1 | TLSv1.2 }
no settings minimum-tls-ver
```

Syntax Description	
TLSv1	Specifies the minimum supported TLS version as 1.
TLSv1.1	Specifies the minimum supported TLS version as 1.1.
TLSv1.2	Specifies the minimum supported TLS version as 1.2.

Command Default The default setting is TLSv1.

Command Modes SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities. TLS is the successor of SSL, although, it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use the **settings minimum-tls-ver** command to set the minimum supported TLS version.

Example

The following example shows how to set the minimum supported TLS version to TLSv1.2.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings minimum-tls-ver tlsv1.2
```

Table 54: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies OCSP or none.
expired-certificate	Specifies the action for expired certificate.
failure-mode	Specifies the action for failure mode.
unknown-status	Specifies the action for unknown status.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies the action for unsupported cipher suite.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies the action for unsupported protocol version.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies the action for untrusted certificate.

sslproxy settings unknown-status

To change the sslproxy unknown-status setting, use the **settings unknown-status** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy unknown-status setting to the default value of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings unknown-status { decrypt | drop }
no settings unknown-status
```

Syntax Description	<p>decrypt The packet is forwarded to the client and goes through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCP optimization for optimization of traffic. • Decryption of encrypted traffic through TLS proxy. • Threat inspection through Unified Threat Defense (UTD). • Re-encryption of decrypted traffic through TLS proxy.
	<p>drop The hello packet from the client is dropped and the connection is reset.</p>

Command Default The default setting is drop.

Command Modes SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities. TLS is the successor of SSL although is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use the **settings unknown-status** command to set the action the SSL proxy should do if the server certificate status is unknown.

Example

The following example shows how to set the action to decrypt the encrypted traffic if the server certificate status is unknown.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings unknown-status decrypt
```

Table 55: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies OCSP or none.
expired-certificate	Specifies the action for expired certificate.
failure-mode	Specifies the action for failure mode.
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies the minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies the action for unsupported cipher suite.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies the action for unsupported protocol version.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies the action for untrusted certificate.

sslproxy settings untrusted-certificate

To change the sslproxy untrusted-certificate setting, use the **settings untrusted-certificate** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the setting to default value of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings untrusted-certificate { decrypt | drop }
no settings untrusted-certificate
```

Syntax Description

decrypt The packet is forwarded to the client and goes through the following:

- TCP optimization for optimization of traffic
- Decryption of encrypted traffic through TLS proxy
- Threat inspection through UTD
- Re-encryption of decrypted traffic through TLS proxy

drop The hello packet from the client is dropped and the connection is reset.

Command Default

The default setting is drop.

Command Modes

SSL Proxy configuration (config-sslproxy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities (CAs). TLS is the successor of SSL although it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. Use this **settings untrusted-certificate** command to set the action, the SSL proxy should do if the server certificate is untrusted.

Example

The following example shows how to set the action to decrypt the encrypted traffic if the server certificate is untrusted.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings untrusted-certificate decrypt
```

Table 56: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies ocsp or none.
expired-certificate	Specifies action for expired certificate.
failure-mode	Specifies action for failure mode.

Commands	Description
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unknown-status	Specifies action for unknown status.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies action for unsupported cipher suite.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies action for unsupported protocol version.

sslproxy settings unsupported-cipher-suites

To change the sslproxy unsupported-cipher-suites setting, use the **settings unsupported-cipher-suites** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy unsupported-cipher-suites setting to the default value of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings unsupported-cipher-suites { drop | no-decrypt }
```

```
no settings unsupported-cipher-suites
```

Syntax Description	drop	The hello packet from the client is dropped and the connection is reset.
	no-decrypt	The hello packet from the client bypasses the SSL proxy.

Command Default The default setting of this command is drop.

Command Modes SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities (CAs). TLS is the successor of SSL, although, it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. The SSL Proxy feature in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN only supports certain cipher suites. Use this **settings unsupported-cipher-suites** command to set the action the SSL proxy should do if the cipher suite detected is unsupported.

Example

The following example shows how to set the action to no-decrypt if the cipher suite detected is unsupported.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings unsupported-cipher-suites no-decrypt
```

Table 57: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies ocsp or none.
expired-certificate	Specifies action for expired certificate.
failure-mode	Specifies action for failure mode.
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unknown-status	Specifies action for unknown status.
unsupported-protocol-versions	Specifies action for unsupported protocol version.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies action for untrusted certificate.

sslproxy settings unsupported-protocol-versions

To change the sslproxy unsupported-protocol-versions setting, use the **settings unsupported-protocol-versions** command in sslproxy configuration mode. To reset the sslproxy unsupported-protocol-versions setting to the default value of drop, use the **no** form of this command.

```
settings unsupported-protocol-versions { drop | no-decrypt }
no settings unsupported-protocol-versions
```

Syntax Description

drop	The hello packet from the client is dropped and the connection is reset.
no-decrypt	The hello packet from the client bypasses SSL proxy.

Command Default

The default setting is drop.

Command Modes

SSL proxy configuration (config-sslproxy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

A typical SSL handshake involves authentication using certificates signed by trusted, third-party Certificate Authorities. TLS is the successor of SSL, although, it is sometimes still referred to as SSL. The SSL proxy can be set to require a minimum TLS protocol version. Use the **settings unsupported-protocol-versions** command to set the action the SSL proxy should do if the protocol version detected is unsupported.

Example

The following example shows how to set the action to no-decrypt if the protocol version detected is unsupported.

```
Device(config)# sslproxy
Device(config-sslproxy)# settings unsupported-protocol-versions no-decrypt
```

Table 58: Related Commands

Commands	Description
certificate-revocation-check	Specifies OCSP or none.
expired-certificate	Specifies the action for expired certificate.
failure-mode	Specifies the action for failure mode.
unknown-status	Specifies the action for unknown status.
minimum-tls-ver	Specifies the minimum TLS version for SSL proxy.
unsupported-cipher-suites	Specifies the action for unsupported cipher suite.
untrusted-certificate	Specifies the action for untrusted certificate.



CHAPTER 54

System Commands

- [admin-tech-on-failure \(system\)](#), on page 779
- [console-baud-rate](#), on page 780
- [control-session-pps \(system\)](#), on page 781
- [controller-group-list \(system\)](#), on page 781
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- [enable-ipv6-unique-local-address](#) , on page 782
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- [upgrade-confirm \(system\)](#), on page 795
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admin-tech-on-failure (system)

When a Cisco device reboots, it collects system status information in a compressed tar file to aid in troubleshooting and diagnostics. This tar file, which is saved in the user's home directory, contains the output of various commands and the contents of various files on the local device, including syslog files, files for each process (daemon) running on the device, core files, and configuration rollback files. For aid in troubleshooting, send the tar file to Cisco customer support.

To configure a device to collect system status information in an admin-tech file when the device reboots, use the **admin-tech-on-failure** command in system configuration mode. To delete the system status information from the admin tech file, use the no form of this command.

admin-tech-on-failure

no admin-tech-on-failure

Syntax Description This comand has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example configures the device to collect system status information in an admin-tech file when the device reboots:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# admin-tech-on-failure
!
```

console-baud-rate

To change the baud rate of the console connection on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **console-baud-rate** command in system configuration mode. To delete the configured baud rate, use the **no** form of this command.

console-baud-rate *rate*

no console-baud-rate

Syntax Description

<i>rate</i>	Specifies the baud rate, in baud or bits per second (bps). Each signal carries only one bit, so the baud rate is equal to the bits-per-second rate. Values: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 Starting from Cisco vManage Release 20.3.1, the default value is 9600 on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
-------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example changes the console baud rate to 57600:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# console-baud-rate 57600
```


control-session-pps (system)

To police the flow of DTLS control session traffic, use the **control-session-pps** command in system configuration mode. To delete the control session traffic rate, use the no form of this command.

control-session-pps *site-id*

no control-session-pps

Syntax Description

<i>rate</i>	Sets the maximum rate of DTLS control session traffic in packets per second (pps). Range: 1 - 65535 pps Default: 300 pps
-------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example changes the maximum control session traffic rate to 250 pps:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# control-session-pps 250
```

controller-group-list (system)

To list the controller groups to which a router belongs, use the **controller-group-list** command in system configuration mode. A router can form control connections only with the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers that are in the same controller group. To delete the control connections from the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers, use the no form of this command.

controller-group-list *list-of-controller-groups*

no controller-group-list *list-of-controller-groups*

Syntax Description

<i>list-of-controller-groups</i>	Specifies an identifier of one or more Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllerr groups to which a router belongs. You configure this identifier on the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers, using the system controller-group-id command. The number of controller groups cannot exceed the maximum number of control connections configured on the router.
----------------------------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example allows a router to establish control connections to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers in groups 1 and 2:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# controller-group-list 1 2
```

device-groups (system)

To configure one or more groups to which a device belongs, use the **device-groups** command in system configuration mode. To delete the groups to which a device belongs, use the no form of this command.

device-groups *group-name*

no device-groups *group-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>group-name</i>	Name of one or more groups to which the device belongs. When specifying multiple group names, enclose the names in square brackets. When a group name contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks (" ").

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example adds a router to two groups: London and the United Kingdom:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# device-groups London ["United Kingdom"]
```

enable-ipv6-unique-local-address

To enable the IPv6 Unique Local Addresses (ULA), use the **enable-ipv6-unique-local-address** command in system configuration mode. To disable these addresses, use the no form of this command.

enable-ipv6-unique-local-address

no enable-ipv6-unique-local-address

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example enables the IPv6 Unique Local Address:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# enable-ipv6-unique-local-address
```

gps-location (system)

To configure the location and the geofencing boundary for a device and to enable SMS alerts for boundary violations, use the **gps-location** command in system configuration mode. To disable geofencing, use the **no** form of this command.

```
gps-location [ latitude decimal-number ] [ longitude decimal-number ] [ auto-detect-geofencing-location ] [ geo-fencing-enable [ geo-fencing-config [ geo-fencing-range meters ] [ sms [ [ sms-enable ] mobile-number mobile-number ] ] ] ]
```

no gps-location

Syntax Description	latitude <i>decimal-number</i>
	<p>(Optional) Specifies the latitude coordinates of a device in decimal degrees. Range: -90.0 - 90.0</p> <p>Note For configuring the gps-location command for geofencing, the latitude, longitude, and geo-fencing-enable parameters are mandatory. Although the syntax allows you to configure latitude, longitude, and geo-fencing-enable parameters in separate gps-location commands, we recommend that all three be configured within a single command. All three have to be configured with geo-fencing-enable configured last. A single command reduces the risk of configuration errors by keeping corequisite parameters close together, and single-command syntax ensures that geo-fencing-enable is configured last.</p> <p>Note Deconfigure the latitude, longitude, and geo-fencing-enable parameters by using the no gps-location command.</p> <p>You can configure a maximum of six digits to the right of the decimal point.</p>

longitude <i>decimal-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the longitude coordinates of a device in decimal degrees.</p> <p>Range: -180.0 - 180.0</p> <p>Note For configuring the gps-location command for geofencing, the latitude, longitude, and geo-fencing-enable parameters are mandatory. Although the syntax allows you to configure latitude, longitude, and geo-fencing-enable parameters in separate gps-location commands, we recommend that all three be configured within a single command. All three have to be configured with geo-fencing-enable configured last. A single command reduces the risk of configuration errors by keeping corequisite parameters close together, and single-command syntax ensures that geo-fencing-enable is configured last.</p> <p>Note Deconfigure the latitude, longitude, and geo-fencing-enable parameters by using the no gps-location command.</p> <p>You can configure a maximum of six digits to the right of the decimal point.</p>
auto-detect-geofencing-location	<p>(Optional) Enables automatic detection of a device where the device determines its own location.</p> <p>You can choose either to specify latitude and longitude parameters, or configure the auto-detect-geofencing-location parameter.</p> <p>Note Do not configure latitude and longitude coordinates when enabling auto-detect-geofencing-location. This field allows you to configure geofencing with the last-known valid GPS coordinates of the device, instead of mandating latitude and longitude coordinates for GPS location. The last-known GPS coordinates are persistent across boot cycles and are periodically updated as the location of the device changes. If no historically valid last-known GPS coordinates are available, the device rejects the automatic detection configuration.</p>
geo-fencing-config	<p>(Optional) Allows you to configure geofencing parameters.</p>
geo-fencing-range <i>meters</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the radius from the base target location in meters.</p> <p>Default geofencing range is 100 meters. Configurable ranges of values is 100 to 10,000 meters.</p>
sms	<p>(Optional) Provides SMS notification options.</p>

sms-enable	<p>(Optional) Enables registration of end-user mobile numbers for receiving SMS alerts.</p> <p>An SMS alert is delivered when a device is determined to be outside the configured geofencing radius of its target location.</p> <p>Note The presence of a SIM card is mandatory in the LTE PIM module for receiving SMS alerts.</p>
mobile-number <i>mobile-number</i>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the mobile numbers for sending SMS alerts.</p> <p>Mobile numbers must start with a + sign, include a country code, an area code, with no spaces between the country code and the area code, and the remaining digits.</p> <p>You can configure a maximum of four mobile numbers for receiving SMS alerts.</p>

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Additional parameters qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo-fencing enable • geo-fencing config • geo-fencing range • sms • sms-enable • mobile-number
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Additional parameter qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auto-detect-geofencing-location

Usage Guidelines

- Note** In Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a and earlier releases, geofencing parameters such as, **latitude**, **longitude**, and **geo-fence range** are not reconfigurable once configured. You need to first disable geofencing and then reenabling geofencing again with the updated parameters.
- Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a, **latitude**, **longitude**, and **geo-fence range** are all reconfigurable.

Provide **latitude** and **longitude** coordinates as close as possible to the intended installation location of the device. This is necessary because of inherent inaccuracies of GPS and fluctuations over time.

Whenever there are too many **Device Location Inside** and **Device Location Outside** notifications generated for the device on Cisco SD-WAN Manager when the device is in a static installation environment, we suggest picking a higher value for the **geo-fence-range** parameter to account for GPS fluctuations.

Examples

The following examples set the geographical coordinates of a device:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# gps-location latitude 37.317342 longitude -122.218170

Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# gps-location longitude 91.1 latitude 11.0
```

The following example shows enabling and configuring geofencing with a geofence range of 1000 meters.

```
Device(config-system)# gps-location geo-fencing-enable
Device(config-system)# gps-location geo-fencing-config
Device(config-geo-fencing-config)# geo-fencing-range 1000
```

The following example shows enabling SMS and adding a mobile number for receiving SMS alerts.

```
Device(config-geo-fencing-config)# sms sms-enable mobile-number +1214343789
Device(config-mobile-number+1214343789)#
```

The following example shows configuring a device without the **auto-detect-geofencing-location** parameter:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# gps-location latitude 37.439917 longitude -121.886471
```

You need to configure latitude and longitude coordinates when not enabling the **auto-detect-geofencing-location** parameter.

The following example shows enabling a device using the **auto-detect-geofencing-location** parameter:

```
Device(config)# system
Device(config-system)# no gps-location latitude
Device(config-system)# no gps-location longitude
Device(config-system)# gps-location auto-detect-geofencing-location
```

You should not configure latitude and longitude coordinates when enabling the **auto-detect-geofencing-location** parameter.

logging

To set system logging parameters use the **logging** command in global configuration mode. To remove logging parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging { IP address | console | event | host | persistent | tls-profile | string | discriminator |
file | monitor | snmp-trap | trap | buffered | esm | history | origin-id | source-interface }
no logging { IP address | console | event | host | persistent | tls-profile | string | discriminator
| file | monitor | snmp-trap | trap | buffered | esm | history | origin-id | source-interface }
```

Syntax Description

ip address	IP address of the host that will receive the system logging (syslog) messages.
-------------------	--

console	Limits messages logged to the console. By default, the console receives debugging messages and numerically lower levels.
event	Logs interface events.
host	Logs messages to a UNIX syslog server host.
persistent	Allows writing logged messages to files on the routers flash disk.
tls-profile	Profile used for secure syslog messages with TLSv1.1 or TLSv1.2.
string	Includes the custom string in the session ID tag. Custom string in the s_id="custom_string" tag.
discriminator	(Optional) Specifies a message discriminator for the session. Name of the message discriminator.
file	Stores log messages in a file in flash memory on a standalone switch or, a switch stack, on the active switch.
monitor	Limits messages logged to the terminal lines. By default, the terminal receives debugging messages and numerically lower levels.
snmp-trap	Logs SNMP-trap notifications.
trap	Limits messages logged to the syslog servers. By default, syslog servers receive informational messages and numerically lower levels.
buffered	Logs messages to an internal buffer on the switch or on a standalone switch or, a switch stack, on the active switch.
esm	syslog filter modules, which are Tool Command Language (Tcl) script files stored locally or on a remote device.
history	Changes the default level of syslog messages stored in the history file and sent to the SNMP server. By default, warnings, errors, critical, alerts, and emergencies messages are sent.
origin-id	Adds an origin identifier to system logging messages sent to remote hosts.
source-interface	Specifies the source IPv4 or IPv6 address of system logging packets.

Command Default Logging to the console is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Logging events can be configured and stored on local flash of router or sent out via syslog or snmp-trap.

Example

The following example shows setting the TLS-version of profile1 to TLSv1.1

```
Device(config)# logging tls-profile profile1 tls-version TLSv1.1
```

The following example shows how to log interface events

```
Device(config)# logging event link-status default
```

max-omp-sessions (system)

To configure the maximum number of OMP sessions that a device can establish with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers, use the **max-omp-sessions** command in system configuration mode.

max-omp-sessions *number*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Specifies the maximum number of OMP sessions that a device can establish with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers. These connections are DTLS or TLS control plane tunnels. Range: 0–100
-------------	---

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

A Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device establishes a single OMP session with each Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller. Even when a device has multiple tunnel connections with the same Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, because all the tunnels have the same IP address, this group of tunnels is effectively a single OMP session. When **max-omp-sessions** is configured (without affinity), the devices establish OMP peering with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers having higher System-IP.

In an overlay network with redundant Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers, configure the maximum number of OMP sessions to manage the scale of the overly network, by limiting the number of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers that an individual device can establish control connections with.

This command provides system-wide control over the maximum number of control connections that a device can establish to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers. To configure the number of control connections allowed on an individual tunnel interface, include the **max-control-connections** command when configuring the tunnel interface in VPN 0. The maximum number of OMP sessions configured on the router becomes the default value for the maximum number of control connections allowed on the tunnel interfaces of a device.

Examples

The following example changes the maximum number of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller connections to 8:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# max-omp-sessions 8
```


organization-name (system)

To configure the name of your organization, use the **organization-name** command in system configuration mode. To delete the organization name configuration, use the no form of this command.

organization-name *name*

no organization-name

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Configures the name of your organization. The name is case-sensitive. It must be identical on all the devices in your overlay network, and it must match the name in the certificates for all Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
-------------	---

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example configures an organization name:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# organization-name Cisco
```

overlay-id (system)

To configure the overlay id of a device in Cisco SD-WAN overlay network, use the **overlay-id** command in system configuration mode. To delete the overlay id, use the no form of this command.

overlay-id *overlay-id*

no overlay-id

Syntax Description

<i>overlay-id</i>	Specifies the overlay id of a device. Range: Range: 0 - 4294967295 ($2^{32} - 1$) Default: 1
-------------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example sets the overlay Id of a device:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# overlay-id 42000
```

port-hop (system)

To establish DTLS connections with other Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices when a connection attempt is unsuccessful (on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, Cisco SD-WAN Manager servers, and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers), use the **port-hop** command in system configuration mode. To disable port hopping on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, or if global port hopping is enabled, to disable port hopping on an individual TLOC, use the no form of this command.

port-hop**no port-hop****Syntax Description**

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device that is behind a NAT device or for an individual tunnel interface (TLOC) on the device, rotate through a pool of preselected OMP port numbers, known as base ports. By default, port hopping is enabled on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices and on all tunnel interfaces on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, and it's disabled on Cisco SD-WAN Manager servers and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers.

There are five base ports: 12346, 12366, 12386, 12406, and 12426. These port numbers determine the ports used for connection attempts. The first connection attempt is made on port 12346. If the first connection doesn't succeed after about 1 minute, port 12366 is tried. After about 2 minutes, port 12386 is tried; after about 5 minutes, port 12406; after about 6 minutes, port 12426 is tried. Then the cycle returns to port 12346.

If you have configured a port offset with the **port-offset** command, the five base ports are a function of the configured offset. For example, with a port offset of 2, the five base ports are 12348, 12368, 12388, 12408, and 12428. Cycling through these base ports happens in the same way as if you hadn't configured an offset.

Examples

The following example enables port hopping:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# port-hop
!
```

port-offset (system)

To offset the base port numbers to be used for the TLOC when multiple Cisco devices are present behind a single NAT device, use the **port-offset** command in system configuration mode. Each device must have a unique port number so that overlay network traffic can be correctly delivered. To delete the port offset value, use the no form of this command.

port-offset *number*

no port-offset

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Specifies offset value from the default base port numbers, which are 12346, 12366, 12386, 12406, and 12426. Range: 0-19 Default: 0
---------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example configures a port offset value:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# port-offset 1
```

site-id (system)

To configure the identifier of a site in the Cisco SD-WAN overlay network, such as a branch, campus, or data center, in which devices and controllers reside, use the **site-id** command in system configuration mode. To delete the site id of a device, use the no form of this command.

site-id *site-id*

no site-id

Syntax Description

<i>site-id</i>	Numeric identifier of the site in the Cisco SD-WAN overlay network. The site ID must be the same for all routers that reside in the same site. Range: 0 - 4294967295 ($2^{32} - 1$) Default: 101
----------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example configures the site id of a device to 50:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# site-id 50
```

sp-organization-name (system)

To configure the name of your service provider for a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator or Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller that is part of a software multitenant architecture, use the **sp-organization-name** command in system configuration mode. To delete the service provider organization name configuration, use the no form of this command.

sp-organization-name *name*

no sp-organization-name

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> Configures the name of your service provider. The name is case-sensitive. It must be identical on all the devices in your overlay network, and it must match the name in the certificates for all Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example configures a service provider organization name:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# sp-organization-name My Phone Company Inc
```

system-ip (system)

To configure a system IP address of a device, use the **system-ip** command in system configuration mode. To delete the system IP address of a device, use the no form of this command.

system-ip *ipv4-address*

no system-ip

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4-address</i>	Specifies an IPv4 address in decimal four-part dotted notation. Enter the address, and the prefix length (/32) is implicit. The system IP address can be any IPv4 address except for 0.0.0.0/8, 127.0.0.0/8, 224.0.0.0/4, 240.0.0.0/4 and later. Each device in the overlay network must have a unique system IP address. You can't use the same address for another interface in VPN 0.
---------------------	--

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The system IP address is a persistent IP address that identifies the Cisco device. It's similar to a router ID on a regular router, which is the address used to identify the router from which packets originated. The system IP address is used internally as the loopback address of the device in the transport VPN (VPN 0).



Note This IP address isn't the same as a loopback address that you configure for an interface.

On a router, the system IP address is used as the router ID for BGP or OSPF. If you configure a router ID for either of these protocols and it's different from the system IP address, the router ID takes precedence.

Examples

The following example sets the system IP address of a device:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# system-ip 172.16.255.11
```

system overlay-id

To set an overlay-id, use the **system overlay-id** command in global configuration mode. To remove the overlay-id, use the **no** form of this command.

```
system overlay-id ID
no system overlay-id ID
```

Syntax Description

ID Specifies the ID number 0-4294967295.

Command Default

Default overlay-id is set to 1.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The overlay-id command is used to determine whether devices belong to specific SD-WAN topologies or overlay.

Example

The following example shows how to configure an overlay-id of 2335.

```
Device(config)# system overlay-id 2335
```

track-transport (system)

To check whether the routed path between the local device and a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator is available by using ICMP probes at regular interval of 3s, use the **track-transport** command in system configuration mode. To delete the regular monitoring of the DTLS connection to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator, use the no form of this command. By default, transport checking is enabled.

track-transport

no track-transport

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes

system configuration (config-system)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example explicitly configures regular monitoring of the DTLS connection to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# track-transport
Router(config-system)# commit
Commit complete.
```

track-default-gateway (system)

For a static default route, to determine whether the next hop is reachable before adding that route to the device's route table, use the **track-default-gateway** command in system configuration mode. To disable the device from determining whether the next hop for a default static route is reachable before placing the default static route in the local route table, use the no form of the command. By default, this command is enabled.

track-default-gateway

no track-default-gateway

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines With gateway tracking enabled, the software sends ARP messages every 10 seconds to the next hop of a default static route. If the software receives an ARP response, it places the default static route into the local route table. After 10 consecutive ARP responses are missed, the default static route is removed from the route table. The software continues to periodically send ARP messages, and as soon as it once again receives an ARP response, the default static route is added back to the route table.

Examples The following example configures the device to determine whether the next hop for a default static route is reachable before placing the static route in the local route table:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# track-default-gateway
```

upgrade-confirm (system)

To configure the time limit for confirming that a software upgrade is successful, use the **upgrade-confirm** command in system configuration mode. It's recommended that you configure this on all Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices. To disable the time limit configuration set for successful software upgrade, use the no form of this command.

upgrade-confirm *minutes*

no upgrade-confirm

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i>
	Specifies how long to wait for the request software sdwan upgrade-confirm command to be issued before reverting to the previous software image if a software upgrade fails. Range: 5-60 minutes Default: None

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines By default, software upgrade confirmation isn't enabled. When you enable the confirmation, the device waits for the amount of time you configure. If the device doesn't get booted up within that time, the device reverts to the previous image.

When the upgrade-confirm is enabled, the devices can still revert to the previous image if the control-connections fail to boot up.

After you issue the **request software sdwan software install** command to upgrade the software and then log in to the device after the reboot completes, enter the **request software sdwan upgrade-confirm** command within the configured time limit to confirm that the software upgrade is successful. If you do not, the system automatically reverts to the previous software image.

Examples

The following example sets the upgrade confirmation time to 5 minutes:

After a software upgrade, when the system reboots and restarts, if you don't issue a **request software sdwan upgrade-confirm** command within 5 minutes (either from the CLI or from the Cisco SD-WAN Manager), the system automatically reverts to the software image that was running before the upgrade:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# upgrade-confirm 5
!
```

vbond (system)

To configure the IP address and other information related to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator, use the **vbond** command in system configuration mode. To remove the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator configuration from the device, use the no form of this command.

```
vbond dns-name ip-address [ local ] [ port port-number ] [ ztp-server ]
```

```
no vbond [ local ] [ port port-number ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>dns-name</i>	Specifies the DNS name that points to a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator or to a number of Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validators. The addresses can be resolved to Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validators configured with IPv4 addresses, IPv6 addresses, or with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
<i>ip-address</i>	Specifies IPv4 or IPv6 address of the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator, in decimal four-part dotted notation. You can configure one IP address, and it must be a public IP address.
local	Designates the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to be a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator in the overlay network domain. If you configure the local option, you can omit the DNS name, or IP address of the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator as long as one of the interfaces in VPN 0 has a routable public IP address.
<i>port-number</i>	Specifies the port number to use to connect to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator. If you omit this option, the local system first tries port 12346 on the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator. If this port is not available, the system then tries port 12366 and then port 12388, rotating through these three port numbers until one is available. If you do not want to rotate through these three port numbers, configure the port number to connect to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator. Range: 1-65535 Default: 12346

ztp-server	Designates the local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to be the zero-touch-provisioning (ZTP) server in the overlay network domain. Such a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator acts as an enterprise ZTP server, and provides the devices in your domain with the IP address of your enterprise Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator and with the enterprise root CA chain. You must load two files onto your enterprise ZTP server—the authorized serial number file of the device that you received and your enterprise root CA chain, which must be signed by Symantec.
-------------------	--

Command Modes system configuration (config-system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines If you have configured an IP address for the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator, to change the address, you must delete the address and then configure the new address. Doing this causes all the existing device connections to the other devices in the network to go down. The devices come back up after you commit the configuration with the new IP address. To avoid this problem, we recommend that you always use a DNS name for your Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validators, and then make changes to the DNS devices instead of on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers directly.

Examples

The following example configures the port number of a device used to connect to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator:

```
Router(config)# system
Router(config-system)# vbond 192.0.2.4 port 12346
```




CHAPTER 55

TCP Commands

- [service tcp-keepalives-in](#), on page 799
- [service tcp-keepalives-out](#), on page 800
- [service tcp-small-servers](#), on page 800
- [service udp-small-servers](#), on page 801

service tcp-keepalives-in

To generate keepalive packets on idle incoming network connections (initiated by the remote host), use the **service tcp-keepalives-in** command in global configuration mode. To disable the keepalives, use the **no** form of this command.

service tcp-keepalives-in
no service tcp-keepalives-in

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following example, keepalives on incoming TCP connections are generated:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-keepalives-in
```

service tcp-keepalives-out

To generate keepalive packets on idle outgoing network connections (initiated by a user), use the **service tcp-keepalives-out** command in global configuration mode . To disable the keepalives, use the **no** form of this command.

service tcp-keepalives-out
no service tcp-keepalives-out

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Global configuration

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following example, keepalives on outgoing TCP connections are generated:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-keepalives-out
```

service tcp-small-servers

To enable small TCP servers such as the Echo, use the **service tcp-small-servers** command in global configuration mode. To disable the TCP server, use the **no** form of this command.

service tcp-small-servers
no service tcp-small-servers

Command Default TCP small servers are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service tcp small servers](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable small TCP servers:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-small-servers
```

service udp-small-servers

To enable small User Datagram Protocol (UDP) servers such as the Echo, use the **service udp-small-servers** command in global configuration mode. To disable the UDP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service udp-small-servers
no service udp-small-servers
```

Command Default UDP small servers are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service udp small servers](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable small UDP:

```
Router(config)# service udp-small-servers
```




CHAPTER 56

Tracker Commands

- [boolean](#), on page 803
- [endpoint-api-url](#), on page 805
- [endpoint-dns-name](#), on page 805
- [endpoint-ip](#), on page 806
- [endpoint-tracker](#), on page 807
- [endpoint-tracker-settings](#), on page 808
- [Endpoint Tracker SLA Profile](#), on page 809
- [interval](#), on page 809
- [icmp-interval](#), on page 810
- [multiplier](#), on page 811
- [threshold](#), on page 812
- [tracker-elements](#), on page 813
- [tracker-type](#), on page 814

boolean

To enable boolean logic while configuring a tracker group, use the **boolean** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To disable boolean logic, use the **no** form of this command.

```
boolean { and | or }  
no boolean { and | or }
```

Syntax Description	<p>{and or} Specifies boolean AND or OR logic that is used to configure a tracker group.</p> <p>OR logic ensures that the endpoint status is reported as active if either one of the associated trackers of the tracker group report that the endpoint is active.</p> <p>AND logic ensures that the endpoint status is reported as active if both the associated trackers of the tracker group report that the endpoint is active.</p>
Command Default	OR is enabled.
Command Modes	Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Tracker boolean is set to OR as default.

A tracker group can have a mix of endpoint trackers. For example, to create a static route group, you can combine an IP address tracker and a TCP/UDP tracker. Similarly, to create a NAT Direct Internet Access (DIA) tracker group, you can combine an IP address tracker and a DNS tracker. You can apply only one tracker to a static route endpoint.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a tracker group with two static route trackers (two endpoints) using the tracker boolean AND or OR:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tcp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1 tcp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track tcp-10001 endpoint-tracker

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.2.2.2 udp 10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 2
Device(config)# track udp-10002 endpoint-tracker
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker static-route-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type tracker-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-elements tcp-10001 udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# boolean and

Device(config)# track static-route-group endpoint-tracker
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure tracker groups using boolean logic to probe NAT DIA interface:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-dns-name www.diatracker.com
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 1000
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 600
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```



```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker group1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type tracker-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-elements tracker1 tracker2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# boolean or
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit

```

endpoint-api-url

To configure the API URL of an endpoint, use the **endpoint-api-url** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To disable API URL configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```

endpoint-api-url url-address
no endpoint-api-url url-address

```

Syntax Description	<i>url-address</i> API URL of an endpoint. This is the destination in the internet to which the router sends probes to determine the status of the endpoint.				
Command Default	If endpoint-api-url is not configured, tracker is disabled.				
Command Modes	Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.				

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an API URL:

```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1

Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-api-url http://gateway.zscalerbeta.net/vpntest

```

endpoint-dns-name

To configure the domain system name of an endpoint, use the **endpoint-dns-name** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```

endpoint-dns-name dns-name
no endpoint-dns-name dns-name

```

Syntax Description	<p><i>dns-name</i> DNS name of the endpoint. This is the destination on the internet to which probes are sent to determine the status of the endpoint.</p> <p>DNS name can contain a minimum of 1 character and a maximum of 253 characters.</p>
Command Default	If endpoint-dns-name is not configured, tracker is disabled.

Command Modes Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DNS name:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
```

```
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-dns-name www.cisco.com
```

The following example shows how to configure a DNS name for the NAT DIA interface:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker2
```

```
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-dns-name www.diatracker.com
```

```
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
```

endpoint-ip

To configure the IP address of an endpoint, use the **endpoint-ip** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax for Static Route Endpoint

```
endpoint-ip ip-address [{ tcp port-number | udp port-number }]
no endpoint-ip ip-address [{ tcp port-number | udp port-number }]
```

Syntax for NAT DIA Interface

```
endpoint-ip ip-address
no endpoint-ip ip-address
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of an endpoint. This is the destination on the internet to which the probes are sent to determine the status of an endpoint.
tcp <i>port-number</i>	TCP endpoint type for static route.
udp <i>port-number</i>	UDP endpoint type for static route.

Command Default If endpoint-ip is not configured, the commit CLI fails.

Command Modes Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a static route tracker with TCP port endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tcp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1 tcp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track tcp-10001 endpoint-tracker
Device(config-track)# ip route vrf 1 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 10.1.19.16 100 track name
tcp-10001
```

The following example shows how to configure a static route tracker with UDP port endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1 udp 10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track udp-10002 endpoint-tracker
Device(config-track)# ip route vrf 1 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 10.1.19.16 100 track name
udp-10002
```

The following example shows how to configure a NAT DIA tracker with IPv4 endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 20
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

endpoint-tracker

To configure the endpoint tracker for tracking the status of an endpoint, use the **endpoint-tracker** command in global configuration mode. To disable the endpoint tracker, use the **no** form of this command.

endpoint-tracker *tracker-name*
no endpoint-tracker *tracker-name*

Syntax Description	<i>tracker-name</i>	Tracker name. You can enter up to 128 characters.
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can apply only one tracker to an endpoint.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a single static-route tracker:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure a single NAT DIA tracker:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 20
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

endpoint-tracker-settings

To configure the endpoint tracker settings for HTTP and ICMP trackers to stabilize the tracker states and avoid interface flaps while tracking the status of an endpoint, use the **endpoint-tracker-settings** command in global configuration mode. To disable the endpoint tracker, use the **no** form of this command.

endpoint-tracker-settings dia-stabilize-status
no endpoint-tracker-settings dia-stabilize-status

Syntax Description**dia-stabilize-status**

Stabilizes the interface flaps by using the multiplier to update tracker status from DOWN to UP. For tracker groups, if you use boolean AND, the tracker element which comes up last will trigger the group UP. In case of boolean OR, the tracker element that comes UP first triggers the tracker UP.

Command Default

Endpoint Stability status is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History**Release****Modification**

Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the endpoint tracker settings to stabilize the tracker status changes:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker-settings dia-stabilize-status
```

Endpoint Tracker SLA Profile

To configure the end point tracker for SLA profile, use the **endpoint-tracker-sla-profile** command in global configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
endpoint-tracker-sla-profile profile-name [ jitter jitter-value | latency latency-value | loss loss-value
| sla-mode { aggressive | moderate | conservative } ]
```

Syntax Description	<i>profile-name</i> Specify the profile name.				
	<i>loss</i> Specify packet loss value in percentage.				
	<i>latency</i> Specify latency value in milliseconds.				
	<i>jitter</i> Specify jitter value as milliseconds.				
	<i>sla-mode</i> Specify SLA mode.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command was introduced.				

The following example shows how to configure an end point tracker for SLA profile:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker-sla-profile sla_agg
Device(config)#loss 10
Device(config)# latency 300
Device(config)# jitter 80
Device(config)# sla-mode aggressive
```

interval

To set the interval period, in seconds, in which probes are sent to determine the status of an endpoint, use the **interval** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interval interval-value
no interval interval-value
```

Syntax Description *interval-value* Time interval, in seconds, in which probes are sent to determine the status of the endpoint.
Range: 20 to 600. Default: 60.

Command Default Interval is configured with a default value of 60 seconds.

Command Modes Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interval of 10 secs between the probes used to track a TCP endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tcp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1 tcp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure an interval of 10 secs between the probes used to track an NAT DIA endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

icmp-interval

To set the interval period, in seconds, in which ICMP probes are sent to determine the status of an ICMP endpoint tracker, use the **icmp-interval** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

icmp-interval *interval-value*
no icmp-interval *interval-value*

Syntax Description *interval-value* Time interval, in seconds, in which probes are sent to determine the status of the endpoint.
Range: 2 to 1000. Default: 2.

Command Default ICMP probe interval is configured with a default value of two seconds.

Command Modes Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interval of 10 secs between the probes used to track an ICMP endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface-icmp
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# icmp-interval 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

For more information about configuring the ICMP endpoint tracker interval, see the section ICMP Endpoint Tracker for NAT DIA in [ICMP Endpoint Tracker for NAT DIA](#).

Related Commands	Commands	Description
	tracker-type	Specifies the tracker type for an individual tracker.
	tracker-group	Specifies tracker-type as tracker group to configure a tracker group with dual endpoints.
	interface-icmp	Specifies the interface type as an ICMP interface.

multiplier

To configure the multiplier that defines the number of retries required to resend probes before declaring that the endpoint is inactive, use the **multiplier** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

multiplier *multiplier-value*
no multiplier *multiplier-value*

Syntax Description	<i>multiplier-value</i>	Required number of times to resend probes before declaring that the endpoint is inactive. Range: 1 to 10. Default: 3

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a multiplier value of 2 for an UDP port endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker udp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1 udp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track udp-10001 endpoint-tracker
```

The following example shows how to configure a multiplier value of 5 for a NAT DIA endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

threshold

To set the threshold time required to wait for the probe to return a response before declaring that the endpoint is inactive, use the **threshold** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To revert to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

threshold *threshold-value*
no threshold *threshold-value*

Syntax Description	<i>threshold-value</i> Time required to wait for the probe to return a response before declaring that the endpoint is inactive. Range: 100 to 1000. Default: 300.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.				

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a threshold of value 100 for a static route with an UDP port endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker udp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.0.0.1 udp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure a threshold of value 100 for an NAT DIA endpoint:


```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit

```

tracker-elements

To add tracker names to create a dual endpoint tracker group, use the **tracker-elements** command in endpoint-tracker (tracker-group) configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```

tracker-elements tracker1 tracker2
no tracker-elements tracker1 tracker2

```

Syntax Description	<i>tracker1</i> <i>tracker2</i>	Tracker names to be included while creating a tracker group. Add the existing tracker names (separated by a space). When you add trackers to the template, the tracker group is associated with these individual trackers. You can then associate the tracker group to an endpoint.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Endpoint-tracker configuration (tracker-group)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines only a maximum of two tracker endpoints can be added in a tracker group.

A tracker group can have a mix of endpoint trackers. For example, to create a static route group, you can combine an IP address tracker and a TCP/UDP tracker. Similarly, to create a NAT DIA tracker group, you can combine an IP address tracker and a DNS tracker. You can apply only one tracker to a static route endpoint.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a tracker group with two static route endpoints:

```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tcp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1 tcp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track tcp-10001 endpoint-tracker

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.2.2.2 udp 10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100

```

```

Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # interval 2
Device(config) # track udp-10002 endpoint-tracker
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # exit

Device(config) # endpoint-tracker static-route-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # tracker-type tracker-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # tracker-elements tcp-10001 udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # boolean and

Device(config) # track static-route-group endpoint-tracker
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # exit

```

The following example shows how to configure a tracker group with two NAT DIA endpoints:

```

Device(config) # endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # interval 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # exit

Device(config) # endpoint-tracker tracker2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # endpoint-dns-name www.diatracker.com
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # threshold 1000
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # interval 600
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # exit

Device(config) # endpoint-tracker group1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # tracker-type tracker-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # tracker-elements tracker1 tracker2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # boolean or
Device(config-endpoint-tracker) # exit

```

tracker-type

To configure the tracker type for an individual tracker and to configure the tracker type for a tracker group, use the **tracker-type** command in endpoint tracker configuration mode. To disable the configurations, use the **no** form of this command.

```

tracker-type [{ interface | ipv6-interface | static-route | tracker-group | interface-icmp |
ipv6-interface-icmp }]
no tracker-type [{ interface | ipv6-interface | static-route | tracker-group | interface-icmp |
ipv6-interface-icmp }]

```

Syntax Description	interface	Specifies tracker-type as interface to configure endpoint trackers. Default tracker-type is interface.
	ipv6-interface	Specifies tracker-type as as an IPv6 interface to configure endpoint trackers.
	static-route	Specifies tracker-type as static-route to configure endpoint trackers.

tracker-group	Specifies tracker-type as tracker group to configure a tracker group with dual endpoints. From Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a, you can configure a tracker group with dual endpoints in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, and associate this tracker group to an endpoint.
interface-icmp	Tracks an IPv4 interface via ICMP probes.
ipv6-interface-icmp	Tracks an IPv6 interface via ICMP probes.

Command Default

Interface type is enabled.

Command Modes

Endpoint-tracker configuration (config-endpoint-tracker)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	New keywords were added to this command: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interface-icmp • ipv6-interface-icmp

Usage Guidelines

A tracker group can have a mix of endpoint trackers. For example, to create a static route group, you can combine an IP address tracker and a TCP/UDP tracker. Similarly, to create a NAT DIA tracker group, you can combine an IP address tracker and a DNS tracker. Note that you can apply only one tracker to a static route endpoint.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure tracker type as static-route for a tracker with a TCP endpoint:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tcp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1 tcp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track tcp-10001 endpoint-tracker
```

The following example shows how to configure tracker type as tracker-group for creating a tracker group with dual static-route endpoints:

```
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tcp-10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1 tcp 10001
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track tcp-10001 endpoint-tracker

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type static-route
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.2.2.2 udp 10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
```

```

Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# interval 2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track udp-10002 endpoint-tracker

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker static-route-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type tracker-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-elements tcp-10001 udp-10002
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# boolean and
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track static-route-group endpoint-tracker

```

The following example shows how to configure tracker type as interface for a NAT DIA tracker endpoint:

```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-dns-name www.cisco.com
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit

```

The following example shows how to configure tracker type as tracker-group for a NAT DIA interface:

```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-dns-name www.cisco.com
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 1000
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 10
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker group1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type tracker-group
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-elements tracker1 tracker2
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# boolean or
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# exit

```

The following example shows how to configure an ICMP tracker type for a NAT DIA interface:

```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker3
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type interface-icmp
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# endpoint-ip 10.1.1.1
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# icmp-interval 2

```

The following example shows how to configure an IPv6 ICMP tracker type for a NAT DIA interface:

```

Device(config)# endpoint-tracker tracker3
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# tracker-type ipv6-interface-icmp
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# ipv6-endpoint 2001:A1:F::5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# threshold 100
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# multiplier 5
Device(config-endpoint-tracker)# icmp-interval 2

```

The following is a sample output from the **show endpoint-tracker** command for an IPv6 ICMP endpoint tracker applied to an interface.

```

Device# show endpoint-tracker

Interface                Record Name                Status                Address Family  RTT

```

in msec	Probe ID	Next Hop			
GigabitEthernet1	6	t2	Up	IPv6	1
		2001:DB8:1::1			



CHAPTER 57

Transport Gateway

- [site-type](#), on page 819

site-type

Use the **site-type** command in system configuration mode to configure the site type of a router. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the site type assignment.

site-type *site-list*

no site-type *site-list*

Syntax Description	site-type <i>site-list</i> Assigns up to four site types to a device. Possible values are br, branch, cloud, spoke, type-1, type-2, and type-3.				
Command Default	By default, a router has no site type.				
Command Modes	System (config-system)				
Command History	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command was introduced.				

Example

The following example configures a router site type as cloud:

```
Device(config)#system  
Device (config-system)# site-type cloud
```

The following example configures a router with site types cloud and branch:

```
Device(config)#system  
Device (config-system)# site-type cloud branch
```

The following example configures a router with site types cloud and branch, then removes the site type cloud, so that in the end, the router is configured only with site type branch:

```
Device(config)#system  
Device (config-system)# site-type cloud branch  
Device(config-system)# no site-type cloud
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
omp best-path transport-gateway	Use the omp best-path transport-gateway command to configure the path preference for transport gateway paths.



CHAPTER 58

UTD Commands

- [file-analysis profile, on page 821](#)
- [file-inspection profile, on page 823](#)
- [file-reputation profile, on page 824](#)
- [flow-logging, on page 825](#)
- [logging host, on page 826](#)
- [threat-inspection profile, on page 826](#)
- [threat-inspection custom-signature profile, on page 827](#)
- [tls-decryption profile, on page 828](#)
- [utd engine standard multi-tenancy, on page 828](#)
- [utd engine standard unified-policy, on page 829](#)
- [utd global, on page 830](#)
- [utd multi-tenancy, on page 831](#)
- [web-filter url profile, on page 832](#)

file-analysis profile

To configure Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) file analysis profile, use the **file-analysis profile** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration mode. To delete Cisco AMP file analysis profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
file-analysis profile file-analysis-name { alert level { critical | info | warning } | file-types file-type }  
no file-analysis profile file-analysis-name { alert level { critical | info | warning } | file-types file-type }
```

Table 59: Syntax Description:

<i>file-analysis-name</i>	Specifies the file analysis profile name.
alert level critical info warning	Configures alert level as critical, info, or warning.

file-types <i>file-type</i>	Configures file types. Possible options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flv • mdb • mscab • msole2 • new-office • pdf • rtf • swf • wri • xlw
------------------------------------	---

Command Default

None

Command Modes

UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration (config-utd-multi-tenancy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

File analysis is the process of submitting an unknown file to Cisco Secure Malware Analytics (formerly Threat Grid) cloud for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v detonation in a sandbox environment. During detonation, the sandbox captures artefacts and observes behaviors of the file, then gives the file an overall score. Based on the observations and score, Threat Grid may change the threat response to Clean or Malicious. Findings from Threat Grid are reported back to the Cisco AMP cloud, so that all Cisco AMP customers are protected against newly discovered malware.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an AMP file analysis profile with critical alerts, and a profile that analyzes flv and pdf files:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard multi-tenancy
Device(config-utd-multi-tenancy)# file-analysis profile file-analysis-profile1
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-profile)# alert level critical
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-profile)# file-types
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-types)# flv
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-types)# pdf
```

Table 60: Related Commands

Commands	Description
utd multi-tenancy	Enables Unified Threat Defense (UTD) for multi-tenancy.
utd engine standard multi-tenancy	Configures UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection and Cisco AMP profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).
file-inspection profile	Configures a file inspection profile.

file-inspection profile

To configure Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) file inspection profile, use the **file-inspection profile** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration mode. To delete Cisco AMP file inspection profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
file-inspection profile file-inspection-profile { analysis profile file-analysis-name | reputation profile file-reputation-name }
no file-inspection profile file-inspection-profile { analysis profile file-analysis-name | reputation profile file-reputation-name }
```

Table 61: Syntax Description:

<i>file-inspection-profile</i>	Specifies file inspection profile name.
<i>file-analysis-name</i>	Specifies file analysis profile name.
<i>file-reputation-name</i>	Specifies file reputation profile name.

Command Default None

Command Modes UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration (config-utd-multi-tenancy).

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **file-inspection profile** command to configure an Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) file inspection profile.

Under the file inspection profile, a file reputation profile is required, and a file analysis profile is optional. Both must be configured first before assigning them to the file inspection profile.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a file inspection profile that calls a file analysis and file reputation profiles:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard multi-tenancy
Device(config-utd-multi-tenancy)# file-inspection profile file-inspection-profile1
Device(config-utd-mt-file-insp)# analysis profile file-analysis-profile1
Device(config-utd-mt-file-insp)# reputation profile file-reputation-profile1
```

After you configure the file-inspection profile, you can call it per VRF:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard multi-tenancy
Device(config-utd-multi-tenancy)# policy utd-policy-vrf-1
Device(config-utd-mt-policy)# file-inspection profile file-inspection-profile1
Device(config-utd-mt-policy)# vrf 1
```

Table 62: Related Commands

Commands	Description
utd multi-tenancy	Enables Unified Threat Defense (UTD) for multi-tenancy.
utd engine standard multi-tenancy	Configures UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection and Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).
file-analysis profile	Configures a file analysis profile.
file-reputation profile	Configures a file reputation profile.
policy	Configures a policy under UTD and applies it to a VRF.

file-reputation profile

To configure Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) file reputation profile, use the **file-reputation profile** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration mode. To delete a Cisco AMP file reputation profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
file-reputation profile file-reputation-name [ alert level { critical | info | warning } ]
no file-reputation profile file-reputation-name [ alert level { critical | info | warning } ]
```

Syntax Description

<i>file-reputation-name</i>	Specifies file reputation profile name.
alert level critical info warning	Configures alert level as critical, info, or warning.

Command Default

None

Command Modes UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration (config-utd-multi-tenancy).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **file-reputation profile** command to configure Cisco AMP file reputation profile, including the alert levels. We recommend configuring alert level info only when used for troubleshooting and not for regular traffic.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure Cisco AMP file reputation with critical alerts:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard multi-tenancy
Device(config-utd-multi-tenancy)# file-reputation profile file-reputation-profile1
Device(config-utd-mt-file-rep-profile)# alert level critical
```

Table 63: Related Commands

Commands	Description
utdmulti-tenancy	Enables Unified Threat Defense (UTD) for multi-tenancy.
utdenginestandardmulti-tenancy	Configures UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection and Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).
file-inspectionprofile	Configures a file inspection profile.

flow-logging

To enable unified logging for UTD features use the **flow-logging** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy and unified-policy global configuration mode. To disable unified logging, use the **no** form of this command.

flow-logging [{ **all** | **file-inspection** | **threat-inspection** | **tls-decryption** | **web-filter** }]

Command Default None

Command Modes UTD Multi-Tenancy and unified-policy global configuration (config-utd-mt-global)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure UTD logging in a unified security policy:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# utd global
Device(config-utd-mt-global)# flow-logging all
```

logging host

To log UTD syslog messages to a remote host, use the **logging host** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy and unified-policy global configuration mode. To remove a specified logging host from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
logging host host_name [{ source-interface interface-name }]
```

Syntax Description	<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address of the host that will receive the UTD syslog messages.
	<i>interface-name</i>	The interface from which the UTD syslog originates.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	UTD Multi-Tenancy and unified-policy global configuration (config-utd-mt-global)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure UTD logging in a unified security policy:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# utd global
Device(config-utd-mt-global)# logging host 10.1.1.1
Device(config-utd-mt-global)# logging host 10.2.2.2 source-interface GigabitEthernet3
```

threat-inspection profile

To configure threat-inspection profile and optionally specify the name of a custom signature profile, use the **threat-inspection profile** command in UTD unified policy configuration mode. To delete threat-inspection profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
threat-inspection profile threat-inspection-profile-name {custom-signature profile
custom-signature-profile-name }
no threat-inspection profile
```

Syntax Description	<i>threat-inspection-profile-name</i>	Specifies the threat-inspection profile name.
	custom-signature profile <i>custom-signature-profile-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the custom signature profile name.

Command Default This command is not configured, and the IPS/IDS (Intrusion Prevention System and Intrusion Detection System) feature is not applied to traffic.

Command Modes UTD unified policy configuration (config-utd-unified-policy)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Added support for specifying a custom-signature profile name.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a threat-inspection profile:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# threat-inspection profile IPS_UNIFIED_1
Device(config-utd-mt-threat)# custom-signature profile global
```

threat-inspection custom-signature profile

To add a custom signature profile to a threat-inspection profile, use the **threat inspection custom-signature profile** command in UTD unified policy configuration mode. To delete the custom signature file, use the **no** form of this command.

threat-inspection custom-signature profile *custom-signature-profile-name* **file** *path-to-custom-signature-file*
no threat-inspection custom-signature profile

Syntax Description	<i>custom-signature profile name</i>	Specifies the custom-signature profile name.
	file <i>path to custom signature file</i>	Specifies the path to the custom-signature file.

Command Default Custom signature profile is not added to threat inspection profile.

Command Modes UTD unified policy configuration (config-utd-unified-policy)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the custom signature profile does not exist in the designated path, an empty file is created on that path.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a custom signature profile to a signature package:

```
utd engine standard unified-policy
  threat-inspection custom-signature profile global
  file bootflash:GLOBAL_CUSTOM_SIG.txt
  threat-inspection profile IPS_UNIFIED_1
  threat protection
  policy security
  custom-signature profile global
```

tls-decryption profile

To configure tls-decryption profile, use the **tls-decryption profile** command in UTD unified policy configuration mode. To delete tls-decryption profile, use the **no** form of this command.

tls-decryption profile *tls-decryption profile name*

no **tls-decryption profile**

<i>tls-decryption profile name</i>	Specifies tls-decryption profile name.
------------------------------------	--

Command Default

None

Command Modes

UTD unified policy configuration (config-utd-unified-policy).

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a tls-decryption profile:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# tls-decryption profile tls
```

utd engine standard multi-tenancy

To configure UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection, and Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs), use the **utd engine standard multi-tenancy** command in global configuration mode. To remove them, use the **no** form of this command.

utd engine standard multi-tenancy

Syntax Description	(none)	You enter a sub-mode UTD engine standard multi-tenancy and configure UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection, and Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) profiles. After exiting the UTD engine standard multi-tenancy sub-mode, the UTD policies are applied.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **utd engine standard multi-tenancy** command to configure UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection, and Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).

Before you begin, remove any existing single-tenancy UTD configuration, using the **no utd engine standard** command, and you must have previously configured a VRF for each tenant. Once you have done that, you can start configuring the policies that should be enforced for each tenant.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection, and Cisco AMP profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs):

```
Device(config)# utd multi-tenancy
Device(config)# utd engine standard multi-tenancy
```

Table 64: Related Commands

Command	Description
utd multi-tenancy	Enables UTD policies for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).

utd engine standard unified-policy

To configure a unified security policy that includes firewall and other UTD profiles such as web filtering, threat-inspection, and Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP), TLS decryption, use the **utd engine standard unified-policy** command in global configuration mode. To remove them, use the **no** form of this command.

utd engine standard unified-policy

Syntax Description	(none)	Enter a sub-mode UTD engine standard unified-policy and configure a unified security policy. After exiting the UTD engine standard unified-policy sub-mode, the unified security policies are applied.
---------------------------	--------	--

Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	Use the utd engine standard unified-policy command to configure unified security policy, web filtering, threat-inspection, Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) profiles, and TLS decryption.	

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a unified policy with web filtering, threat-inspection, Cisco AMP profiles, and TLS decryption.

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# policy aip-policy
Device(config-utd-mt-policy)# threat-inspection profile ips
Device(config-utd-mt-policy)# web-filter url profile url
Device(config-utd-mt-policy)# file-inspection profile fs
Device(config-utd-mt-policy)# tls-decryption profile tls
```

utd global

To configure settings that apply to all configured Unified Threat Defense (UTD) policies, use the **utd global** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration mode. To remove the setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
utd global { file-analysis [ apikey 0 string ] | cloud-server string | file-reputation { cloud-server string | est-server string | query-interval time } }
no utd global { file-analysis [ apikey 0 string ] | cloud-server string | file-reputation { cloud-server string | est-server string | query-interval time } }
```

Table 65: Syntax Description

(none)	Applies UTD policies to all tenants/VRFs. Multiple settings can be configured once the command is applied.
file-analysis	Configures Cisco AMP Threat Grid File analysis settings.
apikey 0 <i>string</i>	Specifies Cisco AMP Threat Grid API Key.
cloud-server <i>string</i>	Specifies Cisco AMP Threat Grid file analysis server. Example: cloud-isr-asn.amp.cisco.com
file-reputation	Specifies Cisco AMP File reputation settings.

cloud-server <i>string</i>	Specifies Cisco AMP Cloud server. Example: cloud-isr-asn.amp.cisco.com
est-server <i>string</i>	Specifies Cisco AMP EST server. Example: cloud-isr-est.amp.cisco.com
query-interval <i>time</i>	Specifies the query interval in seconds.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration (config-utd-multi-tenancy).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

To configure settings that apply to all configured UTD policies, use the **utd global** command in UTD Multi-Tenancy configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure global AMP settings:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard multi-tenancy
Device(config-utd-multi-tenancy)# utd global
Device(config-utd-mt-global)# file-analysis
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-global)# apikey 0 0123456789abcdef
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-global)# cloud-server cloud-isr-asn.amp.cisco.com
Device(config-utd-mt-file-an-global)# file-reputation
Device(config-utd-mt-file-rep-global)# cloud-server cloud-isr-asn.amp.cisco.com
Device(config-utd-mt-file-rep-global)# est-server cloud-isr-est.amp.cisco.com
Device(config-utd-mt-file-rep-global)# query-interval 900
```

Table 66: Related Commands

Commands	Description
utd multi-tenancy	Enables UTD for multi-tenancy.
utd engine standard multi-tenancy	Configures UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection and Cisco AMP profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).

utd multi-tenancy

To enable Unified Threat Defense (UTD) for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs), use the **utd multi-tenancy** command in global configuration mode. To disable UTD for multi-tenancy, use the **no** form of this command.

utd multi-tenancy [**engine standard multi-tenancy**]

Syntax Description (none) Enables UTD for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).

Command Default None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **utd multi-tenancy** command to enable UTD multi-tenancy mode. Single-tenancy mode is the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable UTD for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs):

```
Device(config)# utd multi-tenancy
```

Table 67: Related Commands

Command	Description
utd engine standard multi-tenancy	Configures UTD policies, web filtering, threat-inspection and Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (Cisco AMP) profiles for multi-tenancy (multiple tenants/VRFs).

web-filter url profile

To configure web-filter url profile, use the **web-filter url profile** command in UTD unified policy configuration mode. To delete web-filter url profile, use the **no** form of this command.

web-filter url profile *web-filter-profile-id*
no web-filter url profile

<i>web-filter-profile-id</i>	Specifies web filter url profile name.
------------------------------	--

Command Default None

Command Modes UTD unified policy configuration (config-utd-unified-policy).

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a web filter url profile:

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy  
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# web-filter url profile url
```




CHAPTER 59

VDSL Commands

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- [controller VDSL](#), on page 836
- [description \(VDSL controller\)](#), on page 836
- [diagnostics DELT \(VDSL controller\)](#), on page 837
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- [sync interval](#), on page 843
- [sync mode \(VDSL controller\)](#), on page 844
- [training log filename \(VDSL controller\)](#), on page 845

bitswap

To divert the data of a disturbed transmission channel to other channels, use the **bitswap** command in controller configuration mode. To disable bitswapping, use the **no** form of this command.

bitswap
no bitswap

Command Default Bit swapping is enabled.

Command Modes Controller configuration (config-controller)#

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines **bitswap line 0/1** commands are not supported in Cisco SD-WAN.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [bitswap](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable bit swapping:

```
Router(config-controller)# bitswap
```

The following example shows how to disable bit swapping:

```
Router(config-controller)# no bitswap
```

controller VDSL

To configure the Very High Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line (VDSL) controller and enter controller configuration mode, use the **controller VDSL** command in global configuration mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

controller VDSL *slot/subslot/port*

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot number of the VDSL controller. Valid numbers are 0 and 1.
<i>subslot</i>	Subslot number of the VDSL controller. The slash mark (/) is required between the slot argument and the subslot argument.
<i>port</i>	Port number of the VDSL controller. Valid numbers are 0 and 1. The slash mark (/) is required between the subslot argument and the port argument.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to enter VDSL controller configuration mode for the controller in the specified slot, subslot, and port.

Example

The following example shows how to enter VDSL controller configuration mode on the controller in slot 0, subslot 0, and port 0:

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
```

description (VDSL controller)

To configure a text description for a VDSL controller, use the **description** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To remove the text description for a VDSL controller, use the **no** form of this command.

description *string*
no description *string*

Syntax Description *string* VDSL controller text description.

Command Default None

Command Modes VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.

Use **description** command to configure a text description for a VDSL controller.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the description "to ISP 1" on the VDSL controller 0/0/0.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# description to ISP 1
```

diagnostics DELT (VDSL controller)

To enable Double-Ended Line Testing (DELT) diagnostics mode for a VDSL controller, use the **diagnostics DELT** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To disable the Double-Ended Line Testing (DELT) diagnostics mode for a VDSL controller, use the **no** form of this command.

diagnostics DELT
no diagnostics DELT

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default By default, DELT diagnostics mode is disabled.

Command Modes VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.

Double-Ended Line Testing (DELT) is a wideband line testing technique used after a DSL modem has been installed on the subscriber premises. It relies on the equipment on both ends of the line to perform its testing, thus requiring a connected and available DELT-capable CPE.

DELT measures the characteristics of the line by transmitting special test signals from one end to the other, and evaluating the signal received based on knowledge of the signal transmitted from the source.

Use **diagnosticsDELT** command to enable DELT diagnostics mode for a VDSL controller.

Example

The following example shows how to enable DELT diagnostics mode on the VDSL controller 0/0/0.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# diagnostics DELT
```

firmware phy filename

To configure the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to load the VDSL controller firmware from a designated location, use the **firmware phy filename** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

firmware phy filename *location:filename*
no firmware phy filename *location:filename*

Syntax Description	<i>location:filename</i> Specifies the location and file name of VDSL firmware.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	VDSL2 and ADSL2/2+ routers provide highly reliable WAN connections for remote sites. These interfaces offer cost-effective virtualized WAN connections in both point-to-point and point-to-multipoint designs.
-------------------------	--

The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.

VDSL controllers have a firmware that can be upgraded separately from the IOS XE firmware. The VDSL controller firmware gets copied to a designated location on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. The Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device gets configured to load from the designated location and rebooted for the new firmware to take affect.

Use **firmware phy filename** command to configure the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to load the VDSL controller firmware from a designated location.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to load the VDSL controller firmware `gs_39x3_gnu.pkg` from bootflash.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# firmware phy filename bootflash:gs_39x3_gnu.pkg
```

Table 68: Related Commands

Commands	Description
bitswap	Bit swap.
description	Controller specific description.
diagnostics	Diagnostics DELT.
line-mode	Line mode configuration to select Bonding/Single-wire.
modem	VDSL modem configuration.
operating	Configures auto or specific VDSL operating mode.
sra	Seamless rate adaptation.
sync	xDSL sync preferences.
training	DSL firmware training log.

line-mode bonding

To enable bonding mode on a CPE, use the **line-mode bonding** command in controller configuration mode. To disable the bonding mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
line-mode bonding
no line-mode bonding
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Bonding is not the default mode.

Command Modes Controller configuration (config-controller)#

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when a CPE is expected to operate in bonding mode. The command should be used only on DSL NIM-VAB-A. The configuration fails on other variants of NIM.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable bonding mode:

```
Router(config-controller)# line-mode bonding
```

The following example shows how to disable bonding mode:

```
Router(config-controller)# no line-mode bonding
```

line-mode single-wire line

To enable single-wire (nonbonding) mode on a selected line, use the **line-mode single-wire line** command in controller configuration mode. To disable the mode, use the **no** form of this command.

line-mode single-wire line *line-number*

or

line-mode single-wire line *line-number* [**profile 30a**]

no line-mode single-wire line *line-number*

Syntax Description

<i>line-number</i>	Line number. Valid values are either 1 or 0.
profile 30a	Enables 30a profile on line 1. If profile 30a is not specified, profiles 8a to 17a are enabled on that line.

Command Default

By default, single-wire mode is enabled on line 0 with profiles from 8a to 17a enabled.

Command Modes

Controller configuration (config-controller)#

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure either line 0 or line 1 in single-wire (non-bonding) mode. The command should be used only on DSL NIM-VAB-A. The configuration fails on other variants of NIM.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [line-mode single-wire line](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable 30a profile on line 1:

```
Router(config-controller)# line-mode single-wire line 1 profile 30a
```

modem (VDSL controller)

To configure the modem settings for a VDSL controller, use the **modem** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To remove the modem settings for a VDSL controller, use the **no** form of this command.

modem *modem-settings*
no modem *modem-settings*

Syntax Description	<i>modem-settings</i>	Specifies DSL modem settings.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	<p>The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.</p> <p>Modem setting commands allow custom configurations of DSL modem settings to ensure DSL interoperability in different environments. Please consult your Service Provider on required modem settings for the particular SPs network.</p> <p>Use modem command to configure the modem settings for a VDSL controller.</p>	

Example

The following example shows how to configure the modem settings to enable the UK-specific Annex M mask on the VDSL controller 0/0/0.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# modem customUKAnnexM
```

operating mode

To configure the operating mode for a VDSL controller, use the **operating mode** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To remove the operating mode for a VDSL controller, use the **no** form of this command.

operating mode { **auto** [**adsl1**] [**adsl2**] [**adsl2+**] | **adsl1** | **adsl2** | **adsl2+** | **ansi** | **vdsl2** }
no operating mode { **auto** [**adsl1**] [**adsl2**] [**adsl2+**] | **adsl1** | **adsl2** | **adsl2+** | **ansi** | **vdsl2** }

Syntax Description	adsl1 Specifies the operating mode as adsl1 (ITU G 992.1).
	adsl2 Specifies the operating mode as adsl2 (ITU G 992.3).

adsl2+ Specifies the operating mode as adsl2+ (ITU G 992.5).

ansi Specifies the operating mode as adsl2/2+ mode, as defined in ITU G.991.1, G.992.3, and G992.5.

auto Specifies the operating mode as auto.

vdsl2 Specifies the operating mode as vdsl2 (ITU G 993.2).

Command Default The default operating mode is auto.

Command Modes VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates. The following command options are qualified: auto , adsl1 , adsl2 , adsl2+ , auto adsl1 , auto adsl2 , auto adsl2+ , vdsl2 .

Usage Guidelines The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.

You choose the operating mode depending on what DSL technology your ISP uses.

Use **operating mode** command to configure the operating mode for a VDSL controller.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the VDSL controller 0/0/0 operating mode to auto.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# operating mode auto
```

sra

To accommodate changes to the total link capacity with the least amount of disruption to communications, use the **sra** command in controller configuration mode.

sra

Command Default Seamless rate adaptation is disabled.

Command Modes Controller configuration (config-controller)#

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

sra line 0/1 commands are not supported in Cisco SD-WAN.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [sra line](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable seamless rate adaptation:

```
Router(config-controller)# sra
```

sync interval

To specify an interval for the device to exchange Precision Time Protocol synchronization messages, use the **sync interval** command in PTP port configuration mode. To disable a sync interval configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

sync interval *interval-value*

no sync interval *interval-value*

Syntax Description

<i>interval-value</i>	<p>Value of the interval at which the device sends sync packets. The intervals are set using log base 2 values, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4—1 packet every 16 seconds • 3—1 packet every 8 seconds • 2—1 packet every 4 seconds • 1—1 packet every 2 seconds • 0—1 packet every second • -1—1 packet every 1/2 second, or 2 packets per second • -2—1 packet every 1/4 second, or 4 packets per second • -3—1 packet every 1/8 second, or 8 packets per second • -4—1 packet every 1/16 seconds, or 16 packets per second • -5—1 packet every 1/32 seconds, or 32 packets per second • -6—1 packet every 1/64 seconds, or 64 packets per second <p>The recommended value is -6.</p>
-----------------------	---

Command Default

The default value is 1.

Command Modes

PTP port configuration (config-ptp-port)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the PTP sync interval:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0
Device(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port slave slaveport
Device(config-ptp-port)# sync interval -4
Device(config-ptp-port)# end
```

sync mode (VDSL controller)

To configure the synchronization mode preference for a VDSL controller, use the **sync mode** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To remove the synchronization mode preference for a VDSL controller, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sync mode { ansi [previous] | itu [previous] | none }
no sync mode { ansi [previous] | itu [previous] | none }
```

Syntax Description

ansi	Sets the synchronization mode preference to ANSI over ITU.
itu	Sets the synchronization mode preference to ITU over ANSI.
none	Sets the synchronization mode to no preferred mode.
previous	(Optional) Informs the router to save the current trained mode and to try that mode during the next synchronization.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.

The CPE tries to synchronize in ANSI and ITU modes and **sync mode** command specifies which mode should be tried first.

Use **sync mode** command to configure the synchronization mode preference for a VDSL controller.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the synchronization mode preference to ANSI on the VDSL controller 0/0/0.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# sync mode ansi previous
```


training log filename (VDSL controller)

To modify the location and name of the file in which training logs are stored for a VDSL controller, use the **training log filename** command in VDSL controller configuration mode. To reset the location and name of the file in which training logs are stored for a VDSL controller back to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

training log filename *filename*
no training log filename *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Specifies location and filename of training logs.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	VDSL controller configuration (config-controller).	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	<p>The Cisco multimode VDSL2 and ADSL1/2/2+ provides 1-port (2-pair) multimode VDSL2 and ADSL2+ WAN connectivity.</p> <p>A training log provides you information about the different events that happened during the ADSL training.</p> <p>Use training log filename command to modify the location and name of the file in which training logs are stored for a VDSL controller.</p>	

Example

The following example shows how to modify the location and filename on the VDSL controller 0/0/0 to bootflash:VDSLLOG.log.

```
Device(config)# controller VDSL 0/0/0
Device(config-controller)# training log filename bootflash:VDSLLOG.log
```

■ training log filename (VDSL controller)



CHAPTER 60

Voice Commands

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allow-connections

To allow connections between specific types of endpoints in a VoIP network, use the **allow-connections** command in voice service configuration mode (**voice service voip**). To refuse specific types of connections, use the **no** form of this command.

allow-connections sip to sip
no allow-connections sip to sip

Syntax Description

sip	Originating endpoint type, sip --Session Interface Protocol (SIP).
to	Indicates that the argument that follows is the connection target.
sip	Terminating endpoint type.

Command Default

SIP-to-SIP connections are disabled by default.

Command Modes

Voice-service configuration (config-voi-serv) using the **voice service voip** command

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [allow-connections](#) command.

Examples

```
voice service voip

  allow-connections sip to sip
  no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces
  no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily
  no supplementary-service sip refer
  sip
  registrar server expires max 300 min 200
```

bind interface

To bind an interface to a Cisco CallManager group, use the **bindinterface** command in SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode. To unbind the selected interface, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>interface-type</i>	Type of the selected interface.
<i>interface-number</i>	Number of the selected interface.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [bind interface](#) command. As per the yang model design, configure **sip-ua** command on device then under SIP command, configure **bind interface**.

Examples

```
bind interface <interface-name-slot/bay/port>
keepalive retries <1-32>
keepalive timeout <0-180>
sccp ip precedence <1-7>
```

caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate

To statically allocate a digital signal processor (DSP) resource for receiving caller ID information for an on-hook (Type 1) caller ID at a receiving Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port, use the **caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the effect of the command, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	alerting	Defines the caller ID alerting method.
	dsp-pre-allocate	Performs DSP preallocation.

Command Default DSP resource for receiving caller ID information are not allocated.

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command.

The **caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate** command may be required on an FXO port if the central office uses line polarity reversal to signal the start of caller ID information transmission. Preallocating a DSP voice channel allows the DSP voice channel to listen for caller ID information continuously without requiring an alerting signal from the central office.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a voice port at which the caller ID information is to be received:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  cptone br
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting line-reversal
  caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate
```

caller-id alerting line-reversal

To set the line-reversal alerting method for caller ID information for an on-hook (Type 1) caller ID at a sending Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) voice port, and for an on-hook caller ID at a receiving Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port, use the **caller-id alerting line-reversal** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the effect of the command, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id alerting line-reversal**Syntax Description**

alerting	Defines the caller ID alerting method.
line-reversal	Enables line-reversal alerting.

Command Default

The line-reversal alerting method for caller ID information is not set.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco SD-WAN Release 20.8.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command.

Before using this command, use the **caller-id mode** command to specify a noncountry, standard caller ID mode, or use the **cptone** command to specify a regional analog voice-interface-related tone, ring, and cadence setting for a voice port:

- **caller-id mode {BT | FSK | DTMF start *x* end *y* }.**

- **cptone locale**, Here, *locale* can be **FR, DE, NO, IT, ES, ZA, TR, GB, AT, CN, HU, KR, BR, SE, DK, IS, NL, BE, IN, or SA.**

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is sent (FXS):

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  cptone br
  caller-id name A-sample
  caller-id number 4085550111
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting line-reversal
```

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is received (FXO):

```
voice-port 2/0/0
  cptone br
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting line-reversal
  caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate
```

caller-id alerting pre-ring

To set a 250-millisecond pre-ring alerting method for caller ID information for an on-hook (Type 1) caller ID at a sending Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) and at a receiving Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port, use the **caller-id alerting pre-ring** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the effect of the command, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id alerting pre-ring

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	alerting	Defines the caller ID alerting method.
	pre-ring	Enables a 250-millisecond pre-ring alerting method for caller ID information.

Command Default A 250-millisecond pre-ring alerting method for caller ID information is not set.

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command is required only when the telephone device attached to an FXS port requires the pre-ring (immediate ring) method to signal the start of caller ID transmission. Use it on FXS voice ports that send caller ID information. This command allows the FXS port to send a short pre-ring before the normal ring

cadence. On an FXO port, an incoming pre-ring is simply counted as a normal ring by use of the **caller-id alerting ring** command.

Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command.

Before using this command, use the **caller-id mode** command to specify a noncountry, standard caller ID mode, or use the **cptone** command to specify a regional analog voice-interface-related tone, ring, and cadence setting for a voice port:

- **caller-id mode** {**BT** | **FSK** | **DTMF start x end y**}.
- **cptone locale**, Here, *locale* can be **FR, DE, NO, IT, ES, ZA, TR, GB, AT, CN, HU, KR, BR, SE, DK, IS, NL, BE, IN, or SA**.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is sent:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  cptone br
  caller-id enable
  station name A-sample
  station number 4085550111
  caller-id alerting pre-ring
```

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is received (FXO):

```
voice-port 2/0/0
  cptone br
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting pre-ring
```

caller-id alerting ring

To set the ring-cycle method for receiving caller ID information for an on-hook (Type 1) caller ID at a receiving Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) or a sending Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) voice port, use the **caller-id alerting ring** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the effect of the command, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id alerting ring [{ **1** | **2** | **3** | **4**]

Syntax Description

alerting	Defines the caller ID alerting method.
ring [1 2 3 4]	Sets number of ring ON cycles. The default value is 1.

Command Default

The ring-cycle method for receiving caller ID information is set to 1.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command .

The caller ID alerting ring setting is determined by the Bellcore/Telcordia or ETSI standard that your telephone service provider uses for caller ID. Use the setting in the FXO loop-start and ground-start voice ports at which the caller ID information arrives, and in the FXS voice ports from which caller ID information is sent.

This setting must match on the sending and receiving ends of the telephone line connection.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a voice port at which the caller ID information is received (FXO):

```
voice-port 2/0/0
  cptone US
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting ring 2
```

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is sent (FXS):

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  cptone us
  station name A-sample
  station number 4085550111
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting ring 2
```

caller-id block

To request blocking of caller ID information display at the far end of a call that originates from a Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) port, use the **caller-id block** command in voice-port configuration mode at the originating FXS voice port. To allow the display of caller ID information, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id block

Syntax Description	block	Blocks the caller ID of calls that are made from this port.
--------------------	-------	---

Command Default The display of caller ID information is allowed.

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is sent to block the display of caller ID information:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  caller-id enable
  caller-id block
```

caller-id enable

To enable a device to accept configuration settings from a **caller-id** command that configures caller ID functionality, use the **caller-id enable** command in voice-port configuration mode at the originating FXS or the receiving FXO voice port. To prevent a device from accepting configuration settings from a **caller-id** command that configures caller ID functionality, delete this command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id enable**Syntax Description**

enable	Enables a device to accept configuration settings from a caller-id command.
---------------	--

Command Default

This command is not configured.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Configure the **caller-id enable** command before using any of the following commands:

- **caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate**
- **caller-id alerting line-reversal**
- **caller-id alerting pre-ring**
- **caller-id alerting ring**
- **caller-id block**
- **caller-id format e911**
- **caller-id mode**

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a device to accept configuration settings from a **caller-id** command that configures caller ID functionality:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  station name A-sample
  station number 4085550111
  caller-id enable
  caller-id alerting ring 2
```

caller-id format e911

To specify a caller ID message type that should be the Enhanced 911 format for calls sent on Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) voice ports, use the **caller-id format e911** command in voice-port configuration mode at the originating FXS voice port. To use the default Multiple Data Message Format (MDMF) caller ID message type, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

caller-id format 911

Syntax Description	e911	Specifies the Enhanced 911 format.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------------------------

Command Default The MDMF caller ID message type is used.

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a voice port from which caller ID information is sent to use the Enhanced 911 format:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  cptone US
  station name A-sample
  station number 4085550111
  caller-id enable
  caller-id format e911
```

caller-id mode

To specify a noncountry, standard caller ID mode, use the **caller-id mode** command in voice port configuration mode at the sending Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) voice port or at the receiving Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port. To allow the caller ID mode to be country-specific, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

```
caller-id mode { BT | FSK | DTMF [ { start | { # | * | A | B | C | D } | end | { # | * | A | B | C | D } ] }
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	BT	Specifies Frequency-Shift Keying (FSK) with Dual Tone Alerting Signal (DTAS) that is used by British Telecom.
	FSK	Specifies that FSK be used before or during a call.
	DTMF	Specifies that dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) digits be used with the start and end digit codes.
	start	Specifies the start digit code for DTMF digits.
	end	Specifies the end digit code for DTMF digits.
	#	Specifies the DTMF digit #.
	*	Specifies the DTMF digit *.
	A	Specifies the DTMF digit A.
	B	Specifies the DTMF digit B.
	C	Specifies the DTMF digit C.
	D	Specifies the DTMF digit D.

Command Default The caller-ID mode is disabled.

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco SD-WAN Release 20.8.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Before using this command, enable caller ID with the **caller-id enable** command.

This command allows you to configure a caller ID mode that is different from the caller ID mode that the **cptone locale** command configuration command specifies.

The **caller-id mode DTMF** command allows you to configure caller ID DTMF start and end codes that are different from the caller ID DTMF start and end codes that the global **clid dtmf-codes** configuration specifies.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a noncountry, standard caller ID mode of DTMF with a start code A and end code C:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
  station name A-sample
  station number 4085550111
  caller-id enable
  caller-id mode DTMF start A end C
```

clid dtmf-codes

To specify global caller ID dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) start, redirect, and end codes, use the **clid dtmf-codes** command in voice service pots configuration mode. To disable the effect of the command, delete the command from the CLI add-on feature template.

clid dtmf-codes *start-code redirect-code end-code*

Syntax Description	dtmf-codes	Defines the DTMF codes.
	<i>start-code</i>	Global start code for the DTMF caller ID string. Valid characters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital letters A through D • Numbers 0 through 9 • Asterisk (*) • Pound sign (#)
	<i>redirect-code</i>	Global redirect code for the DTMF caller ID string. Valid characters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital letters A through D • Numbers 0 through 9 • Asterisk (*) • Pound sign (#)
	<i>end-code</i>	Global end code for the DTMF caller ID string. Valid characters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital letters A through D • Numbers 0 through 9 • Asterisk (*) • Pound sign (#)

Command Default The methods for global caller ID DTMF start, redirect, and end codes are not set.

Command Modes voice service pots configuration (conf-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to configure the global caller ID DTMF codes that are used if the **caller-id mode DTMF** command in voice-port *x/y/z* configuration mode is not configured.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure global caller ID DTMF start, redirect, and end codes to be A, B, and C, respectively:

```
voice service pots
  clid dtmf-codes ABC
```

codec preference

To specify a list of preferred codecs to use on a dial peer, use the **codec preference** command in voice class configuration mode. To disable this functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

codec preference *value* [{ *codec-type* [{ **bytes** *payload-size* | **mode** *mode-value* }] }

no **codec preference**

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Order of preference. 1 is the most preferred and 24 is the least preferred.
<i>codec-type</i>	Preferred codec. Values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • g711alaw --G.711 a-law 64,000 bps. • g711ulaw --G.711 mu-law 64,000 bps. • g722-64 --G.722-64 at 64,000 bps. • g729r8 --G.729 8000 bps. • ilbc --internet Low Bitrate Codec (iLBC) at 13,330 bps or 15,200 bps. <p>If this option is not specified, the dial peer uses the default codec for all calls.</p>
bytes <i>payload-size</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the size (bytes) of the voice payload of each frame. Values depend on the codec type and the packet voice protocol. <p>Applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • g711alaw • g711ulaw • g722-64 • g729r8
mode <i>mode-value</i>	(Optional, applies only to the internet low bitrate codec (iLBC), specified with the ilbc option.) Specifies bitrate. The following are valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20: Configures 15.2 kbps • 30: Configures 13.33 kbps <p>The default value is 20.</p>

Command Default If this command is not entered, no specific types of codecs are identified with preference.

Command Modes voice class configuration (config-class)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [codec preference](#) command.

Examples

```
voice class codec 1000
  codec preference 1 g729r8
  codec preference 2 g711ulaw bytes 160
  codec preference 3 g711alaw bytes 160
  codec preference 4 g722-64 bytes 160
```

credentials

To enter credentials configuration mode to configure a certificate for a Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express Certificate Trust List (CTL) provider or for Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) router communication to Cisco Unified Communications Manager, use the **credentials** command in global configuration mode. To set all the commands that are present in credentials configuration mode to the default **nonsecure**, use the **no** form of this command.

credentials
no credentials

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Nonsecure, so credentials are not provided.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The credential server provides certificates to any device that requests a certificate. The credentials server does not request any data from a client, and so, no authentication is necessary. When the client, Cisco Unified Communications Manager, requests a certificate, the credentials server provides the certificate. Cisco Unified Communications Manager exports the certificate to the phone, and the Cisco Unified IP phone holds the SRST router certificate in its configuration file. The device certificate for secure SRST routers is placed in the configuration file of the Cisco Unified IP phone because the entry limit in the CTL of Cisco Unified Communications Manager is 32.

Credentials service for SRST runs on default port 2445. Cisco Unified Communications Manager connects to port 2445 on the secure SRST router and retrieves the secure SRST device certificate during the TLS handshake.

Activate this command on all SRST routers.

Caution: For security reasons, credentials service should be deactivated on all the SRST routers after the task of provisioning to Cisco Unified Communications Manager is completed.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter credentials configuration mode and set the IP source address and the trustpoint:

```
credentials
 ip source-address 10.6.21.4 port 2445
 trustpoint srstca
```

description (dial-peer voice voip)

To add a description consisting of a line of up to 64 characters to describe a dial peer, use the **description** command in dial peer configuration mode. To delete the description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *string*
no description

Syntax Description

<i>string</i>	Description of dial peer, up to 64 characters.
---------------	--

Command Modes

Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to include descriptive text about the dial peer. The description appears in **show** command output and does not affect the operation of the dial peer.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [description](#) command.

```
dial-peer voice 2000 voip
 description inbound PSTN calls
```

destination-pattern

To specify either the prefix or the full E.164 telephone number to be used for a dial peer, use the **destination-pattern** command in dial peer configuration mode.

destination-pattern *string*

no destination-pattern *string***Syntax Description**

<i>string</i>	<p>Series of digits that specify a pattern for the E.164 or private dialing plan telephone number. Valid entries are the digits 0 through 9, the letters A through D, and the following special characters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The asterisk (*) and pound sign (#) that appear on standard touch-tone dial pads. • Comma (,), which inserts a pause between digits. • Period (.), which matches any entered digit (this character is used as a wildcard). • Percent sign (%), which indicates that the preceding digit occurred zero or more times; similar to the wildcard usage. • Circumflex (^), which indicates a match to the beginning of the string. • Dollar sign (\$), which matches the null string at the end of the input string. • Backslash symbol (\), which is followed by a single character, and matches that character. Can be used with a single character with no other significance (matching that character). • Question mark (?), which indicates that the preceding digit occurred zero or one time. • Brackets ([]), which indicate a range. A range is a sequence of characters enclosed in the brackets; only numeric characters from 0 to 9 are allowed in the range. • Parentheses (()), which indicate a pattern and are the same as the regular expression rule.
---------------	---

Command Modes

Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **destination-pattern** command to define the E.164 telephone number for a dial peer.

The pattern you configure is used to match dialed digits to a dial peer. The dial peer is then used to complete the call. When a router receives voice data, it compares the called number (the full E.164 telephone number) in the packet header with the number configured as the destination pattern for the voice-telephony peer. The router then strips out the left-justified numbers that correspond to the destination pattern. If you have configured a prefix, the prefix is prepended to the remaining numbers, creating a dial string that the router then dials. If all numbers in the destination pattern are stripped out, the user receives a dial tone.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [destination-pattern](#) command.

```
dial-peer voice 1000 voip
  description          Branch 1

  destination-pattern 1T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
  dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
```

dial-peer voice (VOIP)

To define a particular dial peer, to specify the method of voice encapsulation, and to enter dial peer configuration mode, use the **dial-peer voice** command in global configuration mode. To delete a defined dial peer, use the **no** form of this command.

dial-peer voice *dial-peer-tag* **voip**
no dial-peer voice

<i>dial-peer-tag</i>	Dial peer tag.
----------------------	----------------

Command Default No dial peer is defined. No method of voice encapsulation is specified.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **dial-peer voice** global configuration command to switch to dial peer configuration mode from global configuration mode and to define a particular dial peer. Use the **exit** command to exit dial peer configuration mode and return to global configuration mode.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [dial-peer voice](#) command.

```
dial-peer voice 1000 voip
  description          Branch 1

  destination-pattern 1T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
  dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
```

dtmf-relay (VOIP)

To specify how a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) gateway relays dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) tones between telephony interfaces and an IP network, use the **dtmf-relay** command in dial peer voice configuration mode. To remove all signaling options and send the DTMF tones as part of the audio stream, use the **no** form of this command.

dtmf-relay { **rtp-nte** [{ **digit-drop** | **sip-info** | **sip-kpml** | **sip-notify** }] | **sip-info** [{ **rtp-nte** [{ **digit-drop** }] | **sip-kpml** | **sip-notify** }] | **sip-kpml** [{ **rtp-nte** [{ **digit-drop** }] | **sip-info** | **sip-notify** }] | **sip-notify** [{ **rtp-nte** [{ **digit-drop** }] | **sip-info** | **sip-kpml** }] }

no dtmf-relay { **rtp-nte** | **sip-info** | **sip-kpml** | **sip-notify** }

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	rtp-nte	Forwards DTMF tones by using RTP with the Named Telephone Event (NTE) payload type.
	digit-drop	Passes digits out-of-band and drops in-band digits. Note The digit-drop keyword is only available when the rtp-nte keyword is configured.
	sip-info	Forwards DTMF tones using SIP INFO messages. This keyword is available only if the VoIP dial peer is configured for SIP.
	sip-kpml	Forwards DTMF tones using SIP KPML over SIP SUBSCRIBE/NOTIFY messages. This keyword is available only if the VoIP dial peer is configured for SIP.
	sip-notify	Forwards DTMF tones using SIP NOTIFY messages. This keyword is available only if the VoIP dial peer is configured for SIP.

Command Default DTMF tones are disabled and sent in-band. That is, they are left in the audio stream.

Command Modes Dial peer voice configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [dtmf-relay \(Voice over IP\)](#) command.

```
dial-peer voice 1000 voip
  description Branch 1

  destination-pattern 1T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
  dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
```

hunt-scheme least-used

To enable the least used search method for finding an available channel in a trunk group for outgoing calls, use the **hunt-scheme least-used** command in trunk group configuration mode. To delete the hunt scheme from the trunk group profile, use the **no** form of the command.

Supported Parameters

both	Searches both even- and odd-numbered channels.
even	Searches for an idle even-numbered channel. If no idle even-numbered channels are available, an odd-numbered channel is sought.

odd	Searches for an idle odd-numbered channel. If no idle odd-numbered channels are available, an even-numbered channel is sought.
up	Searches channels in ascending order based within a trunk group member. Used with even , odd , both .
down	Searches channels in descending order within a trunk group member. Used with even , odd , both .

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [hunt-scheme least-used](#) command.

hunt-scheme round-robin

To enable the round robin search method for finding an available channel in a trunk group for outgoing calls, use the **hunt-scheme round-robin** command in trunk group configuration mode. To delete the hunt scheme from the trunk group profile, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

both	Searches for an idle channel among both even- and odd-numbered channels at the same precedence.
even	Searches for an idle even-numbered channel. If no idle even-numbered channel is available, an odd-numbered channel is used.
odd	Searches for an idle odd-numbered channel. If no idle odd-numbered channel is available, an even-numbered channel is used.
up	Searches channels in ascending order based within a trunk group member. Used with even , odd , both .
down	Searches channels in descending order within a trunk group member. Used with even , odd , both .

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [hunt-scheme round-robin](#) command.

hunt-scheme sequential

To specify the sequential search method for finding an available channel in a trunk group for outgoing calls, use the **hunt-scheme sequential** command in trunk group configuration mode. To delete the hunt scheme from the trunk group profile, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

both	Searches both even- and odd-numbered channels.
even	Searches for an idle even-numbered channel. If no idle even-numbered channel is available, an odd-numbered channel is sought.
odd	Searches for an idle odd-numbered channel. If no idle odd-numbered channel is available, an even-numbered channel is sought.
up	Searches channels in ascending order based within a trunk group member. Used with even , odd , both .
down	Searches channels in descending order within a trunk group member. Used with even , odd , both .

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [hunt-scheme sequential](#) command.

Examples

```
hunt-scheme sequential [both | even | odd] [up | down]
```

id network

To configure the IPv4 prefixes of the network that contains IP phones that Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) supports, use the **id network** command in voice register pool configuration mode. To remove the prefixes, use the **no** form of this command.

id network *address* **mask** *mask*

Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 prefix.
<i>mask</i>	Specifies the IP subnet mask.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes Voice register pool configuration (config-register-pool)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The command can be used to configure the IPv4 prefixes of the network that contains the IP phones that SRST supports.

Example

The following example show how to configure 10.10.10.0/24 as the network that contains the IP phones that the SRST feature supports.

```
Device(config)# voice register pool 100
Device(config-register-pool)# id network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice register pool	Enters voice register pool configuration mode.

keepalive retries

To set the number of keepalive retries from Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) to Cisco Unified CallManager, use the **keepalive retries** command in SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode. To reset this number to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>number</i>	Number of keepalive attempts. Range is 1 to 32. Default is 3.
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [keepalive retries](#) command.

Examples

```
bind interface <interface-name-slot/bay/port>
keepalive retries <1-32>
sccp ip precedence <1-7>
```

keepalive timeout

To set the length of time between keepalive messages from Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) to Cisco Unified CallManager, use the **keepalive timeout** command in SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode. To reset the length of time to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>seconds</i>	Time between keepalive messages. Range is 1 to 180. Default is 30.
----------------	--

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [keepalive timeout](#) command.

Examples

```
bind interface <interface-name-slot/bay/port>
keepalive timeout <0-180>
sccp ip precedence <1-7>
```

max-dn

To set the maximum number of extensions to be supported by a Cisco Unified SIP SRST router, use the **max-dn** command in voice register global mode (**voice register global**). To reset this number to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

max-dn *max-directory-numbers*

no max-dn

Syntax Description

<i>max-directory-numbers</i>	Maximum number of phone directory numbers to allow in the Cisco Unified SIP SRST system. The maximum you can set depends on the software version, router platform, and amount of memory that you have installed. Type ? to display range. The default is 0.
------------------------------	---

Command Default

The default is 0.

Command Modes

Voice register global

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **max-dn** command limits the number of directory numbers available in a Cisco Unified SIP SRST system. The maximum number of ephone-dns that you can create depends on the software version, router platform, and amount of memory that you have installed. Type **?** to display range.

```
voice register global
max-dn 200
max-pool 100
system message "SRST mode"
```

max-pool

To set the maximum number of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) voice register pools that are supported in Cisco Unified SIP SRST, use the **max-pool** command in voice register global configuration mode (**voice register global**). To reset the maximum number to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

max-pool *max-voice-registers-pools*

no max-pool

Syntax Description

<i>max-voice-registers-pools</i>	Maximum number of SIP voice register pools supported by the Cisco router. The upper limit of voice register pools is platform-dependent; type ? for range.
----------------------------------	---

Command Modes

Voice register global configuration (config-register-global)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command limits the number of SIP phones supported by Cisco Unified SIP SRST. The **max-pool** command is platform specific and defines the limit for the **voice register pool** command.

The **max-dn** command similarly limits the number of directory numbers (extensions) in Cisco Unified SIP SRST.

```
voice register global
max-dn 200
max-pool 100
system message "SRST mode"
```

registrar server

To enable SIP registrar functionality, use the **registrar server** command in SIP configuration mode (**voice service voip**, then **sip**). To disable SIP registrar functionality, use the **no** form of the command.

registrar server expires [{ **max sec** [**min sec**] | **min sec** }

no registrar server

Syntax Description	expires	(Optional) Sets the active time for an incoming registration.
	maxsec	(Optional) Maximum expires time for a registration, in seconds. The range is from 600 to 86400. The default is 3600.
	minsec	(Optional) Minimum expires time for a registration, in seconds. The range is from 60 to 3600. The default is 60.

Command Default SIP registrar functionality on the Cisco Unified SRST router is disabled.

Command Modes SIP configuration (conf-serv-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command enables SIP phone registrations to SIP SRST during fallback mode. If this command is not entered, then phones will not register to SRST.

```
voice service voip

  allow-connections sip to sip
  no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces
  no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily
  no supplementary-service sip refer
  sip
  registrar server expires max 300 min 200
```

security-policy (voice register global)

To define the security level of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) phones allowed to register, use the **security-policy command** command in voice register global configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

security-policy secure
no security-policy secure

Syntax Description	secure	Requires SIP phones to use Transport Layer Security (TLS) for signaling transport. Non-secure SIP phones are blocked from registering. This functionality is valid for Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST).
---------------------------	---------------	---

Command Default Phones of all security levels are permitted to register, which also is referred to as device-default mode.

Command Modes Voice register global configuration (config-register-global)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **secure** keyword configures the SIP registration security policy so that only encrypted phones can register to the Cisco Unified SRST device in the event of a failover from the primary call control. When this keyword is configured, nonsecure phones that use TCP or UDP for signaling transport, and authenticated phones that use TLS/TCP for signaling transport are blocked from registering.

Examples

The following example shows that only registration requests from encrypted SIP phones in a Cisco Unified SRST system are permitted:

```
voice register global
  security-policy secure
```

session protocol

To configure the session protocol for dial peer, use the **session protocol** command in dial-peer group configuration mode. To remove the session protocol configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

session protocol sipv2 [**target** *target*]

Syntax Description

target *target* Specifies the IP address of the target to forward voice calls.

Example: **ipv4:10.1.101.8**

Command Default

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) version 2 is the only supported protocol for voice dial peer with Cisco SD-WAN.

Command Modes

Dial-peer group configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The command can be used to configure SIP v2 as the session protocol. In addition, you can configure an IPv4 address as target to route the call towards for outbound VOIP dial-peers.

Example

The following examples show how to configure SIPv2 as the session protocol for a voice dial-peer, and configure the IP 10.1.101.8 as target to route the call to for outbound VOIP dial-peers.

```
Device(config)# dial-peer voice 1000 voip
Device(config-dial-peer)# session protocol sipv2 target ipv4:10.1.101.8
```

```
Device(config)# dial-peer voice 1000 voip
Device(config-dial-peer)# session protocol sipv2
Device(config-dial-peer)# session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dial-peer voice	Enter dial-peer group configuration mode.

session-transport

To specify the transport layer protocol that a SIP phone uses to connect to Cisco Unified SIP gateway, use the **session-transport** command in voice service voip sip or dial-peer voice modes. To reset to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
session-transport { tcp [ { tls } ] | udp }
```

```
no session-transport
```

Syntax Description	Option	Description
	tcp	Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is used.
	tls	(Available only with the tcp option) Transport layer security (TLS) over TCP.
	udp	User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is used. This is the default.

Command Default UDP is the default protocol.

Command Modes voice service voip sip
dial-peer voice

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command sets the transport layer protocol parameter in the phone's configuration file.

```
dial-peer voice 8000 voip
  description          Branch 7
  destination-pattern 8T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
  dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
```

sccp ip precedence

To set the IP precedence value to be used by Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP), use the **sccp ip precedence** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>value</i>	IP precedence value. Range is from 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest).
--------------	---

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [sccp ip precedence](#) command.

Examples

```
bind interface <interface-name-slot/bay/port>
keepalive retries <1-32>
keepalive timeout <0-180>
sccp ip precedence <1-7>
```

system message (voice register global)

To define a message that displays on SIP phones in a Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (Cisco Unified SRST) system, use the **system message** command in voice register global configuration mode (accessible using the **voice register global** command). To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
system message string
no system message
```

Syntax Description

string Message that displays on SIP phones after the phones failover to Cisco Unified SRST. The string can contain a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default

There is no default message.

Command Modes

Voice register global configuration (config-register-global)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The command allows you to customize the idle prompt message that displays on the status line of SIP phones after the phones lose connection with Cisco Unified Communications Manager and failover to Cisco Unified

SRST. A configured message displays until the phones fallback to Cisco Unified Communications Manager. There is no default message.

```
voice register global
  max-dn 200
  max-pool 100
  system message "SRST mode"
```

sip

To enter the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) configuration mode, use the **sip** command in voice-service VoIP configuration mode.

sip

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Voice-service VoIP configuration (config-voi-srv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines From the voice-service VoIP configuration mode, the **sip** command enables you to enter SIP configuration mode.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [sip](#) command.

```
voice service voip

  allow-connections sip to sip
  no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces
  no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily
  no supplementary-service sip refer
  sip
  registrar server expires max 300 min 200
```

sip-ua

To enable Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user-agent configuration commands, use the **sip-ua** command in global configuration mode. To reset all SIP user-agent configuration commands to their default values, use the **no** form of this command.

sip-ua
no sip-ua

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Default	If this command is not enabled, no SIP user-agent configuration commands can be entered.
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [sip-ua](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enter SIP user-agent configuration mode and configure the SIP user agent:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# sip-ua
```

supplementary-service sip

To enable SIP supplementary service capabilities for call forwarding and call transfers across a SIP network, use the **supplementary-service sip** command in voice service VOIP configuration mode (**voice service voip**). To disable supplementary service capabilities, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service sip { **handle-replaces** [**moved-temporarily**] [**refer**] | **moved-temporarily** [**handle-replaces**] [**refer**] | **refer** [**handle-replaces**] [**moved-temporarily**] }
no supplementary-service sip { **handle-replaces** | **moved-temporarily** | **refer** }

Syntax Description	handle-replaces	Replaces the Dialog-ID in the Replaces Header with the peer Dialog-ID.
	moved-temporarily	Enables SIP Redirect response for call forwarding.
	refer	Enables SIP REFER message for call transfers.

Command Default SIP supplementary service capabilities are enabled globally.

Command Modes Voice service configuration (conf-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [supplementary-service sip](#) command.

```

voice service voip

  allow-connections sip to sip
  no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces
  no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily
  no supplementary-service sip refer
  sip
  registrar server expires max 300 min 200

```

translation-profile (voice register)

To apply a translation profile to incoming or outgoing call legs on a SIP phone in a Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) system, use the **translation-profile** command in voice register dn or voice register pool configuration mode. To remove the translation profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```

translation-profile { incoming | outgoing } name
no translation-profile { incoming | outgoing }

```

Syntax Description		
incoming		Specifies that this translation profile handles incoming calls.
outgoing		Specifies that this translation profile handles outgoing calls.
<i>name</i>		Name of the translation profile.

Command Default Translation profile is not assigned to call legs on the phone.

Command Modes Voice register dn configuration (config-register-dn)
Voice register pool configuration (config-register-pool)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command assigns a predefined translation profile to incoming or outgoing call legs to and from the Cisco Unified SRST router. Use this command to apply the translation profile to a specific directory number or to all directory numbers on a SIP phone. Create the translation profile that you want to assign is created by using the **voice translation-profile** command.

Examples

The following example assigns the translation profile named profile1 to handle translation of outgoing calls from SIP phone 21:

```

voice register pool 21
  translation-profile outgoing profile1

```

The following example assigns the translation profile named profile2 to handle translation of incoming calls to extension 1200:

```
voice register dn 12
  number 1200
  translation-profile incoming profile2
```

voice-class codec (voice register pool)

To assign a previously configured codec selection preference list, use the **voice-class codec** command in voice register pool configuration mode. To remove the codec preference assignment from the voice register pool, use the **no** form of this command.

voice-class codec *tag*

no voice-class codec

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	Unique number assigned to the voice class. Range is from 1 to 10000. The tag number maps to the tag number created by using the voice-class codec command in dial-peer configuration mode.
------------	--

Command Default

There is no codec preference assignment in the voice register pool configuration.

Command Modes

Voice register pool configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

During Cisco Unified Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) registration, a dial peer is created and that dial peer includes codec g729r8 by default. This command allows you to change the automatically selected default codec.

The **id** (voice register pool) command is required and must be configured before any other voice register pool commands. The **id** command identifies a locally available individual Cisco SIP IP phone or set of Cisco SIP IP phones.

```
dial-peer voice 8000 voip
  description Branch 7
  destination-pattern 8T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
  dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
```


voice-class codec (dial peer voice)

To assign a previously configured codec selection preference list (codec voice class) to a voice over IP (VoIP) dial peer, use the **voice-class codec** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To remove the codec preference assignment from the dial peer, use the **no** form of this command.

voice-class codec *tag*

no voice-class codec

Syntax Description	<p><i>tag</i> Unique number assigned to the voice class. Range: 1 to 10000.</p> <p>The tag number maps to the tag number created using the voice class codec global configuration command.</p>
---------------------------	---

Command Default Dial peers have no codec voice class assigned.

Command Modes Dial peer voice configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines You can assign one voice class to each VoIP dial peer. If you assign another voice class to a dial peer, the last voice class assigned replaces the previous voice class.

```
dial-peer voice 100 voip
voice-class codec 10
```

voice class codec

To enter voice-class configuration mode and assign an identification tag number for a codec voice class, use the **voice class codec** command in global configuration mode. To delete a codec voice class, use the **no** form of this command.

voice class codec *tag value*

Syntax Description	<p><i>tag</i> Lets you specify the unique number that you assign to the voice class. Range is from 1 to 10000. There is no default.</p> <p><i>value</i> Specifies the order of preference. 1 is the most preferred and 24 is the least preferred value.</p>
---------------------------	---

Command Default This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command only creates the voice class for codec selection preference and assigns an identification tag. Use the **codec preference** command inside the codec class mode to specify the preference of the voice codec.

Example

The following example show how to configure voice class for codec selection preference and assigns 1 as identification tag.

```
Device(config)# voice class codec 1
Device(config-class)# codec preference 1 g729r8
Device(config-class)# codec preference 2 g711alaw
```

voice register global

To enter voice register global configuration mode in order to set global parameters for all supported Cisco SIP IP phones in a Cisco Unified Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) environment, use the **voice register global** command in global configuration mode. To automatically remove the existing DNs, pools, and global dialplan patterns, use the **no** form of this command.

voice register global

no voice register global

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default There are no system-level parameters configured for SIP IP phones.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Cisco Unified SIP SRST

Use this command and configure max-pool and max-dn to all SIP phone registrations to SRST.

```
voice register global
max-dn 200
max-pool 100
system message "SRST mode"
```

voice register pool

To enter voice register pool configuration mode and create a pool configuration for a set of SIP phones in Cisco Unified SIP SRST, use the **voice register pool** command in global configuration mode. To remove the pool configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

voice register pool *pool-tag*

no voice register pool *pool-tag*

Syntax Description	<i>pool-tag</i> Unique number assigned to the pool.
---------------------------	---

Command Default There is no pool configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Cisco Unified SIP SRST

Use this command to enable user control on which registrations are to be accepted or rejected by a SIP SRST device. The voice register pool command mode can be used for specialized functions and to restrict registrations on the basis of the IP subnet parameter.

```
voice register global
  max-dn 200
  max-pool 100
  system message "SRST mode"
voice register pool 100
  id network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
```

voice service voip

To configure voice-service VoIP, use the **voice service voip** command in global configuration mode. To remove the VoIP voice service, use the **no** form of this command.

voice service voip

Command Default This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes This command has no default behavior.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Example

The following example show how to configure voice-service VoIP.

```
Device(config)# voice service voip
```



CHAPTER 61

VRF Commands

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- `description` (VRF definition), on page 884
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address-family ipv4

To set an address family `ipv4` in `vrf` configuration mode use the **address-family ipv4** command. To remove the IPv4 address-family, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv4 { bgp [next-hop] | export [map] | import [map] | maximum [routes] | mdt
[ { auto-discovery | data | default | log-reuse | mtu | overlay | preference } ] | route-replicate [ { from
| recursion-policy } ] | route-target [ { export | import } ] }
no address-family ipv4 { bgp [next-hop] | export [map] | import [map] | maximum [routes] | mdt
[ { auto-discovery | data | default | log-reuse | mtu | overlay | preference } ] | route-replicate [ { from
| recursion-policy } ] | route-target [ { export | import } ] }
```

Syntax Description

bgp	A standardized exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information.
<i>next-hop</i>	IP address of the next hop in the traffic flow.
export	Allows vrf table to be exported to the global table or another vrf.
<i>map</i>	VRF definition or global table.

import	Allows global table or another vrf table to be imported to vrf.
<i>map</i>	VRF definition or global table.
maximum	Specifies the max number of routes.
<i>routes</i>	<0 – 42949677295>
mdt	Specifies an IPv4 multicast distribution tree (MDT) address family session.
<i>auto-discovery</i>	Enables BGP MVPN discovery for GRE in multicast code.
<i>data</i>	Specifies a range of addresses to be used in the data multicast distribution tree (MDT) pool.
<i>default</i>	Configures a default multicast distribution tree (MDT) group for a vrf.
<i>log-reuse</i>	Enables the recording of data multicast distribution tree (MDT) reuse.
<i>mtu</i>	Defines the largest size of packets that an interface can transmit.
<i>overlay</i>	Specifies a protocol as the overlay.
<i>preference</i>	Specifies a preference for a particular MDT type (MLDP or PIM).
route-replicate	Replicates routes into the base topology within the specified address family.
<i>from</i>	Defines a vrf where network resides.
<i>recursion-policy</i>	
route-target	Specifies the target where routes are ether sent or received.
<i>export</i>	Allows a vrf table to be exported to the global table or another vrf.
<i>import</i>	Allows a global table or another vrf table to be imported to vrf.

Command Default None

Command Modes VRF configuration (config-vrf)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The **address-family ipv4** command under the vrf definition allows you to configure routing sessions and other related configuration commands.

Example

The following example shows the how to configure **address-family ipv4** prefixes from vrf 77.

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 77
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
```

address-family ipv6

To set an address family ipv6 in vrf configuration mode use the **address-family ipv6** command. To remove the IPv6 address-family, use the **no** form of this command.

```
address-family ipv6 { bgp [next-hop] | import [map] | mdt [{ auto-discovery | data | default |
log-reuse | mtu | overlay | preference }] }
no address-family ipv6 { bgp [next-hop] | import [map] | mdt [{ auto-discovery | data | default
| log-reuse | mtu | overlay | preference }] }
```

Syntax Description

bgp	A standardized exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information.
<i>next-hop</i>	IP address of the next hop in the traffic flow.
import	Allows global table or another vrf table to be imported to vrf.
<i>map</i>	VRF definition or global table.
mdt	Specifies an IPv6 multicast distribution tree (MDT) address family session.
<i>auto-discovery</i>	Enables BGP MVPN discovery for GRE in multicast code.
<i>data</i>	Specifies a range of addresses to be used in the data multicast distribution tree (MDT) pool.
<i>default</i>	Configures a default multicast distribution tree (MDT) group for a vrf.
<i>log-reuse</i>	Enables the recording of data multicast distribution tree (MDT) reuse.
<i>mtu</i>	Defines the largest size of packets that an interface can transmit.
<i>overlay</i>	Specifies a protocol as the overlay.
<i>preference</i>	Specifies a preference for a particular MDT type (MLDP or PIM).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VRF configuration (config-vrf)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **address-family ipv6** command under the vrf definition allows you to configure routing sessions and other related configuration commands.

Example

The following example shows the how to configure **address-family ipv6** prefixes from vrf 77.

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 77
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6
Device(config-ipv6)# exit-address-family
```

description (VRF definition)

To assign a helpful description to a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **description** command in VRF definition configuration mode. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *string*
no description

Syntax Description

<i>string</i>	Description of a VRF (up to 244 characters).
---------------	--

Command Default

This command has no default arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

VRF definition configuration mode (config-vrf)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guideline, see [description \(VRF definition\)](#)

Examples

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# description vrf instance 1
```

ip vrf

To define a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and to enter VRF configuration mode, use the **ip vrf** command in global configuration mode. To remove a VRF instance, use the **no** form of this command.

Supported Parameters

<i>vrf-name</i>	Name assigned to a VRF.
-----------------	-------------------------

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [ip vrf](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to import a route map to a VRF instance named VPN1:

```
Router(config)# ip vrf vpn1
Router(config-vrf)# rd 100:2
Router(config-vrf)# route-target both 100:2
Router(config-vrf)# route-target import 100:1
```

rd (VPLS)

To specify a route distinguisher (RD) to distribute endpoint information in a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) configuration, use the **rd** command in L2 VFI configuration or VFI autodiscovery configuration mode. To remove the manually configured RD and return to the automatically generated RD, use the **no** form of this command.

```
rd {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}
no rd {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}
```

Syntax Description

<i>autonomous-system-number:nn</i>	Specifies a 16-bit autonomous system number (ASN) and 32-bit arbitrary number. The ASN does not have to match the local autonomous system number.
<i>ip-address:nn</i>	Specifies a 32-bit IP address and a 16-bit arbitrary number. Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

Command Default

VPLS autodiscovery automatically generates a RD using the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system number and the configured virtual forwarding instance (VFI) VPN ID.

Command Modes

VRF definition configuration mode (config-vrf)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guideline, see [rd \(VPLS\)](#)

Examples

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# rd 1:2
```

redistribute vrf

To redistribute routes that are replicated between global VRF and service VPN and between inter-service VPNs, use the **redistribute vrf** command in router configuration mode. To stop such redistribution, use the **no** form of this command.

redistribute vrf *vrf-name protocol* [**metric** *bandwidth-metric delay-metric reliability-metric effective-bandwidth-metric mtu-bytes*] **subnets** [**route-map** *route-map-name*]
no redistribute vrf *vrf-name protocol* **subnets** [**metric** *bandwidth-metric delay-metric reliability-metric effective-bandwidth-metric mtu-bytes*] [**route-map** *route-map-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>vrf-name</i>	The name of the VRF from which routes are replicated.
<i>protocol</i>	Type of protocol of the source route. Some of the keywords require an argument. The valid keywords and arguments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i> : Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). • connected : Connected routes. • eigrp <i>autonomous-system-number</i> : Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP). • ospf <i>process-id</i> : Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). • static : Static routes. • nhrp : Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) routes.
<i>route-map-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a route map that filters out routes that shouldn't be redistributed back to the original protocol.
metric	(Optional) Specifies the metric for redistributed routes.
<i>bandwidth-metric</i>	(Optional) Maximum bandwidth of the route in kilobits per second (kb/s). The range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>delay-metric</i>	(Optional) EIGRP route delay metric in microseconds. The range is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>reliability-metric</i>	(Optional) EIGRP reliability metric. The range is 0 to 255. An EIGRP metric of 255 signifies 100 percent reliability.
<i>effective-bandwidth-metric</i>	(Optional) Effective bandwidth of the route. The range is 1 to 255. The effective bandwidth of 255 denotes 100 percent load.
<i>mtu-bytes</i>	(Optional) Smallest allowed value for the maximum transmission unit (MTU) in bytes. The range is 1 to 65535.
subnets	(Optional) Specifies redistribution of routes into OSPF. When routes are redistributed into OSPF, only routes that are not subnetted are redistributed if the subnets keyword is not specified. This is not applicable for connected protocol type. This can be configured for bgp, nhrp, ospf, ospfv3, and static protocol types. By default, no subnets are defined.

Command Default No routes are redistributed.

Command Modes Router topology configuration (config-router-af-topology)
Router configuration (config-router)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Support is added for BGP as the destination protocol when redistributing between the global VRF and service VPNs.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Support is added for redistributing between service VRFs on the same edge device site.

Examples

The following example shows how to redistribute global VRF routes into VRF EIGRP that were replicated from global BGP to service VPN:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf global unicast bgp 56
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config-vrf)# exit
Device(config)# router eigrp test
Device(config-router)# ! Redistribute routes that were replicated from vrf global into
eigrp.
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red autonomous-system 1
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
Device(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute vrf global bgp 50000 metric 100000 10 255
1 1500
```

The following example shows how to redistribute global VRF routes into VRF BGP that were replicated from global BGP to Service VPN:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 102
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf 102 unicast global bgp 50000
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config-vrf)# exit
Device(config)# router bgp 50000
Device(config-router)# ! Redistribute routes that were replicated from service vrf to bgp.
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf 102
Device(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute vrf global bgp 50000 route-map BGP-route-map
```

The following example shows how to redistribute global VRF routes into VRF OSPF that were replicated from global BGP into VRF:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 2
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf global unicast bgp 77
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config-vrf)# exit
Device(config)# router ospf 1 vrf test
Device(config-router)# ! Redistribute routes that were replicated from vrf global into ospf.
Device(config-router)# redistribute vrf global bgp 77
```

The following example shows how to redistribute routes via OSPF that were replicated from VRF 1:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 2
Device(config-vrf)# rd 1:2
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf 1 unicast static route-map VRF1_TO_VRF2
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config)# router ospf 2 vrf 2
Device(config-router)# redistribute vrf 1 static route-map VRF1_TO_VRF2
```

route-replicate (VRF address family)

To replicate routes from another topology and Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF), use the **route-replicate** command in VRF address-family configuration mode. To stop replicating routes, use the **no** form of this command.

```
route-replicate from vrf source-vrf-name unicast protocol [route-map map-tag ]
no route-replicate from vrf source-vrf-name unicast protocol [route-map map-tag ]
```

Syntax Description

from	Specifies the topology where route replication is enabled.
vrf <i>source-vrf-name</i>	Specifies the name of the VRF from which routes are replicated.
unicast	Specifies a unicast SAFI.
<i>protocol</i>	Type of protocol of the source route. Some keywords require an argument. Valid keywords and arguments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i>: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). • connected: Connected routes. • eigrp <i>autonomous-system-number</i>: Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP). • ospf <i>process-id</i>: Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). • static: Static routes.
route-map <i>map-tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a route map that filters routes that shouldn't be replicated.

Command Default

No routes are replicated.

Command Modes

VRF address family configuration (config-ipv4)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Support for route replication between service VPNs at the same edge device site.

Usage Guidelines

Route replication creates a link to a route in a routing information base (RIB) that is in a different VRF.

Examples

The following example redistributes global VRF BGP routes into VRF EIGRP that were replicated from VRF global into 1:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf global unicast bgp 56
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config-vrf)# exit
Device(config)# router eigrp test
Device(config-router)# ! Redistribute routes that were replicated from vrf global into eigrp.
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red autonomous-system 1
Device(config-router-af)# topology base
Device(config-router-af-topology)# redistribute vrf global bgp 56
```

The following example redistributes global VRF EIGRP routes into BGP that were replicated from VRF global:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf global unicast eigrp 56
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config-vrf)# exit
Device(config)# router bgp test
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 10
Device(config-router-af)# redistribute vrf global bgp 56
Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
```

The following example shows how to redistribute routes via OSPF that were replicated from VRF 1 into VRF 2:

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 2
Device(config-vrf)# rd 1:2
Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-ipv4)# route-replicate from vrf 1 unicast static route-map VRF1_TO_VRF2
Device(config-ipv4)# exit-address-family
Device(config)# router ospf 2 vrf 2
Device(config-router)# redistribute vrf 1 static route-map VRF1_TO_VRF2
```

route-target

To create a route-target extended community for a Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **route-target** command in VRF configuration or in VRF address family configuration mode. To disable the configuration of a route-target community option, use the **no** form of this command.

route-target [{ **export** | **import** }] *route-target-ext-community*

no route-target [{ **export** | **import** }] *route-target-ext-community*

Syntax Description

import	(Optional) Imports routing information from the target VPN extended community.
export	(Optional) Exports routing information to the target VPN extended community.
<i>route-target-ext-community</i>	The route-target extended community attributes to be added to the VRF's list of import, export, or both (import and export) route-target extended communities.

Command Default

A VRF has no route-target extended community attributes associated with it.

Command Modes

VRF definition configuration mode (config-vrf)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guideline, see [route-target](#)

Examples

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# default route-target export 101:3
```

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
Device(config-vrf)# default route-target import 102:3
```

service tcp-keepalives-in

To generate keepalive packets on idle incoming network connections (initiated by the remote host), use the **service tcp-keepalives-in** command in global configuration mode. To disable the keepalives, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service tcp-keepalives-in
no service tcp-keepalives-in
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following example, keepalives on incoming TCP connections are generated:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-keepalives-in
```

service tcp-keepalives-out

To generate keepalive packets on idle outgoing network connections (initiated by a user), use the **service tcp-keepalives-out** command in global configuration mode. To disable the keepalives, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service tcp-keepalives-out
no service tcp-keepalives-out
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

In the following example, keepalives on outgoing TCP connections are generated:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-keepalives-out
```

service tcp-small-servers

To enable small TCP servers such as the Echo, use the **service tcp-small-servers** command in global configuration mode. To disable the TCP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service tcp-small-servers
no service tcp-small-servers
```

Command Default

TCP small servers are disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service tcp small servers](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable small TCP servers:

```
Device(config)# service tcp-small-servers
```

service udp-small-servers

To enable small User Datagram Protocol (UDP) servers such as the Echo, use the **service udp-small-servers** command in global configuration mode. To disable the UDP server, use the **no** form of this command.

```
service udp-small-servers
no service udp-small-servers
```

Command Default UDP small servers are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service udp small servers](#) command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable small UDP:

```
Router(config)# service udp-small-servers
```

vrf definition

To configure a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) routing-table instance and enter VRF configuration mode, use the **vrf definition** command in global configuration mode. To remove a VRF routing table, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrf definition vrf-number
no vrf definition vrf-number
```

Syntax Description	
	<i>vrf-number</i> Number assigned to a VRF.

Command Default No VRFs are defined. No import or export lists are associated with a VRF. No route maps are associated with a VRF.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guideline, see [vrf definition](#)

Examples

```
Device(config)# vrf definition 1
```




CHAPTER 62

VRRP Commands

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- [track interface](#), on page 896
- [track list](#), on page 897
- [track \(VRRP\)](#), on page 899
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- [tloc-change increase-preference](#), on page 900
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- [vrrp address-family](#), on page 902

object (tracking)

To specify an object for a tracked list, use the **object** command in tracking configuration mode. To remove the object from the tracked list, use the **no** form of this command.

object *object-number* [**not**]
no object *object-number*

Syntax Description	<i>object-number</i>	Specifies the tracked object number in a tracked list. The range is from 1–1000.
	not	(Optional) Negates the state of an object. Note The not keyword can be used in a Boolean list.

Command Default The object isn't included in the tracked list.

Command Modes Tracking configuration (config-track)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [object \(tracking\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows two serial interfaces (objects) that are in tracked list 100. The Boolean “not” negates the state of object 2, resulting in the tracked list regarding object 2 as down when it's up:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface serial2/0 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 interface serial2/1 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 100 list boolean and
Device(config-track)# object 1
Device(config-track)# object 2 not
```

track interface

To track an interface and to enter tracking configuration mode, use the **track interface** command in global configuration mode. To remove the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

track *object-number* **interface** [{ **carrier-delay** | **delay** | **endpoint-tracker** | **interface** | **ip** | **ipv6** | **list** | **service** | **stub-object** | **threshold** }][{ **line-protocol** | **ip routing** | **ipv6 routing** }]

no track *object-number*

Syntax Description

<i>object-number</i>	Specifies the object number that represents the interface to be tracked. The range is from 1–1000.
[carrier-delay delay endpoint-tracker interface ip ipv6 list service stub-object threshold]	(Optional) Specifies the interface type to be tracked.
line-protocol	Tracks the state of the interface line protocol.
ip routing	Tracks whether IP routing is enabled, whether an IP address is configured on the interface, and whether the interface state is up before reporting to the tracking client that the interface is up.
ipv6 routing	Tracks whether IPv6 routing is enabled, whether an IPv6 address is configured on the interface, and whether the interface state is up before reporting to the tracking client that the interface is up.

Command Default

No interface is tracked.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [track interface](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the IP-routing capability of serial interface 1/0:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface serial1/0 ip routing
Device(config-track)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the IPv6-routing capability of a GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/0:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0 ipv6 routing
Device(config-track)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure two tracker and adding them to the track list using the boolean 'and' operation:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# track 100 interface GigabitEthernet2 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 200 interface GigabitEthernet3 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 400 list boolean and
Device(config-track)# object 100
Device(config-track)# object 200
Device(config-track)# exit
```

track list

To specify a list of objects to be tracked and the thresholds to be used for comparison, use the **track list** command in global configuration mode. To disable the tracked list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track object-number list{boolean {and | or} | threshold {weight | percentage}}
no track object-number list {boolean {and | or} | threshold {weight | percentage}}
```

Syntax Description

<i>object-number</i>	Object number of the object to be tracked. The range is from 1–1000.
boolean	State of the tracked list is based on a boolean calculation. The keywords are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and : Specifies that the list is “up” if all objects are up, or “down” if one or more objects are down. For example when tracking two interfaces, “up” means that both interfaces are up, and “down” means that either interface is down. • or : Specifies that the list is “up” if at least one object is up. For example, when tracking two interfaces, “up” means that either interface is up, and “down” means that both interfaces are down.
threshold	State of the tracked list is based on a threshold. The keywords are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage : Specifies that the threshold is based on a percentage. • weight : Specifies that the threshold is based on a weight.

Command Default

The object list is not tracked.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [track list](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a track list object to track two GigabitEthernet interfaces:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface GigabitEthernet2 line-protocol
Device(config-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 interface GigabitEthernet3 line-protocol
Device(config-tracker)# exit
Device(config)# track 100 list boolean and
Device(config-tracker)# object 1
Device(config-tracker)# object 2
Device(config-tracker)# exit
```

The following configurations provide some hysteresis in case one of the serial interfaces is flapping.

The following example shows how to configure a track list object to track two serial interfaces when both serial interfaces are “up” and when either serial interface is “down”:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface serial2/0 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 interface serial2/1 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 100 list boolean and
Device(config-track)# object 1
Device(config-track)# object 2
```

The following example shows how to configure a track list object to track two serial interfaces when either serial interface is “up” and when both serial interfaces are “down”:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface serial2/0 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 interface serial2/1 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 101 list boolean or
Device(config-track)# object 1
Device(config-track)# object 2
```

The following example shows how to configure a track list object to track two serial interfaces when both serial interfaces are “up” and when both serial interfaces are “down,” for example:

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface serial2/0 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 interface serial2/1 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 102 threshold weight
Device(config-track)# object 1 weight 10
Device(config-track)# object 2 weight 10
Device(config-track)# threshold weight up 20 down 0
```

track (VRRP)

To enable an object to be tracked using a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) group, use the **track** command in VRRP configuration mode. To disable the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track object-number { shutdown |[ decrement priority ] }
no track object-number shutdown
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>object-number</i>	Object number representing the interface to be tracked. The range is from 1–1000.
	shutdown	Shuts down the VRRPv3 group.
	decrement <i>priority</i>	Sets the priority value by which the VRRP group is reduced if the tracked object state on serial interface VRRPv3 goes down. The valid range is 1–255.

Command Default Tracking an object using a VRRPv3 group isn't enabled.

Command Modes VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For the usage guidelines, see [track \(VRRP\)](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VRRPv3 group shutdown:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1
Device(config-if)# vrrp 2 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 2 shutdown
```

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the state of the IPv6 object using the VRRPv3 group. VRRP on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/0 registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IPv6 object on the VRRPv3 group. If the IPv6 object state on serial interface VRRPv3 goes down, then the priority of the VRRP group is reduced by 20:

```
Device(config)# fhrp version vrrp v3
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
Device(config-if)# vrrp 1 address-family ipv6
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 1 decrement 20
```

The following example shows how to configure the tracking process to track the state of the IPv4 object. VRRP on GigabitEthernet2 registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IPv4 object. If the IPv4 object state on interface goes down, then the priority of the VRRP group is reduced by 10:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet2
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# negotiation auto
Device(config-if)# vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# address 10.10.1.10 primary
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 400 decrement 10
```

```
Device(config-if-vrrp)# tloc-change increase-preference 1
Device(config-if-vrrp)# exit
```

track service

To configure track list and tracking for SIG containers, use the **track service** command in global configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track object-number service string
no track track-number service
```

Syntax Description

string (Optional)

object-number Specifies the object number that represents the interface to be tracked. The range is from 1–1000.

Command Default

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example shows how to configure track list and tracking for SIG containers:

```
Device(config)# track 1 service global
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 service global
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 3 list boolean and
Device(config-track)# object 100
Device(config-track)# object 200
Device(config-track)# exit
```

tloc-change increase-preference

To configure tloc-change preference value, use the **tloc-change increase-preference** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
tloc-change increase-preference value
no tloc-change
```

Syntax Description

value Specifies the TLOC change preference configuration under VRRP group. The value increases by one when a node becomes the primary node.

Range: 1–4294967295.

Command Default**Command Modes**

VRRP Interface configuration (config-if-vrrp)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The default value for tloc-change increase-preference value is one.

We recommend that you use the same TLOC preference value for all TLOCs in a site. For a Cisco vEdge device, the default TLOC preference for the tunnel interface can be modified irrespective of whether VRRP is configured or not. However, if you want to use the VRRP tracking feature and utilize the advantage of TLOC preference values for VRRP tracking, ensure that the default tunnel preference is same on both the VRRP routers.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure TLOC change preference value:

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet2
Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding 1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# negotiation auto
Device(config-if)# vrrp 1 address-family ipv4
Device(config-if-vrrp)# address 10.10.1.10 primary
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 400 decrement 10
Device(config-if-vrrp)# tloc-change increase-preference 1
Device(config-if-vrrp)# exit
```

vrf forwarding

To associate a VRF instance or a virtual network with an interface or subinterface, use the **vrf forwarding** command in interface configuration mode. To disassociate a VRF or virtual network from an interface or subinterface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrf forwarding vrf-name
no vrf forwarding vrf-name
```

Syntax Description

<i>vrf-name</i>	The VRF name to be associated with the specified interface.
-----------------	---

Command Default

The default for an interface is the global routing table.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For the usage guidelines, see [vrf forwarding](#).

Examples

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1
Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding vrf1
```

vrrp address-family

To create a VRRP group and to enter VRRP configuration mode, use the **vrrp address-family** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the VRRP group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp group address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 }
no vrrp group address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 }
```

Syntax Description

group	VRRP group number ranges from 1 to 255.
ipv4	Enter VRRP IPv4 address-family configuration.
ipv6	Enter VRRP IPv6 address-family configuration.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **vrrp address-family** command to create a VRRP group and to enter VRRP configuration mode. VRRP is the only FHRP (First Hop Redundancy Protocol) supported by Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN edge routers in controller mode. Once you create the group and specify the address-family, you can configure different settings for VRRP.

Examples

The following example creates and customizes VRRP group 3:

```
Device# config-transaction
Device(config)# int GigabitEthernet0/0/2
Device(config-if)# vrrp 3 address-family ipv4
```

Table 69: Related Commands

Command	Description
address primary (VRRP)	Configures a primary IP address for VRRP.



CHAPTER 63

Zone Based Firewall Commands

- [alert \(zone-based policy\)](#), on page 903
- [app-visibility](#), on page 904
- [class-map](#), on page 905
- [class-map type inspect](#), on page 906
- [class \(policy-map\)](#), on page 907
- [drop](#), on page 908
- [flow-visibility](#), on page 909
- [implicit-acl-logging](#), on page 910
- [inspect](#), on page 910
- [log \(parameter-map type\)](#), on page 911
- [log flow-export](#), on page 911
- [log-frequency](#), on page 912
- [match access-group](#), on page 913
- [multi-tenancy](#), on page 913
- [parameter-map type inspect-global](#), on page 914
- [policy](#), on page 915
- [policy-map type inspect](#), on page 917
- [service-policy \(zones\)](#), on page 918
- [service-policy type inspect](#), on page 918
- [vpn zone security](#), on page 919
- [vpn \(zone\)](#), on page 920
- [zone pair security](#), on page 920
- [zone security](#), on page 921

alert (zone-based policy)

To turn on or off console display of Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection alert messages, use the **alert** command in parameter-map type inspect configuration mode. To change the configured setting or revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
alert on
no alert
```

Syntax Description

on	Enables message logging for instant messenger application policy events.
-----------	--

Command Default

Alert messages are not issued.

Command Modes

Parameter-map type inspect configuration (config-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage GuidelinesFor usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [alert \(zone-based policy\)](#) command.**Examples**

```
Router(config)# parameter-map type inspect insp-params
Router(config-profile)# alert on
```

```
Router(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Router(config-profile)# alert on
```

app-visibility

To enable application visibility so that a router can monitor and track the applications running on the LAN use the **app-visibility** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable application visibility.

app-visibility**Command Default**

Disabled.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage GuidelinesTo enable NBAR feature to recognize applications. Use the **show sdwan app-fwd dpi** command to see DPI flows.**Examples**

Enable application-visibility on a router:

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# app-visibility
```

class-map

To create a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and to enter QoS class-map configuration mode, use the **class-map** command in global configuration mode. To remove an existing class map from a device, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class-map { [ type inspect match-all ] | [ match-any ] } class-map-name
no class-map { [ type inspect match-all ] | [ match-any ] }
```

Syntax Description

type inspect	(Optional) Specifies the class-map type as inspect.
match-all	(Optional) Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Matches statements under this class map based on the logical AND function. A packet must match all statements to be accepted. If you do not specify the match-all or match-any keyword, the default keyword used is match-all .
match-any	(Optional) Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Matches statements under this class map based on the logical OR function. A packet must match any of the match statements to be accepted. If you do not specify the match-any or match-all keyword, the default keyword is used match-all .
<i>class-map-name</i>	Name of the class for the class map. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map. Note You can enter the value for the <i>class-map-name</i> argument within quotation marks. The software does not accept spaces in a class map name entered without quotation marks.

Command Default

A class map is not configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [class-map](#) command.

Examples

```
class-map match-any BestEffort
  match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any Bulk
  match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any Critical
  match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Critical-Low
```

```

    match qos-group 2
    !
class-map match-any BULK
    match qos-group 2
    !
class-map match-any CONTROL-SIGNALING
    match qos-group 4
    !
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
    match qos-group 1
    !
class-map match-any Default
    match qos-group 5
    !
class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
    match qos-group 3
    !
class-map match-any LLQ
    match qos-group 0
    !
class-map match-any Queue0
    match qos-group 0
    !
class-map match-any Queue1
    match qos-group 1
    !
class-map match-any Queue2
    match qos-group 2
    !
class-map match-any Queue3
    match qos-group 3
    !
class-map match-any Queue4
    match qos-group 4
    !
class-map match-any Queue5
    match qos-group 5
    !
class-map type inspect match-all cmap
    match access-group name cmap
    !
class-map match-any Queue4
    match qos-group 0
    !

```

The following example configures the match criterion for a class map on the basis of a specified protocol for zone based policy firewall:

```

class-map match-any aal-cm0_
match protocol test
match protocol mpeg2-ts
!

```

class-map type inspect

To create a Layer 3 and Layer 4 or a Layer 7 (application-specific) inspect type class map, use the **class-map type inspect** command in global configuration mode. To remove a class map from the router configuration file, use the **no** form of this command.

Layer 3 and Layer 4 (Top Level) Class Map Syntax

```
class-map type inspect {match-any | match-all} class-map-name
no class-map type inspect {match-any | match-all} class-map-name
```

Layer 7 (Application-Specific) Class Map Syntax

```
class-map type inspect { match-any | match-all } class-map-name
no class-map type inspect { match-any | match-all } class-map-name
```

Syntax Description		
match-any		Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Packets must meet one of the match criteria to be considered a member of the class.
match-all		Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Packets must meet all of the match criteria to be considered a member of the class. Note The match-all keyword is available only with Layer 3, Layer 4, and SMTP type class maps.
<i>class-map-name</i>		Name of the class map. The name can have a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters. The class map name is used to configure the policy for the class in the policy map.

Command Default The behavior of the **match-any** keyword is the default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [class-map type inspect](#) command.

Examples

```
class-map type inspect match-any test-sRule_2-14-cm_
match protocol tcp
match protocol udp
!
class-map type inspect match-all test-seq-1-cm_
match access-group name test-seq-Rule_1-acl_
!
class-map type inspect match-all test-seq-11-cm_
match class-map test-sRule_2-14-cm_
!
```

class (policy-map)

To specify the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change or to specify the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy, use the **class** command in policy-map configuration mode. To remove a class from the policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
class { class-name | class-default }
```

no class { *class-name* | **class-default** }

Syntax Description

<i>class-name</i>	Name of the class to be configured or whose policy is to be modified. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.
class-default	Specifies the default class so that you can configure or modify its policy.

Command Default

No class is specified.

Command Modes

Policy-map configuration (config-pmap)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [class \(policy-map\)](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create two policy maps called “PMap” and "generic-cos" and configure two class policies in each policy map.

```

policy-map PMap
  class PMap-super-fast
    priority level 1
    police percent 5
  !
  class PMap-fast
    priority level 2
    police percent 5
  !
!
policy-map generic-cos
  class cos-map-generic
    bandwidth remaining percent 5
    queue-limit 108 packets
  !
  class class-default
    bandwidth remaining percent 95
    queue-limit 2028 packets
  !
!

```

drop

To configure a traffic class to discard packets belonging to a specific class, use the **drop** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To disable the packet discarding action in a traffic class, use the **no** form of this command.

drop

no drop

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
policy-map shape_GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  class class-default
    service-policy Branch-QoS-Policy
    shape average 1000000000
  !
  class class-default
    drop
  !
!
```

```
policy-map type inspect test101
  class test101-seq-11-cm_
    drop
  !
```

flow-visibility

To enable flow visibility so that a router can perform traffic flow monitoring on traffic coming to the router from the LAN use the **flow-visibility** command. To disable the flow visibility use the **no** form of this command.

flow-visibility

no flow-visibility

Command Default Disabled.

Command Modes Policy configuration (config-policy)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd** command to enable cflowd flow monitoring.

Examples

The following is an example of this command

```
Router(config)# policy
Router(config-policy)# flow-visibility
```

implicit-acl-logging

To configure your Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to log dropped packets in the traffic, use the **implicit-acl-logging** command.

implicit-acl-logging

no implicit-acl-logging

Command Default

Logging is disabled.

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

You can use these logs for security purposes; for example, to monitor the flows that are being directed to a WAN interface and to determine, in the case of a DDoS attack, which IP addresses to block.

When you enable implicit ACL logging, by default, every 512th packet per flow is logged. It is recommended that you limit the number of packets logged, by including the **log-frequency** command in the configuration.

Log implicitly configured packets, logging every 512th packet per flow:

```
Router(config)# Policy
Router(config-policy)# implicit-acl-logging
```

inspect

To enable Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection, use the **inspect** command in policy-map-class configuration mode. To disable stateful packet inspection, use the **no** form of this command.

inspect

no inspect

Command Default

Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection is disabled.

Command Modes

Policy-map-class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [inspect](#) command.

Examples The following example specifies inspection parameters and requests the **inspect** action with the specified inspect parameter:

```
policy-map type inspect mypolicy
  class type inspect inspect-traffic
  inspect
```

log (parameter-map type)

To log the firewall activity for an inspect parameter map, use the **log** command in parameter-map type inspect configuration mode.

log **dropped-packets**

Syntax Description	dropped-packets
	Logs the packets dropped by the firewall.

Command Default The firewall activity is not captured.

Command Modes Parameter-map type inspect configuration (config-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [log \(parameter-map type\)](#) command.

Examples The following example show how to configure the packets dropped by the firewall.

```
Router(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Router(config-profile)# alert on
Router(config-profile)# log dropped-packets
```

log flow-export

To log firewall events in NetFlow Version 9 format to an external netflow collector, use the **log flow-export** command in parameter-map type inspect-global configuration mode.

log flow-export

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	v9	Specifies NetFlow Version 9 export as the export protocol.
	udp	Configures the UDP connection.
	destination	Specifies an IPv4 address destination.
	ipv6-destination	Specifies an IPv6 address destination.
	source	The source interface the device for HSL.

Command Modes

Parameter-map type inspect-global configuration (config-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Examples

The following example show how to configure logging of of firewall events in NetFlow Version 9 format to an external IP address:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Device(config-profile)# log flow-export v9 udp destination 10.0.2.0 5000 vrf 1 source
GigabitEthernet0/0/5
Device(config-profile)# log flow-export v9 udp ipv6-destination 2001:DB8::1 vrf 65528 source
GigabitEthernet0/0/3
```

log-frequency

To configure how often packet flows are logged, use the **log-frequency** command.

log-frequency number

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<i>number</i>	<p>Logging Frequency:</p> <p>How often packet flows are logged.</p> <p>Range: Any positive integer value. While you can configure any positive integer value for the frequency, the software rounds the value down to the nearest power of 2.</p> <p>Default: 1000. With this default, the logging frequency is rounded down to 512. So, by default, every 512th packet per flow is logged.</p> <p>Maximum value: 2147483647</p>

Command Default

Default logging frequency: 512

Command Modes

Policy configuration (config-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

The following is an example of this command:

```
Router(config)# Policy
Router(config-policy)# implicit-acl-logging
Router(config-policy)# log-frequency 1000
```

match access-group

To configure the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the specified access control list (ACL), use the **match access-group** command in class-map configuration mode. To remove ACL match criteria from a class map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
match access-group name access-group-name
no match access-group name access-group-name
```

Syntax Description	name access-group-name
	Named ACL whose contents are used as the match criteria against which packets are checked to determine if they belong to this class. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default No match criterion is specified.

Command Modes QoS class-map configuration (config-cmap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Examples

```
class-map type inspect match-all cmap
  match access-group name cmap
!
```

multi-tenancy

To enable multi-tenancy as a global parameter map, use the **multi-tenancy** command in parameter-map type inspect configuration mode. To disable multi-tenancy as a global parameter map, use the **no** form of this command.

```
multi-tenancy
```

no multi-tenancy

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Parameter-map type inspect configuration (config-profile).

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines A parameter map allows you to specify parameters that control the behavior of actions and match criteria that are specified under a policy map and a class map respectively, for zone-based firewall policies.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable multi-tenancy as a global parameter map:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Device(config-profile)# multi-tenancy
```

parameter-map type inspect-global

To configure a global parameter map and enter parameter-map type inspect configuration mode, use the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command in global configuration mode. To delete a global parameter map, use the **no** form of this command.

parameter-map type inspect-global
no parameter-map type inspect-global

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Global parameter maps are not configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines After you enter the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command, you can enter the commands listed in the table below in parameter-map type inspect-global configuration modes.

Command	Description
aggressive-aging	Enables aggressive aging of half-opened firewall sessions.
alert on	Enables Cisco IOS stateful packet inspection alert messages.

Command	Description
inspect	Enables and disables audit trail messages.
log { dropped-packets flow-export }	Logs the dropped packets.
max-incomplete { low high } <i>number-of-connections</i>	Defines the number of existing half-open sessions that will cause the software to start and stop deleting half-open sessions.
multi-tenancy	Enables Cisco vManage for multitenancy.
vpn zone security	Inspects traffic exchange between multiple service VPNs.

Ensure that you configure the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command with **vpn zone security** command to enable zone-based firewall.

For more information on usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [parameter-map type inspect-global](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows a sample parameter-map type inspect-global configuration:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Device(config)# alert on
Device(config-profile)# log dropped-packets
Device(config-profile)# multi-tenancy
Device(config-profile)# vpn zone security allow dia
```

policy

To enter policy configuration mode or configure policies, use the **policy** command in global configuration mode. To remove policy configurations, use the **no** form of this command.

```
policy [{ access-list | app-visibility | class-map | cloud-qos-service-side | flow-visibility |
flow-stickness-disable | implicit-acl-logging | ipv6 | lists | log-frequency | mirror | policer |
qos-map | qos-scheduler | rewrite-rule | route-policy | utd-tls-decrypt }]
no policy [{ access-list | app-visibility | class-map | cloud-qos-service-side | flow-visibility |
implicit-acl-logging | ipv6 | lists | log-frequency | mirror | policer | qos-map | qos-scheduler |
rewrite-rule | route-policy | utd-tls-decrypt }]
```

Syntax Description

access-list	(Optional) Configures ACLs.
app-visibility	(Optional) Enables/disables application visibility.
class-map	(Optional) Configures class map.
cloud-qos	(Optional) Enables/Disables QoS for cEdge Cloud.
cloud-qos-service-side	(Optional) Enables/Disables QoS for cEdge Cloud on service side.
flow-visibility	(Optional) Enables/Disables flow visibility.
flow-stickness-disable	(Optional) Enables/Disables flow stickiness.

implicit-acl-logging	(Optional) Enables/Disables logging of implicit acl packet drops.
ipv6	(Optional) Configures IPv6 policy.
lists	(Optional) Configures lists.
log-frequency	(Optional) Logs frequency as packet counts.
mirror	(Optional) Configures traffic mirror.
policer	(Optional) Configures policer.
qos-map	(Optional) Configures QoS map.
qos-scheduler	(Optional) Configures QoS scheduler.
rewrite-rule	(Optional) Configures rewrite rule.
route-policy	(Optional) Configures route policies
utd-tls-decrypt	(Optional) Configures TLS Decryption policies.

Command Default Default behavior or values vary based on optional arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	The flow-stickness-disable keyword is added.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	The flow-stickness-disable keyword is added for NAT66 DIA.

Usage Guidelines

Policy influences the flow of data traffic and routing information among Cisco devices in the overlay network. This command can be used to enter the policy configuration mode where further configurations can be done or to configure policies with optional arguments or keywords.

Example

The following example enters the policy configuration mode. It defines a policer profile named poll and sets the burst size to 15,000 bytes, and rate to 500,000,000 bps, and configures to drop the traffic if the burst size or traffic rate is exceeded.

```
Device(config)# policy
Device(config-policy)# policer poll
Device(config-policy-poll)# burst 15000
Device(config-policy-poll)# rate 500000000
Device(config-policy-poll)# exceed drop
Device(config-policy-poll)# flow-stickness disable
```

The following example enables app-visibility.


```
Device(config)# policy app-visibility
```

The following example disables flow-stickiness.

```
Device(config-policy)# flow-stickiness disable
```

policy-map type inspect

To create a Layer 3 and Layer 4 or a Layer 7 (protocol-specific) inspect-type policy map, use the **policy-map type inspect** command in global configuration mode. To delete an inspect-type policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

Layer 3 and Layer 4 (Top Level) Policy Map Syntax

```
policy-map type inspect policy-map-name
```

```
no policy-map type inspect policy-map-name
```

Layer 7 (Application-Specific) Policy Map Syntax

```
policy-map type inspect protocol-name policy-map-name
```

```
no policy-map type inspect protocol-name policy-map-name
```

Syntax Description	
<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the policy map. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters.
<i>protocol-name</i>	Layer 7 application-specific policy map. The supported protocol is: avc —Firewall AVC-based policy map.

Command Default No policy map is configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [policy-map type inspect](#) command.

Examples

```
policy-map type inspect avc aal-pm_
! first
class aal-cm0_
deny
```

service-policy (zones)

To attach a Layer 7 policy map to a top-level policy map, use the **service-policy** command in zone-pair configuration mode. To delete a Layer 7 policy map from a top-level policy map, use the **no** form of this command.

service-policy *policy-map-name*
no service-policy *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the Layer 7 policy map to be attached to a top-level policy map.
------------------------	--

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Zone-pair configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service-policy \(zones\)](#) command.

Examples

```
policy-map type inspect test
class test-seq-1-cm_
inspect audit-trail-pmap_
service-policy avc aal-pm_
!
```

service-policy type inspect

To attach a firewall policy map to a zone-pair, use the **service-policy type inspect** command in zone-pair configuration mode. To disable this attachment to a zone-pair, use the **no** form of this command.

service-policy type inspect *policy-map-name*
no service-policy type inspect *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the policy map. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters.
------------------------	--

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Zone-pair configuration (config-sec-zone-pair)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [service-policy type inspect](#) command.

Examples

The following example defines zone-pair LAN-WAN and attaches the service policy test-policy to the zone-pair:

```
!
zone security LAN
vpn 2
!
zone security WAN
vpn 0
!
zone-pair security ZP_LAN_WAN_test-policy source LAN destination WAN
service-policy type inspect test-policy
!
```

vpn zone security

To enable vpn zone security globally, use the **vpn zone security** command under the **parameter-map type inspect-global** command mode for inspecting traffic between zones. To remove the vpn zone security, use the no form of the command under the parameter-map type inspect-global configuration mode.

vpn zone security

no vpn zone security

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Zone-based firewall feature can be enabled on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices for inspecting traffic exchange between multiple service VPNs. This feature can be globally enabled by using the vpn zone security command under parameter-map type inspect-global command.

Examples

The following example shows enabling zone based firewall feature globally:

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
Device(config-profile)# vpn zone security
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	zone security	Defines a security zone.
	zone-pair security	Defines a zone pair on which to implement the zone security firewall feature.

vpn (zone)

To associate a vpn with a zone , use the **vpn id** command under the **zone security** command. To disassociate a vpn id, use the **no** form under the **zone security** mode.

vpn id
no vpn id

Syntax Description	
	<i>id</i> Specifies the id of a vrf configured on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Command Default	
	None

Command Modes	
	Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines	
	Zone-based firewall feature can be enabled on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices for inspecting traffic exchange between multiple service VPNs. This feature can be globally enabled by using the vpn zone security command under parameter-map type inspect-global command.

Examples	
	The following example shows how to associate vpn 32 with zone corporate:

```
Device(config)# zone security corporate
Device(config-sec-zone)# vpn 32
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	zone-pair security	Defines a zone-pair on which to implement the zone security firewall feature.

zone pair security

To create a zone pair, use the **zone-pair security** command in global configuration mode. To delete a zone pair, use the **no** form of this command.

```

zone-pair security zone-pair-name source [{ source-zone-name | self }] destination [{
destination-zone-name | self }]
no zone-pair security zone-pair-name source [{ source-zone-name | self }] destination [{
destination-zone-name | self }]

```

Syntax Description		
	<i>zone-pair-name</i>	Name of the zone being attached to an interface. You can enter up to 128 alphanumeric characters.
	source <i>source-zone-name</i>	Specifies the name of the router from which traffic is originating.
	destination <i>destination-zone-name</i>	Specifies the name of the device to which traffic is bound.
	self	Specifies the system-defined zone. Indicates whether traffic will be going to or from a device.

Command Default A zone pair is not created.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [zone-pair security](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create zones LAN and WAN, identify them, and create a zone pair where LAN is the source and WAN is the destination:

```

zone security LAN
vpn 2
!
zone security WAN
vpn 0
!

```

The following example shows how to define zone pair LAN-WAN and attach a service policy, test-policy to the zone-pair:

```

zone-pair security ZP_LAN_WAN_test-policy source LAN destination WAN
service-policy type inspect test-policy

```

zone security

To create a security zone, use the **zone security** command in global configuration mode. To delete a security zone, use the **no** form of this command.

```

zone security zone-name
no zone security zone-name

```

Syntax Description

<i>zone-name</i>	Name of the security zone. You can enter up to 256 alphanumeric characters.
------------------	---

Command Default

There is a system-defined "self" zone.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Note The self zone does not require any declaration.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [zone security](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to create and describe zones LAN and WAN:

```
zone security LAN
  vpn 2
  !
zone security WAN
  vpn 0
  !
```



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Zscaler Commands

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aup

To configure Zscaler acceptable user policy (AUP) parameters, use the **aup** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode.

```
aup { disabled | block-internet-until-accepted false | force-ssl-inspection false | timeout time }
```

Syntax Description	Options	Description
	disabled	Only this option is qualified for use.
	block-internet-until-accepted false	Only the false option is qualified for use.
	force-ssl-inspection false	Only the false option is qualified for use.
	timeout time	Use the value 0.

Command Default

disabled

Command Modes zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

```

Device (config) # sdwan

Device (config-sdwan) # service sig vrf global
Device (config-vrf-global) # zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings) # aup disabled
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings) # aup block-internet-until-accepted false
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings) # aup force-ssl-inspection false
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings) # aup timeout 0

```

auth-required

To configure Zscaler authentication, use the **auth-required** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode. To disable Zscaler authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

auth-required false

no auth-required

Syntax Description **false** Disables the authentication.
Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Command Default This command is enabled by default.

Command Modes zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The following example shows how to disable the authentication:

```

Device (config) # sdwan

Device (config-sdwan) # service sig vrf global
Device (config-vrf-global) # zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings) # auth-required
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings) # auth-required false

```


caution-enabled

To enable or disable Zscaler caution notification, use the **caution-enabled** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode.

caution-enabled false

Syntax Description	false Only this option is qualified for use.				
Command Default	false				
Command Modes	zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

```
Device(config)# sdwan
```

```
Device(config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device(config-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# aup disabled
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# aup block-internet-until-accepted false
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# aup force-ssl-inspection false
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# aup timeout 0
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# caution-enabled false
```

datacenters

To configure Zscaler custom data centers, use the **datacenters** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode. To disable Zscaler custom datacenters, use the **no** form of this command.

datacenters primary-data-center *primary-data-center1*

no datacenters primary-data-center *primary-data-center1*

Syntax Description	<p>primary-data-center <i>primary-data-center1</i></p> <p>Configures primary data center.</p> <p>Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</p>
Command Default	
Command Modes	zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following example shows how to custom primary data center:

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device(config-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# datacenters
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# datacenters primary-data-center
viel-vpn.zscalerthree.net
```

ips-control

To configure the Zscaler intrusion prevention service (IPS), use the **ips-control** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode.

ips-control false

Syntax Description	false Only this option is qualified for use.
--------------------	---

Command Default	false
-----------------	-------

Command Modes	zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device(config-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# ips-control false
```

ofw-enabled

To enable or disable the firewall for a Zscaler location, use the **ofw-enabled** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To disable the firewall for a Zscaler location, use the **no** form of this command.

ofw-enabled false
no ofw-enabled

Syntax Description

false	Disables the firewall for each location. Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
--------------	--

Command Default

This command is enabled by default.

Command Modes

zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the firewall for a location:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# ofw-enabled false
```

secure-internet-gateway

To configure secure internet gateway, use the **secure-internet-gateway** command in SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan) mode.

```
secure-internet-gateway zscaler { organization | partner-base-uri | partner-key | password | username
}
```

organization	Organization
partner-base-uri	Base URI to be used for the APIs
partner-key	Partner API Key to authenticate with API gateway
password	Password of Zscaler partner account
username	Username of Zscaler partner account

Command Default**Command Modes**

SD-WAN configuration (config-sdwan)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following example shows how to configure location settings mode:

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# secure-internet-gateway
Device(config-secure-internet-gateway)# zscaler organization cisco-dev.com
Device(config-secure-internet-gateway)#zscaler partner-base-uri admin.zscalerthree.net/api/v1
Device(config-secure-internet-gateway)#zscaler partner-key SAGv4U2lwh9R
Device(config-secure-internet-gateway)#zscaler username sig-dev@cisco-dev.com
Device(config-secure-internet-gateway)#zscaler password
$8$00i/6etiDQsqcm+B4yetJDPaYBx1x0wQujnz3pqQG7s=
```

ssl-scan-enabled

To configure Zscaler Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol scan to protect HTTP traffic, use the **ssl-scan** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

ssl-scan-enabled false

no ssl-scan-enabled

Syntax Description

false Disables the SSL scan in location settings.

Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes

zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following example shows how to disable SSL scan:

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device(config-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# ssl-scan-enabled false
```

surrogate display-time-unit

To display the duration for which the Zscaler service maps a private IP address to a user, use the **surrogate display-time-unit** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
surrogate display-time-unit [{ DAY | HOUR | MINUTE }]
no surrogate display-time-unit
```

Syntax Description	DAY	(Optional) Displays the number of days of mapping between a private IP address and a user.
	HOUR	(Optional) Displays the number of hours of mapping between a private IP address and a user.
	MINUTES	(Optional) Displays the number of minutes of mapping between a private IP address and a user.

Command Default The default display time unit is 60 seconds.

Command Modes zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples The following example shows how to configure the duration in minutes for which the Zscaler service maps a private IP address to a user:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# surrogate display-time-unit MINUTE
```

surrogate idle-time

To specify how long after a completed transaction, the Zscaler service mapping to a private IP address of a user is retained, use the **surrogate idle-time** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To remove the Zscaler service mapping to a private IP address of a user, use the **no** form of this command.

```
surrogate idle-time idle-time
no surrogate idle-time
```

Syntax Description

<i>idle-time</i>	Specifies the time in minutes until which the Zscaler service mapping between the private IP address and a user is retained. Range: 0–4294967295
------------------	---

Command Default

Disabled; no default number is specified.

Command Modes

zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples

The following example specifies the time until which the Zscaler service mapping between the private IP address and a user is retained:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# surrogate idle-time 43
```

surrogate ip

To enable the Zscaler service to map a user to a private IP address so that it can apply the user's policies, use the **surrogate ip** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To disable the Zscaler service to map to a private IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

surrogate ip false

no surrogate ip

Syntax Description

false	Disables the mapping of a user to a device IP address. Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
--------------	--

Command Default

By default, this command is set to false.

Command Modes

zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to disable surrogate ip:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# surrogate ip false
```

surrogate ip-enforced-for-known-browsers

To use the existing mapping between IP address and user (acquired from surrogate IP) to authenticate users sending traffic from known browsers, use the **surrogate ip-enforced-for-known-browsers** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To disable the user authentication from known browsers, use the **no** form of this command.

```
surrogate ip-enforced-for-known-browsers false
no surrogate ip-enforced-for-known-browsers
```

Syntax Description

false	Disables the Zscaler service to authenticate users on browsers with cookies or other configured authentication mechanisms. Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
--------------	--

Command Default

This command is enabled by default.

Command Modes

zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to disable authenticating users who send traffic from known browsers:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# surrogate ip-enforced-for-known-browsers false
```

surrogate refresh-time

To configure the length of time that the Zscaler service can use to map between IP address and user, use the **surrogate refresh-time** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To remove the refresh time for revalidation of surrogacy, use the **no** form of this command.

```
surrogate refresh-time refresh-time
no surrogate refresh-time
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>refresh-time</i> Specifies the length of time that the Zscaler service can use to map between IP address and user for authenticating users who sends traffic from known browsers.</p> <p>Range: 0–4294967295</p> <p>Note We recommend that you set the refresh time to a time period shorter than that you specified for the idle time to disassociation.</p>
---------------------------	--

Command Default This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples The following example specifies the length of time that the Zscaler service can use to map between IP address and user:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# surrogate refresh-time 0
```

surrogate refresh-time-unit

To view the duration of time that the Zscaler service takes to map IP address to a user, use the **surrogate refresh-time-unit** command in Zscaler location settings configuration mode. To restore the default display of time, use the **no** form of this command.

```
surrogate refresh-time-unit [{ DAY | HOUR | MINUTE }]
no surrogate refresh-time-unit
```


Syntax Description	DAY	Displays number of days of mapping between a private IP address and a user for authenticating users who send traffic from a known browser.
	HOURL	Displays the number of hours of mapping between a private IP address and a user for authenticating users who send traffic from a known browser.
	MINUTES	(Optional) Displays the number of minutes of mapping between a private IP address and a user for authenticating users who send traffic from a known browser.

Command Default Disabled; no default value is specified.

Command Modes zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the [Security Configuration Guide](#).

Examples The following example shows how to display the duration in minutes for which the Zscaler service maps a private IP address to a user who sends traffic from a known browser:

```
Device (config)# sdwan
Device (config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device (config-sdwan-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device (config-zscaler-location-settings)# surrogate refresh-time-unit MINUTE
```

tunnel-options

To configure tunnel options, use the **tunnel-options** command in interface tunnel configuration (config-interface-tunnel) mode.

tunnel-options tunnel-set secure-internet-gateway-zscaler tunnel-dc-preference { primary-dc | secondary-dc } source-interface interface-name *number*

tunnel-options	Tunnel interface configuration
tunnel-set	Tunnel mapping to application type
secure-internet-gateway-zscaler	Tunnel to secure-internet-gateway zscaler
tunnel-dc-preference	Tunnel setup preference to data-center
primary-dc	Tunnel setup to primary data-center
secondary-dc	Tunnel setup to secondary data-center
source-interface	Tunnel source interface

Command Default None.

Command Modes Interface Tunnel configuration (config-interface-tunnel)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following example shows how to configure location settings mode:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
Device(config-sdwan)# interface Tunnel1

Device(config-interface-Tunnel1)# tunnel-options tunnel-set secure-internet-gateway-zscaler
tunnel-dc-preference primary-dc source-interface GigabitEthernet1
```

xff-forward-enabled

To configure Zscaler X-Forwarded-For (XFF) header in the HTTP to forward traffic, use the **xff-forward** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

xff-forward-enabled false

no xff-forward-enabled false

Syntax Description	false
	Disables the XFF forward HTTP header in location settings. Only this option is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Command Default This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following example shows how to disable xff-forward:

```
Device(config)# sdwan

Device(config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
Device(config-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
Device(config-zscaler-location-settings)# xff-forward-enabled false
```

zscaler-location-settings

To configure Zscaler location settings, use the **zscaler-location-settings** command in zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings) mode.

zscaler-location-settings

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

Command Modes

zscaler location settings configuration (config-zscaler-location-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The following example shows how to configure location settings mode:

```
Device(config)# sdwan
```

```
Device(config-sdwan)# service sig vrf global
```

```
Device(config-vrf-global)# zscaler-location-settings
```




CHAPTER 65

Troubleshooting Commands

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show sdwan appqoe dreopt statistics

To view DRE optimization statistics, use the **show sdwan appqoe dreopt statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe dreopt statistics [**detail** | **peer** [**detail** | **peer** *peer-ip* | **peer-no** *peer-id*]]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed DRE optimization statistics.
	peer <i>peer-ip</i>	(Optional) Displays DREOPT peer details.
	peer-no <i>peer-id</i>	(Optional) Displays DRE optimization details for peer-no.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command introduced.

The following information show how to view DRE optimization statistics.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe dreopt statistics
Total connections           : 3714
Max concurrent connections : 552
```

```

Current active connections      : 0
Total connection resets       : 1081
Total original bytes          : 360 GB
Total optimized bytes         : 164 GB
Overall reduction ratio       : 54%
Disk size used                : 91%

Cache details:

Cache status                   : Active
Cache Size                     : 407098 MB
Cache used                     : 91%
Oldest data in cache          : 03:02:07:55
Replaced(last hour): size     : 0 MB
    
```

The following example shows DRE optimization statistics for a peer device.

Device# **show sdwan appqoe dreopt statistics peer 209.165.201.1**

```

Peer No.  System IP      Hostname      Active connections  Cummulative connections
-----
0  209.165.201.1    dreopt       0                   3714
    
```

show sdwan omp l2-routes

To display OMP L2VPN routes on a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the command **show sdwan omp l2-routes** in the privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp l2-routes [*vpn vpn-id*] [*vc vc-id*]

Syntax Description

vpn <i>vpn-id</i>	Displays L2VPN-specific routes. Lists the OMP routes for the specified L2VPN.
vc <i>vc-id</i>	Displays Virtual Circuit (VC) ID that is used to identify a particular bridge domain. Specify bridge-domain vc-id value. Range: 1 to 4294967295

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command is introduced.

Usage Guidelines These commands are only used on Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Examples

The following shows a sample output of OMP information on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices:

Device# **show sdwan omp l2-routes**

```
Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved
```

VPN FROM	VC ID PEER	PATH ID	ORIGINATOR LABEL	ROUTE		IP ADDRESS	VPN TYPE	SITE ID
				STATUS	MAC ADDRESS			
12	12		172.16.255.15	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	500
0.0.0.0		66	1004	C,Red,R	501			
0.0.0.0		69	1004	C,Red,R	501			
12	12		172.16.255.27	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	501
172.16.255.19		2	1014	C,I,R	500			
172.16.255.20		1	1014	C,R	500			
13	13		172.16.255.15	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	500
0.0.0.0		66	1006	C,Red,R	-			
0.0.0.0		69	1006	C,Red,R	-			
13	13		172.16.255.27	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	501
172.16.255.19		2	1016	C,I,R	-			
172.16.255.20		1	1016	C,R	-			
13	13		172.16.255.32	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	503
172.16.255.19		1	1007	C,I,R	-			
172.16.255.20		1	1007	C,R	-			
15	1		172.16.255.15	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	500
0.0.0.0		66	1020	C,Red,R	501			

show sdwan omp l2-routes

```

0.0.0.0          69    1020    C,Red,R    501
15              1      172.16.255.27  vpn    0000.0000.0000  ::      p2p      501
172.16.255.19   2      1020    C,I,R      500

172.16.255.20   1      1020    C,R        500
    
```

Device# show sdwan omp l2-routes vpn 13

```

Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved
    
```

VPN FROM	VC ID PEER	PATH ID	ORIGINATOR LABEL	ROUTE SITE		MAC ADDRESS	REMOTE		SITE ID
				TYPE	STATUS		ADDRESS	VPN TYPE	
13	13		172.16.255.15	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	500
0.0.0.0		66	1006	C,Red,R		-			
0.0.0.0		69	1006	C,Red,R		-			
13	13		172.16.255.27	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	501
172.16.255.19		2	1016	C,I,R		-			
172.16.255.20		1	1016	C,R		-			
13	13		172.16.255.32	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	503
172.16.255.19		1	1007	C,I,R		-			
172.16.255.20		1	1007	C,R		-			

Device# show sdwan omp l2-routes vpn 13 vc-id 13

```

Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved
    
```

VPN FROM	VC ID PEER	PATH ID	ORIGINATOR LABEL	ROUTE SITE		MAC ADDRESS	REMOTE		SITE ID
				TYPE	STATUS		ADDRESS	VPN TYPE	
13	13		172.16.255.15	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	500
0.0.0.0		66	1006	C,Red,R		-			

```

0.0.0.0          69      1006      C,Red,R      -
13      13          172.16.255.27  vpn          0000.0000.0000  ::      multipoint  501
172.16.255.19   2        1016      C,I,R        -

172.16.255.20   1        1016      C,R          -
13      13          172.16.255.32  vpn          0000.0000.0000  ::      multipoint  503
172.16.255.19   1        1007      C,I,R        -

172.16.255.20   1        1007      C,R          -

1              1        1007      C,R          -
    
```

The following shows a sample output of OMP information on Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers:

Device# **show omp l2-routes | tab**

```

Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved
    
```

VPN FROM PEER	VC ID	PATH ID	ORIGINATOR LABEL	ROUTE SITE		REMOTE		VPN TYPE	SITE ID
				TYPE STATUS	MAC ADDRESS ID	IP ADDRESS			
12	12		172.16.255.15	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	500
172.16.255.15		66	1004	C,R		501			
172.16.255.15		69	1004	C,R		501			
172.16.255.20		1	1004	C,R		501			
172.16.255.20		2	1004	C,R		501			
12	12		172.16.255.27	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	501
172.16.255.20		1	1014	C,R		500			
172.16.255.27		70	1014	C,R		500			
13	13		172.16.255.15	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	500
172.16.255.15		66	1006	C,R		-			
172.16.255.15		69	1006	C,R		-			
172.16.255.20		1	1006	C,R		-			
172.16.255.20		2	1006	C,R		-			
13	13		172.16.255.27	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	501
172.16.255.20		1	1016	C,R		-			
172.16.255.27		70	1016	C,R		-			
13	13		172.16.255.32	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	503
172.16.255.20		1	1007	C,R		-			
172.16.255.32		71	1007	C,R		-			

show sdwan omp l2-routes

```

14      1          172.16.255.27  vpn  0000.0000.0000  ::      multipoint  501
172.16.255.20  1          1018      C,R  -
172.16.255.27  70          1018      C,R  -
15      1          172.16.255.15  vpn  0000.0000.0000  ::      p2p          500
172.16.255.15  66          1020      C,R  501
172.16.255.15  69          1020      C,R  501
172.16.255.20  1          1020      C,R  501
172.16.255.20  2          1020      C,R  501
15      1          172.16.255.27  vpn  0000.0000.0000  ::      p2p          501
172.16.255.20  1          1020      C,R  500
172.16.255.27  70          1020      C,R  500
    
```

Device# show omp l2-routes vpn 13 | tab

```

Code:
C  -> chosen
I  -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L  -> looped
R  -> resolved
S  -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA  -> On-demand inactive
U  -> TLOC unresolved
    
```

VPN FROM	VC ID PEER	PATH ID	ORIGINATOR LABEL	ROUTE		REMOTE ADDRESS	IP ADDRESS	VPN TYPE	SITE ID
				TYPE	STATUS				
12	12		172.16.255.15	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	500
172.16.255.15		66	1004	C,R		501			
172.16.255.15		69	1004	C,R		501			
172.16.255.20		1	1004	C,R		501			
172.16.255.20		2	1004	C,R		501			
12	12		172.16.255.27	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	p2p	501
172.16.255.20		1	1014	C,R		500			
172.16.255.27		70	1014	C,R		500			
13	13		172.16.255.15	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	500
172.16.255.15		66	1006	C,R		-			
172.16.255.15		69	1006	C,R		-			
172.16.255.20		1	1006	C,R		-			
172.16.255.20		2	1006	C,R		-			
13	13		172.16.255.27	vpn		0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	501
172.16.255.20		1	1016	C,R		-			


```

172.16.255.27 70 1016 C,R -
13 13 172.16.255.32 vpn 0000.0000.0000 :: multipoint 503
172.16.255.20 1 1007 C,R -

172.16.255.32 71 1007 C,R -
14 1 172.16.255.27 vpn 0000.0000.0000 :: multipoint 501
172.16.255.20 1 1018 C,R -

172.16.255.27 70 1018 C,R -
15 1 172.16.255.15 vpn 0000.0000.0000 :: p2p 500
172.16.255.15 66 1020 C,R 501

172.16.255.15 69 1020 C,R 501

172.16.255.20 1 1020 C,R 501

172.16.255.20 2 1020 C,R 501
15 1 172.16.255.27 vpn 0000.0000.0000 :: p2p 501
172.16.255.20 1 1020 C,R 500

172.16.255.27 70 1020 C,R 500
    
```

Device# show omp l2-routes vpn 13 vc-id 13 | tab

Code:

```

C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved
    
```

VPN FROM PEER	VC ID	PATH ID	ORIGINATOR LABEL	ROUTE SITE		REMOTE IP ADDRESS	VPN TYPE	SITE ID
				TYPE STATUS	MAC ADDRESS ID			
13	13		172.16.255.15	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	500
172.16.255.15		66	1006	C,R	-			
172.16.255.15		69	1006	C,R	-			
172.16.255.20		1	1006	C,R	-			
172.16.255.20		2	1006	C,R	-			
13	13		172.16.255.27	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	501
172.16.255.20		1	1016	C,R	-			
172.16.255.27		70	1016	C,R	-			
13	13		172.16.255.32	vpn	0000.0000.0000	::	multipoint	503
172.16.255.20		1	1007	C,R	-			
172.16.255.32		71	1007	C,R	-			

show platform software sdwan ftmd bridge-domain

To display the current configuration and status of all bridge domains on the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Forwarding and Timing Module Daemon (FTMD), use the **show platform software sdwan ftmd bridge-domain** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software sdwan ftmd bridge-domain [*bridge-domain-id*]

Syntax Description

<i>bridge-domain-id</i>	Lists the bridge-domain information in FTM for a specific bridge domain.
-------------------------	--

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use these commands only on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

The following is a sample output that shows all bridge domains:

```
Device# show platform software sdwan ftmd bridge-domain
L2vpn Bridge-domain 12 Table:
  sdwan efp dpidx: 4210708(0x404014)
  Label: 1004 lbl-nhop-id: 196611 (binosId=0xf830003f)
  Bum Label: 1005 bum-lbl-nhop-id: 196612 (binosId=0xf830004f)
  Remote Site Table(1 entries in total):
    remote-site-id: 501 sla-nhop-id: 29 (binosId=0xf80001df)
L2vpn Bridge-domain 13 Table:
  sdwan efp dpidx: 4210709(0x404015)
  Label: 1006 lbl-nhop-id: 196613 (binosId=0xf830005f)
  Bum Label: 1007 bum-lbl-nhop-id: 196614 (binosId=0xf830006f)
  Remote Site Table(2 entries in total):
    remote-site-id: 501 sla-nhop-id: 30 (binosId=0xf80001ef)
    remote-site-id: 503 sla-nhop-id: 33 (binosId=0xf800021f)
```

The following is a sample output that shows a specific bridge-domain:

```
Device# show platform software sdwan ftmd bridge-domain 13
L2vpn Bridge-domain 13 Table:
  sdwan efp dpidx: 4210709(0x404015)
  Label: 1006 lbl-nhop-id: 196613 (binosId=0xf830005f)
  Bum Label: 1007 bum-lbl-nhop-id: 196614 (binosId=0xf830006f)
  Remote Site Table(2 entries in total):
    remote-site-id: 501 sla-nhop-id: 30 (binosId=0xf80001ef)
    remote-site-id: 503 sla-nhop-id: 33 (binosId=0xf800021f)
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature bridge-domain datapath sdwan-flood-list

To display information about flood list of a bridge domain in the data plane, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature bridge-domain datapath sdwan-flood-list** command in privileged EXEC (#).

show platform hardware qfp active feature bridge-domain datapath [*bridge-domain-id*] [**sdwan-flood-list**]

Syntax Description

<i>bridge-domain-id</i>	Displays the L2VPN status for a specific L2VPN SDWAN instance. Specify vc-id the value. Range:1 to 65531
sdwan-flood-list	Displays Virtual Circuit (VC) ID that is used to identify a particular bridge domain. Specify vc-id the value. Range:1 to 65531

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the Cisco SD-WAN flood list for a bridge-domain in data plane:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature bridge-domain datapath 13 sdwan-flood-list
l2vpn:13 sdwan-olist:0xe0d36d80

Flood List for Bridge Domain 13:
BDI13
SDWAN oce_base:0xe1961a40 intf:SFI13.13.4210709 flags:
SDWAN oce_base:0xe1961680 intf:SFI13.13.4210709 flags:
```

clear ip nat statistics

To clear the NAT datapath map and session information, use the **clear ip nat statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear ip nat statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines Use the **ip nat clear statistics** command to clear the NAT datapath map and session information.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **ip nat clear statistics** command:

```
Device# ip nat clear statistics
```

clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-all

To clear the cflowd flows in all VPNs, use the **clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-all** command in privileged exec mode.

clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-all

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged exec (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear all the cflowd flows from all VPNs in a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the cflowd flows from all VPNs from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-all
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics	Clears all cflowd statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics

To clear the cflowd packet statistics, use the **clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear the cflowd packet statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the cflowd packet statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-all	Clears all cflowd flows from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

clear sdwan app-route statistics

To clear the app-route statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan app-route statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan app-route statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear the application aware routing statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the app-route statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan app-route statistics
```

clear sdwan appqoe dreopt

To clear DRE cache and restart DRE service, use the **clear sdwan appqoe dreopt cache** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan appqoe dreopt { **cache** | **statistics** [**peer**] [**peer-no** *peer-id*] | **auto-bypass** [**server** *server-ip* *server-port*] }

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	cache	Clears DREOPT cache.
	statistics	Clears global DRE statistics.
	peer	(Optional) Clears DREOPT peer statistics table.
	peer-no <i>peer-id</i>	(Optional) Clears DREOPT statistics using peer-no for the specified peer ID.
	auto-bypass	Clears DRE auto-bypass table.
	server <i>server-ip</i> <i>server-port</i>	Clears DRE auto-bypass entries for the specified server IP address and server port.

Command Default This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command can be used in SD-WAN controller mode.

Example

The following example shows how to clear DRE cache.

```
Device# clear sdwan appqoe dreopt cache

DRE cache successfully cleared
```

clear sdwan bfd transitions

To clear all Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) transition counters from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan bfd transitions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan bfd transitions

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI te

Usage Guidelines The BFD protocol detects link failures as part of the Cisco SD-WAN high availability solution and by default, it is enabled on all Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices. You cannot disable this protocol. The BFD protocol functionalities include path liveliness and quality measurement.

This command is used to clear all BFD transitions counters from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example clears all BFD transition counters from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan bfd transitions
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan bfd sessions	Displays information about the BFD sessions.

Command	Description
show sdwan bfd history	Displays the history of the BFD sessions.

clear sdwan control connection-history

To erase the connection history on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan control connection-history** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan control connection-history

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices establish control plane connection with Cisco SD-WAN Controllers (Cisco SD-WAN Manager, Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator), and maintains these connections with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller and Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

This command can be used to erase all the connection history information from the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example erases the connection history information from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device:

```
Device# clear sdwan control connections-history
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear control connections	Resets the DTLS connections from a local device to all Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
	show sdwan control connection-history	Displays control connection history.

clear sdwan control connections

To reset the DTLS connections from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to the SD-WAN controllers, use the **clear sdwan control connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan control connections

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices establish control plane connection with Cisco SD-WAN Controllers (Cisco SD-WAN Manager, Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller, and Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator), and maintains these connections with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller and Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

This command can be used to reset the DTLS connections from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device to the Cisco SD-WAN Controllers.

Example

The following example shows how to reset the DTLS connections.

```
Device# clear sdwan control connections
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear control connections-history	Erases the connection history on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
	show sdwan control connections	Displays information about control connections.
	show sdwan control connection-history	Displays information about control connections history.

clear sdwan control port-index

To reset port-hop back to the base port on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **clear sdwan control port-index** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan control port-index

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **clear sdwan control port-index** command to reach back to 12346 base port on all the WAN interfaces.

Examples The following example shows how to clear SD-WAN control port-index:

```
Device# clear sdwan control port-index
```

clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd flow-all

To clear the DNS cache for all cflowd flows, use the **clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd flow-all** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd flow-all

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear the DNS cache for all cflowd flows in a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the DNS cache for all cflowd flows in a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd flow-all
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear control connections-history	Erases the connection history on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
	clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd flow-all	Clears all cflowd flows.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd statistics

To clear the cflowd statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI te

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear the cflowd statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the cflowd statistics from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd statistics
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear sdwan dns app-fwd cflowd flow-all	Clears all cflowd flows from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi flow-all

To clear the DNS Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) flows from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi flow-all** command in privileged exec mode.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi flow-all

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged exec (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI te

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear the DNS DPI flows from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the dpi flows from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi flow-all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi summary	Clears all DPI statistics.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi summary

To clear all known dpi statistics for all related app information, use the **clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi summary** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi summary

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to clear out any dpi statistics for all related app information.

Example

The following example clears the dpi statistics for all related app information.

```
Device#clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi summary
```

Table 70: Related Commands

Commands	Description
clear sdwan dns app-fwd dpi flow-all	Clears all dpi flows in the entire system.

clear sdwan dns app-route statistics

To clear all app-route statistics, use the **clear sdwan dns app-route statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

clear sdwan dns app-route statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to clear all app route related statistics from the system.

Example

The following example clears all app route statistics from the router.

```
Device# clear sdwan dns app-route statistics
```

clear sdwan dns cache

To clear the cache of DNS entries on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan dns cache** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan dns cache

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines The DNS cache is populated when a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device establishes a connection with the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator. For a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, this connection is transient, and the DNS cache is cleared when the connection to the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Validator is closed.

This command can be used to clear the DNS cache from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the DNS cache from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan dns cache
```

Command	Description
show sdwan control local-properties	Displays control plane local properties, including entries in the DNS cache.

clear sdwan installed-certificates

To clear all the installed certificates from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **clear sdwan installed-certificates** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan installed-certificates

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to clear all the installed certificates from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, including the public and private keys, and the root certificate. After clearing all certificates from a device, the command resets the device to factory default.

Example

The following example shows how to clear all the installed certificates from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# clear sdwan installed-certificates
```

Command	Description
show sdwan control local-properties	Displays control plane local properties, including entries in the DNS cache.

clear sdwan notification stream viptela

To clear the SD-WAN notification stream viptela, use the **clear sdwan notification stream viptela** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan notification stream viptela

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to clear the sdwan notification stream viptela.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the sdwan notification stream viptela.

```
Device#clear sdwan notification stream viptela
```

clear sdwan omp

To clear Cisco SD-WAN Overlay Management Protocol (OMP) peers, routes, and TLOCs, use the **clear sdwan omp** command in privileged exec mode.

clear sdwan omp { all | peer [ipv4 address] | routes | tlocs }

Syntax Description	all	Clears all OMP peering sessions with all OMP peers.
	peer	Clears the OMP peering sessions with a specific peer.
	<i>ipv4 address</i>	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address of the OMP peer.
	routes	Clears OMP routes.
	tlocs	Clears OMP TLOCs.

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged exec (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

By default, all Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Edge devices establishes OMP peering with Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers.

This command can be used to clear Cisco SD-WAN OMP peers, routes, and TLOCs that it learns from the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller.

Example

The following example shows how to reset OMP peering sessions.

```
Device# clear sdwan omp all
```

The following example shows how to clear OMP peering session with a specific peer.

```
Device# clear sdwan omp peer 10.10.10.10
```

The following example shows how to clear OMP routes.

```
Device# clear sdwan omp routes
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan omp peers	Displays information about all OMP peering sessions.
	show sdwan omp routes	Displays information about OMP routes.
	show sdwan omp tlocs	Displays information learned from the TLOC routes advertised using OMP sessions.

clear sdwan policy

To reset counters for IPv6 access lists, route policies, or data policies, use the **clear sdwan policy** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear sdwan policy { access-list [acl-name] | app-route-policy [policy-name] | ipv6-access-list [access-list-name] | data-policy [policy-name] }
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<i>acl-name</i>	(Optional) Clears the counters associated with the specified access list.
	<i>policy-name</i>	(Optional) Clears the counters associated with the specified application-aware routing policy.
	<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Clears Cisco SD-WAN policy IPv6 access-list counters.
	<i>policy-name</i>	(Optional) Clears the counters associated with the specified data policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged exec (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manag

Usage Guidelines The SD-WAN centralized policies comes from the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
 This command can be used to clear counters for IPv6 access lists, data policies, or route policies.

Example

The following example shows how to clear all access lists.

```
Device# clear sdwan policy access-list
```

The following example shows how to clear all app-route-policy.

```
Device# clear sdwan policy app-route-policy
```

The following example shows how to clear all IPv6 access lists.

```
Device# clear sdwan policy ipv6-access-list
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan policy from-vsmart	Displays Cisco SD-WAN centralized policies from Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller.

clear sdwan reverse-proxy context

To clear the signed certificate installed for authentication with a reverse proxy device and reset the control connections to the reverse proxy device, use the **clear sdwan reverse-proxy context** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan reverse-proxy context

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.1a	Command introduced.

Example

```
Device# clear sdwan reverse-proxy context
```

clear sdwan tunnel gre-keepalive

To clear the GRE tunnel keepalives, use the **clear sdwan tunnel gre-keepalive** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear sdwan tunnel gre-keepalive
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **clear sdwan tunnel gre-keepalive** command to clear the SD-WAN tunnel gre-keepalives.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN tunnel gre keepalives.

```
Device# clear sdwan tunnel gre-keepalive
```

Table 71: Related Commands

Commands	Description
clear sdwan tunnel statistics	Clears SD-WAN tunnel statistics.

clear sdwan tunnel statistics

To reset the information about the packets received on the IPsec connections for the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **clear sdwan tunnel statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
clear sdwan tunnel statistics
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to reset the information about the packets transmitted and received on the IPsec connections that originate on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to reset the information about the packets transmitted and received on the IPsec connections.

```
Device# clear sdwan tunnel statistics
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan tunnel statistics	Displays information about the packets transmitted and received on the IPsec connections.

clear sdwan umbrella dp-stats

To clear the umbrella dp-stats, use the **clear sdwan umbrella dp-stats** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

clear sdwan umbrella dp-stats

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **clear sdwan umbrella dp-stats** command to clear the SD-WAN umbrella datapath stats.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN umbrella data path stats.

```
Device# clear sdwan umbrella dp-stats
```

clear sdwan utd engine standard logging events

To clear SD-WAN UTD engine logging events, use the **clear sdwan utd engine standard logging events** command in privileged EXEC mode.

clear sdwan utd engine standard logging events

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **clear sdwan utd engine standard logging events** command to clear the SD-WAN UTD engine logging events.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN UTD engine logging events.

```
Device# clear sdwan utd engine standard logging events
```

clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics daq vrf

To clear SD-WAN UTD engine statistics for all VRFs or a specific VRF, use the **clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics daq vrf** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics daq vrf { **global** | *name* }

Syntax Description	
global	Clears SD-WAN UTD engine standard statistics for all VRFs.
<i>name</i>	Clears SD-WAN UTD engine standard statistics for a specific VRF.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the SD-WAN UTD engine standard statistics for all VRFs or a specific VRF.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN UTD engine statistics for all VRFs.

```
Device# clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics daq vrf global
```

clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics url-filtering vrf

To clear SD-WAN UTD engine url-filtering statistics all VRFs or for a specific VRF, use the **clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics url-filtering vrf** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

```
clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics url-filtering vrf { global | name }
```

Syntax Description

global Clears SD-WAN UTD engine standard statistics for all VRFs.

name Clears SD-WAN UTD engine standard statistics for a specific VRF.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the SD-WAN UTD engine standard url-filtering statistics for all VRFs or for a specific VRF.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN UTD engine url filtering statistics for all VRFs.

```
Device# clear sdwan utd engine standard statistics url-filter vrf global
```

clear sdwan utd statistics

To clear SD-WAN UTD statistics, use the **clear sdwan utd statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

```
clear sdwan utd statistics { channel [{ service | threat-defense }] | default [{ channel | context | policy | tls-decrypt | vrf }] | divert | drop | general | policy [all] | sn | summary | tls-decrypt | vrf [{ default | global | id | name }] }
```

Syntax Description	channel	Clears channel-specific UTD dataplane statistics.
	<i>service</i>	Clears UTD dataplane stats for service channel.
	<i>threat-defense</i>	Clears UTD dataplane stats for threat-defense channel.
	default	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics default.
	context	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics default context.
	policy	Clears UTD dataplane policy statistics.
	tls-decrypt	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics tls-decrypt.
	vrf	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics VRF.
	divert	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics divert.
	drop	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics drop.
	general	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics general.
	policy	Clears UTD dataplane policy statistics.
	<i>all</i>	Clears UTD dataplane policy statistics all.
	sn	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics sn.
	summary	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics summary.
	vrf	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics VRF.
	default	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics VRF default.
	global	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics VRF global.
	<i>id</i>	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics VRF ID.
	<i>name</i>	Clears SD-WAN UTD statistics VRF name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to clear SD-WAN UTD statistics.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN UTD statistics from the default VRF.

```
Device# clear sdwan utd statistics vrf default
```

clear sdwan zbfw statistics drop

To clear SD-WAN ZBFW drop statistics, use the **clear sdwan zbfw statistics drop** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

clear sdwan zbfw statistics drop

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **clear sdwan zbfw statistics drop** command to clear the SD-WAN ZBFW drop statistics.

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN ZBFW drop statistics.

```
Device# clear sdwan zbfw statistics drop
```

debug packet-trace condition

To enable packet tracing on edge devices, use the **debug packet-trace condition** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
debug packet-trace condition [{ start | stop }] [bidirectional] [circular] [destination-ip ip-address] [ingress-if interface] [logging] [source-ip ip-address] [vpn-id vpn-id]
```

Syntax Description	bidirectional (Optional) Enables bidirectional flow debugging for source IP and destination IP.
	circular (Optional) Enables circular packet tracing. In this mode, the 1024 packets in the buffer are continuously overwritten.
	clear (Optional) Clears all the debug configurations and packet tracer memory.
	destination-ip (Optional) Specifies the destination IPv4 address.
	ingress-if (Optional) Specifies the ingress interface name. Note: It is must to choose VPN to configure the interface.

logging	(Optional) Enables the packet tracer debug logging.
source-ip	(Optional) Specifies the source IP address.
start	(Optional) Starts the conditional debugging.
stop	(Optional) Stops the conditional debugging.
vpn-id	(Optional) Enables the packet tracing for the specified VPN.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The parameters after the keywords **start** and **stop** can be configured in any order.

Example

The following example shows how to configure conditions for packet tracing:

```
Device# debug packet-trace condition source-ip 10.0.0.1
Device# debug packet-trace condition vpn-id 0
Device# debug packet-trace condition interface ge0/1
Device# debug packet-trace condition stop
```

debug platform condition match

To filter IPv4 and IPv6 debugging output for certain **debug** commands on the basis of specified conditions, use the **debug platform condition match protocol** command in privileged EXEC mode. To remove the specified condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
debug platform condition interface interface name match [ { ipv4 | ipv6 } ] protocol [ { tcp | udp | protocol_id } ] [ { src ip | src ip mask | src port | destination ip | destination ip mask | destination port } ] [ { both | ingress | egress } ] [ bidirectional ]
no debug platform condition match protocol
```

Syntax Description

interface <i>interface</i>	Filters the output on the basis of the interface specified.
match	Enables conditional debugging for matching packets.
IPv4	(Optional) Filters the output on the basis of the specified IPv4 address.
IPv6	(Optional) Filters the output on the basis of the specified IPv6 address.
protocol	Filters the output on the basis of the specified protocol.
tcp	(Optional) Specifies TCP to filter the output on the basis of the TCP.

udp	(Optional) Specifies UDP to filter the output on the basis of the UDP.
protocol_id	(Optional) Specifies protocol ID to filter the output on the basis of the protocol ID.
src ip	(Optional) Specifies the source IP address to filter the output on the basis of the source IP.
src ip mask	(Optional) Specifies the source IP subnet mask to filter the output on the basis of the source IP subnet mask.
destination ip	(Optional) Specifies the destination IP address to filter output on the basis of the destination IP address.
destination ip mask	(Optional) Specifies the destination IP address to filter output on the basis of the destination IP subnet mask.
destination port	(Optional) Specifies the destination port address to filter output on the basis of the destination port.
both	(Optional) Filters output on the basis of both incoming and outgoing packets.
ingress	(Optional) Filters output on the basis of incoming packets.
egress	(Optional) Filters output on the basis of outgoing packets.
bidirectional	(Optional) Filters output in both the directions.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

The following example shows how to create the equivalent bidirectional Access Control List (ACL) to match the packet flow in both directions.

```
Device# debug packet-trace condition source-ip 10.0.0.1
Device# debug packet-trace condition destination-ip 10.0.0.2
Device# debug platform condition match ipv4 host 10.0.0.1 host 10.0.0.2 both bidirectional
Device# debug packet-trace condition stop
```

debug platform condition start

To start conditional debugging on a system, use the **debug platform condition start** command in privileged EXEC mode.

debug platform condition start

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

The following example shows how to start conditional debugging on a system:

```
Device# debug platform condition interface Gi0/0/1 efp-id 100 access-list 700
Device# debug platform feature evc dataplane
Device# debug platform condition start
```

debug platform condition stop

To stop conditional debugging on a system, use the **debug platform condition stop** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
debug platform condition stop
```

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

The following example shows how to stop conditional debugging on a system.

```
Device# debug platform condition interface Gi0/0/1 efp-id 100 access-list 700
Device# debug platform feature evc dataplane
Device# debug platform condition start
Device# debug platform condition stop
```

debug platform software sdwan fpm

To enable debugging mode for Forwarding Policy Manager, use the **debug platform software sdwan fpm** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging mode for Forwarding Policy Manager, use the **undebug** form of the command.

```
debug platform software sdwan fpm { all | config | dpi | policy | ttm }
undebug platform software sdwan fpm { all | config | dpi | policy | ttm }
```

Syntax Description	all	Controls the debugging of events related to the forwarding policy manager, including configuration changes, application-aware routing events, and communication with the tunnel table manager.
	config	Controls the debugging of messages that are logged as a result of a policy configuration change made either directly on the router or because the changes have been pushed from the Cisco vSmart controller to the router.
	dpi	Controls the debugging of all application-aware routing (deep packet inspection) events.
	policy	Controls the debugging of messages that are logged as the result of policy programming events.
	ttm	Controls the debugging of communication between the forwarding policy manager and the tunnel table manager.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.	
Usage Guidelines	Use the debug platform software sdwan fpm command to enable debugging mode for Forwarding Policy Manager. Debug output is placed in the <i>bootflash:/tracelogs</i> folder on the local device.	

Examples

The following example shows how to enable debugging mode for Forwarding Policy Manager. After the information is collected, you can disable it, using the `undebug` form of the command:

```
Device# debug debug platform software sdwan fpm all
Device# undebug debug platform software sdwan fpm all
```

debug vdaemon

To enable and disable debugging mode for vdaemon software function on Cisco SD-WAN controllers. The debug output is saved to the `/var/log/tmplog/vdebug` file on the local device.

```
debug vdaemon { all | cert | confd | error | events | ftm | hello | misc | mts | ncs | packets | peer
sess-id logging module verbosity level | rtm | ssl | ttm }
no debug vdaemon { all | cert | confd | error | events | ftm | hello | misc | mts | ncs | packets | peer
sess-id logging module verbosity level | rtm | ssl | ttm }
```

Syntax Description		
all	Enables the display of debugging output for all vdaemon processes.	
cert	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon certificate functions.	
confd	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon process CLI functions.	
error	Enables the display of debugging output errors for vdaemon actions.	
events	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon process events.	
ftm	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon ftm actions.	
hello	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon hello packets.	
misc	Enables the display of debugging output for miscellaneous vdaemon process events.	
mt	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon multi-tenant actions.	
nsc	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon networked control system (NCS) actions.	
packets	Enables the display of debugging output for all vdaemon process packets.	
peer <i>sess-id logging module verbosity level</i>	Enables the display of debugging output for communication between peer sessions. <i>logging module</i> : verifies the logs for the peer. <i>verbosity level</i> : Enables verbose logs for the module specified only of the peer whose session id is provided.	
rtm	Enables the display of debugging output for communication between the Cloud OnRamp for SaaS and the route table manager.	
ssl	Enables the display of debugging output for vdaemon SSL actions.	
ttm	Enables the display of debugging output for communication between the Cloud OnRamp for SaaS and the tunnel table manager.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.3.1a	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	The following new keywords are added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ftm • mt • ncs • rtm • ssl • ttm • peer <i>sess-id logging module verbosity level</i>

Examples

The following is a sample output for **debug vdaemon peer** command.

```
Device# debug vdaemon peer sess-ID 22
Sess ID: 0000000012
Sess ID: 0000000022
```

```
Device# debug vdaemon ttm ?
```

```
Possible completions:
debug      Debug logs
error      Error logs
notice     Notice logs
verbose    Verbose logs
|          Output modifiers
<cr>
```

```
Device# debug vdaemon ttmverbose
```

debug platform software sdwan vdaemon

To enable debugging mode for vdaemon peer on Cisco SD-WAN Controllers, use the **debug platform software sdwan vdaemon peer** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging mode, use the **no** form of the command.

debug platform software sdwan vdaemon *session-id*

no debug platform software sdwan vdaemon peer *session-id*

Syntax Description	
peer	Specifies the peer name.
<i>session-id</i>	Specifies the session ID.

Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.

Example

```
Device# debug platform software sdwan vdaemon peer
```

```
session-id
```

```
Device# no debug platform software sdwan vdaemon peer
```

```
session-id
```

set platform software trace

To configure the binary trace level for one or all modules of a Cisco SD-WAN process on a specific hardware slot, issue the command **set platform software trace** in the Privileged EXEC mode.

set platform software trace *process slot module level*

Syntax Description	<p><i>process</i> Specify a Cisco SD-WAN process.</p> <p>For the list of Cisco SD-WAN processes for which binary trace is supported see the table 'Supported Cisco SD-WAN Daemons' under 'Usage Guidelines'.</p> <hr/> <p><i>level</i> Hardware slot from which process messages must be logged.</p> <hr/> <p><i>module</i> Configure the trace level for one or all the modules of the process.</p> <hr/> <p><i>slot</i> Select one of the following trace levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • debug: Debug messages • emergency: Emergency possible message • error: Error messages • info: Informational messages • noise: Maximum possible message • notice: Notice messages • verbose: Verbose debug messages • warning: Warning messages <hr/> <p>Command Default Notice level</p>
---------------------------	--

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command support introduced for select Cisco SD-WAN processes. See the table 'Supported Cisco SD-WAN Daemons' under 'Usage Guidelines'.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	New parameters are introduced for better binary configuration.

Usage Guidelines *Table 72: Supported Cisco SD-WAN Daemons*

Cisco SD-WAN Daemons	Supported from Release
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fpmd • ftm • ompd • vdaemon • cfgmgr 	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a

Example

In the following example, the binary trace level for the 'config' module of the 'fpmd' process on the 'RP active' FRU is set to 'debug'.

```
Device# set platform software trace fpmd RP active config debug
```

set platform software trace vdaemon

To set the trace level for a specific module within a process on Cisco SD-WAN Controllers, use the **set platform software trace** command in privileged EXEC mode. The tracing functionality logs internal events. Trace files are automatically created and saved to the tracelogs subdirectory.

set platform software trace vdaemon *RO RP verbose*

Syntax Description	
	<i>RO</i> Specifies the route processor with slot 0.
	<i>RP</i> Specifies the route processor.
	<i>verbose</i> (Optional) Displays verbose information, meaning all information that can be displayed on the console during the process will be displayed.

Command Default Trace levels are not set.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.12.1a	The following new modules are added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vdaemon-cert • vdaemon-ftm • vdaemon-mt • vdaemon-ncs • vdaemon-rtm • vdaemon-ssl • vdaemon-ttm

Example

This example shows the trace level verbose for all the modules in the route processor with slot 0:

```
Device# set platform software trace vdaemon R0 vdaemon verbose
vdaemon-affinity vdaemon-cert vdaemon-confd vdaemon-err
vdaemon-event vdaemon-ftm vdaemon-hello vdaemon-misc
vdaemon-mt vdaemon-ncs vdaemon-pkt vdaemon-pwk
vdaemon-rtm vdaemon-ssl vdaemon-ttm
```

This example shows the trace level verbose for all the modules in the route processor:

```
Device# set platform software trace vdaemon RP active vdaemon verbose
vdaemon-affinity vdaemon-cert vdaemon-cfgdb vdaemon-confd
vdaemon-err vdaemon-event vdaemon-ftm vdaemon-hello
vdaemon-misc vdaemon-mt vdaemon-ncs vdaemon-pkt
vdaemon-pwk vdaemon-rtm vdaemon-ssl vdaemon-ttm
```

show sdwan control connections

To display the information about active control connections and control plane connections on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan control connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan control connections [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays detailed information about active control plane connections.
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Added the peer-session-id details in the control connection summary display.

Example

```
Device# show sdwan control connections detail

-----
LOCAL-COLOR- lte SYSTEM-IP- 172.16.255.19 PEER-PERSONALITY- vsmart
-----
site-id          100
domain-id       1
protocol        tl
sprivate-ip     10.0.5.19
private-port    23556
public-ip       10.0.5.19
public-port     23556
org-name        Cisco Systems Regression
state           up [Local Err: NO_ERROR] [Remote Err: NO_ERROR]
uptime          0:00:00:42
hello interval  1000
hello tolerance 12000
controller-grp-id 0
shared-region-id-set N/A
peer-session-id 0x004ff14166
```

monitor capture (access list/class map)

To configure a monitor capture specifying an access list or a class map as the core filter for the packet capture, use the **monitor capture** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable the monitor capture with the specified access list or class map as the core filter, use the **no** form of this command.

```
monitor capture capture-name { access-list access-list-name | class-map class-map-name }
no monitor capture capture-name { access-list access-list-name | class-map class-map-name }
}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>capture-name</i>	Specify the name of the capture.
	access-list <i>access-list-name</i>	Specify an access list with the specified name.
	class-map <i>class-map-name</i>	Specify a class map with the specified name.

Command Default A monitor capture with the specified access list or a class map as the core filter for the packet capture is not configured.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Configure the access list using the **ip access-list** command or the class map using the **class-map** command before using the **monitor capture** command. You can specify a class map, or an access list, or an explicit inline filter as the core filter. If you have already specified the filter when you entered the **monitor capture match** command, the command replaces the existing filter.

Examples

The following example shows how to define a core system filter using an existing access control list:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ip access-list standard acl1
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit any
Device(config-std-nacl)# exit
Device(config)# exit
Device# monitor capture mycap access-list acl1
Device# end
```

The following example shows how to define a core system filter using an existing class map:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ip access-list standard acl1
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit any
Device(config-std-nacl)# exit
Device(config)# class-map match-all cmap
Device(config-cmap)# match access-group name acl
Device(config-cmap)# exit
Device(config)# exit
Device# monitor capture mycap class-map classmap1
Device# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Configures a class map.
ip access-list	Configures an access list.
match access-group	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the specified ACL.
monitor capture (interface/control plane)	Specifies attachment points with direction.
monitor capture match	Defines an explicit inline core filter.
permit	Sets conditions in a named IP access list.
show monitor capture	Displays packet capture details.

monitor capture (interface/control plane)

To configure monitor capture specifying an attachment point and the packet flow direction, use the **monitor capture** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable the monitor capture with the specified attachment point and the packet flow direction, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor capture *capture-name* {**interface** *type number* | **control-plane**} {**in** | **out** | **both**}
no monitor capture *capture-name* {**interface** *type number* | **control-plane**} {**in** | **out** | **both**}

Syntax Description		
	<i>capture-name</i>	Specify the name of the capture.
	interface <i>type number</i>	Specify an interface with the specified type and number as an attachment point.
	control-plane	Specify a control plane as an attachment point.
	in	Specifies the inbound traffic direction.
	out	Specifies the outbound traffic direction.
	both	Specifies both inbound and outbound traffic directions.

Command Default The monitor packet capture filter specifying is not configured.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Repeat the **monitor capture** command as many times as required to add multiple attachment points.

Examples The following example shows how to add an attachment point to an interface:

```
Device> enable
Device# monitor capture mycap interface GigabitEthernet 2 in
Device# end
```

The following example shows how to add an attachment point to a control plane:

```
Device> enable
Device# monitor capture mycap control-plane out
Device# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	access-list	Configures an access list.
	class-map	Configures a class map.
	monitor capture match	Defines an explicit in-line core filter.

Command	Description
monitor capture (access list/class map)	Specifies an access list or class map as the core filter during packet capture.
show monitor capture	Displays packet capture details.

monitor capture match ipv4

To define a core filter for monitoring packet capture for IPv4 packets, use the **monitor capture match ipv4** command in privileged EXEC mode. To remove this filter, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor capture *capture-name* **match ipv4** *source-prefix/length* *destination-prefix/length* [**bidirectional**]

no monitor capture *capture-name* [**match**]

Syntax Description	
<i>capture-name</i>	Name of the capture.
<i>source-prefix/length</i>	Network prefix and length of the IPv4 source address.
<i>destination-prefix/length</i>	Network prefix and length of the IPv4 destination address.
bidirectional	(Optional) Captures bidirectional packets.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [monitor capture match](#) command.

Examples

The following example shows how to define a core filter for monitoring packet capture for IPv4 packets:

```
Device# monitor capture match CISCO ipv4 198.51.100.0/24 192.0.2.0/24 bidirectional
```

monitor capture match ipv6

To define a core filter for monitoring packet capture for IPv6 packets, use the **monitor capture match ipv6** command in privileged EXEC mode. To remove this filter, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor capture *capture_name* **match ipv6** { { *ipv6-source-prefix/length* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-source-address* } { *ipv6-destination-prefix/length* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-destination-address* } | **protocol** { *protocol_num* | **tcp** | **udp** } { *ipv6-source-prefix/length* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-source-address* } [{ **eq** | **lt** | **gt** | **neg** | **range** *port-num* }] { *ipv6-destination-prefix/length* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-destination-address* } [{ **eq** | **lt** | **gt** | **neg** | **range** *port-num* }] [**bidirectional**]

no monitor capture *capture_name*

Syntax Description	<i>capture_name</i>	Name of the capture.
	<i>interface_name</i>	Specify GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z interface name.
	<i>interface_num</i>	Specify the GigabitEthernet interface number. Range: 1 to 32.
	match	Describes filters inline.
	ipv6	IPv6 packets only.
	<i>ipv6-prefix/length</i>	IPv6 source or destination prefix. Range for the Length value: 0 to 128.
	host <i>ipv6-address</i>	Specifies a single source or destination IPv6 host.
	<i>protocol_num</i>	Specifies an IP protocol number.
	any	Specifies the network prefix and length of any IPv4 or IPv6 destination address.
	TCP UDP	Filter by TCP or UDP protocol.
	eq	(Optional) Specifies that only packets with a port number that is equal to the port number associated with the IP address are matched.
	lt	(Optional) Specifies that only packets with a port number that is lower than the port number associated with the IP address are matched.
	gt	(Optional) Specifies that only packets with a port number that is greater than the port number associated with the IP address are matched.
	neg	(Optional) Specifies that only packets with a port number that is not equal to the port number associated with the IP address are matched.
	range <i>port-num</i>	(Optional) Specifies the range of port numbers. Range: 0 to 65535.
	bidirectional	(Optional) Captures bidirectional packets.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **monitor capture** command to specify the core filter as a class map, access list, or explicit inline filter. Any filter has already specified before you enter the **monitor capture match** command is replaced.

Examples

The following example shows how to set a filter for IPv6 source and destination traffic:

```
Device# monitor capture test match ipv6 protocol tcp host 2001:3c0:1::71 host 2001:380:1::71
bidirectional
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	monitor capture match ipv4	Monitor filtering and capturing of IPv4 traffic.

privilege exec level

To set the privilege level for exec commands, use the **privilege exec level** command in global configuration mode. To reset the exec command to the default privilege level of 15, use the **no** form of this command.

privilege exec level *level command*

no privilege exec level *level command*

Syntax Description	<i>level</i>	Privilege level 0 - 15.
	<i>command</i>	The exec command for which you want to set the privilege level.

Command Default The default exec privilege level is 15.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco Internetwork Operating System (IOS) currently has 16 privilege levels that range from 0 through 15. Users have access to limited commands at lower privilege levels compared to higher privilege levels. You can use this command to set the privilege level for exec commands.

Example

The following example shows how to set the exec command show logging to privilege level 1.

```
Device(config)# privilege exec level 1 show logging
```

request platform software sdwan admin-tech

To collect system status information in a compressed tar file for troubleshooting and diagnostics, use the **request platform software sdwan admin-tech** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan admin-tech
{ delete-filename filename | exclude-cores | exclude-logs | exclude-tech | install }
```

Syntax Description	Option	Description
	exclude-cores	Does not include any core files in the compressed tar file. Core files are stored in the /var/crash directory on a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
	exclude-logs	Does not include any log files in the compressed tar file. Log files are stored in the /var/log directory on a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
	exclude-tech	Does not include any process (daemon) and operational-related files in the compressed tar file. These files are stored in the /var/tech directory on a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. .
	install	Collects just install-related information.
	delete-filename filename	Deletes an admin-tech file. <i>filename</i> must be a full admin-tech file.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC mode (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to collect system status information in a compressed tar file for troubleshooting and diagnostics. This tar file, which is saved in the vmanage-admin's home directory, contains the output of various commands and the contents of various files on the local device, including syslog files, files for each process (daemon) running on the device, core files, and configuration rollback files. For aid in troubleshooting, send the file to Cisco SD-WAN customer support.

If your Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device contains a large number of crash log files, it might take a few minutes for the request admin-tech command to complete.

On a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, you can run only one request admin-tech command at a time. If a command is in progress, Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device does not let a second one start.

Example

The following example shows how to collect system status information in a compressed tar file for troubleshooting and diagnostics.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan admin-tech
Requested admin-tech initiated.
Created admin-tech file '/home/vmanage-admin/cEdge-20201115-110540-admin-tech.tar.gz'
IOS filename:: 'bootflash:vmanage-admin/cEdge-20201115-110540-admin-tech.tar.gz'
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
------------------	---------	-------------

admin-tech-on-failure	Collects system status information in a compressed tar file for troubleshooting and diagnostics.
------------------------------	--

request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset

To bring all BFD sessions out of suspension, use the **request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset** command in privileged EXEC mode.

request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset { **local-sys-ip** *local-ip-address* **local-color** *local-color* **remote-sys-ip** *remote-ip-address* **remote-color** *remote-color* **encap** *encap-type* }

Syntax Description	local-sys-ip <i>local-ip-address</i>	Specifies the local system IP address.
	local-color <i>local-color</i>	Identifier for the transport tunnel. The color specifies a specific WAN transport provider.
	remote-sys-ip <i>remote-ip-address</i>	Specifies the IP address of the remote system.
	remote-color <i>remote-color</i>	Specifies a WAN transport provider.
	encap <i>encap-value</i>	Specifies the encapsulation type for the BFD session.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to bring all BFD sessions out of suspension.

Example

The following example shows how to reset a local color lte BFD session:

```
# request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset local-color lte
```

The following example shows how to reset a BFD session with a local system IP, local color lte, and remote system IP with a remote color:

```
# request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset local-sys-ip 172.16.12.255 local-color lte remote-sys-ip 10.10.1.1 remote-color 3g
```

The following example shows how to reset a BFD session with a local system IP, local color lte, remote system IP with a remote color, and an encapsulation type of IPsec:

```
# request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset local-sys-ip 172.16.12.255 local-color lte remote-sys-ip 10.10.1.1 remote-color 3g encap ipsec
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>show sdwan bfd history</code>	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD history.
	<code>show sdwan bfd sessions</code>	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions.
	<code>show sdwan bfd summary</code>	Displays a Cisco SD-WAN BFD summary.
	<code>show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list</code>	Displays a Cisco SD-WAN BFD TLOC summary list.

request platform software sdwan certificate install

To install a certificate on the Cisco SD-WAN WAN Edge device, use the **request platform software sdwan certificate install** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan certificate install file-path { vpn vpn-id }
```

Syntax Description	
<i>file-path</i>	Path to the certificate file. Install the certificate in specified filename. <i>file-path</i> can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bootflash • flash • webui
vpn <i>vpn-id</i>	VPN in which the certificate file is located. When you include this option, one of the interfaces in the specified VPN is used to retrieve the file.

Command Default None.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC mode (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to install a certificate on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Certificates are used on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) deployments.

Example

The command can be used to install a certificate on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Certificates are used on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) deployments.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan certificate install bootflash:cert.csr
```

request platform software sdwan config reset

To clear the SD-WAN configuration from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **request platform software sdwan config reset** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan config reset
```

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to clear the SD-WAN configuration from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. This command is disruptive, since all the SD-WAN configurations of the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device will be wiped out.

This may be needed in order to restart the PnP process.



Note In releases prior to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a, the **request platform software sdwan config reset** command displayed a prompt requesting that you reload the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a, you no longer see the prompt requesting you to reload the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. The Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device reloads automatically with an appropriate message on the console.

When this command encounters a Virtual Teletype (VTY) line without autoboot, you need to change the `config-register` value so that the autoboot bit is set as `0xXXX2`.

You can check the value of `config-register` using the **show version** or **show bootvar** commands.

```
Device# show bootvar
BOOT variable = bootflash:packages.conf,1;bootflash:prev_packages.conf,1;
CONFIG_FILE variable does not exist
BOOTLDR variable does not exist
Configuration register is 0x2102
Standby not ready to show bootvar
```

You can change the value of `config-register` by pushing the configuration to the device using a CLI add-on template or by using the CLI.

```
config-transaction
config-register 0x2102
commit
```

Example

The following example shows how to clear the SD-WAN configuration from a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan config reset
```

request platform software sdwan csr upload

To upload a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) to a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **request platform software sdwan csr upload** command in privileged EXEC mode.

request platform software sdwan csr upload *file-path*

Syntax Description

file-path Path of the certificate file. Upload the CSR in the file at the specified path.

file-path can be one of the following:

- bootflash
- flash
- webui

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to upload a CSR to a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. They are used on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) deployments.

Example

The following example shows how to upload a CSR to a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan csr upload bootflash:cert.csr
Uploading CSR via VPN 0
Generating CSR on the hardware Router ..
Enter organization-unit name           : SDWAN-Org
Re-enter organization-unit name        : SDWAN-Org
Organization-unit name differs. Certificate will be deleted. Proceed? [yes,NO] Yes
```

request platform software sdwan port_hop color

To manually request the port hopping for TLOCs with a specific color, use the **request platform software sdwan port_hop color** command in privileged EXEC mode.

request platform software sdwan port_hop color *color*

Syntax Description	<i>color</i> Color of an individual WAN transport interface. Values: 3g, biz-internet, blue, bronze, custom1, custom2, custom3, default, gold, green, lte, metro-ethernet, mpls, private1, private2, private3, private4, private5, private6, public-internet, red, and silver.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				
Usage Guidelines	<p>This command can be used when NAT entries become stale.</p> <p>Manually rotate to the next OMP port in the group of preselected OMP port numbers when a connection cannot be established, and continue the port hopping until a connection can be established. Each connection attempt times out in about 60 seconds.</p>				

Example

The following example shows how to rotate to the next OMP port in the group of preselected OMP port numbers to the TLOC with color LTE.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan port_hop color lte
```

request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain install

To install a file containing the root certificate key chain, use the **request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain install** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain install file-path { vpn vpn-id }
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>file-path</i> Install the specified file containing the root certificate chain.</p> <p><i>file-path</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bootflash • flash • webui
	<p>vpn <i>vpn-id</i> VPN in which the certificate file is located. When you include this option, one of the interfaces in the specified VPN is used to retrieve the file.</p>
Command Default	None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to install a file containing the root certificate key chain. It is used on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) deployments.

Example

The following example shows how to install a file containing the root certificate key chain.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain install bootflash:root-chain
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain uninstall	Uninstalls a file containing the root certificate key chain.

request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain uninstall

To uninstall a file containing the root certificate key chain, use the **request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain uninstall** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain uninstall
```

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to uninstall a file containing the root certificate key chain. It is used on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) deployments.

Example

The following example shows how to uninstall a file containing the root certificate key chain.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain uninstall
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	request platform software sdwan root-cert-chain install	Installs a file containing the root certificate key chain.

request platform software sdwan software activate

To activate a software image on a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **request platform software sdwan software activate** command in privileged EXEC mode.

request platform software sdwan software activate *build-number* { **clean** | **now** }

Syntax Description

build-number Name of the software image to activate on the device.

clean Activates the specified software image, but do not associate the existing configuration file, and do not associates any files that store information about the device history, such as log and trace files, with the newly activated software image.

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a, this option is no longer supported.

now Activates the specified software image immediately, with no prompt asking you to confirm that you want to activate.

Note Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a, this option is no longer supported.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	The clean option is no longer supported.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	The now option is no longer supported.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to activate a software image on a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device through CLI. The Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device reloads when the activation is complete.

Example

The following example shows how to activate a software image on a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device through CLI.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan software activate 17.03.01a.0.354
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>show sdwan software</code>	Verifies whether the software is activated.

request platform software sdwan software install

To install a software image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **request platform software sdwan software install** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan software install file-path { vpn vpn-id } { reboot { no-sync } } { download-timeout minutes }
```

Syntax Description		
<i>file-path</i>	Installs the software image in the specified file system. The file system must be located on the local device.	
	<i>file-path</i> can be one of the following:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bootflash • flash • webui 	
vpn <i>vpn-id</i>	VPN in which the image is located. When you include this option, one of the interfaces in the specified VPN is used to retrieve the software image.	
reboot no-sync	Reboots the device after installation of the software image completes. By default, the device's current configuration is copied to the other hard-disk partition and is installed with the new software image. If you include the no-sync option, the software is installed in the other hard-disk partition, and it is installed with the factory-default configuration. The existing configuration and any files that store information about the device history, such as log and trace files, are not copied to the other partition. Effectively, the no-sync option restores the device to its initial factory configuration.	
download-timeout <i>minutes</i>	Specifies the installation timeout value. How long to wait before cancelling requests to install software. The duration ranges from 1 through 1440 minutes (24 hours). The default time is 60 minutes.	

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to install a software image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Before the software is installed, the software image is verified to determine that it is valid and that it has been signed. If the verification process fails, the software image installation is not performed.

Example

The following example shows how to install a software image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan software install
bootflash:isr4300-universalk9.17.03.02.SPA.bin
```

request platform software sdwan software remove

To remove a software image from a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **request platform software sdwan software remove** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan software remove build-number
```

Syntax Description	<i>build-number</i> Name of the software image to delete from the device. You cannot delete the active image.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Usage Guidelines	This command can be used to remove a software image from a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. You cannot delete the active image.	

Example

The following example shows how to remove a software image from a local Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan software remove 17.03.01a.0.354
```

request platform software sdwan software secure-boot

To check and enforce the secure boot state of the system software images, use the **request platform software sdwan software secure-boot** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
request platform software sdwan software secure-boot [{ list | set | status }]
```

Syntax Description	list Checks secure boot state and checks whether software images on the device are secure or not secure.
	set Removes insecure software images from the device and remove an insecure boot loader.

status Displays the security status of the software images installed on the device.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	The command is deprecated.

request platform software sdwan software set-default

To set a software image as the default image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **request platform software sdwan software set-default** command in privileged EXEC mode.

request platform software sdwan software set-default *build-number*

Syntax Description

build-number Name of the software image to designate as the default image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to set a software image to be the default image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Performing this operation overwrites the factory-default software image, replacing it with an image of your choosing. It is recommended that you set a software image to be the default only after verifying that the software is operating as desired on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device and in your network.

Example

The following example shows how to set a software image to be the default image on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan software set-default 17.03.01a.0.354
```

request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm

To confirm that the upgrade to a new software image is successful, use the **request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm

Command Default

None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN 16.10.1	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines This command can be used to confirm that the upgrade to a new software image is successful. If the device configuration includes the **sdwan system upgrade-confirm** command, issuing the **request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm** command within the time limit configured in the **upgrade-confirm** command confirms that the upgrade to the new software image has been successful. If this command is not issued, the device reverts automatically to the previously running software image.

If you have initiated the software upgrade from Cisco SD-WAN Manager, Cisco SD-WAN Manager automatically issues the **request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm** command when the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device finishes rebooting. If you have initiated the software upgrade manually from the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, you issue the **request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm** command from the CLI.

Example

The following example shows how to confirm that the upgrade to a new software image is successful from the CLI and the device configuration includes the **sdwan system upgrade-confirm** command.

```
Device# request platform software sdwan software upgrade-confirm
```

set platform software trace

To configure the binary trace level for one or all modules of a Cisco SD-WAN process on a specific hardware slot, issue the command **set platform software trace** in the Privileged EXEC mode.

```
set platform software trace process slot module trace-level
```

Syntax Description

process

Specify a Cisco SD-WAN process.

- all: Specify all the processes
 - backplaneswitch-manager: Backplane Switch Manager Process
 - bt-logger: Binary-Tracing Logger Process
 - btrace-manager: Btrace Manager Process
 - cfgmgr: SDWAN Cfgmgr process
 - chassis-manager: Chassis-Manager
 - cli-agent: CLI Agent
 - cxpd: SDWAN CXP process
 - dbgd: SDWAN DBG process
 - dbm: Database Manager
 - dmiauthd: DMI Authentication Daemon
 - emd: Environmental Monitoring
 - flow-file-export: Flow file export
 - forwarding-manager: Forwarding Manager
 - fpmd: SDWAN FPM process
 - ftmd: SDWAN FTM process
 - host-manager: Host Manager
 - htx: AppQoE HTX Process
 - install-manager: Install Manager Process
 - iomd: IOMD Process
 - ios: IOS Process
 - iox-manager: IOx Manager Process
 - license-manager: License Manager Process
 - logger: Logging Manager
 - mdt-pubd: Model Defined Telemetry Publisher
 - ncsshd_bp: NETCONF SSH Daemon BINOS Proxy Daemon
 - ndbman: Netconf DataBase Manager
 - nginx: Nginx Webserver Process
 - ompd: SDWAN OMP process
 - pluggable-services: Pluggable Services
-

- qfp-control-process: QFP Client Control Process
- qfp-driver: QFP Driver Process
- qfp-ha-server: QFP HA Server
- qfp-service-process: QFP Client Service Process
- replication-mgr: Replication Manager
- service-mgr: Service Manager Process
- shell-manager: Shell Manager
- smd: Session Manager Process
- system-integrity: system-integrity (pistisd) Process
- ttmd: SDWAN TTM process
- vdaemon: SDWAN vDaemon process
- virt-manager: Virtualization Manager

level Hardware slot from which process messages must be logged.

module

Specify the trace level for one or all the modules of the process.

- all-modules: All trace modules
 - aom: Asynchronous object manager
 - backwalk: Backwalk
 - bcrdu: Crimson Dynamic Update
 - berft: Crimson Function Tracking
 - berpgc: Crimson Profile Guided Compiling
 - bidb: Interface descriptor blocks
 - bipc: Inter-process communication
 - bipc_tls: BIPC-TLS communication
 - bso: BSO query
 - btrace: Tracing
 - btrace_ra: Tracing RA
 - ccolib-api: CCOLIB_API
 - cdllib: CLI
 - chasfs: Chassis filesystem
 - cond_debug: Conditional debug
 - crimson-oper: Crimson operational data
 - expd-analytics: cloudexpress analytics
 - expd-app: cloudexpress app
 - expd-config: cloudexpress config
 - expd-dpi: cloudexpress dpi
 - expd-ftm: cloudexpress ftm
 - expd-misc: cloudexpress misc
 - expd-omp: cloudexpress omp
 - expd-oper: cloudexpress oper
 - expd-rtm: cloudexpress rtm
 - expd-telemetry: cloudexpress telemetry
 - expd-ttm: cloudexpress ttm
 - dassist: DB assist access layer
 - dbal: DB access layer
 - dbdm: DB dependency management
-

- dfs_user: DFS
 - dns-resolver: DNS Resolver
 - dnsclient: dnsclient library
 - evlib: Event
 - evutil: Event utility
 - green-be: Green backend
 - green-fe: Green frontend
 - httpcon-curl: HTTPCON library, curl
 - httpcon-main: HTTPCON library, main
 - installer-api INSTALLER_API
 - libmonitor: monitor library
 - mqipc: Message queue
 - oormon: Out of resource monitoring
 - prelib: Preload
 - scooby: Scooby
 - serdes: Serdes
 - service-dir: Service directory
 - services: Services
 - tdldb-assist: DB table assist library
 - tdldbpersist: DB PERSISTENCE
 - tdllib: Type management
 - thpool: Thread Pool
 - tl3_stm: TL3 software transactional memory
 - ublock: Micro blocks
 - uihandler: CLI command handlers
 - uipeer User interface peer
 - uistatus User interface peer status
 - uswap: Crimson User land Swap
 - vconfd: vconfd library
 - vipcommon-http: common library, http
 - vipcommon-misc: common library, misc
 - vipcommon-mqipc: common library, mqipc
-

- vipcommon-msgq: common library, msgq
- vipcommon-pwk: common library, pwk
- vipcommon-rtmsg: common library, rtmsg
- vipcommon-sql: common library, sql

slot Select one of the following trace levels:

- debug: Debug messages
- emergency: Emergency possible message
- error: Error messages
- info: Informational messages
- noise: Maximum possible message
- notice: Notice messages
- verbose: Verbose debug messages
- warning: Warning messages

Command Default

The default tracing level for all modules is **notice**.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	New keywords introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expd-analytics: cloudexpress analytics • expd-app: cloudexpress app • expd-config: cloudexpress config • expd-dpi: cloudexpress dpi • expd-ftm: cloudexpress ftm • expd-misc: cloudexpress misc • expd-omp: cloudexpress omp • expd-oper: cloudexpress oper • expd-rtm: cloudexpress rtm • expd-telemetry: cloudexpress telemetry • expd-ttm: cloudexpress ttm
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Command support introduced for select Cisco SD-WAN processes. See the table 'Supported Cisco SD-WAN Daemons' under 'Usage Guidelines'.

Usage Guidelines

Table 73: Supported Cisco SD-WAN Daemons

Cisco SD-WAN Daemons	Supported from Release
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fpm • ftm • ompd • vdaemon • cfgmgr 	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a

Example

In the following example, the binary trace level for the 'config' module of the 'fpm' process on the 'R0' FRU is set to 'debug'.

```
Device# set platform software trace fpm R0 config debug
```

show aaa servers

To display the status and number of packets that are sent to and received from all public and private authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) RADIUS servers as interpreted by the AAA Server MIB, use the **show aaa servers** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show aaa servers](#)

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show aaa servers private** command. Only the first four lines of the display pertain to the status of private RADIUS servers, and the output fields in this part of the display are described in the table below.

```
Device# show aaa server private
RADIUS: id 24, priority 1, host 172.31.164.120, auth-port 1645, acct-port 1646
  State: current UP, duration 375742s, previous duration 0s
  Dead: total time 0s, count 0
  Quarantined: No
  Authen: request 5, timeouts 1, failover 0, retransmission 1
         Response: accept 4, reject 0, challenge 0
         Response: unexpected 0, server error 0, incorrect 0, time 14ms
         Transaction: success 4, failure 0
         Throttled: transaction 0, timeout 0, failure 0
  Author: request 0, timeouts 0, failover 0, retransmission 0
         Response: accept 0, reject 0, challenge 0
         Response: unexpected 0, server error 0, incorrect 0, time 0ms
         Transaction: success 0, failure 0
```

```

Throttled: transaction 0, timeout 0, failure 0
Account: request 5, timeouts 0, failover 0, retransmission 0
Request: start 3, interim 0, stop 2
Response: start 3, interim 0, stop 2
Response: unexpected 0, server error 0, incorrect 0, time 12ms
Transaction: success 5, failure 0
Throttled: transaction 0, timeout 0, failure 0
Elapsed time since counters last cleared: 4d8h22m
Estimated Outstanding Access Transactions: 0
Estimated Outstanding Accounting Transactions: 0
Estimated Throttled Access Transactions: 0
Estimated Throttled Accounting Transactions: 0
Maximum Throttled Transactions: access 0, accounting 0
Requests per minute past 24 hours:
    high - 8 hours, 22 minutes ago: 0
    low  - 8 hours, 22 minutes ago: 0
    average: 0
    
```

show autoip status

To display the status of automatic IP address detection for a device and display information that is detected, use the **show autoip status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show autoip status

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show autoip status** command when an available IP address has been detected:

```

Device# show autoip status

=====
AutoIP process is stopped
=====
Last status      :success
Finally in use   :
IP address       : 192.168.0.6
Gateway IP address: 192.168.0.3
Subnet           : 192.168.47.0
Subnet mask      : 255.255.255.0
DNS server1     : 8.8.8.8
DNS server 2    : 8.8.4.4
Interface        : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    
```

The following is sample output from the **show autoip status** command when detection is in progress:

```

Device# show autoip status

=====
AutoIP process is running
=====
Last status          :fail
Currently in use    :
IP address           : 192.168.1.2
Gateway IP address  : 192.168.1.1
Subnet               : 192.168.40.0
Subnet mask          : 255.255.255.0
DNS server1         : 8.8.8.8
DNS server 2        : 8.8.4.4
Interface           : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

```

show class map type inspect

To display Layer 3 and Layer 4 or Layer 7 (application-specific) inspect type class maps and their matching criteria, use the **show class map type inspect** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a</td> <td>This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN				
Usage Guidelines	For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE show class-map type inspect command.				

Example

The following example displays the Layer 3 and Layer 4 or Layer 7 (application-specific) inspect type class maps and their matching criteria.

```

Device# show class-map type inspect
Class Map type inspect match-all seq_1-seq-11-cm_ (id 2)
  Match access-group name seq_1-seq-Rule_3-acl_

Class Map type inspect match-all seq_1-seq-1-cm_ (id 1)
  Match access-group name seq_1-seq-rule1-v6-acl_

```

show clock

To display view the system clock on a device, use the **show clock** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show clock

Command Default	None
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the system clock with the date and time.

```
Device# show clock
*00:42:53.470 UTC Tue Jul 26 2022
```

show configuration commit list

To display the configuration commit list, use the **show configuration commit list** command in global configuration mode.

show configuration commit list

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the configuration commit list.

```
Device(config)# show configuration commit list
2022-07-26 00:41:21

SNo. ID      User      Client    Time Stamp      Label      Comment
~~~~ ~~~~~~
0    10001     vmanage-ad netconf    2022-05-12 10:17:03
1    10014     vmanage-ad netconf    2022-04-04 06:36:45
2    10013     vmanage-ad netconf    2022-04-04 06:20:41
3    10012     vmanage-ad netconf    2022-04-04 06:20:38
4    10011     admin     cli        2022-03-27 21:02:40
5    10010     admin     cli        2022-03-27 20:14:42
6    10009     admin     cli        2022-03-27 20:12:57
```

```

7    10008    admin      cli        2022-03-27 20:11:21
8    10007    cfgmgr    system     2022-03-27 20:10:21
9    10006    system    system     2022-03-27 19:57:34
10   10005    system    system     2022-03-27 19:57:32
11   10004    system    system     2022-03-27 19:57:31
12   10003    system    system     2022-03-27 19:57:30
13   10002    system    system     2022-03-27 19:57:30
14   10001    system    system     2022-03-27 19:57:28
15   10000    dmidlib_sy system     2022-03-27 19:57:25

```

show crypto ipsec sa

To display the settings used by IPsec security associations (SAs), use the **show crypto ipsec sa** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Supported Parameters

active	(Optional) Displays high availability (HA)-enabled IPsec SAs that are in the active state.
address	(Optional) Displays all existing SAs. The SAs are sorted by the destination address (either the local address or the address of the IPsec remote peer) and then by protocol (Authentication Header [AH] or Encapsulation Security Protocol [ESP]).
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information of all settings.
identity [detail]	(Optional) Displays only the flow information. The SA information isn't displayed.
interface <i>type number</i>	(Optional) Displays all SAs created for an interface type. The interface types are: ATM , Dialer , GigabitEthernet , Loopback , Serial , Vlan , VirtualPortGroup .
ipv6	(Optional) Displays IPv6 IPsec SA information.
detailed	(Optional) Displays detailed error counters.
platform	(Optional) Displays platform-specific information about the IPsec flow.
<i>ipv4-address</i>	(Optional) Displays IPsec SAs for an IPv4 peer.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	(Optional) Displays IPsec SAs for an IPv6 peer.

map <i>map-name</i> [detail]	(Optional) Displays any existing SAs that were created for the crypto map set using a value for the <i>map-name</i> argument.
peer [detail [vrf <i>vrf</i>] [<i>ipv4-address</i> [detail] <i>ipv6-address</i> [detail platform]]]	(Optional) Displays all existing SAs with the peer IP address.
standby	(Optional) Displays HA-enabled IPsec SAs that are in the standby state.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates and modified the display of current outbound SPI and SPI entries.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show crypto ipsec sa](#) command.

Examples

Example 1:

The following sample output from the **show crypto ipsec sa** command shows that the SPI values isn't valid or displayed for Cisco SD-WAN IPsec tunnels.

```

Device# show crypto ipsec sa
interface: Tunnell
    Crypto map tag: Tunnell-vesen-head-0, local addr 10.1.15.15

    protected vrf: (none)
    local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.1.15.15/255.255.255.255/0/12346)
    remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (10.1.16.16/255.255.255.255/0/12366)
    current_peer 10.1.16.16 port 12366
        PERMIT, flags={origin_is_acl,}
        #pkts encaps: 449884, #pkts encrypt: 449884, #pkts digest: 449884
        #pkts decaps: 449874, #pkts decrypt: 449874, #pkts verify: 449874
        #pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
        #pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts compr. failed: 0
        #pkts not decompressed: 0, #pkts decompress failed: 0
        #send errors 0, #recv errors 0

    local crypto endpt.: 10.1.15.15, remote crypto endpt.: 10.1.16.16
    plaintext mtu 1438, path mtu 1480, ip mtu 1480, ip mtu idb Tunnell
    current outbound spi: [Not Available]
    PFS (Y/N): N, DH group: none

    inbound esp sas:
        spi: [Not Available]
        transform: esp-gcm 256 ,
        in use settings ={Transport UDP-Encaps, esn}
        conn id: 2003, flow_id: CSR:3, sibling_flags FFFFFFFF80000008, crypto map:
Tunnell-vesen-head-0
        sa timing: remaining key lifetime is not applicable
        Kilobyte Volume Rekey has been disabled
        IV size: 8 bytes
        replay detection support: Y
        Status: ACTIVE(ACTIVE)

    inbound ah sas:

    inbound pcp sas:
    
```

```

outbound esp sas:
spi: [Not Available]
transform: esp-gcm 256 ,
in use settings =({Transport UDP-Encaps, esn})
conn id: 2003, flow_id: CSR:3, sibling_flags FFFFFFFF80000008, crypto map:
Tunnell-vesen-head-0
sa timing: remaining key lifetime is not applicable
Kilobyte Volume Rekey has been disabled
IV size: 8 bytes
replay detection support: Y
Status: ACTIVE(ACTIVE)

outbound ah sas:

outbound pcp sas:

```

Example 2:

The following is a sample output from the **show crypto ipsec sa** command that shows an IKE-based IPSec tunnel.

```

Device# show crypto ipsec sa
interface: Tunnell100
Crypto map tag: Tunnell100-head-0, local addr 192.168.70.11

protected vrf: (none)
local ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.70.11/255.255.255.255/47/0)
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port): (192.168.70.12/255.255.255.255/47/0)
current_peer 192.168.70.12 port 500
PERMIT, flags={origin_is_acl,}
#pkts encaps: 2292, #pkts encrypt: 2292, #pkts digest: 2292
#pkts decaps: 112, #pkts decrypt: 112, #pkts verify: 112
#pkts compressed: 0, #pkts decompressed: 0
#pkts not compressed: 0, #pkts compr. failed: 0
#pkts not decompressed: 0, #pkts decompress failed: 0
#send errors 0, #recv errors 0

local crypto endpt.: 192.168.70.11, remote crypto endpt.: 192.168.70.12
plaintext mtu 1446, path mtu 1500, ip mtu 1500, ip mtu idb GigabitEthernet2
current outbound spi: 0x19967EA7(429293223)
PFS (Y/N): N, DH group: none

inbound esp sas:
spi: 0xB13A9E4F(2973408847)
transform: esp-gcm 256 ,
in use settings =({Tunnel, })
conn id: 2003, flow_id: CSR:3, sibling_flags FFFFFFFF80000048, crypto map:
Tunnell100-head-0
sa timing: remaining key lifetime 24 days, 23 hours, 41 mins
Kilobyte Volume Rekey has been disabled
IV size: 8 bytes
replay detection support: Y
Status: ACTIVE(ACTIVE)

inbound ah sas:

inbound pcp sas:

outbound esp sas:
spi: 0x19967EA7(429293223)
transform: esp-gcm 256 ,
in use settings =({Tunnel, })
conn id: 2004, flow_id: CSR:4, sibling_flags FFFFFFFF80000048, crypto map:
Tunnell100-head-0

```



```
sa timing: remaining key lifetime 24 days, 23 hours, 41 mins
Kilobyte Volume Rekey has been disabled
IV size: 8 bytes
replay detection support: Y
Status: ACTIVE (ACTIVE)
```

outbound ah sas:

outbound pcp sas:

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 74: show crypto ipsec sa Field Descriptions

Field	Description
interface	Interface on which the SA is created.
Crypto map tag	Policy tag for IPsec.
protected vrf	IVRF name that applies to the IPsec interface.
local ident (addr/mask/prot/port)	Local selector that is used for encryption and decryption.
remote ident (addr/mask/prot/port)	Remote selector that is used for encryption and decryption.
Group	Name of the GDOI group corresponding to the IPsec SA.
current_peer	Peer that communicates with the IPsec tunnel.
PERMIT, flags	Indicates that the IPsec SA is triggered by the access control list (ACL) permit action.
pkts encaps	Number of packets that were successfully encapsulated by IPsec.
pkts encrypt	Number of packets that were successfully encrypted by IPsec.
pkts digest	Number of packets that were successfully hash digested by IPsec.
pkts decaps	Number of packets that were successfully decapsulated by IPsec.
pkts decrypt	Number of packets that were successfully decrypted by IPsec.
pkts verify	Number of received packets that passed the hash digest check.
pkts compressed	Number of packets that were successfully compressed by IPsec.
pkts decompressed	Number of packets that were successfully decompressed by IPsec.
pkts not compressed	Number of outbound packets that weren't compressed.
pkts compr. failed	Number of packets that failed compression by IPsec.
pkts not decompressed	Number of inbound packets that weren't compressed.
pkts decompress failed	Number of packets that failed decompression by IPsec.
send errors	Number of outbound packets with errors.

Field	Description
recv errors	Number of inbound packets with errors.
local crypto endpt.	Local endpoint terminated by IPsec.
remote crypto endpt.	Remote endpoint terminated by IPsec.
path mtu	MTU size that is calculated based on the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) unreachable packet, including the IPsec overhead, if any.
ip mtu	Interface MTU size that depends on the IPsec overhead.
ip mtu idb	Interface description block (IDB) that is used to determine the crypto IP MTU.
current outbound spi	Current outbound Security Parameters Index (SPI). This value isn't valid and is set to "Not Available".
inbound esp sas	Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) for the SA for the inbound traffic.
spi	SPI for classifying the inbound packet. This value isn't valid and is set to "Not Available".
transform	Security algorithm that is used to provide authentication, integrity, and confidentiality.
in use settings	Transform that the SA uses (such as tunnel mode, transport mode, UDP-encapsulated tunnel mode, or UDP-encapsulated transport mode).
conn id	ID that is stored in the crypto engine to identify the IPsec/Internet Key Exchange (IKE) SA.
flow_id	SA identity.
crypto map	Policy for IPsec.
sa timing: remaining key lifetime (k/sec)	Seconds or kilobytes remaining before a rekey occurs.
HA last key lifetime sent (k)	Last stored kilobytes lifetime value for HA.
ike_cookies	ID that identifies the IKE SAs.
IV size	Size of the initialization vector (IV) that is used for the cryptographic synchronization data used to encrypt the payload.
replay detection support	Replay detection feature enabled by a specific SA.
Status	Indicates whether the SA is active.

Field	Description
inbound ah sas	Authentication algorithm for the SA for inbound traffic.
inbound pcp sas	Compression algorithm for the SA for inbound traffic.
outbound esp sas	Encapsulating security payload for the SA for outbound traffic.
outbound ah sas	Authentication algorithm for the SA for outbound traffic.
outbound pcp sas	Compression algorithm for the SA for outbound traffic.
DENY, flags	Indicates that the IPsec SA is triggered by the ACL deny action.
pkts decompress failed	Packets decompressed by IPsec that failed.
pkts no sa (send)	Outbound packets that couldn't find the associated IPsec SA.
pkts invalid sa (rcv)	Received packets that failed the IPsec format check.
pkts invalid prot (rcv)	Received packets that have the wrong protocol field.
pkts verify failed	Received packets that failed the hash digest check.
pkts invalid identity (rcv)	Packets that couldn't find the associated selector after decryption.
pkts invalid len (rcv)	Inbound packets that have an incorrect pad length for the software crypto engine.
pkts replay rollover (send)	Sent packets that failed the replay test check.
pkts replay rollover (rcv)	Received packets that failed the replay test check.
pkts internal err (send)	Sent packets that failed because of a software or hardware error.
pkts internal err (rcv)	Received packets that failed because of a software or hardware error.
protected vrf	IVRF name that applies to the IPsec interface.
pkts tagged (send)	Packets tagged with a Cisco TrustSec SGT in the outbound direction.
pkts untagged (rcv)	Packets not tagged with a Cisco TrustSec SGT in the inbound direction.

show cts environment-data

To display the TrustSec environment data, use the **show cts environment-data** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode

show cts environment-data

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples The following sample outputs displays the environment data.

```
Device# show cts environment-data
CTS Environment Data
=====
Current state = START
Last status = In Progress
Environment data is empty
State Machine is running
Retry_timer (60 secs) is not running
```

show cts pac

To display the Protected Access Credentials (PACs), use the **show cts pacs** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to identify the Network Device Admission Control (NDAC) authenticator and to verify NDAC completion.

Examples The following sample output displays the Protected Access Credential (PAC) received from a Cisco ACS with the authenticator ID (A-ID-Info):

```
Device# show cts pac
```

```

AID: 1100E046659D4275B644BF946EFA49CD
PAC-Info:
PAC-type = Cisco Trustsec
AID: 1100E046659D4275B644BF946EFA49CD
I-ID: device1
A-ID-Info: acs1
Credential Lifetime: 13:59:27 PDT Jun 5 2010
PAC-Opaque: 000200B000030001000400101100E046659D4275B644BF946EFA49CD0006009400
0301008285A14CB259CA096487096D68D5F34D000000014C09A6AA00093A808ACA80B39EB656AF0B
CA91F3564DF540447A11F9ECDFA4AEC3A193769B80066832495B8C40F6B5B46B685A68411B7DF049
A32F2B03F89ECF948AC4BB85CF855CA186BEF8E2A8C69A7C0BE1BDF6EC27D826896A31821A7BA523
C8BD90072CB8A8D0334F004D4B627D33001B0519D41738F7EDDF3A
Refresh timer is set for 00:01:24
    
```

show cts role-based counters

To display Security Group access control list (ACL) enforcement statistics, use the **show cts role-based counters** command in user EXEC and privileged EXEC mode.

```

show cts role-based counters { default | { ipv4 | ipv6 } } { { [from | [{ sgt_number | unknown }] | {
ipv4 | ipv6 | to | [{ sgt_number | unknown }] | { ipv4 | ipv6 } } ] } } { to | [{ sgt_number | unknown
}] | { ipv4 | ipv6 } } { ipv4 | ipv6 }
    
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	default	Specifies default policy counters.
	from	Specifies the source security group.
	ipv4	Specifies security groups on IPv4 networks.
	ipv6	Specifies security groups on IPv6 networks.
	to	Specifies the destination security group.
	<i>sgt_num</i>	Security Group Tag number. Valid values are from 0 to 65533.
	unknown	Specifies all source groups.

Command Modes
 User EXEC (>)
 Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
 Use the **show cts role-based counters** command to display the Security Group ACL (SGACL) enforcement statistics. Use the **clear cts role-based counters** to reset all or a range of statistics.
 Specify the source SGT with the **from** keyword and the destination SGT with the **to** keyword. All statistics are displayed when both the **from** and **to** keywords are omitted.

The **default** keyword displays the statistics of the default unicast policy. When neither **ipv4** nor **ipv6** are specified this command displays only IPv4 counters.

Examples

The following sample output displays all enforcement statistics for IPv4 and IPv6 events:

```
Device# show cts role-based counters

Role-based counters

From To SW-Denied HW-Denied SW-Permitted HW_Permitted
2 5 129 89762 421 7564328
3 5 37 123456 1325 12345678
3 7 0 65432 325 2345678
```

show cts role-based permissions

To display the Cisco TrustSec role-based access control list (RBACL) permissions, use the **show cts role-based permissions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show cts role-based permissions { { default } | { from } | { ipv4 } | { ipv6 } | { to } } { details }
```

```
show cts role-based permissions { { default } | { from } | { ipv4 } | { to } } { details }
```

Syntax Description

default	(Optional) Displays the default permission list.
from	(Optional) Displays the source group.
ipv4	(Optional) Displays the IPv4 RBACLs.
ipv6	(Optional) Displays the IPv6 RBACLs.
to	(Optional) Displays the destination group.
details	(Optional) Displays the attached access control list (ACL) details.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This show command displays the content of the RBACL permission matrix. You can specify the source SGT by using the **from** keyword and the destination SGT by using the **to** keyword. When both **from** and **to** are specified the RBACLs of a single cell are displayed. An entire column is displayed when only the **to** is used. An entire row is displayed when the **from** keyword is used.

The entire permission matrix is displayed when both the **from** clause and **to** keywords are omitted.

The command output is sorted by destination SGT as a primary key and the source SGT as a secondary key. The RBACLs for each cell is displayed in the same order they are defined in the configuration or acquired from Cisco ACS.

The **details** keyword is provided when a single cell is selected by specifying both **from** and **to** keywords. When the **details** keyword is specified the ACEs of the RBACLs of a single cell are displayed.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show cts role-based permissions** command:

```
Device# show cts role-based permissions

Role-based permissions from group 2 to group 5:
srb2
srb5
Role-based permissions from group 3 to group 5:
srb3
srb5
Role-based permissions from group 3 to group 7:
srb4
```

The following is sample output from the **show cts role-based permissions** command

```
Device# show cts role-based permissions

Role-based permissions from group 2 to group 5:
srb2
srb5
```

show cts role-based sgt-map

To display the Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (SXP) source IP-to-SGT bindings table, use the **show cts role-based sgt-map** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show cts role-based sgt-map [{ ipv4_dec ipv4_cidr ipv6_hex ipv6_cidr | all | { ipv4 | ipv6 } | host | [{ ipv4_decimal ipv6_dec } ] | summary | { ipv4 | ipv6 } | vrf instance_name | [{ ipv4_dec ipv4_cidr ipv6_dec ipv6_cidr | all | { ipv4 | ipv6 } } | host | [{ ipv4_decimal ipv6_dec } ] | summary | [{ ipv4 | ipv6 } ] } ] }
```

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4_dec</i>	IPv4 address in dot-decimal notation. For example (208.77.188.166)
<i>ipv4_cidr</i>	IPv4 address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) For example, 10.0.0.0/8, where the /8 signifies that the 8 most significant bits identify the networks, and the 24 least-significant bits, the hosts.
<i>ipv6_hex</i>	IPv6 address in hexadecimal separated by colons. For example, 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334.
<i>ipv6_cidr</i>	A range of IPv6 address in hexadecimal CIDR notation.
host <i>ipv4_decimalipv6_hex</i>	Specifies mappings for a specific IPv4 or IPv6 host. Use dot decimal and hex colon notation for IPv4 and IPv6 respectively.
<i>all</i>	Specifies all mappings to be displayed.

summary <i>ipv4 ipv6</i>	Summary of IPv4 or IPv6 mappings. Displays both IPv4 and IPv6 if you do not specify a keyword.
vrf <i>instance_name</i>	Specifies a VPN routing and forwarding instance for mappings.

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to verify that source IP addresses to the appropriate Security Group Tags bindings are correct. This command shows information about active IP-SGT bindings for the specified IP host address or subnet.

This command displays a single binding when host IP address is specified. It displays all the bindings for IP addresses within a given subnet if <network>/<length> is specified.

A summary of the active bindings by source is displayed at the end of the keyword all output and also if the keyword summary is entered.

Examples

The following sample output displays the bindings of IP address and SGT source names:

```
Device# show cts role-based sgt-map vrf 1 all

Active IPv4-SGT Bindings Information
IP Address SGT Source
=====
10.1.1.1 500 CLI
10.2.2.2 600 SXP
IP-SGT Active Bindings Summary
=====
Total number of CLI bindings = 1
Total number of SXP bindings = 1
Total number of active bindings = 2
```

show cts sxp connections

To display Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) Exchange Protocol (CTS-SXP) connection or source IP-to-SGT mapping information, use the **show cts sxp connections** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Supported Parameters

connections	Displays Cisco TrustSec SXP connections information.
--------------------	--

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show cts sxp](#)

Examples

The following example displays the SXP connections using the **brief** keyword:

```
Device# show cts sxp connection brief

SXP           : Enabled
Default Password : Set
Default Source IP: Not Set
Connection retry open period: 10 secs
Reconcile period: 120 secs
Retry open timer is not running
-----
Peer_IP      Source_IP      Conn Status      Duration
-----
10.10.10.1   10.10.10.2     On                0:00:02:14 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
10.10.2.1    10.10.2.2      On                0:00:02:14 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
Total num of SXP Connections = 2
```

The following example displays the CTS-SXP connections:

```
Device# show cts sxp connections

SXP           : Enabled
Default Password : Set
Default Source IP: Not Set
Connection retry open period: 10 secs
Reconcile period: 120 secs
Retry open timer is not running
-----
Peer IP      : 10.10.10.1
Source IP    : 10.10.10.2
Set up       : Peer
Conn status  : On
Connection mode : SXP Listener
Connection inst# : 1
TCP conn fd  : 1
TCP conn password: not set (using default SXP password)
Duration since last state change: 0:00:01:25 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
-----
Peer IP      : 10.10.2.1
Source IP    : 10.10.2.2
Set up       : Peer
Conn status  : On
Connection mode : SXP Listener
TCP conn fd  : 2
TCP conn password: not set (using default SXP password)
Duration since last state change: 0:00:01:25 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
Total num of SXP Connections = 2
```

The following example displays the CTS-SXP connections for a bi-directional connection when the device is both the speaker and listener:

```
Device# show cts sxp connections
```

```
SXP : Enabled
Highest Version Supported: 4
Default Password : Set
Default Source IP: Not Set
Connection retry open period: 120 secs
Reconcile period: 120 secs
Retry open timer is running
-----
Peer IP : 2.0.0.2
Source IP : 1.0.0.2
Conn status : On (Speaker) :: On (Listener)
Conn version : 4
Local mode : Both
Connection inst# : 1
TCP conn fd : 1(Speaker) 3(Listener)
TCP conn password: default SXP password
Duration since last state change: 1:03:38:03 (dd:hr:mm:sec) :: 0:00:00:46 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
```

The following example displays output from a CTS-SXP listener with a torn down connection to the SXP speaker. Source IP-to-SGT mappings are held for 120 seconds, the default value of the Delete Hold Down timer.

```
Device# show cts sxp connections
```

```
SXP : Enabled
Default Password : Set
Default Source IP: Not Set
Connection retry open period: 10 secs
Reconcile period: 120 secs
Retry open timer is not running
-----
Peer IP : 10.10.10.1
Source IP : 10.10.10.2
Set up : Peer
Conn status : Delete_Hold_Down
Connection mode : SXP Listener
Connection inst# : 1
TCP conn fd : -1
TCP conn password: not set (using default SXP password)
Delete hold down timer is running
Duration since last state change: 0:00:00:16 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
-----
Peer IP : 10.10.2.1
Source IP : 10.10.2.2
Set up : Peer
Conn status : On
Connection inst# : 1
TCP conn fd : 2
TCP conn password: not set (using default SXP password)
Duration since last state change: 0:00:05:49 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
Total num of SXP Connections = 2
```

show crypto key mypubkey rsa

To display the RSA public keys of your router, use the **show crypto key mypubkey rsa** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show crypto key mypubkey rsa](#) command.

The following example shows the status information for all active crypto sessions:

```
Device#show crypto key mypubkey rsa
Key name: TRUST_POINT_100
Key type: RSA KEYS
Storage Device: private-config
Usage: General Purpose Key
Key is not exportable. Redundancy enabled.
Key Data:
 30820122 300D0609 2A864886 F70D0101 01050003 82010F00 3082010A 02820101
 00B4E83F ABAE87DC DB7ACBB2 844F5FD6 FF2E9E02 DE49A302 D3D7884F 0B26EE6A
 D3D56275 4D733A4F 5D974061 CE8FB520 54276D6D 3B132C82 EB8A3C24 115F77F5
 C38740CE 1BBD89DB 3F766728 649B63FC 2C40C3AD 251656A1 BAF8341E 1736F03D
 0A0D15AF 0E9D3E94 4E2074C7 BA572CA3 95B3D664 916ADA74 281CDE07 B3DD0B42
 13289610 32E611AB 2B3B4EB6 0A3573B1 F097AC2A 3720961C 97597201 3CE8171C
 F02B99B4 3B7B718F 83E221E1 E172554D C2BEA127 93882766 A28C5E8C 4B83BDC5
 A161597D 2C3D8E13 3BE00D8F 02D0AD55 962DF402 599580A6 F049DBF4 045D751B
 A8932156 10B29D9F 037AB33F C1FC463D E59E014C 27660223 546A8B3A E6997713
 CF020301 0001
% Key pair was generated at: 00:22:51 UTC Oct 27 2021
```

show crypto pki certificates

To display information about your certificate, the certification authority certificate (CA), and any registration authority (RA) certificates, use the **show crypto pki certificates** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show crypto pki certificates](#) command

The following is sample output from the **show crypto pki certificates** command after you authenticated the CA by requesting the certificate of the CA and public key with the crypto pki authenticate command.

```
Device#show crypto pki certificates
CA Certificate
Status: Available
```

```
Certificate Serial Number: 3051DF7123BEE31B8341DFE4B3A338E5F
Key Usage: Not Set
```

The CA certificate might show Key Usage as "Not Set."

The following is sample output from the **show crypto pki certificates** command, and it shows the certificate of the router and the certificate of the CA. In this example, a single, general-purpose Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) key pair was previously generated, and a certificate was requested but not received for that key pair.

```
Device#show crypto pki certificates
Certificate
  Subject Name
    Name: myrouter.example.com
    IP Address: 10.0.0.1
    Serial Number: 04806682
  Status: Pending
  Key Usage: General Purpose
  Fingerprint: 428125BD A3419600 3F6C7831 6CD8FA95 00000000
CA Certificate
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: 3051DF7123BEE31B8341DFE4B3A338E5F
  Key Usage: Not Set
```



Note In the previous sample, the certificate status of the device shows "Pending." After the device receives its certificate from the CA, the Status field changes to "Available" in the show output.

The following is sample output from the **show crypto pki certificates** command, and it shows the certificates of two routers and the certificate of the CA. In this example, special-usage RSA key pairs were previously generated, and a certificate was requested and received for each key pair.

```
Device#show crypto pki certificates
Certificate
  Subject Name
    Name: myrouter.example.com
    IP Address: 10.0.0.1
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: 428125BDA34196003F6C78316CD8FA95
  Key Usage: Signature

Certificate
  Subject Name
    Name: myrouter.example.com
    IP Address: 10.0.0.1
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: AB352356AFCD0395E333CCFD7CD33897
  Key Usage: Encryption

CA Certificate
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: 3051DF7123BEE31B8341DFE4B3A338E5F
  Key Usage: Not Set
```

The following is sample output from the **show crypto pki certificates** command when the CA supports an RA. In this example, the CA and RA certificates were previously requested with the **crypto pki authenticate** command.

```

Device#show crypto pki certificates
CA Certificate
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: 3051DF7123BEE31B8341DFE4B3A338E5F
  Key Usage: Not Set
RA Signature Certificate
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: 34BCF8A0
  Key Usage: Signature

RA KeyEncipher Certificate
  Status: Available
  Certificate Serial Number: 34BCF89F
  Key Usage: Encryption

```

The following is sample output from the **show crypto pki certificates** using the optional **trustpoint-name** argument and **verbose** keyword. The output shows the certificate of a router and the certificate of the CA. In this example, general-purpose RSA key pairs were previously generated, and a certificate was requested and received for the key pair.

```

Device#show crypto pki certificates verbose TRUST_POINT_100
Certificate
  Status: Available
  Version: 3
  Certificate Serial Number (hex): 31
  Certificate Usage: General Purpose
  Issuer:
    o=CRDC
    ou=CRDC-Lab
    cn=vCisco-CA
  Subject:
    Name: ROUTER1
    cn=ROUTER1
    o=Internet Widgits Pty Ltd
    st=Some-State
    c=AU
  Validity Date:
    start date: 12:57:14 UTC Jul 24 2021
    end date: 12:57:14 UTC Jul 22 2031
  Subject Key Info:
    Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
    RSA Public Key: (2048 bit)
  Signature Algorithm: SHA1 with RSA Encryption
  Fingerprint MD5: D0AD3252 586C0DB8 9F4EFC15 1D81AC5F
  Fingerprint SHA1: 6824ED1A C1405149 577CF210 C0BC83D1 8741F0D1
  X509v3 extensions:
    X509v3 Subject Key ID: E806DCF5 89698C43 97795999 4440D7F1 16F9827C
    X509v3 Authority Key ID: 91C2776C 651DF253 08FA9614 D2082F99 BEBF0B00
  Authority Info Access:
  Cert install time: 08:29:26 UTC Oct 21 2021
  Associated Trustpoints: TRUST_POINT_100
  Storage: nvram:CRDC#31.cer
  Key Label: TRUST_POINT_100
  Key storage device: private config

CA Certificate
  Status: Available
  Version: 3
  Certificate Serial Number (hex): 01
  Certificate Usage: Signature
  Issuer:
    o=CRDC
    ou=CRDC-Lab

```

```

    cn=vCisco-CA
Subject:
  o=CRDC
  ou=CRDC-Lab
  cn=vCisco-CA
Validity Date:
  start date: 13:41:14 UTC Feb 9 2018
  end   date: 13:41:14 UTC Feb 9 2038
Subject Key Info:
  Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
  RSA Public Key: (4096 bit)
Signature Algorithm: SHA1 with RSA Encryption
Fingerprint MD5: 5ECA97DB 97FF1B95 DFEEB8FB DAB6656F
Fingerprint SHA1: 73A7E91E 3AB12ABE 746348E4 A0E21BE3 8413130C
X509v3 extensions:
  X509v3 Key Usage: 86000000
    Digital Signature
    Key Cert Sign
    CRL Signature
  X509v3 Subject Key ID: 91C2776C 651DF253 08FA9614 D2082F99 BEBF0B00
  X509v3 Basic Constraints:
    CA: TRUE
  X509v3 Authority Key ID: 91C2776C 651DF253 08FA9614 D2082F99 BEBF0B00
Authority Info Access:
Cert install time: 08:29:23 UTC Oct 21 2021
Associated Trustpoints: TRUST_POINT_ex TRUST_POINT_100
Storage: nvram:CRDC#1CA.cer

```

show crypto session

To display status information for active crypto sessions, use the **show crypto session** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show crypto session](#) command.

The following example shows the status information for all active crypto sessions:

```

Device#show crypto session
Crypto session current status
Interface: Virtual-Access2
Username: cisco
Profile: prof
Group: easy
Assigned address: 10.3.3.4
Session status: UP-ACTIVE
Peer: 10.1.1.2 port 500
  IKE SA: local 10.1.1.1/500 remote 10.1.1.2/500 Active
  IKE SA: local 10.1.1.1/500 remote 10.1.1.2/500 Inactive
  IPSEC FLOW: permit ip 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0 host 3.3.3.4
    Active SAs: 2, origin: crypto map

```

The following example shows the show crypto session detail command output.

```

Device#show crypto session detail
Crypto session current status

Code: C - IKE Configuration mode, D - Dead Peer Detection
K - Keepalives, N - NAT-traversal, T - cTCP encapsulation
X - IKE Extended Authentication, F - IKE Fragmentation
R - IKE Auto Reconnect, U - IKE Dynamic Route Update
S - SIP VPN

Interface: Tunnel100
Profile: cisco
Uptime: 03:59:01
Session status: UP-ACTIVE
Peer: 10.0.21.16 port 500 fvrf: (none) ivrf: 11
      Phasel_id: cn=ROUTER2,o=Internet Widgits Pty Ltd,st=Some-State,c=AU
      Desc: (none)
      Session ID: 1780
      IKEv2 SA: local 10.0.20.15/500 remote 10.0.21.16/500 Active
              Capabilities:U connid:1 lifetime:20:00:59
      IPSEC FLOW: permit 47 host 10.0.20.15 host 10.0.21.16
              Active SAs: 2, origin: crypto map
              Inbound: #pkts dec'ed 1668 drop 0 life (KB/Sec) KB Vol Rekey Disabled/2294
              Outbound: #pkts enc'ed 1665 drop 0 life (KB/Sec) KB Vol Rekey Disabled/2294
    
```

show endpoint-tracker

To display individual tracker status, tracker group status, and tracker group configurations, use the **show endpoint-tracker** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show endpoint-tracker [{ **interface** *interface-type/number* | **records** | **static-route** | **tracker-group** | **sla-profile** | **sla-mode** | **sla-status** | **sla-statistics** }]

Syntax Description	interface	Shows the endpoint tracker information on one interface.
	records	Shows the endpoint tracker records.
	static-route	Shows the static-route endpoint trackers.
	tracker-group	Shows the endpoint tracker group.
	sla-profile	Shows the endpoint tracker sla-profile.
	sla-mode	Shows all the available SLA modes and the associated parameter values.
	sla-status	Shows the endpoint tracker sla-status.
	sla-statistics	Shows the endpoint tracker sla-statistics.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Added the following keywords: sla-profile, sla-mode, sla-status, and sla-statistics

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show endpoint-tracker static-route** command:

```
Device# show endpoint-tracker static-route
Tracker Name      Status  RTT in msec  Probe ID
vm7-tcp-10001    UP      3             1
vm7-tcp-10002    UP      2             2
vm7-tcp-10003    UP      5             3
vm7-tcp-10004    UP      5             4
vm7-udp-10001    UP      1             5
vm7-udp-10002    UP      1             6
vm7-udp-10003    UP      1             7
vm7-udp-10004    UP      1             8
```

The following is a sample output from the **show endpoint-tracker tracker-group** command:

```
Device# show endpoint-tracker tracker-group
Tracker Name      Element trackers name      Status      RTT in
msec  Probe ID
vm7-group-tcp-10001-udp-10002  vm7-tcp-10001, vm7-udp-10002  UP (UP AND UP)  5, 1
9, 10
vm7-group-tcp-10003-udp-10004  vm7-tcp-10003, vm7-udp-10004  UP (UP AND UP)  5, 1
13, 14
vm7-group-udp-10001-tcp-10002  vm7-tcp-10002, vm7-udp-10001  UP (UP OR UP)   4, 1
11, 12
vm7-group-udp-10003-tcp-10004  vm7-tcp-10004, vm7-udp-10003  UP (UP OR UP)   4, 1
15, 16
interface-tracker-group      tracker1, tracker2           UP (UP OR UP)   1,1
53, 54
```

The following is a sample output from the **show endpoint-tracker records** command:

```
Device# show endpoint-tracker records
Record Name      Endpoint      EndPoint Type  Threshold(ms)
Multiplier Interval(s) Tracker-Type
vm7-group-tcp-10001-udp-10002  vm7-tcp-10001 AND vm7-udp-10002  N/A            N/A
N/A      N/A      tracker-group
vm7-group-tcp-10003-udp-10004  vm7-tcp-10003 AND vm7-udp-10004  N/A            N/A
N/A      N/A      tracker-group
vm7-group-udp-10001-tcp-10002  vm7-tcp-10002 OR vm7-udp-10001  N/A            N/A
N/A      N/A      tracker-group
vm7-group-udp-10003-tcp-10004  vm7-tcp-10004 OR vm7-udp-10003  N/A            N/A
N/A      N/A      tracker-group
vm7-tcp-10001      10.0.0.1      TCP            100
1      20      static-route
vm7-tcp-10002      10.0.0.2      TCP            100
1      20      static-route
vm7-udp-10001      10.0.0.1      UDP            100
1      20      static-route
vm7-udp-10002      10.0.0.2      UDP            100
1      20      static-route
group1      tracker1 OR tracker2      N/A            N/A
N/A      N/A      tracker-group
group3      tracker3 OR tracker4      N/A            N/A
N/A      N/A      tracker-group
tracker1      198.168.20.2      IP            300
3      60      interface
tracker2      198.168.20.3      IP            300
3      60      interface
```



```

tracker3          www.diatracker.com          DNS_NAME          300
   3              60          interface
tracker4          www.newdiatracker.com      DNS_NAME          300
   3              60          interface
    
```

The following is a sample output from the **show endpoint-tracker interface** command:

```

Device# show endpoint-tracker interface GigabitEthernet1
Interface      Record Name      Status  RTT in msec  Probe ID  Next Hop
track-static   1:172.16.1.2    UP      2            11        10.1.1.1
track-static-ro DIA-Tracker      UP      8            21        172.16.11.1
track-static_static-ro track-static    UP      1            9         10.1.1.1
GigabitEthernet1 tracker-t1       UP      2            1         10.1.16.13
    
```

The following is a sample output from the **show endpoint-tracker sla-mode** command:

```

Device# show endpoint-tracker sla-mode
SLA mode          Poll Interval (Secs)  Poll multiplier (buckets)  Dampening multiplier
Dampening window (Secs)
-----
Aggressive        60                    1                           1
   60
Moderate          120                   1                           2
   240
Conservative      300                   1                           3
   900
    
```

The following table below describes the significant fields shown in the sample output.

Table 75: show endpoint-tracker command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Tracker Name	Displays names of the configured trackers.
Status	Displays the UP or DOWN status of the trackers, tracker group, and interfaces.
RTT in msec	Displays the round-trip time of a tracker during which packets are sent to an endpoint and a response is received in ms.
Probe ID	Displays the IDs assigned to each active tracker. Two probe IDs are displayed for a tracker group, and one probe ID is displayed for an individual tracker.
Element Tracker Name	Displays the tracker names associated with the tracker group.
Record Name	Displays all the configured trackers or tracker group names.
Endpoint	Displays all the configured endpoints. Two types of endpoint trackers are supported—static-route tracker and interface tracker.
Endpoint Type	Displays the endpoint types configurations—IP address, DNS name, API URL, TCP/UDP.
Threshold (ms)	Displays wait time for the probe to return a response before declaring that the configured endpoint is down.
Multiplier	Displays the number of times probes are sent to the endpoints.

Field	Description
Interval (s)	Displays the time interval between which probes are sent to the endpoints.
Tracker Type	Displays the tracker type configured. Supported types are interface, static-route, and tracker-group.
Interface	Displays endpoint-tracker information for the specified interface.
Next Hop	Displays IPv4 addresses of the next hop.

show etherchannel load-balancing

To display information about EtherChannel load balancing, use the **show etherchannel load-balancing** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show etherchannel load-balancing

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays information about EtherChannel load balancing.

```
Device# show etherchannel load-balancing
EtherChannel Load-Balancing Method:
Global LB Method: vlan-manual

Port-Channel:                LB Method
Port-channel1                : flow-based
```

show etherchannel summary

To display EtherChannel information, use the **show etherchannel summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show etherchannel summary

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples The following sample output displays the EtherChannel information.

```

Device# show etherchannel summary
Flags:  D - down          P/bndl - bundled in port-channel
        I - stand-alone  s/susp - suspended
        H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        R - Layer3       S - Layer2
        U - in use       f - failed to allocate aggregator

        M - not in use, minimum links not met
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Po1(RU)        LACP        Te0/3/0 (bndl) Te0/3/1 (hot-sby)

RU - L3 port-channel UP State
SU - L2 port-channel UP state
P/bndl - Bundled
S/susp  - Suspended
    
```

show flow exporter

To view flow exporter status and statistics, use the **show flow exporter** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show flow exporter [*exporter-name*] [**templates**]

Syntax Description	<i>exporter-name</i> (Optional) Name of a flow exporter that was previously configured.
	templates (Optional) Displays flow exporter template information.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command can be used in controller mode to view flow exporter statistics for Cisco SD-WAN performance monitor.

The following is sample output from the **show flow exporter** command. The output displays the template format for exporters that are configured on the device. This output varies according to the flow record configured:

```
Device# show flow exporter CISCO-MONITOR templates
```

```
Flow Exporter CISCO-MONITOR:
```

```
Client: Option options interface-table
```

```
Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)
```

```
Template ID      : 256
```

```
Source ID       : 6
```

```
Record Size     : 102
```

```
Template layout
```

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
INTERFACE INPUT SNMP	10		0	4
interface name short	82		4	33
interface name long	83		37	65

```
Client: Option options sampler-table
```

```
Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)
```

```
Template ID      : 257
```

```
Source ID       : 6
```

```
Record Size     : 48
```

```
Template layout
```

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
-------	----	--------	--------	------

FLOW SAMPLER	48	0	4
flow sampler name	84	4	41
flow sampler algorithm export	49	45	1
flow sampler interval	50	46	2

Client: Option options application-name

Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)

Template ID : 258

Source ID : 6

Record Size : 83

Template layout

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
APPLICATION ID	95		0	4
application name	96		4	24
application description	94		28	55

Client: Option sub-application-table

Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)

Template ID : 259

Source ID : 6

Record Size : 168

Template layout

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
APPLICATION ID	95		0	4
SUB APPLICATION TAG	97		4	4
sub application name	109		8	80

```
| sub application description          | 110 |          | 88 | 80 |
```

```
-----
```

Client: Option options application-attributes

Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)

Template ID : 260

Source ID : 6

Record Size : 258

Template layout

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
APPLICATION ID	95		0	4
application category name	12232	9	4	32
application sub category name	12233	9	36	32
application group name	12234	9	68	32
application traffic-class	12243	9	100	32
application business-relevance	12244	9	132	32
p2p technology	288		164	10
tunnel technology	289		174	10
encrypted technology	290		184	10
application set name	12231	9	194	32
application family name	12230	9	226	32

```
-----
```

Client: Option options tunnel-tloc-table

Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)

Template ID : 261

Source ID : 6

Record Size : 52

Template layout

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
-------	----	--------	--------	------

```

-----
| TLOC TABLE OVERLAY SESSION ID          | 12435 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| tloc local color                        | 12437 | 9 | 4 | 16 |
| tloc remote color                       | 12439 | 9 | 20 | 16 |
| tloc tunnel protocol                    | 12440 | 9 | 36 | 8 |
| tloc local system ip address            | 12436 | 9 | 44 | 4 |
| tloc remote system ip address           | 12438 | 9 | 48 | 4 |
-----

```

Client: Flow Monitor CISCO-MONITOR-art_ipv4

Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)

Template ID : 0

Source ID : 0

Record Size : 208

Template layout

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
interface input snmp	10		0	4
connection client ipv4 address	12236	9	4	4
connection server ipv4 address	12237	9	8	4
ip dscp	195		12	1
ip protocol	4		13	1
ip ttl	192		14	1
connection server transport port	12241	9	15	2
connection initiator	239		17	1
timestamp absolute monitoring-interval	359		18	8
flow observation point	138		26	8
overlay session id input	12432	9	34	4
routing vrf service	12434	9	38	4
application id	95		42	4
interface output snmp	14		46	4

show flow exporter

flow direction	61		50	1
flow sampler	48		51	1
overlay session id output	12433	9	52	4
timestamp absolute first	152		56	8
timestamp absolute last	153		64	8
connection new-connections	278		72	4
connection sum-duration	279		76	8
connection server counter bytes long	232		84	8
connection server counter packets long	299		92	8
connection client counter bytes long	231		100	8
connection client counter packets long	298		108	8
connection server counter bytes network	8337	9	116	8
connection client counter bytes network	8338	9	124	8
connection delay response to-server sum	9303	9	132	4
connection server counter responses	9292	9	136	4
connection delay response to-server his	9300	9	140	4
connection client counter packets retrans	9268	9	144	4
connection delay application sum	9306	9	148	4
connection delay response client-to-server	9309	9	152	4
connection transaction duration sum	9273	9	156	4
connection transaction duration min	9275	9	160	4
connection transaction duration max	9274	9	164	4
connection transaction counter complete	9272	9	168	4
connection client counter bytes retrans	9267	9	172	4
connection server counter bytes retrans	9269	9	176	4
connection server counter packets retrans	9270	9	180	4
connection delay network long-lived to-server	9255	9	184	4
connection delay network to-client num-connections	9259	9	188	4
connection delay network long-lived to-client	9254	9	192	4
connection delay network to-server num-connections	9258	9	196	4
connection delay network long-lived client-to-server	9256	9	200	4
connection delay network client-to-server	9257	9	204	4

Client: Flow Monitor CISCO-MONITOR-media_ipv4

Exporter Format: IPFIX (Version 10)

Template ID : 0

Source ID : 0

Record Size : 180

Template layout

Field	ID	Ent.ID	Offset	Size
ipv4 source address	8		0	4
ipv4 destination address	12		4	4
interface input snmp	10		8	4
ip dscp	195		12	1
ip protocol	4		13	1
ip ttl	192		14	1
ipv6 source address	27		15	16
ipv6 destination address	28		31	16
transport source-port	7		47	2
transport destination-port	11		49	2
connection initiator	239		51	1
timestamp absolute monitoring-interval	359		52	8
flow observation point	138		60	8
overlay session id input	12432	9	68	4
routing vrf service	12434	9	72	4
application id	95		76	4
routing forwarding-status	89		80	1
interface output snmp	14		81	4
flow direction	61		85	1
flow sampler	48		86	1
overlay session id output	12433	9	87	4
transport rtp ssrc	4254	9	91	4

show flow monitor sdwan_flow_monitor cache

```

| transport rtp payload-type           | 4273 | 9 | 95 | 1 |
| counter bytes long                   | 1    |   | 96 | 8 |
| counter packets                      | 2    |   | 104| 4 |
| timestamp absolute first             | 152  |   | 108| 8 |
| timestamp absolute last              | 153  |   | 116| 8 |
| connection new-connections          | 278  |   | 124| 4 |
| transport packets expected counter   | 4246 | 9 | 128| 4 |
| transport packets lost counter      | 4251 | 9 | 132| 4 |
| transport packets lost rate         | 4253 | 9 | 136| 4 |
| transport rtp jitter mean           | 4255 | 9 | 140| 4 |
| transport rtp jitter minimum        | 4256 | 9 | 144| 4 |
| transport rtp jitter maximum        | 4257 | 9 | 148| 4 |
| counter bytes rate                   | 4235 | 9 | 152| 4 |
| application media bytes counter     | 4236 | 9 | 156| 4 |
| application media bytes rate        | 4238 | 9 | 160| 4 |
| application media packets counter   | 4239 | 9 | 164| 4 |
| application media packets rate      | 4241 | 9 | 168| 4 |
| transport rtp jitter mean sum       | 4325 | 9 | 172| 8 |

```

show flow monitor sdwan_flow_monitor cache

To ensure that Unified Logging is enabled successfully for security connection events, use the **show flow monitor sdwan_flow_monitor cache** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show flow monitor sdwan_flow_monitor cache

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

The following is sample output from the **show flow monitor sdwan_flow_monitor cache** command that displays Unified Logging status for the security connection events:

```

IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:           104.193.88.123
IPV4 DESTINATION ADDRESS:     192.168.20.200
TRNS SOURCE PORT:             80

```

```

TRNS DESTINATION PORT:          32964
IP VPN ID:                      1000
IP PROTOCOL:                    6
interface input:                Tu2000000001
interface output:               Gi3
counter bytes long:             458
counter packets long:           4
timestamp abs first:            07:53:16.191
timestamp abs last:             07:53:16.244
ulogging fw zp id:              1
ulogging fw zone id array:      1 2
ulogging fw class id:           54049
ulogging fw policy id:          29456
ulogging fw proto id:           1
ulogging fw action:              0
ulogging fw drop reason id:     61
ulogging fw end flow reason:    1
ulogging fw source ipv4 address translated: 10.1.1.1
ulogging fw destination ipv4 address translated: 20.1.1.1
ulogging fw source port translated: 0
ulogging fw destination port translated: 0
    
```

show flow record

To display FNF records, use the **show flow record** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show flow record

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported in Cisco SD-WAN.

The following is sample output from the **show flow record** command that displays FNF records for cflowd events:

```
Router# show flow record
```

IPv4 flow record:

```

flow record sdwan_flow_record-1666223692122679:
  Description:      flow and application visibility records
  No. of users:    1
  Total field space: 102 bytes
  Fields:
    match ipv4 protocol
    match ipv4 source address
    match ipv4 destination address
    match transport source-port
    match transport destination-port
    match routing vrf service
    collect ipv4 dscp
    collect transport tcp flags
    collect interface input
    collect interface output
    collect counter bytes long
    
```

```

collect counter packets long
collect timestamp absolute first
collect timestamp absolute last
collect application name
collect flow end-reason
collect connection initiator
collect overlay session id input
collect overlay session id output
collect connection id long
collect drop cause id
collect counter bytes sdwan dropped long
collect sdwan sla-not-met
collect sdwan preferred-color-not-met
collect sdwan qos-queue-id
collect counter packets sdwan dropped long

```

IPv6 flow format:

```

flow record sdwan_flow_record_ipv6-1667963213662363:
Description:      flow and application visibility records
No. of users:    1
Total field space: 125 bytes
Fields:
  match ipv6 protocol
  match ipv6 source address
  match ipv6 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  match routing vrf service
  collect ipv6 dscp
  collect transport tcp flags
  collect interface input
  collect interface output
  collect counter bytes long
  collect counter packets long
  collect timestamp absolute first
  collect timestamp absolute last
  collect application name
  collect flow end-reason
  collect connection initiator
  collect overlay session id input
  collect overlay session id output
  collect connection id long
  collect drop cause id
  collect counter bytes sdwan dropped long
  collect sdwan sla-not-met
  collect sdwan preferred-color-not-met
  collect sdwan qos-queue-id
  collect counter packets sdwan dropped long

```

show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia

To view the configured parameters for Cloud onRamp for SaaS load balancing, use the **show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia** command in configuration (config) mode.

show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia

Command Default

None

Command Modes configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

```
Device(config)#show full-configuration probe-path load-balance-dia
probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance 50
probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance 30
probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash false
```

show geo file-contents info

To show the geodatabase file contents copied on the device from the Cisco.com download, use the **show geo file-contents info** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show geo file-contents info [{ bootflash: | crashinfo: | flash: | webui: }]
```

Syntax Description	info
	View the geolocation database file within the following folders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bootflash • crashinfo • flash • webui

Command Default No geolocation database file information is displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines File content is displayed for the nondefault database only.

Examples

The following is example output from the **show geo file-contents info** command:

```
Device# show geo file-contents info bootflash:geo_ipv4_db
File version      : 2134.ajkdbnakjsdn
Number of entries : 415278
```

show geo status

To show the status of the geolocation database, use the **show geo status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show geo status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No geolocation database status information is displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show geo status** command to determine if the geolocation database is enabled or not.

Examples The following are example outputs from the **show geo status** command:

```
Device# show geo status
Geo-Location Database is enabled
File in use          : Device default

Device# show geo status
Geo-Location Database has not been enabled.
```

show interfaces

To display statistics for all interfaces configured on the router, use the **show interfaces** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show interfaces [*type/number*] [{ **accounting** | **capabilities** | **counters** | **crb** | **dampening** | **debounce** | **description** | **etherchannel** | **flowcontrol** | **history** | **irb** | **mac-accounting** | **mpls-exp** | **mtu** | **precedence** | **private-vlan mapping** | **pruning** | **rate-limit** | **stats** | **status** | **summary** | **switch-port** | **transceiver** | **trunk** }]

Syntax Description None Displays information for all interfaces.

<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. Allowed values for type can be ACR, ATM-ACR, Analysis-Module, AppNav-Compress, AppNav-UnCompress, Async, Auto-Template, BD-VIF, BDI, BVI, Bluetooth, CDMA-Ix, CEM, CEM-ACR, CEM-PG, CTunnel, Container, Dialer, EsconPhy, Ethernet-Internal, Fcpa, Filter, Filtergroup, GMPLS, GigabitEthernet, IMA-ACR, LISP, LongReachEthernet, Loopback, Lspvif, MFR, Multilink, NVI, Null, Overlay, PROTECTION_GROUP, Port-channel, Portgroup, Pos-channel, SBC, SDH_ACR, SERIAL-ACR, SONET_ACR, SSLVPN-VIF, SYSCLOCK, Serial-PG, Service-Engine, TLS-VIF, Tunnel, Tunnel-tp, VPN, Vif, Vir-cem-ACR, Virtual-PPP, Virtual-Template, Virtual-TokenRing, Virtual-cem, VirtualPortGroup, Vlan, multiservice, nve, pseudowire, ucse, vasileft, vasiright, vmi, voaBypassIn, voaBypassOut, voaFilterIn, voaFilterOut, voaIn, voaOut.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Port number on the selected interface.
accounting	(Optional) Displays the number of packets of each protocol type that have been sent through the interface.
capabilities	(Optional) Displays the interface capabilities for a module, an interface, or all interfaces.
counters	(Optional) Displays the current status of the protocol counters enabled.
crb	(Optional) Displays interface routing or bridging information.
dampening	(Optional) Displays interface dampening information.
debounce	(Optional) Displays the status and configuration for the debounce timer.
description	(Optional) Displays the interface description.
etherchannel	(Optional) Displays interface Ether Channel information.
flowcontrol	(Optional) Displays flow-control information.
history	(Optional) Displays histograms of interface utilization.
irb	(Optional) Displays interface routing or bridging information.
mac-accounting	(Optional) Displays interface MAC accounting information.
mpls-exp	(Optional) Displays interface Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) experimental accounting information.
mtu	(Optional) Displays MTU information.
precedence	(Optional) Displays interface precedence accounting information.
private-vlan mapping	(Optional) Displays information about the private virtual local area network (PVLAN) mapping for VLAN SVIs.
pruning	(Optional) Displays the interface trunk VTP pruning information.
rate-limit	(Optional) Displays interface rate-limit information.

stats	(Optional) Displays interface packets and octets, in and out, by using switching path.
status	(Optional) Displays the interface status or a list of interfaces in an error-disabled state on local area network (LAN) ports only.
summary	(Optional) Displays interface summary.
switchport	(Optional) Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port.
transceiver	(Optional) Displays information about the optical transceivers that have digital optical monitoring (DOM) enabled.
trunk	(Optional) Displays the interface-trunk information.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show interfaces](#) command.

Example

The following example shows how to display interface information on all interfaces.

```
Device# show interfaces
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is ISR4331-3x1GE, address is 084f.f99b.267c (bia 084f.f99b.267c)
  Description: INET
  Internet address is 10.3.6.2/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive not supported
  Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 00:20:00
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 2000 bits/sec, 2 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 1000 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
    235182 packets input, 23708237 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 1 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 watchdog, 170048 multicast, 0 pause input
    71585 packets output, 12131971 bytes, 0 underruns
    Output 6 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
```



```

    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
    1 unknown protocol drops
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is ISR4331-3x1GE, address is 084f.f99b.267d (bia 084f.f99b.267d)
  Description: Service
  Internet address is 10.3.13.2/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive not supported
  Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is off, input flow-control is off
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 00:20:00
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:14, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    144332 packets input, 13390830 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 watchdog, 144332 multicast, 0 pause input
    13613 packets output, 5135370 bytes, 0 underruns
    Output 1 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
    1 unknown protocol drops
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
<output truncated>

```

The following example shows how to display interface information on Loopback 65528.

```

Device# show interfaces Loopback 65528
Loopback65528 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Loopback
  Internet address is 192.168.1.1/32
  MTU 1514 bytes, BW 8000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 5000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation LOOPBACK, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Last input never, output never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/0 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
    Output 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 unknown protocol drops
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

The following example shows how to display interface descriptions.

```

Device# show interfaces description
Interface                Status      Protocol Description
Gi0/0/0                  up          up        INET
Gi0/0/1                  up          up        Service
Gi0/0/2                  down       down
Gi0                       admin down down
Sdwan-intf              up          up
Lo65528                 up          up
NV0                     up          up
Tu0                     up          up
    
```

The following example shows how to display the number of packets of each protocol type that have been sent through the interface.

```

Device# show interface accounting
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 INET
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
      Other    169551  14869854  39712    6645521
      IP       66732   8948821   32339    5548047
      Spanning Tree 259684  13763252  0         0
      ARP      26188   1571280   26193    1571580
      CDP      4818    2009106   4815     2123285
      LLDP     8702    3498204   8704     2950656
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 Service
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
      Other    143370  13301850  13521    5100639
      Spanning Tree 259682  13763146  0         0
      ARP      0        0         1         60
      CDP      4826    2012442   4817     2124153
      LLDP     8702    3498204   8704     2976768
GigabitEthernet0/0/2
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
Interface GigabitEthernet0 is disabled
SDWAN System Intf IDB
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
Loopback65528
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
NV10
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
Tunnel0
      Protocol  Pkts In  Chars In  Pkts Out  Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
    
```

The following example shows how to display interfaces summary.

```

Device# show interface summary

*: interface is up
IHQ: pkts in input hold queue      IQD: pkts dropped from input queue
OHQ: pkts in output hold queue     OQD: pkts dropped from output queue
RXBS: rx rate (bits/sec)           RXPS: rx rate (pkts/sec)
TXBS: tx rate (bits/sec)           TXPS: tx rate (pkts/sec)
TRTL: throttle count

Interface      IHQ    IQD    OHQ    OQD    RXBS    RXPS
TXBS    TXPS    TRTL
-----
* GigabitEthernet0/0/0      0      0      0      0      4000      6
3000      3      0
* GigabitEthernet0/0/1      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0
    
```

```

GigabitEthernet0/0/2      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0
GigabitEthernet0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0
* Sdwan-system-intf      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0
* Loopback65528      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0
* NVI0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0
* Tunnel0      0      0      0      4      0      0
0      0      0
    
```

show interface port-channel

To display the general status of the port channel interface, use the **show interface port-channel** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show interface port-channel

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (>)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the status of port channel 10.

```

Device# show interface port-channel 10
Port-channel10 is up, line protocol is up

Hardware is 10GEChannel, address is a8b4.5606.ddc9 (bia a8b4.5606.ddc9)

MTU 1500 bytes, BW 20000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255

Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set

Keepalive set (10 sec)

ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00

No. of active members in this channel: 2

    Member 0 : TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0 , Full-duplex, 10000Mb/s
    Member 1 : TenGigabitEthernet0/1/1 , Full-duplex, 10000Mb/s

No. of PF_JUMBO supported members in this channel : 2

Last input never, output never, output hang never
    
```

```

Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:39:12

Input queue: 0/750/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0

Queueing strategy: fifo

Output queue: 0/80 (size/max)

5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer

  Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)

  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles

  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored

  0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input

  0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
Output 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)

  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets

  0 unknown protocol drops

  0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred

  0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output

  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  0 carrier transitions
    
```

show interface port-channel etherchannel

To display information about a specific port channel interface, use the **show interface port-channel etherchannel** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show interface port-channel *channel-number* etherchannel

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (>)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the information about port channel 10.

```
Device# show interface port-channel 10 etherchannel
```

```

Flags: D - down          P/bndl - bundled in port-channel
       I - stand-alone  s/susp - suspended
       H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
       R - Layer3       S - Layer2
       U - in use       f - failed to allocate aggregator

       M - not in use, minimum links not met
       u - unsuitable for bundling
       w - waiting to be aggregated
       d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1

Group  Port-channel  Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Po1(RU)        LACP      Te0/3/0(bndl) Te0/3/1(hot-sby)

RU - L3 port-channel UP State
SU - L2 port-channel UP state
P/bndl - Bundled
S/susp - Suspended
    
```

show inventory

To display the product inventory listing of all Cisco products installed in the networking device, use the **showinventory** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show inventory [{ *entity* | **fru** *entity* | **oid** *entity* | **raw** *entity* }]

Syntax Description

- entity** (Optional) Name of a Cisco entity (for example, chassis, backplane, module, or slot). A quoted string may be used to display a specific UDI information; for example “module 0” displays UDI information for slot 0 of an entity named module.
- fru** (Optional) Retrieves information about all Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) installed in the Cisco networking device.
- oid** (Optional) Retrieves information about the vendor-specific hardware registration identifier, referred to as object identifier (OID).
- raw** (Optional) Retrieves information about all Cisco products referred to as entities installed in the Cisco networking device, even if the entities do not have a product ID (PID) value, a unique device identifier (UDI), or other physical identification.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The **show inventory** command retrieves and displays inventory information about each Cisco product in the form of a UDI. The UDI is a combination of three separate data elements: a product identifier (PID), a version identifier (VID), and the serial number (SN).

The PID is the name by which the product can be ordered; it has been historically called the "Product Name" or "Part Number". This is the identifier that one would use to order an exact replacement part.

The VID is the version of the product. Whenever a product has been revised, the VID will be incremented. The VID is incremented according to a rigorous process derived from Telcordia GR-209-CORE, an industry guideline that governs product change notices.

The SN is the vendor-unique serialization of the product. Each manufactured product will carry a unique serial number assigned at the factory, which cannot be changed in the field. This is the means by which to identify an individual, specific instance of a product.

The UDI refers to each product as an entity. Some entities, such as a chassis, will have sub-entities like slots. Each entity will display on a separate line in a logically ordered presentation that is arranged hierarchically by Cisco entities.

Use the show inventory command without options to display a list of Cisco entities installed in the networking device that are assigned a PID.

Example

The following example shows how to display the inventory in the device.

```
Device# show inventory

+++++
INFO: Please use "show license UDI" to get serial number for licensing.
+++++

NAME: "Chassis", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Chassis"
PID: ISR4331/K9          , VID: V05  , SN: SAMPLESN123
NAME: "Power Supply Module 0", DESCR: "250W AC Power Supply for Cisco ISR 4330"
PID: PWR-4330-AC        , VID: V03  , SN: SAMPLESN123
NAME: "Fan Tray", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4330 Fan Assembly"
PID: ACS-4330-FANASSY   , VID:      , SN:
NAME: "module 0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Built-In NIM controller"
PID: ISR4331/K9        , VID:      , SN:
NAME: "NIM subslot 0/0", DESCR: "Front Panel 3 ports Gigabitethernet Module"
PID: ISR4331-3x1GE     , VID: V01  , SN:
NAME: "module 1", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Built-In SM controller"
PID: ISR4331/K9        , VID:      , SN:
NAME: "module R0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Route Processor"
PID: ISR4331/K9        , VID: V05  , SN: SAMPLESN123
NAME: "module F0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Forwarding Processor"
PID: ISR4331/K9        , VID:      , SN:
```

The following example shows how to display the inventory in the device with an entity argument value.

```
Device# show inventory "module 0"

+++++
INFO: Please use "show license UDI" to get serial number for licensing.
+++++

NAME: "module 0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Built-In NIM controller"
PID: ISR4331/K9          , VID:      , SN:
```

```
NAME: "NIM subslot 0/0", DESCR: "Front Panel 3 ports Gigabitethernet Module"
PID: ISR4331-3x1GE , VID: V01 , SN:
```

The following example shows how to display the inventory in the device with oid argument value.

```
Device# show inventory oid

+++++
INFO: Please use "show license UDI" to get serial number for licensing.
+++++
NAME: "Chassis", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Chassis"
PID: ISR4331/K9 , VID: V05 , SN: SAMPLESN123
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.3.1544
NAME: "Power Supply Module 0", DESCR: "250W AC Power Supply for Cisco ISR 4330"
PID: PWR-4330-AC , VID: V03 , SN: SAMPLESN123
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.6.442
NAME: "Fan Tray", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4330 Fan Assembly"
PID: ACS-4330-FANASSY , VID: , SN:
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.7.244
NAME: "module 0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Built-In NIM controller"
PID: ISR4331/K9 , VID: , SN:
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.9.104.8
NAME: "NIM subslot 0/0", DESCR: "Front Panel 3 ports Gigabitethernet Module"
PID: ISR4331-3x1GE , VID: V01 , SN:
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.9.104.5
NAME: "module 1", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Built-In SM controller"
PID: ISR4331/K9 , VID: , SN:
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.9.104.9
NAME: "module R0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Route Processor"
PID: ISR4331/K9 , VID: V05 , SN: SAMPLESN123
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.9.104.6
NAME: "module F0", DESCR: "Cisco ISR4331 Forwarding Processor"
PID: ISR4331/K9 , VID: , SN:
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.12.3.1.9.104.7
```

Table 76: Related Commands

Commands	Description
show license udi	Shows license UDI information.

show idmgr pxgrid-status

To display the Identity Manager status for pxGrid connections, use the **show idmgr pxgrid-status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show idmgr pxgrid-status

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the Identity Manager status for pxGrid connections.

```
Device# show idmgr pxgrid-status
idmgr pxgrid-status default
-----
Identity Manager Tenant - default
-----
State                               Connection and subscriptions successful
Current event                         EVT-None
Previous event                       SXP websocket create event
Session base URL
Session pubsub base URL
Session topic
UserGroups topic
Session Websocket status             ws-disconnected
SXP base URL                         https://ise-dc-21.mylabtme.local:8910/pxgrid/ise/sxp
SXP pubsub base URL                 wss://ise-dc-21.mylabtme.local:8910/pxgrid/ise/pubsub
SXP topic                           /topic/com.cisco.ise.sxp.binding
SXP Websocket status                 ws-connected
Last notification sent               Connection successful
Timestamp of recent session
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings	Displays ip-user session bindings sent to OMP.
show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings	Displays user-usergroup bindings sent to OMP.
show idmgr user-sessions	Displays users sessions learnt from Cisco ISE.

show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings

To display the ip-user session bindings sent to OMP, use the **show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the ip-user session bindings sent to OMP.

```
Device# show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings
IP                                     OMP UPDATE
ADDRESS  USERNAME                      STATE
-----
72.1.1.7  TestUser0@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM  omp-updated
```


Related Commands	Command	Description
	show idmgr pxgrid-status	Displays Identity Manager status for pxGrid connections.
	show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings	Displays user-usergroup bindings sent to OMP.
	show idmgr user-sessions	Displays users sessions learned from Cisco ISE.

show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings

To display the user-usergroup bindings sent to OMP, use the **show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the user-usergroup bindings sent to OMP.

```
Device# show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings
idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings TestUser0@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM
  user-groups      "Unknown sdwan-identity.cisco.com/S-1-5-32-545
S-1-5-21-787885371-2815506856-1818290038-513 SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Builtin/Users
SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Users/Domain Users "
  omp-update-state omp-updated
idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings TestUser1@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM
  user-groups      "Unknown sdwan-identity.cisco.com/S-1-5-32-545
S-1-5-21-787885371-2815506856-1818290038-513 SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Builtin/Users
SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Users/Domain Users "
  omp-update-state omp-updated
idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings adsclient
  user-groups      "User Identity Groups:Employee User Identity Groups:TestUserGroup-1 null
null "
  omp-update-state omp-updated
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show idmgr pxgrid-status	Displays Identity Manager status for pxGrid connections.
	show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings	Displays the ip-user session bindings sent to OMP.
	show idmgr user-sessions	Displays users sessions learned from Cisco ISE.

show idmgr user-sessions

To display the user sessions learned from Cisco ISE, use the **show idmgr user-sessions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show idmgr user-sessions

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the user sessions learnt from ISE.

```
Device# show idmgr user-sessions
```

```

USERNAME                                ADDRESS    TIMESTAMP                                STATE
-----
TestUser0@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM      72.1.1.7  2022-02-18T13:00:54.372-05:00          Authenticated

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show idmgr pxgrid-status	Displays Identity Manager status for pxGrid connections.
show idmgr omp ip-user-bindings	Displays the ip-user session bindings sent to OMP.
show idmgr omp user-usergroup-bindings	Displays the user-usergroup bindings sent to OMP.

show ip bgp ipv4

To display entries in the IP version 4 (IPv4) BGP unicast database-related information **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show [**ip**] **bgp ipv4 unicast** [*command*]

Syntax Description

<i>prefix-list</i>	(Optional) Displays entries for the specified prefix.
<i>command</i>	(Optional) Any multiprotocol BGP command unicast commands supported by the show ip bgp ipv4 unicast command.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast** command:

```
Device# show ip bgp ipv4 unicast

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 10.0.40.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.10.10.0/24    172.16.10.1        0             0 300 i
*> 10.10.20.0/24    172.16.10.1        0             0 300 i
* 10.20.10.0/24     172.16.10.1        0             0 300 i
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast** command:

```
Device# show ip bgp ipv4 multicast

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 10.0.40.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.10.10.0/24    172.16.10.1        0             0 300 i
*> 10.10.20.0/24    172.16.10.1        0             0 300 i
* 10.20.10.0/24     172.16.10.1        0             0 300 i
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 77: show ip bgp ipv4 unicast Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP table version	Internal version number of the table. This number is incremented whenever the table changes.
local router ID	IP address of the router.
Status codes	Status of the table entry. The status is displayed at the beginning of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s—The table entry is suppressed. • d—The table entry is damped. • h—The table entry history. • *—The table entry is valid. • >—The table entry is the best entry to use for that network. • i—The table entry was learned via an Internal Border Gateway Protocol (IBGP) session.

Field	Description
Origin codes	Origin of the entry. The origin code is displayed at the end of each line in the table. It can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i—Entry originated from an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network router configuration command. • e—Entry originated from an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP). • ?—Origin of the path is not clear. Usually, this is a router that is redistributed into BGP from an IGP.
Network	IP address of a network entity.
Next Hop	IP address of the next system that is used when forwarding a packet to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has some non-BGP routes to this network.
Metric	If shown, the value of the interautonomous system metric.
LocPrf	Local preference value as set with the set local-preference route-map configuration command. The default value is 100.
Weight	Weight of the route as set via autonomous system filters.
Path	Autonomous system paths to the destination network. There can be one entry in this field for each autonomous system in the path.

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast prefix** command. The output indicates the imported path information from a VRF named vpn1.

```
Device# show ip bgp ipv4 unicast 192.168.1.0

BGP routing table entry for 10.1.1.0/24, version 2
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table default)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002, imported path from 1:1:192.168.1.0/24 (vpn1)
    10.4.4.4 (metric 11) from 10.4.4.4 (10.4.4.4)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:1:1
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip bgp ipv4 unicast prefix best-path-reason** command. (The **best-path-reason** keyword was added in Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.10.1.)

Prior to running the command, the best path has already been determined. Each path is compared to the best path. The line that starts with **Best Path Evaluation:** shows the reason why this path is not the preferred path, compared to the best path. Possible reasons include: **Lower local preference**, and **Longer cluster length**. The best path shows the reason: **Overall best path**.

```
Router# show ip bgp 172.16.70.96 bestpath-reason
BGP routing table entry for 172.16.0.0/16, version 59086010
Paths: (3 available, best #2, table default)
Multipath: eBGP  Advertised to update-groups:  1  2  3  5  6  7  8  9
  3491 5486, (received & used)
    203.0.113.126 (metric 12989) from 198.51.100.13 (198.51.100.13)
```

```

Origin EGP, metric 0, localpref 300, valid, internal
Community: 3549:4713 3549:31276
Originator: 198.51.100.84, Cluster list: 0.0.0.91, 0.0.0.121
Best Path Evaluation: Lower local preference
3491 5486, (received & used)
203.0.113.126 (metric 12989) from 198.51.100.210 (198.51.100.210 )
Origin EGP, metric 0, localpref 300, valid, internal, best
Community: 3549:4713 3549:31276
Originator: 198.51.100.84, Cluster list: 0.0.0.91, 0.0.0.121
Best Path Evaluation: Overall best path
203.0.113.126 (metric 12989) from 198.51.100.210 (198.51.100.210 )
Origin EGP, metric 0, localpref 300, valid, internal
Community: 3549:4713 3549:31276
Originator: 198.51.100.84, Cluster list: 0.0.0.91, 0.0.0.121
Best Path Evaluation: Longer cluster length
    
```

show ip bgp vpnv4

To display VPN Version 4 (VPNv4) address information from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) table, use the **show ip bgp vpnv4** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip bgp vpnv4 [*command*]

Syntax Description	<i>command</i> (Optional) Any BGP command supported by the show ip bgp vpnv4 command
---------------------------	---

Command Modes
 User EXEC (>)
 Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	16.9	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
 Use this command to display VPNv4 information from the BGP database. The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all** command displays all available VPNv4 information. The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all summary** command displays BGP neighbor status. The **show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels** command displays label information.

Examples
 The following example shows all available VPNv4 information in a BGP routing table:

```

Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all

BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 10.14.14.14
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:101 (default for vrf vpn1)
*>i10.6.6.6/32    10.0.0.21          11     100     0 ?
*> 10.7.7.7/32    10.150.0.2         11           32768 ?
*>i10.69.0.0/30   10.0.0.21          0     100     0 ?
*> 10.150.0.0/24  0.0.0.0            0           32768 ?
    
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 78: show ip bgp vpnv4 all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Displays the address of the BGP next hop.
Metric	Displays the BGP metric.
LocPrf	Displays the local preference.
Weight	Displays the BGP weight.
Path	Displays the BGP path per route.

The following example shows how to display a table of labels for NLRI prefixes that have a route distinguisher value of 100:1.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 rd 100:1 labels

Network          Next Hop          In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (vrf1)
 10.0.0.0         10.20.0.60       34/nolabel
 10.0.0.0         10.20.0.60       35/nolabel
 10.0.0.0         10.20.0.60       26/nolabel
                  10.20.0.60       26/nolabel
 10.0.0.0         10.15.0.15       nolabel/26
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 79: show ip bgp vpnv4 rd labels Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Specifies the BGP next hop address.
In label	Displays the label (if any) assigned by this router.
Out label	Displays the label assigned by the BGP next-hop router.

The following example shows VPNv4 routing entries for the VRF named vpn1:

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1

BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 10.14.14.14
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (default for vrf test1)
*> 10.1.1.1/32      192.168.1.1          0             0 100 i
```

```
*bi          10.4.4.4          0    100    0 100 i
*> 10.2.2.2/32 192.168.1.1        0 100    0 100 i
*rbi         10.4.4.4          0    100    0 100 i
*> 172.16.1.0/24 192.168.1.1        0 100    0 100 i
* i          10.4.4.4          0    100    0 100 i
r> 192.168.1.0 192.168.1.1        0 100    0 100 i
rbi         10.4.4.4          0    100    0 100 i
*> 192.168.3.0 192.168.1.1        0 100    0 100 i
*rbi         10.4.4.4          0    100    0 100 i
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 80: show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Displays the address of the BGP next hop.
Metric	Displays the BGP metric.
LocPrf	Displays the local preference.
Weight	Displays the BGP weight.
Path	Displays the BGP path per route.

The following example shows attributes for network 192.168.9.0 that include multipaths, best path, and a recursive-via-host flag:

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1 192.168.9.0 255.255.255.0

BGP routing table entry for 100:1:192.168.9.0/24, version 44
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table test1)
  Additional-path
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  100, imported path from 400:1:192.168.9.0/24
    10.8.8.8 (metric 20) from 10.5.5.5 (10.5.5.5)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, backup/repair
      Extended Community: RT:100:1 RT:200:1 RT:300:1 RT:400:1
      Originator: 10.8.8.8, Cluster list: 10.5.5.5 , recursive-via-host
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/17
  100, imported path from 300:1:192.168.9.0/24
    10.7.7.7 (metric 20) from 10.5.5.5 (10.5.5.5)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:100:1 RT:200:1 RT:300:1 RT:400:1
      Originator: 10.7.7.7, Cluster list: 10.5.5.5 , recursive-via-host
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/17
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 81: show ip bgp vpnv4 all network-address Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BGP routing table entry for ... version	Internal version number of the table. This number is incremented whenever the table changes.
Paths	Number of autonomous system paths to the specified network. If multiple paths exist, one of the multipaths is designated the best path.
Multipath	Indicates the maximum paths configured (iBGP or eBGP).
Advertised to non peer-group peers	IP address of the BGP peers to which the specified route is advertised.
10.22.7.8 (metric 11) from 10.11.3.4 (10.0.0.8)	Indicates the next hop address and the address of the gateway that sent the update.
Origin	Indicates the origin of the entry. It can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGP—Entry originated from Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and was advertised with a network router configuration command. • incomplete—Entry originated from other than an IGP or Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) and was advertised with the redistribute router configuration command. • EGP—Entry originated from an EGP.
metric	If shown, the value of the interautonomous system metric.
localpref	Local preference value as set with the set local-preference route-map configuration command. The default value is 100.
valid	Indicates that the route is usable and has a valid set of attributes.
internal/external	The field is internal if the path is learned via iBGP. The field is external if the path is learned via eBGP.
multipath	One of multiple paths to the specified network.
best	If multiple paths exist, one of the multipaths is designated the best path and this path is advertised to neighbors.
Extended Community	Route Target value associated with the specified route.
Originator	The router ID of the router from which the route originated when route reflector is used.
Cluster list	The router ID of all the route reflectors that the specified route has passed through.

The following example shows routes that BGP could not install in the VRF table:

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf xyz rib-failure
```



```

Network           Next Hop           RIB-failure      RIB-NH Matches
Route Distinguisher: 2:2 (default for vrf bar)
10.1.1.2/32       10.100.100.100    Higher admin distance      No
10.111.111.112/32 10.9.9.9          Higher admin distance      Yes
    
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 82: show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf rib-failure Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	IP address of a network entity.
Next Hop	IP address of the next system that is used when forwarding a packet to the destination network. An entry of 0.0.0.0 indicates that the router has some non-BGP routes to this network.
RIB-failure	Cause of the Routing Information Base (RIB) failure. Higher admin distance means that a route with a better (lower) administrative distance, such as a static route, already exists in the IP routing table.
RIB-NH Matches	Route status that applies only when Higher admin distance appears in the RIB-failure column and the bgp suppress-inactive command is configured for the address family being used. There are three choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes—Means that the route in the RIB has the same next hop as the BGP route or that the next hop recurses down to the same adjacency as the BGP next hop. • No—Means that the next hop in the RIB recurses down differently from the next hop of the BGP route. • n/a—Means that the bgp suppress-inactive command is not configured for the address family being used.

NSF/SSO: MPLS VPN

The following example shows the information displayed on the active and standby Route Processors when they are configured for NSF/SSO: MPLS VPN.

Active Route Processor

```

Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels

Network           Next Hop           In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (vpn1)
10.12.12.12/32    0.0.0.0           16/aggregate (vpn1)
10.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0           17/aggregate (vpn1)
Route Distinguisher: 609:1 (vpn0)
10.13.13.13/32   0.0.0.0           18/aggregate (vpn0)

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1 labels

Network           Next Hop           In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (vpn1)
10.12.12.12/32    0.0.0.0           16/aggregate (vpn1)
10.0.0.0/8        0.0.0.0           17/aggregate (vpn1)
    
```

Standby Route Processor

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels
```

```
Network      Masklen  In label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1
10.12.12.12  /32      16
10.0.0.0     /8       17
Route Distinguisher: 609:1
10.13.13.13 /32      18
```

```
Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf vpn1 labels
```

```
Network      Masklen  In label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1
10.12.12.12  /32      16
10.0.0.0     /8       17
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 83: show ip bgp vpnv4 labels Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	The network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	The BGP next-hop address.
In label	The label (if any) assigned by this router.
Out label	The label assigned by the BGP next-hop router.
Masklen	The mask length of the network address.

The following example displays output, including the explicit-null label, from the **show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels** command on a CSC-PE router:

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels
```

```
Network      Next Hop      In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (v1)
10.0.0.0/24   10.0.0.0      19/aggregate(v1)
10.0.0.1/32   10.0.0.0      20/nolabel
10.1.1.1/32   10.0.0.0      21/aggregate(v1)
10.10.10.10/32 10.0.0.1      25/exp-null

10.168.100.100/32
10.0.0.1      23/exp-null
10.168.101.101/32
10.0.0.1      22/exp-null
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 84: show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network address from the BGP table.
Next Hop	Displays the address of the BGP next hop.
In label	Displays the label (if any) assigned by this router.
Out label	Displays the label assigned by the BGP next-hop router.
Route Distinguisher	Displays an 8-byte value added to an IPv4 prefix to create a VPN IPv4 prefix.

The following example displays separate router IDs for each VRF in the output. The router ID is shown next to the VRF name.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 172.17.1.99
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf vrf_trans) VRF Router ID 10.99.1.2
*> 192.168.4.0    0.0.0.0            0       32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 42:1 (default for vrf vrf_user) VRF Router ID 10.99.1.1
*> 192.168.5.0    0.0.0.0            0       32768 ?
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 85: show ip bgp vpnv4 all (VRF Router ID) Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Route Distinguisher	Displays an 8-byte value added to an IPv4 prefix to create a VPN IPv4 prefix.
vrf	Name of the VRF.
VRF Router ID	Router ID for the VRF.

BGP Event-Based VPN Import

In the following example, the BGP Event-Based VPN Import feature is configured. When the **import path selection** command is configured, but the **strict** keyword is not included, then a safe import path selection policy is in effect. When a path is imported as the best available path (when the best path or multipaths are not eligible for import), the imported path includes the wording “imported safety path,” as shown in the output.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all 172.17.0.0

BGP routing table entry for 45000:1:172.17.0.0/16, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table vrf-A)
Flag: 0x820
   Not advertised to any peer
   2, imported safety path from 50000:2:172.17.0.0/16
       10.0.101.1 from 10.0.101.1 (10.0.101.1)
```

```
Origin IGP, metric 200, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
Extended Community: RT:45000:100
```

In the following example, BGP Event-Based VPN Import feature configuration information is shown. When the **import path selection** command is configured with the **all** keyword, any path that matches an RD of the specified VRF will be imported, even though the path does not match the Route Targets (RT) imported by the specified VRF. In this situation, the imported path is marked as “not-in-vrf” as shown in the output. Note that on the net for vrf-A, this path is not the best path because any paths that are not in the VRFs appear less attractive than paths in the VRF.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all 172.17.0.0

BBGP routing table entry for 45000:1:172.17.0.0/16, version 11
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table vrf-A)
Flag: 0x820
  Not advertised to any peer
  2
    10.0.101.2 from 10.0.101.2 (10.0.101.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 100, localpref 100, valid, internal, not-in-vrf
      Extended Community: RT:45000:200
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
  2
    10.0.101.1 from 10.0.101.1 (10.0.101.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 50, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:45000:100
mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
```

In the following example, the unknown attributes and discarded attributes associated with the prefix are displayed.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all 10.0.0.0/8

BGP routing table entry for 100:200:10.0.0.0/8, version 0
Paths: (1 available, no best path)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    10.0.103.1 from 10.0.103.1 (10.0.103.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal
      Extended Community: RT:1:100
      Connector Attribute: count=1
        type 1 len 12 value 22:22:10.0.101.22
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
      unknown transitive attribute: flag E0 type 129 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
      unknown transitive attribute: flag E0 type 140 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
      unknown transitive attribute: flag E0 type 120 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
      discarded unknown attribute: flag C0 type 128 length 32
        value 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000
```

BGP—VPN Distinguisher Attribute

The following example is based on the BGP—VPN Distinguisher Attribute feature. The output displays an Extended Community attribute, which is the VPN distinguisher (VD) of 104:1.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 unicast all 1.4.1.0/24

BGP routing table entry for 104:1:1.4.1.0/24, version 28
Paths: (1 available, best #1, no table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  1001
    19.0.101.1 from 19.0.101.1 (19.0.101.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      Extended Community: VD:104:1
      mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
```

BGP—Support for iBGP Local-AS

The following example includes “allow-policy” in the output, indicating that the BGP—Support for iBGP Local-AS feature was configured for the specified neighbor by configuring the **neighbor allow-policy** command.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all neighbors 192.168.3.3 policy

Neighbor: 192.168.3.3, Address-Family: VPNv4 Unicast
Locally configured policies:
  route-map pe33 out
  route-reflector-client
  allow-policy
  send-community both
```

show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf

To display VPN Version 4 (VPNv4) information for a VRF Routing/Forwarding instance from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) table, use the **show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf *vrf-number*

Syntax Description	<i>vrf-number</i> Specifies the vrf number to be displayed.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display VPN Version 4 (VPNv4) Network information for a VRF Routing/Forwarding instance from the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) table.

Example

The following example shows how to display the VPNv4 BGP routing table information from VRF.

```
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf 1
BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 10.14.14.14
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal, r RIB-failure,
  S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 100:1 (default for vrf test1)
*> 10.1.1.1/32 192.168.1.1 0 0 100 i
*bi 10.4.4.4 0 100 0 100 i
*> 10.2.2.2/32 192.168.1.1 0 100 i
*bi 10.4.4.4 0 100 0 100 i
*> 172.16.1.0/24 192.168.1.1 0 0 100 i
* i 10.4.4.4 0 100 0 100 i
r> 192.168.1.0 192.168.1.1 0 0 100 i
rbi 10.4.4.4 0 100 0 100 i
*> 192.168.3.0 192.168.1.1 0 100 i
*bi 10.4.4.4 0 100 0 100 i
```

Table 86: Related Commands

Commands	Description
show ip bgp vpnv4 all	Displays information about all VPN NLRIs.
show ip bgp vpnv4 rd	Displays information for a route distinguisher.

show ip cef vrf

To display the Cisco Express Forwarding forwarding table associated with a Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing or forwarding instance (VRF), use the **show ip cef vrf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip cef vrf *vrf-name* *ip-prefix* **internal**

Syntax Description

- vrf-name* Specifies the name of the VRF from which routes are replicated.
- ip-prefix* (Optional) IP prefix of entries to show, in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
- internal** Display internal data structures.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Used with only the vrf-name argument, the **show ip cef vrf** command shows a shortened display of the Cisco Express Forwarding table.

Used with the **internal** keyword, the **show ip cef vrf** command shows internal data structures information for all Cisco Express Forwarding table entries.

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show ip cef vrf** command that shows the replicated routes from VRF 1:

```
Device# show ip cef vrf 2 10.10.10.97 internal
10.10.10.97/32, epoch 0, RIB[S], refcnt 6, per-destination sharing
  sources: RIB
  feature space:
    IPRM: 0x00048000
    Broker: linked, distributed at 3rd priority
  subblocks:
    Replicated from VRF 1
  ifnums:
    GigabitEthernet3(9): 10.20.1.2
  path list 7F890C8E2F20, 7 locks, per-destination, flags 0x69 [shble, rif, rcrsv, hwn]
    path 7F890FB18F08, share 1/1, type recursive, for IPv4
      recursive via 10.20.1.2[IPv4:1], fib 7F890B609578, 1 terminal fib, v4:1:10.20.1.2/32
    path list 7F890C8E3148, 2 locks, per-destination, flags 0x49 [shble, rif, hwn]
      path 7F890FB19178, share 1/1, type adjacency prefix, for IPv4
        attached to GigabitEthernet3, IP adj out of GigabitEthernet3, addr 10.20.1.2
7F890FAE4CD8
  output chain:
    IP adj out of GigabitEthernet3, addr 10.20.1.2 7F890FAE4CD8
```

show ip msdp vrf count

To display the number of sources and groups originated in MSDP SA messages and the number of SA messages from an MSDP peer in the SA cache. use the **show ip msdp vrf count** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip msdp count](#) command.

Example

The following example displays the number of sources and groups originated in MSDP SA messages and the number of SA messages from an MSDP peer in the SA cache.

```
Device# show ip msdp vrf 1 count
SA State per Peer Counters, <Peer>: <# SA learned>
  10.168.3.11: 1
  10.168.11.15: 0
  10.168.12.12: 0
  10.168.14.14: 0
  10.168.5.24: 0

SA State per ASN Counters, <asn>: <# sources>/<# groups>
  Total entries: 1
  ?: 1/1
```

show ip msdp vrf peer

To display detailed information about Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peers, use the **show ip msdp vrf peer** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip msdp peer](#) command.

Examples

The following example displays detailed information about Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peers.

```
Device# show ip msdp vrf 1 peer 10.135.250.116
MSDP Peer 10.135.250.116 (?), AS ?
  Connection status:
    State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: GigabitEthernet5 (10.168.21.28)
    Uptime(Downtime): 16w4d, Messages sent/received: 169100/169106
    Output messages discarded: 82
    Connection and counters cleared 16w4d ago
    Peer is member of mesh-group site3
  SA Filtering:
    Input (S,G) filter: sa-filter, route-map: none
    Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
    Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
  SA-Requests:
    Input filter: none
    Peer ttl threshold: 0
    SAs learned from this peer: 0
    Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
    Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
```



```
MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
Message counters:
  RPF Failure count: 0
  SA Messages in/out: 10700/10827
  SA Requests in: 0
  SA Responses out: 0
  Data Packets in/out: 0/10
```

show ip msdp vrf sa-cache

To display the (S,G) state learned from Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peers, use the **show ip msdp vrf sa-cache** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip msdp sa-cache](#) command.

Example

The following example displays the (S,G) state learned from Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peers. This command gives information about MSDP SA messages received from the MSDP peer. In the case of Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices configured for MSDP interworking, the SA message is advertised as OMP source active.

```
Device# show ip msdp vrf 1 sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 1 entries
(10.169.1.1, 12.169.1.1), RP 11.41.41.41, AS ?,6d20h/00:05:55, Peer 12.168.3.11
```

show ip msdp vrf summary

To display Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peer status, use the **show ip msdp vrf summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip msdp summary](#) command.

Example

The following example displays Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peer status.

```
Device# show ip msdp vrf 1 summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address      AS      State      Uptime/   Reset SA   Peer Name
                  AS      State      Downtime  Count     Count
                  AS      State      Count
12.168.3.11       ?      Up         17w6d     0         1         ?
12.168.11.15      ?      Up         17w6d     0         0         ?
12.168.12.12      ?      Up         17w6d     0         0         ?
12.168.14.14      ?      Up         17w6d     0         0         ?
12.168.5.24       ?      Up         17w6d     1         0         ?
```

show ip interface

To display a summary of IP, status and configuration of device interfaces, use the **show ip interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip interface [**brief**] [*type*] [*number*] [{ **stats** | **topology** { *WORD* | **all** | **base** } **stats** | **unnumbered** { **detail** } }

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays brief summary of IP status and configuration.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface Type.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface Number.
stats	(Optional) Shows sum statistics.
topology	(Optional) Topology qualifier for filtering statistics.
<i>WORD</i>	(Optional) Shows the instance topology statistics.
all	(Optional) Shows all topologies statistics.
base	(Optional) Shows base topologies statistics.
stats	(Optional) Shows topology statistics.
unnumbered	(Optional) Displays IP unnumbered status.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed IP unnumbered status.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco IOS software automatically enters a directly connected route in the routing table if the interface is usable (which means that it can send and receive packets). If an interface is not usable, the directly connected routing entry is removed from the routing table. Removing the entry lets the software use dynamic routing protocols to determine backup routes to the network, if any.

If the interface can provide two-way communication, the line protocol is marked up. If the interface hardware is usable, the interface is marked up.

If you specify an optional interface type, information for that specific interface is displayed. If you specify no optional arguments, information about all the interfaces is displayed.

Example

The following example shows how to display interface information on all interfaces.

```
Device# show ip interface

GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 10.10.10.10/24
Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
Address determined by unknown means
MTU is 1500 bytes
<output truncated>

GigabitEthernet0/0/2 is down, line protocol is down
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24
Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
Address determined by unknown means
MTU is 1500 bytes
<output truncated>

Dialer1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet protocol processing disabled
Loopback89 is up, line protocol is up
Internet protocol processing disabled
Loopback65528 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 192.168.1.1/32
Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
Address determined by unknown means
MTU is 1514 bytes
<output truncated>
```

The following example shows how to display interface information on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0.

```
Device# show ip interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 10.10.10.10/24
Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
Address determined by unknown means
MTU is 1500 bytes
Helper address is not set
Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled
Outgoing Common access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Inbound Common access list is not set
Inbound access list is not set
Proxy ARP is disabled (Globally)
Local Proxy ARP is disabled
Security level is default
```

```

Split horizon is enabled
ICMP redirects are never sent
ICMP unreachable are always sent
ICMP mask replies are never sent
IP fast switching is enabled
IP Flow switching is disabled
IP CEF switching is enabled
IP CEF switching turbo vector
IP Null turbo vector
Associated unicast routing topologies:
Topology "base", operation state is UP
IP multicast fast switching is enabled
IP multicast distributed fast switching is disabled
IP route-cache flags are Fast, CEF
Router Discovery is disabled
IP output packet accounting is disabled
IP access violation accounting is disabled
TCP/IP header compression is disabled
RTP/IP header compression is disabled
Probe proxy name replies are disabled
Policy routing is disabled
Network address translation is disabled
BGP Policy Mapping is disabled
Input features: MCI Check
IPv4 WCCP Redirect outbound is disabled
IPv4 WCCP Redirect inbound is disabled
IPv4 WCCP Redirect exclude is disabled

```

The following example shows how to display only stats information on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0.

```
Device# show ip interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0 stats
```

```

GigabitEthernet0/0/0
5 minutes input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packet/sec,
5 minutes output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packet/sec,
0 packets input, 0 bytes,
0 packets output, 0 bytes.

```

The following example shows how to display brief summary of IP status and configuration on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0.

```
Device# show ip interface brief GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
```

```

Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 10.10.10.10 YES other up up

```

The following example shows how to display the number of IP unnumbered status on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0.

```
Device# show ip interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0 unnumbered
```

```
Number of unnumbered interfaces with polling: 0
```

The following example shows how to display all topologies stats on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0.

```
Device# show ip interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0 topology all stats
```

```

GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Topology: base
5 minutes input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packet/sec,
5 minutes output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packet/sec,
0 packets input, 0 bytes,
0 packets output, 0 bytes.

```

show ip interface brief

To display a summary of IP, status and configuration of device interfaces, use the **show ip interface brief** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip interface brief
show ip interface brief [*type*] [*number*] [{ **stats** | **topology** { *WORD* | **all** | **base** } **stats**]

Syntax Description	None	Brief summary of IP, status and configuration.
	<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface Type.
	<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface Number.
	stats	(Optional) Show sum statistics.
	topology	(Optional) Topology qualifier for filtering statistics.
	<i>WORD</i>	Shows the instance topology statistics.
	all	Shows all topologies statistics.
	base	Shows base topologies statistics.
	stats	Shows topology statistics.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show ip interface brief** command to display a summary of the device interfaces. This command displays the IP address, the interface status, and other information.

The **show ip interface brief** command does not display any information related to unicast RPF.

Example

The following example shows how to display a summary of the usability status information for each interface.

```
Device# show ip interface brief
Interface      IP-Address  OK? Method  Status      Protocol
Vlan1          unassigned YES NVRAM      administra -tively down  down
GigabitEthernet0/0  unassigned YES NVRAM      down        down
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 unassigned YES NVRAM      down        down
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 unassigned YES unset    down        down
```

show ip nat redundancy

```
GigabitEthernet1/0/3 unassigned YES unset down down
<output truncated>
```

Table 87: Related Commands

Commands	Description
show interface description	Shows interface status and description.

show ip nat redundancy

To view information about the IP address associated with the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) redundancy group name, use the **show ip nat redundancy** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip nat redundancy
```

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example output for the **show ip nat redundancy** command:

```
Device# show ip nat redundancy
IP          Redundancy-Name  ID    Use-count
192.168.0.200 hsrp_lan         0     1
```

The output above shows the IP address associated with the HSRP group name.

For more information on static NAT mapping with HSRP, see the [Cisco SD-WAN NAT Configuration Guide](#).

Related Commands

Commands	Description
show ip nat translations	Displays active NAT translations.
show standby	Displays HSRP information.

show ip nat route-dia

To show the number of NAT DIA-enabled routes, use the **show ip nat dia-route** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip nat dia-route
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default NAT DIA route status information is not displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show ip nat dia-route** command:

```
Device# show ip nat route-dia
route add [1] addr [0.0.0.0] vrfid [2] prefix len [0]
route add [1] addr [0.0.0.0] vrfid [4] prefix len [0]
```

show ip nat statistics

To display Network Address Translation (NAT) statistics, use the **show ip nat statistics** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show ip nat statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
16.10	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip nat statistics** command:

```
Device# show ip nat statistics

Total translations: 2 (0 static, 2 dynamic; 0 extended)
Outside interfaces: Serial0
Inside interfaces: Ethernet1
Hits: 135 Misses: 5
Expired translations: 2
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
access-list 1 pool net-208 refcount 2
 pool net-208: netmask 255.255.255.240
   start 172.16.233.208 end 172.16.233.221
   type generic, total addresses 14, allocated 2 (14%), misses 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 88: show ip nat statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total translations	Number of translations active in the system. This number is incremented each time a translation is created and is decremented each time a translation is cleared or times out.
Outside interfaces	List of interfaces marked as outside with the ip nat outside command.
Inside interfaces	List of interfaces marked as inside with the ip nat inside command.
Hits	Number of times the software does a translations table lookup and finds an entry.
Misses	Number of times the software does a translations table lookup, fails to find an entry, and must try to create one.
Expired translations	Cumulative count of translations that have expired since the router was booted.
Dynamic mappings	Indicates that the information that follows is about dynamic mappings.
Inside Source	Indicates that the information that follows is about an inside source translation.
access-list	Access list number being used for the translation.
pool	Name of the pool (in this case, net-208).
refcount	Number of translations using this pool.
netmask	IP network mask being used in the pool.
start	Starting IP address in the pool range.
end	Ending IP address in the pool range.
type	Type of pool. Possible types are generic or rotary.
total addresses	Number of addresses in the pool available for translation.
allocated	Number of addresses being used.
misses	Number of failed allocations from the pool.

show ip nat translations

To display active Network Address Translation (NAT) translations, use the **show ip nat translations** command in privilege EXEC mode.

```
show ip nat translations [ inside global-ip ] [ outside local-ip ] [icmp] [tcp] [udp]
[verbose] [ vrf vrf-name ]
```

Syntax Description

icmp	(Optional) Displays Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) entries.
-------------	---

inside <i>global-ip</i>	(Optional) Displays entries for only a specific inside global IP address.
outside <i>local-ip</i>	(Optional) Displays entries for only a specific outside local IP address.
tcp	(Optional) Displays TCP protocol entries.
udp	(Optional) Displays User Datagram Protocol (UDP) entries.
verbose	(Optional) Displays additional information for each translation table entry, including how long ago the entry was created and used.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Displays VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) traffic-related information.

Command Modes Privilege EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
16.10	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip nat translations** command. Without overloading, two inside hosts are exchanging packets with some number of outside hosts.

```
Device# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
--- 10.69.233.209      192.168.1.95      ---                ---
--- 10.69.233.210      192.168.1.89      ---                --
```

With overloading, a translation for a Domain Name Server (DNS) transaction is still active, and translations for two Telnet sessions (from two different hosts) are also active. Note that two different inside hosts appear on the outside with a single IP address.

```
Device# show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
udp 10.69.233.209:1220  192.168.1.95:1220 172.16.2.132:53   172.16.2.132:53
tcp 10.69.233.209:11012 192.168.1.89:11012 172.16.1.220:23   172.16.1.220:23
tcp 10.69.233.209:1067  192.168.1.95:1067 172.16.1.161:23   172.16.1.161:23
```

The following is sample output that includes the **verbose** keyword:

```
Device# show ip nat translations verbose
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
udp 172.16.233.209:1220 192.168.1.95:1220 172.16.2.132:53   172.16.2.132:53
      create 00:00:02, use 00:00:00, flags: extended
tcp 172.16.233.209:11012 192.168.1.89:11012 172.16.1.220:23   172.16.1.220:23
      create 00:01:13, use 00:00:50, flags: extended
tcp 172.16.233.209:1067 192.168.1.95:1067 172.16.1.161:23   172.16.1.161:23
      create 00:00:02, use 00:00:00, flags: extended
```

The following is sample output that includes the **vrf** keyword:

```
Device# show ip nat translations vrf
abc
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
--- 10.2.2.1             192.168.121.113  ---                ---
--- 10.2.2.2             192.168.122.49  ---                ---
```

show ip nat translations

```

--- 10.2.2.11          192.168.11.1      ---          ---
--- 10.2.2.12          192.168.11.3      ---          ---
--- 10.2.2.13          172.16.5.20       ---          ---
Pro Inside global     Inside local       Outside local    Outside global
--- 10.2.2.3           192.168.121.113   ---          ---
--- 10.2.2.4           192.168.22.49     ---          ---

```

The following is sample output that includes the **esp** keyword:

```

Device# show ip nat translations esp

Pro Inside global     Inside local       Outside local      Outside global
esp 192.168.22.40:0   192.168.122.20:0   192.168.22.20:0   192.168.22.20:28726CD9

esp 192.168.22.40:0   192.168.122.20:2E59EEF5 192.168.22.20:0   192.168.22.20:0

```

The following is sample output that includes the **esp** and **verbose** keywords:

```

Device# show ip nat translation esp verbose

Pro Inside global     Inside local       Outside local      Outside global
esp 192.168.22.40:0   192.168.122.20:0   192.168.22.20:0   192.168.22.20:28726CD9

    create 00:00:00, use 00:00:00,
    flags:
extended, 0x100000, use_count:1, entry-id:192, lc_entries:0
esp 192.168.22.40:0   192.168.122.20:2E59EEF5 192.168.22.20:0   192.168.22.20:0
    create 00:00:00, use 00:00:00, left 00:04:59, Map-Id(In):20,
    flags:
extended, use_count:0, entry-id:191, lc_entries:0

```

The following is sample output that includes the **inside** keyword:

```

Device# show ip nat translations inside 10.69.233.209

Pro Inside global     Inside local       Outside local      Outside global
udp 10.69.233.209:1220 192.168.1.95:1220 172.16.2.132:53   172.16.2.132:53

```

The following is sample output when NAT that includes the **inside** keyword:

```

Device# show ip nat translations inside 10.69.233.209

Pro Inside global     Inside local       Outside local      Outside global
udp 10.69.233.209:1220 192.168.1.95:1220 172.16.2.132:53   172.16.2.132:53

```

The following is a sample output that displays information about NAT port parity and conservation:

```

Device# show ip nat translations

Pro  Inside global     Inside local       Outside local      Outside global
udp  200.200.0.100:5066 100.100.0.56:5066 200.200.0.56:5060 200.200.0.56:5060
udp  200.200.0.100:1025 100.100.0.57:10001 200.200.0.57:10001 200.200.0.57:10001
udp  200.200.0.100:10000 100.100.0.56:10000 200.200.0.56:10000 200.200.0.56:10000
udp  200.200.0.100:1024 100.100.0.57:10000 200.200.0.57:10000 200.200.0.57:10000
udp  200.200.0.100:10001 100.100.0.56:10001 200.200.0.56:10001 200.200.0.56:10001
udp  200.200.0.100:9985 100.100.0.57:5066 200.200.0.57:5060 200.200.0.57:5060
Total number of translations: 6

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 89: show ip nat translations Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Pro	Protocol of the port identifying the address.
Inside global	The legitimate IP address that represents one or more inside local IP addresses to the outside world.
Inside local	The IP address assigned to a host on the inside network; probably not a legitimate address assigned by the Network Interface Card (NIC) or service provider.
Outside local	IP address of an outside host as it appears to the inside network; probably not a legitimate address assigned by the NIC or service provider.
Outside global	The IP address assigned to a host on the outside network by its owner.
create	How long ago the entry was created (in hours:minutes:seconds).
use	How long ago the entry was last used (in hours:minutes:seconds).
flags	Indication of the type of translation. Possible flags are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extended--Extended translation • static--Static translation • destination--Rotary translation • outside--Outside translation • timing out--Translation will no longer be used, due to a TCP finish (FIN) or reset (RST) flag.

show ip pim bsr-router

To view information about a bootstrap router (BSR), use the **show ip pim bsr-router** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] bsr-router

Syntax Description	vrf vrf-name (Optional) Displays information about a BSR associated with the multicast virtual private network's (MVPN) multicast routing and forwarding instance (MVRF) specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
---------------------------	---

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip pim bsr-router](#) command.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip pim bsr-router** command:

```
Device# show ip pim bsr-router
PIMv2 Bootstrap information
This system is the Bootstrap Router (BSR)
  BSR address: 172.16.143.28
  Uptime: 04:37:59, BSR Priority: 4, Hash mask length: 30
  Next bootstrap message in 00:00:03 seconds
  Next Cand_RP_advertisement in 00:00:03 seconds.
  RP: 172.16.143.28(Ethernet0), Group acl: 6
```

show ip pim rp

To view information about the mappings for the PIM group to the active rendezvous points (RPs), use the **show ip pim rp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip pim [vrf *vrf-name*] rp mapping [*rp-address*]

Syntax Description		
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Configures the router to announce its candidacy as a BSR for the multicast virtual private network's (MVPN) multicast routing and forwarding instance (MVRF) specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.	
rp mapping <i>rp-address</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the mappings for the PIM group to the active RPs.	

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to view information about the mappings for the PIM group to the active RPs.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show ip pim vrf rp mapping** command:

```
Device# show ip pim vrf 1 rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
This system is a candidate RP (v2)
This system is the Bootstrap Router (v2)
```

```

Group(s) 224.0.0.0/4
RP 10.1.10.2 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.2 (?), via bootstrap, priority 0, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:46:47, expires: 00:00:57
Group(s) 225.0.0.0/8
RP 10.1.10.2 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.2 (?), via bootstrap, priority 0, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:46:47, expires: 00:00:57
RP 10.1.10.1 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.1 (?), via bootstrap, priority 10, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:45:45, expires: 00:00:59
Group(s) 226.0.0.0/8
RP 10.1.10.2 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.2 (?), via bootstrap, priority 0, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:46:55, expires: 00:00:49
RP 10.1.10.1 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.1 (?), via bootstrap, priority 10, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:46:02, expires: 00:01:09
Group(s) 227.0.0.0/8
RP 10.1.10.2 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.2 (?), via bootstrap, priority 0, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:47:13, expires: 00:00:59
RP 10.1.10.1 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.1 (?), via bootstrap, priority 10, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:46:20, expires: 00:00:53
Group(s) 228.0.0.0/8
RP 10.1.10.2 (?), v2
Info source: 10.1.10.2 (?), via bootstrap, priority 0, holdtime 75
Uptime: 15:47:31, expires: 00:01:13
    
```

show ip protocols

To display the parameters and the current state of the active routing protocol process, use the **show ip protocols** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```

show ip protocols [{ multicast | summary | topology topology-name | vrf vrf-name |
[append | begin | count | exclude | format | include | redirect | section | tee }]}
    
```

Syntax Description

multicast	(Optional) Displays multicast global information.
topology <i>topology-name</i>	(Optional) Displays protocols for a topology instance.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary information.
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Displays protocols for a VPN Routing/Forwarding instance.

	<p>(Optional) Displays information for the specified output modifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • append: Append redirected output to URL (URLs supporting append operation only). • begin: Begin with the line that matches. • count: Count number of lines which match regexp. • exclude: Exclude lines that match. • format: Format the output using the specified spec file. • include: Include lines that match. • redirect: Redirect output to URL. • section: Filter a section of output. • tee: Copy output to URL.
--	--

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip protocols](#) command.

Examples

The following sample output from the **showipprotocols** command shows section of RIP:

```

Device# show ip protocols | sec rip
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 19 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Redistributing: rip
  Neighbor(s):
    41.1.1.2
  Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
  Interface          Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
  GigabitEthernet1   2     2     No              none
  Loopback10         2     2     No              none
  Automatic network summarization is in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    41.0.0.0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance    Last Update
    41.1.1.2         120        00:00:15
  Distance: (default is 120)
    
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 90: show ip protocols Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Routing Protocol is...	Name and autonomous system number of the currently running routing protocol.
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces...	Indicates whether a filter for outgoing routing updates has been specified with the distribute-listout command.
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces...	Indicates whether a filter for incoming routing updates has been specified with the distribute-listin command.
Redistributing:	Indicates whether route redistribution has been enabled with the redistribute command.
Distance	Internal and external administrative distance. Internal distance is the degree of preference given to RIP internal routes. External distance is the degree of preference given to RIP external routes.
Maximum path	Maximum number of parallel routes that the RIP can support.
Maximum hopcount	Maximum hop count (in decimal).
Maximum metric variance	Metric variance used to find feasible paths for a route.
Automatic Summarization	Indicates whether route summarization has been enabled with the auto-summary command.
Routing for Networks:	Networks for which the routing process is currently injecting routes.
Routing Information Sources:	Lists all the routing sources that the Cisco IOS software is using to build its routing table. The following is displayed for each source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP address • Administrative distance • Time the last update was received from this source

show ip rip database

To display summary address entries in the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routing database, if relevant routes are being summarized based upon a summary address, use the **show ip rip database** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip rip database [*{ ip-address mask | vrf vrf-id }*]

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Specifies IP address (network) for which routing information is displayed.

<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Specifies argument for the subnet mask. The subnet mask must also be specified if the IP address argument is entered.
vrf	(Optional) Specifies VPN routing or forwarding instance.
<i>vrf-id</i>	VPN routing or forwarding instance name.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC(#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip rip database](#) command.

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show ip rip database** command displaying the contents of the RIP private database:

```
Device# show ip rip database vrf 1
10.0.0.1/8 auto-summary
10.1.1.1/32 directly connected, Loopback1
10.2.2.2/8 auto-summary
10.2.2.2/8
[1] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:29, GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
10.20.20.20/32
[1] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:03, GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
10.0.0.1/8 auto-summary
10.10.10.0/24 directly connected, GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
```

The following is a sample output from the **show ip rip database** command displaying a summary address entry for route 10.11.0.0/16, with a child route active:

```
Device# show ip rip database
10.11.0.0/16 auto-summary
10.11.0.0/16
[1] via 172.16.1.2, 00:00:00, GigabitEthernet1
```

The table below describes the fields in the display.

Table 91: show ip rip database command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
10.11.0.0/16 auto-summary	Specifies summary address entry.
10.11.0.0/16 [1] via 172.16.1.2, 00:00:00, GigabitEthernet1	RIP is used to discover the destination 10.11.0.0/16. There is a source advertising it. 172.16.1.2 through GigabitEthernet1.

show ip rip neighbors

To display the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) neighbors for which Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) sessions are created, use the **show ip rip neighbors** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip rip neighbors

Syntax Description This command has no argument or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip rip neighbors](#) command.

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show ip rip neighbors** command displaying RIP BFD neighbors:

```
Device# show ip rip neighbors
BFD sessions created for the RIP neighbors
Neighbor      Interface      SessionHandle
10.10.10.2    GigabitEthernet1  1
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display:

Table 92: show ip rip neighbors command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Neighbor	Specifies neighboring router for which BFD sessions are created.
Interface	Specifies the interface type of the neighboring router.
SessionHandle	Specifies the unique session handle number to track the neighbor. The BFD system provides this number.

show ip route

To display contents of the routing table, use the **show ip route** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip route [{ ip-address [{ repair-paths | next-hop-override [dhcp] | mask [longer-prefixes]
}] | protocol [process-id] | list [{ access-list-number access-list-name }] | static download |
update-queue }]
```

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address for which routing information should be displayed.
repair-paths	(Optional) Displays the repair paths.
next-hop-override	(Optional) Displays the Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) next-hop overrides that are associated with a particular route and the corresponding default next hops.
dhcp	(Optional) Displays routes added by the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Subnet mask.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays output for longer prefix entries.
<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) The name of a routing protocol or the keyword connected , mobile , static , or summary . If you specify a routing protocol, use one of the following keywords: bgp , eigrp , hello , isis , odr , ospf , nhrp , or rip .
<i>process-id</i>	(Optional) Number used to identify a process of the specified protocol.
list	(Optional) Filters output by an access list name or number.
<i>access-list-number</i>	(Optional) Access list number.
<i>access-list-name</i>	(Optional) Access list name.
static	(Optional) Displays static routes.
download	(Optional) Displays routes installed using the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) route download function. This keyword is used only when AAA is configured.
update-queue	(Optional) Displays Routing Information Base (RIB) queue updates.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
17.3.1	This command was introduced.

The following is sample output from the **show iproute** command when an IP address is not specified:

```
Device# show ip route

Codes: R - RIP derived, O - OSPF derived,
       C - connected, S - static, B - BGP derived,
       * - candidate default route, IA - OSPF inter area route,
       i - IS-IS derived, ia - IS-IS, U - per-user static route,
       o - on-demand routing, M - mobile, P - periodic downloaded static route,
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, E1 - OSPF external type 1 route,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2 route, N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1 route,
       N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 route
Gateway of last resort is 10.119.254.240 to network 10.140.0.0
```

```
O E2 10.110.0.0 [160/5] via 10.119.254.6, 0:01:00, Ethernet2
E 10.67.10.0 [200/128] via 10.119.254.244, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
O E2 10.68.132.0 [160/5] via 10.119.254.6, 0:00:59, Ethernet2
O E2 10.130.0.0 [160/5] via 10.119.254.6, 0:00:59, Ethernet2
E 10.128.0.0 [200/128] via 10.119.254.244, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.129.0.0 [200/129] via 10.119.254.240, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.65.129.0 [200/128] via 10.119.254.244, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.10.0.0 [200/128] via 10.119.254.244, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.75.139.0 [200/129] via 10.119.254.240, 0:02:23, Ethernet2
E 10.16.208.0 [200/128] via 10.119.254.244, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.84.148.0 [200/129] via 10.119.254.240, 0:02:23, Ethernet2
E 10.31.223.0 [200/128] via 10.119.254.244, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.44.236.0 [200/129] via 10.119.254.240, 0:02:23, Ethernet2
E 10.141.0.0 [200/129] via 10.119.254.240, 0:02:22, Ethernet2
E 10.140.0.0 [200/129] via 10.119.254.240, 0:02:23, Ethernet2
```

The following sample output from the **show ip routes** command includes routes learned from IS-IS Level 2:

```
Device# show ip route

Codes: R - RIP derived, O - OSPF derived,
       C - connected, S - static, B - BGP derived,
       * - candidate default route, IA - OSPF inter area route,
       i - IS-IS derived, ia - IS-IS, U - per-user static route,
       o - on-demand routing, M - mobile, P - periodic downloaded static route,
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, E1 - OSPF external type 1 route,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2 route, N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1 route,
       N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 route
Gateway of last resort is not set
 10.89.0.0 is subnetted (mask is 255.255.255.0), 3 subnets
C    10.89.64.0 255.255.255.0 is possibly down,
     routing via 0.0.0.0, Ethernet0
i L2  10.89.67.0 [115/20] via 10.89.64.240, 0:00:12, Ethernet0
i L2  10.89.66.0 [115/20] via 10.89.64.240, 0:00:12, Ethernet0
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip route ip-address mask longer-prefixes** command. When this keyword is included, the address-mask pair becomes the prefix, and any address that matches that prefix is displayed. Therefore, multiple addresses are displayed. The logical AND operation is performed on the source address 0.0.0.0 and the mask 0.0.0.0, resulting in 0.0.0.0. Each destination in the routing table is also logically ANDed with the mask and compared with 0.0.0.0. Any destinations that fall into that range are displayed in the output.

```
Device# show ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 longer-prefixes

Codes: R - RIP derived, O - OSPF derived,
       C - connected, S - static, B - BGP derived,
       * - candidate default route, IA - OSPF inter area route,
       i - IS-IS derived, ia - IS-IS, U - per-user static route,
       o - on-demand routing, M - mobile, P - periodic downloaded static route,
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, E1 - OSPF external type 1 route,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2 route, N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1 route,
       N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 route
Gateway of last resort is not set

S    10.134.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.10.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.129.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.128.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.49.246.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.160.97.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
```

```

S    10.153.88.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.76.141.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.75.138.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.44.237.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.31.222.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.16.209.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.145.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.141.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.138.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.128.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
    10.19.0.0 255.255.255.0 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    10.19.64.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
    10.69.0.0 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.69.232.32 255.255.255.240 is directly connected, Ethernet0
S    10.69.0.0 255.255.0.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0

```

The following sample outputs from the **show ip route** command display all downloaded static routes. A “p” indicates that these routes were installed using the AAA route download function.

```
Device# show ip route
```

```

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default
       U - per-user static route, o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
       T - traffic engineered route

```

```
Gateway of last resort is 172.16.17.1 to network 10.0.0.0
```

```

    172.31.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
P    172.31.229.41 is directly connected, Dialer1 0.0.0.0/0 is subnetted, 3 subnets
P    10.1.1.0 [200/0] via 172.31.229.41, Dialer1
P    10.1.3.0 [200/0] via 172.31.229.41, Dialer1
P    10.1.2.0 [200/0] via 172.31.229.41, Dialer1

```

```
Device# show ip route static
```

```

    172.16.4.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
P    172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, BRI0
P    172.16.4.0/8 [1/0] via 10.1.1.1, BRI0
S    172.31.0.0/16 [1/0] via 172.16.114.65, Ethernet0
S    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, BRI0
P    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, BRI0
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
S    172.16.114.201/32 is directly connected, BRI0
S    172.16.114.205/32 is directly connected, BRI0
S    172.16.114.174/32 is directly connected, BRI0
S    172.16.114.12/32 is directly connected, BRI0
P    0.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, BRI0
P    0.0.0.0/16 is directly connected, BRI0
P    10.2.2.0/24 is directly connected, BRI0
S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.114.65, Ethernet0
S    172.16.0.0/16 [1/0] via 172.16.114.65, Ethernet0

```

The following sample output from the **show ip route static download** command displays all active and inactive routes installed using the AAA route download function:

```
Device# show ip route static download
```

```
Connectivity: A - Active, I - Inactive
```

```
A 10.10.0.0 255.0.0.0 BRI0
A 10.11.0.0 255.0.0.0 BRI0
A 10.12.0.0 255.0.0.0 BRI0
A 10.13.0.0 255.0.0.0 BRI0
I 10.20.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.21.1.1
I 10.22.0.0 255.0.0.0 Serial0
I 10.30.0.0 255.0.0.0 Serial0
I 10.31.0.0 255.0.0.0 Serial1
I 10.32.0.0 255.0.0.0 Serial1
A 10.34.0.0 255.0.0.0 192.168.1.1
A 10.36.1.1 255.255.255.255 BRI0 200 name remotel
I 10.38.1.9 255.255.255.0 192.168.69.1
```

The following sample outputs from the **show ip route nhrp** command display shortcut switching on the tunnel interface:

```
Device# show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
        i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
        ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
        o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP

Gateway of last resort is not set
0.0.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
C    172.16.22.0 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0
H    172.16.99.0 [250/1] via 10.1.1.99, 00:11:43, Tunnel0
    10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
```

```
Device# show ip route nhrp

H    172.16.99.0 [250/1] via 10.1.1.99, 00:11:43, Tunnel0
```

The following are sample outputs from the **show ip route** command when the **next-hop-override** keyword is used. When this keyword is included, the NHRP next-hop overrides that are associated with a particular route and the corresponding default next hops are displayed.

```
=====
1) Initial configuration
=====

Device# show ip route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
        i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
        ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
        o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
        + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set
10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L    10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O    0.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S    10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
```

show ip route

```

    10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S       10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

```

Device# **show ip route next-hop-override**

```

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
       + - replicated route

```

```

Gateway of last resort is not set
    10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S       10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
    10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S       10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

```

Device# **show ip cef**

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
.		
.		
.		
10.2.1.255/32	receive	Loopback1
10.10.10.0/24	attached	Tunnel0 <<<<<<<
10.11.11.0/24	attached	Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/12	drop	
.		
.		
.		

```

=====
2) Add a next-hop override
   address = 10.10.10.0
   mask = 255.255.255.0
   gateway = 10.1.1.1
   interface = Tunnel0
=====

```

Device# **show ip route**

```

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
       + - replicated route

```

```

Gateway of last resort is not set
    10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L       10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

S       10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
    10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S       10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

```

Device# **show ip route next-hop-override**

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
 + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set
 10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
 C 10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
 L 10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

 S 10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
 [NHO][1/0] via 10.1.1.1, Tunnel0
 10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 S 10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

Device# **show ip cef**

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
.		
.		
.		
10.2.1.255/32	receive	Loopback110.10.10.0/24
10.10.10.0/24	10.1.1.1	Tunnel0
10.11.11.0/24	attached	Ethernet0/0
10.12.0.0/16	drop	
.		
.		
.		

```

=====
3) Delete a next-hop override
   address = 10.10.10.0
   mask = 255.255.255.0
   gateway = 10.11.1.1
   interface = Tunnel0
=====
    
```

Device# **show ip route**

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
 o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
 + - replicated route

Gateway of last resort is not set
 10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
 C 10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
 L 10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 S 10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
 10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

```
S      10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
```

```
Device# show ip route next-hop-override
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
        i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
        ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
        o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
        + - replicated route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
L      10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S      10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S      10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
```

```
Device# show ip cef
```

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
.		
.		
.		
10.2.1.255/32	receive	Loopback110.10.10.0/24
10.10.10.0/24	attached	Tunnel0
10.11.11.0/24	attached	Ethernet0/0
10.120.0.0/16	drop	
.		
.		
.		

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays:

Table 93: show ip route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Codes (Protocol)	<p>Indicates the protocol that derived the route. It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B—BGP derived • C—Connected • D—Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) • EX—EIGRP external • H—NHRP • i—IS-IS derived • ia—IS-IS • L—Local • M—Mobile • o—On-demand routing • O—Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) derived • P—Periodic downloaded static route • R—Routing Information Protocol (RIP) derived • S—Static • U—Per-user static route • +—Replicated route
Codes (Type)	<p>Type of route. It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *—Indicates the last path used when a packet was forwarded. This information is specific to nonfast-switched packets. • E1—OSPF external type 1 route • E2—OSPF external type 2 route • IA—OSPF interarea route • L1—IS-IS Level 1 route • L2—IS-IS Level 2 route • N1—OSPF not-so-stubby area (NSSA) external type 1 route • N2—OSPF NSSA external type 2 route
10.110.0.0	Indicates the address of the remote network.

Field	Description
[160/5]	The first number in brackets is the administrative distance of the information source; the second number is the metric for the route.
via 10.119.254.6	Specifies the address of the next device to the remote network.
0:01:00	Specifies the last time the route was updated (in hours:minutes:seconds).
Ethernet2	Specifies the interface through which the specified network can be reached.

The following is sample output from the **show ip route** command when an IP address is specified:

```
Device# show ip route 0.0.0.0

Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0
  Known via "isis", distance 115, metric 20, type level-1
  Redistributing via isis
  Last update from 10.191.255.251 on Fddi1/0, 00:00:13 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 10.22.22.2, from 10.191.255.247, via Serial2/3
    Route metric is 20, traffic share count is 1
    10.191.255.251, from 10.191.255.247, via Fddi1/0
    Route metric is 20, traffic share count is 1
```

When an IS-IS router advertises its link-state information, the router includes one of its IP addresses to be used as the originator IP address. When other routers calculate IP routes, they store the originator IP address with each route in the routing table.

The preceding example shows the output from the **show ip route** command for an IP route generated by IS-IS. Each path that is shown under the Routing Descriptor Blocks report displays two IP addresses. The first address (10.22.22.2) is the next-hop address. The second is the originator IP address from the advertising IS-IS router. This address helps you determine the origin of a particular IP route in your network. In the preceding example, the route to 0.0.0.0/0 was originated by a device with IP address 10.191.255.247.

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 94: show ip route with IP Address Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0	Network number and mask.
Known via...	Indicates how the route was derived.
Redistributing via...	Indicates the redistribution protocol.
Last update from 10.191.255.251	Indicates the IP address of the router that is the next hop to the remote network and the interface on which the last update arrived.
Routing Descriptor Blocks	Displays the next-hop IP address followed by the information source.
Route metric	This value is the best metric for this Routing Descriptor Block.
traffic share count	Indicates the number of packets transmitted over various routes.

The following sample output from the **show ip route** command displays the tag applied to the route 10.22.0.0/16. You must specify an IP prefix to see the tag value. The fields in the display are self-explanatory.

```
Device# show ip route 10.22.0.0

Routing entry for 10.22.0.0/16
  Known via "isis", distance 115, metric 12
  Tag 120, type level-1
  Redistributing via isis
  Last update from 172.19.170.12 on Ethernet2, 01:29:13 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.19.170.12, from 10.3.3.3, via Ethernet2
      Route metric is 12, traffic share count is 1
      Route tag 120
```

The following example shows that IP route 10.8.8.0 is directly connected to the Internet and is the next-hop (option 3) default gateway. Routes 10.1.1.1 [1/0], 10.3.2.1 [24/0], and 172.16.2.2 [1/0] are static, and route 0.0.0.0/0 is a default route candidate. The fields in the display are self-explanatory.

```
Device# show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is 10.0.19.14 to network 0.0.0.0
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 10.8.8.0 is directly connected, Ethernet1
  10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S 10.1.1.1 [1/0] via 10.8.8.1
  10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S 10.3.2.1 [24/0] via 10.8.8.1
  172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S 172.16.2.2 [1/0] via 10.8.8.1
  10.0.0.0/28 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 10.0.19.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
  10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 10.15.15.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
S* 10.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 10.0.19.14
```

The following sample output from the **show ip route repair-paths** command shows repair paths marked with the tag [RPR]. The fields in the display are self-explanatory:

```
Device# show ip route repair-paths

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```

10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C    10.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
B    10.2.2.2 [200/0] via 172.16.1.2, 00:31:07
      [RPR][200/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:31:07
B    10.9.9.9 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:29:45
      [RPR][20/0] via 192.168.3.2, 00:29:45
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L    172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial2/0
L    192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Serial2/0
B    192.168.3.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.1.2, 00:31:07
      [RPR][200/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:31:07
B    192.168.9.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:29:45
      [RPR][20/0] via 192.168.3.2, 00:29:45
B    192.168.13.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.1.2, 00:29:45
      [RPR][20/0] via 192.168.3.2, 00:29:45

Device# show ip route repair-paths 10.9.9.9

>Routing entry for 10.9.9.9/32
> Known via "bgp 100", distance 20, metric 0
> Tag 10, type external
> Last update from 192.168.1.2 00:44:52 ago
> Routing Descriptor Blocks:
> * 192.168.1.2, from 192.168.1.2, 00:44:52 ago, recursive-via-conn
>   Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
>   AS Hops 2
>   Route tag 10
>   MPLS label: none
> [RPR]192.168.3.2, from 172.16.1.2, 00:44:52 ago
>   Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
>   AS Hops 2
>   Route tag 10
>   MPLS label: none

```

show ip route rip

To display contents of the RIP routing table, use the **show ip route rip** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```

show ip route rip | [{ append resource-locator | begin LINE | count LINE | exclude LINE
| format file-location | include LINE | redirect resource-locator | section LINE | tee resource-locator
}]

```

Syntax Description

append Appends redirected output to URL (URLs supporting append operation only).

begin Begins with the line that matches.

count Counts number of lines which match regexp.

exclude Excludes lines that match.

format Formats the output using the specified spec file.

include Includes lines that match.

redirect Redirects output to URL.

section Filters a section of output.

tee Copies output to URL.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Example

The following sample output displays the IP routing table associated with RIP:

```
Device# show ip route rip
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is 10.0.5.13 to network 10.10.10.10

R      10.11.0.0/16 [120/1] via 172.16.1.2, 00:00:02, GigabitEthernet1
```

show ip route vrf

To display the IP routing table associated with a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **show ip route vrf** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip route vrf { vrf-name | * } [ { connected | protocol [as-number] | list [list-number] | profile |
static | summary | [ip-prefix/ip-address] [ { mask | longer-prefixes } ] | repair-paths | dhcp |
supernets-only | tag { tag-value | tag-value-dotted-decimal [mask] } } }
```

Syntax Description	
<i>vrf-name or *</i>	Name of the VRF. Use the asterisk (*) wildcard to include all the VRFs.
connected	(Optional) Displays all the connected routes in a VRF.

<i>protocol</i>	(Optional) Routing protocol. To specify a routing protocol, use one of these keywords: bgp , egp , eigrp , hello , igrp , isis , ospf , or rip .
<i>as-number</i>	(Optional) Autonomous system number.
list number	(Optional) Specifies the IP access list to be displayed.
profile	(Optional) Displays the IP routing table profile.
static	(Optional) Displays static routes.
summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of routes.
<i>ip-prefix</i>	(Optional) Network for which routing information is displayed.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Address for which routing information is displayed.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Network mask.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Displays longer prefix entries.
repair-paths	(Optional) Displays repair paths.
dhcp	(Optional) Displays routes added by the DHCP server.
supernets-only	(Optional) Displays only supernet entries.
tag	(Optional) Displays information about route tags in the VRF table.
<i>tag-value</i>	(Optional) Route tag values as a plain decimals.
<i>tag-value-dotted-decimal</i>	(Optional) Route tag values as a dotted decimals.
<i>mask</i>	(Optional) Route tag wildcard mask.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was modified. Supports inter-service VPNs route leaking and redistribution.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip route vrf](#) command.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show ip route vrf vrf-name** command displaying routes under VRF 2 table:

```
Device# show ip route vrf 2
Routing Table: 2
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PFR
& - replicated local route overrides by connected
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S + 10.10.10.97/32 [1/0] via 10.20.1.2 (1)
C 10.20.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet5
L 10.20.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet5
```

The following is a sample output from the **show ip route vrf vrf-name rip** command displaying RIP routes under a VRF table:

```
Device# show ip route vrf 1 rip
Routing Table: 1
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PFR
& - replicated local route overrides by connected
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
10.14.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 10.14.14.14 [120/1] via 10.20.25.18, 00:00:18, GigabitEthernet5
```

The following is a sample output from the **show ip route vrf** command, displaying the IP routing table associated with a VRF named 1:

```
Device# show ip route vrf 1
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
I - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, * - candidate default
U - per-user static route, o - ODR
T - traffic engineered route
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
B 10.0.0.0/8 [200/0] via 10.13.13.13, 00:24:19
C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/3
B 10.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 10.0.0.1, 02:10:22
B 10.0.0.0/8 [200/0] via 10.13.13.13, 00:24:20
```

The following is a sample output from the **show ip route vrf vrf-name rip** command using the **bgp** keyword, displaying BGP entries in the IP routing table associated with a VRF named 1:

```
Device# show ip route vrf 1 bgp
B 10.0.0.0/8 [200/0] via 10.13.13.13, 03:44:14
B 10.0.0.0/8 [20/0] via 10.0.0.1, 03:44:12
B 10.0.0.0/8 [200/0] via 10.13.13.13, 03:43:14
```

The following is a sample output from the **show ip route vrf** command, displaying repair paths in the routing table. The fields in the display are self-explanatory:

```
Device# show ip route vrf test1 repair-paths 192.168.3.0
Routing Table: test1
Routing entry for 192.168.3.0/24
  Known via "bgp 10", distance 20, metric 0
  Tag 100, type external
  Last update from 192.168.1.1 00:49:39 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 192.168.1.1, from 192.168.1.1, 00:49:39 ago, recursive-via-conn
    Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
    AS Hops 1
    Route tag 100
    MPLS label: none
  [RPR]10.4.4.4 (default), from 10.5.5.5, 00:49:39 ago, recursive-via-host
    Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
    AS Hops 1
    Route tag 100
    MPLS label: 29
MPLS Flags: MPLS Required, No Global
```

Using wildcard for VRF name

This example uses the asterisk (*) wildcard for *vrf-name*, with the **summary** keyword. All the VRFs are included, in this case, **default**, **blue**, and **red**.

```
Device# show ip route vrf * summary
IP routing table name is default (0x0)
IP routing table maximum-paths is 32
Route Source  Networks  Subnets  Replicates  Overhead  Memory (bytes)
application   0           0         0           0         0
connected    0           2         0           192       624
static       1           1         0           192       624
internal     1           1         0           0         672
Total        2           3         0           384       1920

IP routing table name is blue (0x2)
IP routing table maximum-paths is 32
Route Source  Networks  Subnets  Replicates  Overhead  Memory (bytes)
application   0           0         0           0         0
connected    0           0         0           0         0
static       0           0         0           0         0
internal     0           0         0           0         40
Total        0           0         0           0         40

IP routing table name is red (0x5)
IP routing table maximum-paths is 32
Route Source  Networks  Subnets  Replicates  Overhead  Memory (bytes)
application   0           0         0           0         0
connected    0           0         0           0         0
```



```

static          0          0          0          0          0
internal        0          0          0          0          40
Total           0          0          0          0          40
    
```

show ip sla summary

To display summary statistics for IP Service Level Agreements (SLA) operations, use the **show ip sla summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip sla summary

destination	(Optional) Displays destination-address-based statistics.
<i>destination-ip-address</i>	IP address of the destination device.
<i>destination-hostname</i>	Hostname of the destination device.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(3)T	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.7S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.7S.
15.1(2)SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(2)SG.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4SG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4SG.
15.3(2)S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ip sla summary](#) command.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show ip sla summary** command:

```

Device# show ip sla summary
IPSLAs Latest Operation Summary
Codes: * active, ^ inactive, ~ pending
All Stats are in milliseconds. Stats with u are in microseconds

ID      Type      Destination  Stats      Return      Last
                Code              Run
-----
    
```

```
*53 http 10.1.1.1 RTT=2 OK 35 seconds ago
*54 http 10.1.1.10 RTT=2 OK 1 minute, 35 seconds ago
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display:

Table 95: show ip sla summary command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ID	IP SLA operations identifier.
Destination	IP address or hostname of the destination device for the listed operation.
Stats	RTT, in milliseconds.

show ipv6 access-list

To display the contents of all current IPv6 access lists, use the **show ipv6 access-list** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ipv6 access-list](#) command.

Example

The following example displays the contents of all current IPv6 access lists.

```
Device#show ipv6 access-list
IPv6 access list seq_1-seq-rule1-v6-acl_
  permit ipv6 object-group source_prefix object-group dest_prefix sequence 11
```

show ipv6 dhcp binding

To display automatic client bindings from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 server binding table, use the **show ipv6 dhcp binding** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ipv6 dhcp binding](#) command.

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 dhcp binding command displays all automatic client bindings from the DHCP for IPv6 server binding table.

DHCPv6 Address Allocation

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp binding
Client: FE80::250:56FF:FEED:8261
  DUID: 00030001001EE6DBF500
  Username : unassigned
  VRF : 10
  IA NA: IA ID 0x00080001, T1 10000, T2 16000
    Address: 5001:DB8:1234:42:500C:B3FA:54A7:F63D
           preferred lifetime 20000, valid lifetime 20000
           expires at Oct 26 2021 01:17 PM (19925 seconds)
```

DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp binding
Client: FE80::250:56FF:FEED:8261
  DUID: 00030001001EE6DBF500
  Username : unassigned
  VRF : 10
  Interface : GigabitEthernet0/0/3
  IA PD: IA ID 0x00080001, T1 100, T2 160
    Prefix: 2001:BB8:1602::/48
           preferred lifetime 200, valid lifetime 200
           expires at Oct 26 2021 08:01 AM (173 seconds)
```

show ipv6 dhcp database

To display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 binding database agent information, use the **show ipv6 dhcp database** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 dhcp database command.

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 dhcp pool command to DHCP for IPv6 configuration pool information.

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp database
Database agent bootflash:
  write delay: 300 seconds, transfer timeout: 300 seconds
  last written at Oct 26 2021 08:01 AM, write timer expires in 250 seconds
  last read at never
  successful read times 0
  failed read times 0
  successful write times 2
  failed write times 0
```

show ipv6 dhcp interface

To display Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 interface information, use the **show ipv6 dhcp interface** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ipv6 dhcp interface](#) command

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 dhcp interface command to display DHCP for IPv6 interface information.

DHCPv6 Address Allocation

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
GigabitEthernet0/0/2 is in client mode
Prefix State is IDLE
Address State is OPEN
Renew for address will be sent in 00:01:09
List of known servers:
  Reachable via address: FE80::250:56FF:FEBD:DBD1
  DUID: 00030001001EBD43F800
  Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
  IA NA: IA ID 0x00080001, T1 100, T2 160
  Address: 2010:AB8:0:1:95D1:CFC:F227:23FB/128
  preferred lifetime 200, valid lifetime 200
  expires at Oct 26 2021 07:28 AM (170 seconds)
  DNS server: 2001:DB8:3000:3000::42
  Domain name: example.com
  Information refresh time: 0
  Vendor-specific Information options:
  Enterprise-ID: 100
Prefix Rapid-Commit: disabled
Address Rapid-Commit: disabled
```

DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
GigabitEthernet0/0/2 is in client mode
Prefix State is OPEN
Renew will be sent in 00:01:34
Address State is IDLE
List of known servers:
  Reachable via address: FE80::250:56FF:FEBD:DBD1
  DUID: 00030001001EBD43F800
  Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
  IA PD: IA ID 0x00080001, T1 100, T2 160
  Prefix: 2001:DB8:1202::/48
  preferred lifetime 200, valid lifetime 200
  expires at Oct 26 2021 07:30 AM (194 seconds)
  DNS server: 2001:DB8:3000:3000::42
  Domain name: example.com
  Information refresh time: 0
Prefix name: prefix_from_server
```

```
Prefix Rapid-Commit: disabled
Address Rapid-Commit: disabled
```

DHCPv6 with SLAAC

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
GigabitEthernet0/0/2 is in client mode
Prefix State is IDLE (0)
Information refresh timer expires in 23:59:49
Address State is IDLE
List of known servers:
Reachable via address: FE80::250:56FF:FEBD:DBD1
DUID: 00030001001EBD43F800
Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
DNS server: 2001:DB8:3000:3000::42
Domain name: example.com
Information refresh time: 0
Vendor-specific Information options:
Enterprise-ID: 100
Prefix Rapid-Commit: disabled
Address Rapid-Commit: disabled
```

show ipv6 dhcp pool

To display Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 configuration pool information, use the **show ipv6 dhcp pool** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ipv6 dhcp pool](#) command.

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 dhcp pool command to DHCP for IPv6 configuration pool information.

DHCPv6 Address Allocation

```
Device# show ipv6 dhcp pool
DHCPv6 pool: relay_server
VRF 10
Prefix pool: dhcpv6-pool2
Address allocation prefix: 5001:DB8:1234:42::/64 valid 20000 preferred 20000 (1 in use,
0 conflicts)
preferred lifetime 200, valid lifetime 200
DNS server: 2001:BB8:3000:3000::42
Domain name: relay.com
Information refresh: 60
Vendor-specific Information options:
Enterprise-ID: 10
suboption 1 address 2001:DB8:1234:42::10
suboption 2 ascii 'ip phone'
Active clients: 1
Pool is configured to include all configuration options in REPLY
```

DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation

```

Device# show ipv6 dhcp pool
DHCPv6 pool: relay_server
  VRF 10
  Prefix pool: dhcpv6-pool2
  Address allocation prefix: 5001:DB8:1234:42::/64 valid 20000 preferred 20000 (0 in use,
0 conflicts)
      preferred lifetime 200, valid lifetime 200
  DNS server: 2001:BB8:3000:3000::42
  Domain name: relay.com
  Information refresh: 60
  Vendor-specific Information options:
  Enterprise-ID: 10
    suboption 1 address 2001:DB8:1234:42::10
    suboption 2 ascii 'ip phone'
  Active clients: 1
  Pool is configured to include all configuration options in REPLY
    
```

show ipv6 route vrf

To display IPv6 routing table information that is associated with a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the **show ipv6 route vrf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ipv6 route vrf *table name/vrf-id*

Syntax Description	<i>table name/vrf-id</i>	Table name or VRF identifier.
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show ipv6 route vrf](#) command.

The following is a sample output from the **show ipv6 route vrf** command displaying information about the IPv6 routing table that is associated with VRF 1:

```

Device# show ipv6 route vrf 1
IPv6 Routing Table - 1 - 11 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
       B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
       I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
       EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
       NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
       OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
       ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
       ld - LISP dyn-eid, la - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
       lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary, a - Application
       m - OMP
R 1100::/64 [120/2]
  via FE80::20C:29FF:FE2E:13FF, GigabitEthernet2
R 2000::/64 [120/2]
  via FE80::20C:29FF:FE51:762F, GigabitEthernet2
R 2001:10::/64 [120/2]
  via FE80::20C:29FF:FE82:D659, GigabitEthernet2
    
```

```
R 2500::/64 [252/11], tag 44270
   via FE80::20C:29FF:FEE1:5237, GigabitEthernet2
C 2750::/64 [0/0]
   via GigabitEthernet2, directly connected
L 2750::1/128 [0/0]
   via GigabitEthernet2, receive
R 2777::/64 [252/11], tag 44270
   via FE80::20C:29FF:FEE1:5237, GigabitEthernet2
m 2900::/64 [251/0]
   via 192.168.1.5%default
R 3000::/64 [120/2]
   via FE80::20C:29FF:FE2E:13FF, GigabitEthernet2
R 3400::/64 [252/11], tag 44270
   via FE80::20C:29FF:FE51:762F, GigabitEthernet2
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
   via Null0, receive
```

show key chain

To display authentication key information, use the **showkeychain** command in EXEC mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For more information about this command, see the Cisco IOS XE [show key chain](#)

Examples

The following is sample output from the **showkeychain** command:

```
Device# show key chain
Key-chain trees:
  key 1 -- text "chestnut"
    accept lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
    send lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
  key 2 -- text "birch"
    accept lifetime (00:00:00 Dec 5 2020) - (23:59:59 Dec 5 2020)
    send lifetime (06:00:00 Dec 5 2020) - (18:00:00 Dec 5 2020)
```

show lacp

To display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) channel-group information, use the **show lacp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show lacp [*{ channel-group-number | { counters | internal | neighbor | sys-id } }*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel-group-number</i>	(Optional) Channel group number. The range is 1 to 128.
counters	Displays traffic information.
internal	Displays internal information.

neighbor	Displays neighbor information.
sys-id	Displays the system identifier that is being used by LACP. The system identifier consists of the LACP system priority and the device MAC address.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can enter any **show lacp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display specific channel information, enter the **show lacp** command with a channel-group number.

If you do not specify a channel group, information for all channel groups appears.

You can enter the channel-group-number to specify a channel group for all keywords except **sys-id**

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show lacp counters** privileged EXEC command.

```
Device# show lacp counters
LACPDUs Marker Marker Response LACPDUs
Port Sent Recv Sent Recv Sent Recv Pkts Err
-----
Channel group: 10
Te0/1/0 51 0 0 0 0 0 0
Te0/1/1 60 52 0 0 0 0 0
```

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show lacp internal** privileged EXEC command.

```
Device# show lacp internal
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 10
LACP port Admin Oper Port Port
Port Flags State Priority Key Key Number State
Te0/1/0 SA susp 32768 0xA 0xA 0x41 0x7D
Te0/1/1 SA bndl 32768 0xA 0xA 0x42 0x3D
```

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show lacp neighbor** privileged EXEC command.

```
Device# show lacp neighbor
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode
```



```
Channel group 10 neighbors

LACP port Admin Oper Port Port
Port Flags Priority Dev ID Age key Key Number State
Te0/1/0 SP 0 0000.0000.0000 420125s 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0
Te0/1/1 SP 32768 3c13.cc93.4100 26s 0x0 0x1 0x4 0x3C
```

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show lacp sys-id** privileged EXEC command.

```
Device# show lacp sys-id
32765,0002.4b29.3a00
```

show logging cacert

To view the list of all installed certificates on the device along their date of expiry, use the **show logging cacert** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show logging cacert

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show logging cacert** command that is used to display the list of all installed certificates on the device along their date of expiry. The fields shown in the display are self-explanatory.

```
Device# show logging cacert
INDEX  NAME          VALIDITY
-----
0      cert.pem     Fri Jun 21 20:35:10 2024
```

show macsec hw detail

To display detailed hardware-related information about MACsec on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **show macsec hw detail** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show macsec hw detail

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show macsec hw detail** command.

```

Device# show macsec hw detail
MACsec Capable Interface          RxSA Inuse
-----
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5          :          1

Other Debug Statistics
Interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5 HMAC:
RxOctets          0  RxUcastPkts          0  RxMcastPkts          0
RxBcastPkts       0  RxDiscards          0  RxErrors             0
TxOctets           0  TxUcastPkts         0  TxMcastPkts         0
TxBcastPkts       0  TxErrors            0
LMAC:
RxOctets          5595 RxUcastPkts          22  RxMcastPkts          9
RxBcastPkts       0  RxDiscards          0  RxErrors             0
TxOctets          1710 TxUcastPkts         15  TxMcastPkts         0
TxBcastPkts       0  TxErrors            0
    
```

show macsec mka-request-notify

To view information about MACsec (Media Access Control Security) enabled interfaces, including the counts of control plane transmit and delete secure channels, transmit security associations, receive secure channels, and delete security associations, as well as the MKA (MACsec Key Agreement) notification count on the interface **TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5**, use the **show macsec mka-request-notify** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show macsec mka-request-notify

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show macsec mka-request-notify** command.

```

Device# show macsec mka-request-notify
MACsec Enabled Interface          CR_TX_SC  DEL_TX_SC  INST_TX_SA  CR_RX_SC  DEL_RX_SC
INST_RX_SA  DEL_RX_SA  MKA_NOTIFY
-----
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5          :          18          17          18          18          0
18          11          0
    
```

show macsec summary

To display a summary of MACsec information on the device, including MACsec capable interfaces, installed secure channels, and MACsec enabled interfaces with their associated receive secure channels and VLAN, use the **show macsec summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show macsec summary

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show macsec summary** command.

```

Device# show macsec summary
MACsec Capable Interface           Extension           Installed Rx SC
-----
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/2           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/3           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/4           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5           One tag-in-clear           1
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/6           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/7           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/1/1           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/1/2           One tag-in-clear
TenGigabitEthernet0/1/3           One tag-in-clear
FortyGigabitEthernet0/2/0         One tag-in-clear
FortyGigabitEthernet0/2/4         One tag-in-clear
FortyGigabitEthernet0/2/8         One tag-in-clear
GigabitEthernet0                  One tag-in-clear
SDWAN System Intf IDB             One tag-in-clear
SDWAN vmanage_system IDB         One tag-in-clear
LIIN0                              One tag-in-clear
LI-Null0                           One tag-in-clear
Loopback65528                     One tag-in-clear
Loopback65529                     One tag-in-clear
SR0                                One tag-in-clear
Tunnel1                            One tag-in-clear
VoIP-Null0                         One tag-in-clear

MACsec Enabled Interface           Receive SC   VLAN
-----
TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5           :           1           0
    
```

show macsec status interface

To display the MACsec configuration and status of an interface, use the **show macsec status interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show macsec status interface

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show macsec status interface** command.

```
Device# show macsec status interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/0/5
Capabilities:
  Ciphers Supported:      GCM-AES-128 GCM-AES-256 GCM-AES-XPN-128 GCM-AES-XPN-256
  Cipher:                 GCM-AES-128
  Confidentiality Offset: 0
  Replay Window:         64
  Delay Protect Enable:   FALSE
  Access Control:        must-secure
  Include-SCI:           TRUE

Transmit SC:
  SCI:                   E8D322D32085000D
  Transmitting:         TRUE
Transmit SA:
  Next PN:               10002
  Delay Protect AN/nextPN: NA/0

Receive SC:
  SCI:                   A03D6E5D037F0045
  Receiving:            TRUE
Receive SA:
  Next PN:               10077
  AN:                    1
  Delay Protect AN/LPN:  0/0
```

show mka default-policy

To display information about the MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol default policy, use the **show mka default-policy** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mka default-policy [{ { sessions detail } | session detail }]

Syntax Description	sessions (Optional) Displays a summary of active MKA sessions that have the default policy applied.
---------------------------	--

Detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information for the default policy and the interface names to which the default policy is applied, or displays detailed status information about all active MKA sessions that have the default policy applied.
---------------	---

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show mka default-policy detail** command:

```
Device# show mka default-policy detail
MKA Policy Configuration ("*DEFAULT POLICY*")
=====
MKA Policy Name.....*DEFAULT POLICY*
Key Server Priority.....0
Confidentiality Offset....0
Delay Protect.....FALSE
SAK-Rekey On-Peer-Loss....0
SAK-Rekey Interval.....0
Send Secure Announcement..DISABLED
Include ICV Indicator....TRUE
SCI Based SSCI.....FALSE
Use Updated Ethernet Hdr..NO
Cipher Suite(s)..... GCM-AES-128
                   GCM-AES-256

Applied Interfaces...
```

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show mka default-policy sessions** command.

```
Device# show mka default-policy sessions
Summary of All Active MKA Sessions with MKA Policy "*DEFAULT POLICY*"...

=====
Interface      Local-TxSCI      Policy-Name      Inherited      Key-Server
Port-ID        Peer-RxSCI       MACsec-Peers     Status         CKN
=====
Te0/0/5        e8d3.22d3.2085/000d  *DEFAULT POLICY* NO              NO
13             a03d.6e5d.037f/0045  1                Secured        10
=====
```

The following is a sample output from the **show mka default-policy sessions detail** command.

```
Device# show mka default-policy sessions detail

MKA Detailed Status for MKA Session
=====
Status: SECURED - Secured MKA Session with MACsec

Local Tx-SCI..... e8d3.22d3.2085/000d
Interface MAC Address.... e8d3.22d3.2085
```

show mka default-policy

```

MKA Port Identifier..... 13
Interface Name..... TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5
Audit Session ID.....
CAK Name (CKN)..... 10
Member Identifier (MI)... DE832E171DCC70441E997F96
Message Number (MN)..... 80
EAP Role..... NA
Key Server..... NO
MKA Cipher Suite..... AES-256-CMAC

Latest SAK Status..... Rx & Tx
Latest SAK AN..... 1
Latest SAK KI (KN)..... 811368FD2F9F9CC82C1894C800000012 (18)
Old SAK Status..... No Rx, No Tx
Old SAK AN..... 0
Old SAK KI (KN)..... RETIRED (0)

SAK Transmit Wait Time... 0s (Not waiting for any peers to respond)
SAK Retire Time..... 0s (No Old SAK to retire)
SAK Rekey Time..... 0s (SAK Rekey interval not applicable)

MKA Policy Name..... *DEFAULT POLICY*
Key Server Priority..... 0
Delay Protection..... NO
Delay Protection Timer..... 0s (Not enabled)

Confidentiality Offset... 0
Algorithm Agility..... 80C201
SAK Rekey On Live Peer Loss..... NO
Send Secure Announcement.. DISABLED
SCI Based SSCI Computation... NO
SAK Cipher Suite..... 0080C20001000001 (GCM-AES-128)
MACsec Capability..... 3 (MACsec Integrity, Confidentiality, & Offset)
MACsec Desired..... YES

# of MACsec Capable Live Peers..... 1
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers Responded.. 0

Live Peers List:
  MI                MN                Rx-SCI (Peer)                KS                RxSA                SSCI
                                Priority                Installed
-----
  811368FD2F9F9CC82C1894C8  379101                a03d.6e5d.037f/0045  0                YES                0

Potential Peers List:
  MI                MN                Rx-SCI (Peer)                KS                RxSA                SSCI
                                Priority                Installed
-----

Dormant Peers List:
  MI                MN                Rx-SCI (Peer)                KS                RxSA                SSCI
                                Priority                Installed
-----

MKA Detailed Status for MKA Session
=====
Status: INITIALIZING - Searching for Peer (Waiting to receive first Peer MKPDU)

Local Tx-SCI..... e8d3.22d3.2085/000d
Interface MAC Address... e8d3.22d3.2085
MKA Port Identifier..... 13
Interface Name..... TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5
Audit Session ID.....

```

```

CAK Name (CKN)..... 11
Member Identifier (MI)... 6758F1CA5F050202DC742B03
Message Number (MN)..... 79
EAP Role..... NA
Key Server..... YES
MKA Cipher Suite..... AES-256-CMAC

Latest SAK Status..... Rx & Tx
Latest SAK AN..... 1
Latest SAK KI (KN)..... 811368FD2F9F9CC82C1894C800000012 (18)
Old SAK Status..... No Rx, No Tx
Old SAK AN..... 0
Old SAK KI (KN)..... RETIRED (0)

SAK Transmit Wait Time... 0s (Not waiting for any peers to respond)
SAK Retire Time..... 0s (No Old SAK to retire)
SAK Rekey Time..... 0s (SAK Rekey interval not applicable)

MKA Policy Name..... *DEFAULT POLICY*
Key Server Priority..... 0
Delay Protection..... NO
Delay Protection Timer..... 0s (Not enabled)

Confidentiality Offset... 0
Algorithm Agility..... 80C201
SAK Rekey On Live Peer Loss..... NO
Send Secure Announcement.. DISABLED
SCI Based SSCI Computation... NO
SAK Cipher Suite..... 0080C20001000001 (GCM-AES-128)
MACsec Capability..... 3 (MACsec Integrity, Confidentiality, & Offset)
MACsec Desired..... YES

# of MACsec Capable Live Peers..... 0
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers Responded.. 0

Live Peers List:
  MI                MN                Rx-SCI (Peer)                KS                RxSA                SSCI
                               Priority Installed
-----
Potential Peers List:
  MI                MN                Rx-SCI (Peer)                KS                RxSA                SSCI
                               Priority Installed
-----
Dormant Peers List:
  MI                MN                Rx-SCI (Peer)                KS                RxSA                SSCI
                               Priority Installed
-----

```

show mka keychains

To display the list of MACsec keychains configured on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **show mka keychains** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mka keychains

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show mka keychains** command.

```
Device# show mka keychains
MKA PSK Keychain(s) Summary...

Keychain          Latest CKN          Interface(s)
Name              Latest CAK          Applied
-----
mka-keychain128  10                  Te0/0/5
                    <HIDDEN>
```

show mka policy

To display the MACsec policies configured on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **show mka default-policy** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mka default-policy

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show mka default-policy** command:

```
Device# show mka policy MKA-128
MKA Policy Summary...

Codes : CO - Confidentiality Offset, ICVIND - Include ICV-Indicator,
        SAKR OLPL - SAK-Rekey On-Live-Peer-Loss,
        DP - Delay Protect, KS Prio - Key Server Priority

Policy      KS   DP   CO SAKR  ICVIND  Cipher      Interfaces
Name        Prio          OLPL      Suite(s)    Applied
-----
MKA-128     0   FALSE 0  FALSE TRUE   GCM-AES-128 Te0/0/5
```


show mka sessions

To display the active MACsec sessions on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **show mka sessions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mka sessions

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show mka sessions** command.

```
Device# show mka sessions
Total MKA Sessions..... 1
    Secured Sessions... 1
    Pending Sessions... 0
```

Interface	Local-TxSCI	Policy-Name	Inherited	Key-Server
Port-ID	Peer-RxSCI	MACsec-Peers	Status	CKN
Te0/0/5	e8d3.22d3.2085/000d	MKA-128	NO	NO
13	a03d.6e5d.037f/0045	1	Secured	10

The following is a sample output from the **show mka sessions detail** command.

```
Device# show mka sessions detail
MKA Detailed Status for MKA Session
=====
Status: SECURED - Secured MKA Session with MACsec

Local Tx-SCI..... e8d3.22d3.2085/000d
Interface MAC Address... e8d3.22d3.2085
MKA Port Identifier..... 13
Interface Name..... TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5
Audit Session ID.....
CAK Name (CKN)..... 10
Member Identifier (MI)... DE832E171DCC70441E997F96
Message Number (MN)..... 134
EAP Role..... NA
Key Server..... NO
MKA Cipher Suite..... AES-256-CMAC

Latest SAK Status..... Rx & Tx
Latest SAK AN..... 1
Latest SAK KI (KN)..... 811368FD2F9F9CC82C1894C800000012 (18)
Old SAK Status..... No Rx, No Tx
Old SAK AN..... 0
Old SAK KI (KN)..... RETIRED (0)
```

show mka sessions

```
SAK Transmit Wait Time... 0s (Not waiting for any peers to respond)
SAK Retire Time..... 0s (No Old SAK to retire)
SAK Rekey Time..... 0s (SAK Rekey interval not applicable)

MKA Policy Name..... MKA-128
Key Server Priority..... 0
Delay Protection..... NO
Delay Protection Timer..... 0s (Not enabled)

Confidentiality Offset... 0
Algorithm Agility..... 80C201
SAK Rekey On Live Peer Loss..... NO
Send Secure Announcement.. DISABLED
SCI Based SSCI Computation... NO
SAK Cipher Suite..... 0080C20001000001 (GCM-AES-128)
MACsec Capability..... 3 (MACsec Integrity, Confidentiality, & Offset)
MACsec Desired..... YES
```

```
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers..... 1
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers Responded.. 0
```

Live Peers List:

MI	MN	Rx-SCI (Peer)	KS Priority	RxSA Installed	SSCI
811368FD2F9F9CC82C1894C8	379154	a03d.6e5d.037f/0045	0	YES	0

Potential Peers List:

MI	MN	Rx-SCI (Peer)	KS Priority	RxSA Installed	SSCI
----	----	---------------	----------------	-------------------	------

Dormant Peers List:

MI	MN	Rx-SCI (Peer)	KS Priority	RxSA Installed	SSCI
----	----	---------------	----------------	-------------------	------

MKA Detailed Status for MKA Session

```
=====  
Status: INITIALIZING - Searching for Peer (Waiting to receive first Peer MKPDU)
```

```
Local Tx-SCI..... e8d3.22d3.2085/000d
Interface MAC Address... e8d3.22d3.2085
MKA Port Identifier..... 13
Interface Name..... TenGigabitEthernet0/0/5
Audit Session ID.....
CAK Name (CKN)..... 11
Member Identifier (MI)... 6758F1CA5F050202DC742B03
Message Number (MN)..... 133
EAP Role..... NA
Key Server..... YES
MKA Cipher Suite..... AES-256-CMAC
```

```
Latest SAK Status..... Rx & Tx
Latest SAK AN..... 1
Latest SAK KI (KN)..... 811368FD2F9F9CC82C1894C800000012 (18)
Old SAK Status..... No Rx, No Tx
Old SAK AN..... 0
Old SAK KI (KN)..... RETIRED (0)
```

```
SAK Transmit Wait Time... 0s (Not waiting for any peers to respond)
SAK Retire Time..... 0s (No Old SAK to retire)
SAK Rekey Time..... 0s (SAK Rekey interval not applicable)
```

```

MKA Policy Name..... MKA-128
Key Server Priority..... 0
Delay Protection..... NO
Delay Protection Timer..... 0s (Not enabled)

Confidentiality Offset... 0
Algorithm Agility..... 80C201
SAK Rekey On Live Peer Loss..... NO
Send Secure Announcement.. DISABLED
SCI Based SSCI Computation.... NO
SAK Cipher Suite..... 0080C20001000001 (GCM-AES-128)
MACsec Capability..... 3 (MACsec Integrity, Confidentiality, & Offset)
MACsec Desired..... YES

# of MACsec Capable Live Peers..... 0
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers Responded.. 0

Live Peers List:
  MI                MN          Rx-SCI (Peer)          KS          RxSA          SSCI
                    Priority Installed
-----
Potential Peers List:
  MI                MN          Rx-SCI (Peer)          KS          RxSA          SSCI
                    Priority Installed
-----
Dormant Peers List:
  MI                MN          Rx-SCI (Peer)          KS          RxSA          SSCI
                    Priority Installed
-----
    
```

show mka statistics

To display MACsec statistics on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **show mka statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mka statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show mka statistics** command.

```

Device# show mka statistics interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/0/5
MKA Statistics for Session
=====
Reauthentication Attempts.. 0

CA Statistics
  Pairwise CAKeys Derived... 0
    
```

```

Pairwise CAK Rekeys..... 0
Group CAKs Generated.... 0
Group CAKs Received..... 0

SA Statistics
SAKs Generated..... 0
SAKs Rekeyed..... 0
SAKs Received..... 1
SAK Responses Received..... 0
SAK Rekeyed as KN Mismatch.. 0

MKPDU Statistics
MKPDUs Validated & Rx... 229
  "Distributed SAK".. 1
  "Distributed CAK".. 0
MKPDUs Transmitted..... 231
  "Distributed SAK".. 0
  "Distributed CAK".. 0
    
```

show mka summary

To display MACsec statistics on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, use the **show mka summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mka summary

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

This is sample output of the **show mka summary** command.

```

Device# show mka summary
Total MKA Sessions..... 1
  Secured Sessions... 1
  Pending Sessions... 0
    
```

```

=====
Interface      Local-TxSCI      Policy-Name      Inherited      Key-Server
Port-ID        Peer-RxSCI       MACsec-Peers     Status          CKN
=====
Te0/0/5        e8d3.22d3.2085/000d  MKA-128          NO              NO
13             a03d.6e5d.037f/0045  1                 Secured         10
    
```

```

MKA Global Statistics
=====
MKA Session Totals
  Secured..... 18
    
```

```

Fallback Secured..... 0
Reauthentication Attempts.. 0

Deleted (Secured)..... 17
Keepalive Timeouts..... 0

CA Statistics
Pairwise CAKs Derived..... 0
Pairwise CAK Rekeys..... 0
Group CAKs Generated..... 0
Group CAKs Received..... 0

SA Statistics
SAKs Generated..... 0
SAKs Rekeyed..... 0
SAKs Received..... 18
SAK Responses Received..... 0
SAK Rekeyed as KN Mismatch.. 0

MKPDU Statistics
MKPDUs Validated & Rx..... 374465
  "Distributed SAK"..... 18
  "Distributed CAK"..... 0
MKPDUs Transmitted..... 384191
  "Distributed SAK"..... 0
  "Distributed CAK"..... 0

MKA Error Counter Totals
=====
Session Failures
  Bring-up Failures..... 0
  Reauthentication Failures..... 0
  Duplicate Auth-Mgr Handle..... 0

SAK Failures
  SAK Generation..... 0
  Hash Key Generation..... 0
  SAK Encryption/Wrap..... 0
  SAK Decryption/Unwrap..... 0
  SAK Cipher Mismatch..... 0

CA Failures
  Group CAK Generation..... 0
  Group CAK Encryption/Wrap..... 0
  Group CAK Decryption/Unwrap..... 0
  Pairwise CAK Derivation..... 0
  CKN Derivation..... 0
  ICK Derivation..... 0
  KEK Derivation..... 0
  Invalid Peer MACsec Capability... 0

MACsec Failures
  Rx SC Creation..... 0
  Tx SC Creation..... 0
  Rx SA Installation..... 0
  Tx SA Installation..... 0

MKPDU Failures
  MKPDU Tx..... 0
  MKPDU Rx ICV Verification..... 0
  MKPDU Rx Fallback ICV Verification.... 0
  MKPDU Rx Validation..... 0
  MKPDU Rx Bad Peer MN..... 0
  MKPDU Rx Non-recent Peerlist MN..... 0
    
```

```
SAK USE Failures
  SAK USE Latest KN Mismatch..... 0
  SAK USE Latest AN not in USE..... 0
```

show nat66 dia route

To show the NAT66 DIA route status information and to determine the number of NAT66 DIA-enabled routes, use the **show nat66 dia route** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nat66 dia route

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No NAT66 DIA route status information is displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show nat66 dia route** command:

```
Device# show nat66 route-dia
Total interface NAT66 DIA enabled count [1]
route add [1] addr [2001:DB8:A14:19::] vrfid [2] prefix len [64]
route add [1] addr [2001:DB8:3D0:1::] vrfid [2] prefix len [64]
```

show nat64 map-e

To view information about the Network Address Translation (NAT64) Mapping of Address and Port Using Encapsulation (MAP-E) domain and associated parameters, use the **show nat64 map-e** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nat64 map-e

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example output for the **show nat64 map-e** command:

```

Device# show nat64 map-e
MAP-E Domain 9126
  Mode MAP
  Border-relay-address
    Ip-v6-address 2001:DB8::9
  Basic-mapping-rule
    Ip-v6-prefix 2001:DB8:A110::/48
    Ip-v4-prefix 10.1.1.0/24
  Port-parameters
    Share-ratio 16   Contiguous-ports 64   Start-port 1024
    Share-ratio-bits 4   Contiguous-ports-bits 6   Port-offset-bits 6
    Port-set-id 1
    
```

The output above shows the MAP-E domain and the associated parameters.

For more information on MAP-E with NAT64, see the [Cisco SD-WAN NAT Configuration Guide](#).

Related Commands

Commands	Description
nt64 provisioning	Configure the MAP-E domain and parameters for NAT64.

show nat66 nd

To display the NAT66 discovery neighbors table, use the **show nat66 nd** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nat66 nd

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No NAT66 discovery neighbors table is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show nat66 nd** command:

```

Device# show nat66 nd
NAT66 Neighbor Discovery

ND prefix DB:
  2001:DB8:A1:F::/80
  2001:DB8:A1:F:0:1::/80
  2001:DB8:A1:F:1::/64
  2001:DB8:A1:F:2::/64
  2001:DB8:A1:F:3::/64

ipv6 ND entries:
  2001:DB8:A1:F::F
  2001:DB8:A1:F::11
    
```

show nat66 prefix

To show the status of the NAT66 prefix configuration and to display the NAT66 configured prefixes, use the **show nat66 prefix** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nat66 prefix

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No IPv6 configured prefixes are displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show nat66 prefix** command, and shows the NAT66 prefixes that were configured:

```
Device# show nat66 prefix
Prefixes configured: 1
NAT66 Prefixes
Id: 1 Inside 2001:DB8:AB01::/64 Outside 2001:DB8:AB02::/64
```

show nat66 statistics

To verify the NAT66 interface and global configuration, use the **show nat66 statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nat66 statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No NAT66 interface and global configuration statistics are displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show nat66 statistics** command and shows the packet headers that were translated.

```
Device# show nat66 statistics
NAT66 Statistics
```



```
Global Stats:
  Packets translated (In -> Out)
    : 7
  Packets translated (Out -> In)
    : 7
```

show object-group

To display object group configuration, use the **show object-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show object-group name *object-group-name*

Syntax Description

name <i>object-group-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific object group.
--------------------------------------	--

Command Default

Information for all the object groups is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show object-group** command to display configurations for all object groups or just for a specific object group.

Examples

The following is example output from the **show object-group** command:

```
Device# show object-group name Zone1_to_Zone1-seq-Rule_1-geo-dstn-og_
GEO object group Zone1_to_Zone1-seq-Rule_1-geo-dstn-og_
country FRA
```

show performance monitor cache

To view performance monitor cache details, use the **show performance monitor cache** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show performance monitor cache [{ **detail** | **format** { **csv** | **table** | **record** } }]

show performance monitor cache [**monitor** *monitor-name*]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed cache information.
---------------	---

format	Displays cache information in one of the formats specified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSV • record • table
---------------	--

monitor <i>monitor-name</i>	Displays cache information for the specified monitor name.
------------------------------------	--

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command can be used to view performance monitor cache details in controller mode.

Example

The following is sample output from the **show performance monitor cache** command:

```

Device# show performance monitor cache

Monitor: CISCO-media_ipv4

Data Collection Monitor:

Cache type:                               Synchronized (Platform cache)
Cache size:                                4000
Current entries:                           0

Flows added:                               0
Flows aged:                                0
Synchronized timeout (secs):               60

Monitor: 175_SDWAN-art_ipv4

Data Collection Monitor:

Cache type:                               Synchronized (Platform cache)

```

```

Cache size:                               11250
Current entries:                            0

Flows added:                                0
Flows aged:                                 0
Synchronized timeout (secs):                60
    
```

show performance monitor context

To view information about performance monitor configuration for a specified context, use the **show performance monitor context** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show performance monitor context *context* [{ **configuration** | **exporter** | **interface** | **summary** | **traffic-monitor** }]

Syntax Description	<i>context</i>	Name of the performance monitor context. If a context name is not specified, all contexts are displayed.
	configuration	(Optional) Displays all configuration of the specified context. This command can be used to convert the auto configuration to the traditional configuration.
	exporter	(Optional) Displays the operational information about the exporters attached to the specified context.
	interface	(Optional) Displays information about the performance monitor interface.
	summary	(Optional) Displays information about the enabled traffic monitors and the interfaces to which they are attached.
	traffic-monitor	(Optional) Displays information about the traffic-monitors configured for the performance monitor.

Command Default When none of the optional keywords and arguments is specified, information is displayed for all contexts.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command can be used in Cisco SD-WAN controller mode.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show performance monitor context** command to view all configuration for the specified context.

Example

The following are sample outputs from the **show performance monitor context** command:

```
Device# show performance monitor context CISCO-MONITOR summary
=====
|                               CISCO-MONITOR                               |
=====
Description: User defined

Based on profile: sdwan-performance

Coarse-grain NBAR based profile

Configured traffic monitors
=====
  application-response-time:
  media: class-and match_audio

Attached to Interfaces
=====
  Tunnell
```

The following sample output shows exporter details for the performance monitor context named CISCO-MONITOR.

```
Device# show performance monitor context CISCO-MONITOR exporter
=====
|                               Exporters information of context CISCO-MONITOR                               |
=====

Flow Exporter CISCO-MONITOR:

  Description:                performance monitor context CISCO-MONITOR exporter
  Export protocol:            IPFIX (Version 10)
  Transport Configuration:

    Destination type:         IP
```

```
Destination IP address: 10.75.212.84
Source IP address:      10.74.28.19
Source Interface:       GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Transport Protocol:     UDP
Destination Port:       2055
Source Port:            63494
DSCP:                   0x0
TTL:                    255
Output Features:        Used
```

Options Configuration:

```
interface-table (timeout 600 seconds) (active)
sampler-table (timeout 600 seconds) (active)
application-table (timeout 600 seconds) (active)
sub-application-table (timeout 600 seconds) (active)
application-attributes (timeout 600 seconds) (active)
tunnel-tloc-table (timeout 600 seconds) (active)
```

Flow Exporter CISCO-MONITOR:

```
Packet send statistics (last cleared 04:13:19 ago):
Successfully sent:      10270                (13709142 bytes)
```

Client send statistics:

Client: Option options interface-table

```
Records added:          312
- sent:                  312
Bytes added:             31824
- sent:                  31824
```

Client: Option options sampler-table

```
Records added:          28
- sent:                  28
Bytes added:             1344
- sent:                  1344
```

Client: Option options application-name

```
Records added:          38766
- sent:                 38766
Bytes added:            3217578
- sent:                 3217578
```

Client: Option sub-application-table

```
Records added:          858
- sent:                 858
Bytes added:            144144
- sent:                 144144
```

Client: Option options application-attributes

```
Records added:          38038
- sent:                 38038
Bytes added:            9813804
- sent:                 9813804
```

Client: Option options tunnel-tloc-table

```
Records added:          26
- sent:                 26
Bytes added:            1352
- sent:                 1352
```

Client: MMA EXPORTER GROUP MMA-EXP-1

```
Records added:          0
Bytes added:            0
```

Client: Flow Monitor CISCO-MONITOR-art_ipv4

```
Records added:          0
```

Bytes added: 0

Client: Flow Monitor CISCO-MONITOR-media_ipv4

Records added: 0

Bytes added: 0

show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client cce name

To view an optimized policy for a firewall, use the **show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client cce name** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client cce name

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

The following is sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client cce name** command.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group
client cce name FW_POLICY1-opt
class-group [cce-cg:12272256] FW_POLICY1-opt (classes: 2)
clients: fw
fields: ipv4_og_src:4 any:1 dst_geo_id:4 (100000:0:0:200:100000:00000000)
(2097151) class: logical-expression [12272256.2734225] FW_POLICY1-seq-1-cm_ (filters: 1)
lexp: LOG-EXP: [1]
(1) filter: generic [12272256.2734225.1] (rules: 4)
(1) rule: generic [12272256.2734225.1.1] (permit)
match ipv4_og_src 1
match dst_geo_id 0xc24 / 0xffff
(2) rule: generic [12272256.2734225.1.2] (permit)
match ipv4_og_src 1
match dst_geo_id 0x1164 / 0xffff
(3) rule: generic [12272256.2734225.1.3] (permit)
match ipv4_og_src 1
match dst_geo_id 0xe2a / 0xffff
(4) rule: generic [12272256.2734225.1.4] (permit)
match ipv4_og_src 1
match dst_geo_id 0x1a9a / 0xffff
(4294967295) class: logical-expression [12272256.1593] class-default (filters: 1)
lexp: LOG-EXP: [1]
```

```
(1) filter: generic [12272256.1593.1] (rules: 1)
    (1) rule: generic [12272256.1593.1.1] (permit)
        match any
```

show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client sdwan

To view the policy name or group-id in class-group-manager and to get the detail info, use the **show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client sdwan** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client sdwan {
all | name class-group-name | class-group-id }
```

Syntax Description	all	All class group.
	name <i>class-group-name</i>	Name of the class group.
	<i>class-group-id</i>	Class group id. Range: 0 to 4294967295

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command displays information that helps you to troubleshoot related issues about policy name or group-id in class-group-manager.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client sdwan** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group
client sdwan all
QFP classification class client all group
  class-group [SDWAN:21] DATA_POLICY-vpn_1
  class-group [SDWAN:22] AAR_POLICY-vpn_1

Device# show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group
client sdwan 21
class-group [sdwan-cg:21] DATA_POLICY-vpn_1 (classes: 8)
  clients:
  fields: l4_dst:2 ipv4_og_src:8 ipv4_og_dst:24 ipv6_og_src:1 ipv6_og_dst:2 any:1
ip_protocol_range:2 dns_request:4 dns_response:4
og_usr_app_id:6 (300100:600:0:100200:1300:00000000)
  (11) class: logical-expression [21.11] DATA_POLICY-vpn_1-seq-11 (filters: 7)
    lexp: LOG-EXP: ,
    (1) filter: generic [10.11.1] (rules: 1)
```



```
(1) rule: generic [10.11.1.1] (permit)
    match l4_dst range 5060 5060

Device# show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group
client sdwan name AAR_POLICY-vpn_1
class-group [sdwan-cg:22] AAR_POLICY-vpn_1 (classes: 6)
clients:
  fields: ip_tos:1 l4_dst:1 ipv4_og_src:6 ipv4_og_dst:12 ipv6_og_src:1 ipv6_og_dst:2 any:1
ip_protocol_range:1 dns_request:3 dns_response:3
og_usr_app_id:4 (300110:600:0:100200:1300:00000000)
  (1) class: logical-expression [22.1] AAR_POLICY-vpn_1-seq-1 (filters: 10)
      lexp: LOG-EXP: ,
      (1) filter: generic [10.1.1] (rules: 2)
          (1) rule: generic [10.1.1.1] (permit)
              match ipv4_og_src 57419
          (2) rule: generic [10.1.1.2] (permit)
              match ipv4_og_src 57420
      (2) filter: generic [10.1.2] (rules: 6)
          (1) rule: generic [10.1.2.1] (permit)
              match ipv4_og_dst 57421
          (2) rule: generic [10.1.2.2] (permit)
```

show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager object-group

To get the name or id of the tag membership in class-group-manager, use the **show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager object-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager object-group { **all** | **name** *object-group-name* | **type** { **IPv4** | **IPv6** | **ref_ace_v4** } }

Syntax Description	all	All object group.
	name <i>object-group-name</i>	Name of the Object-Group.
	type	Type of the Object-Group.
	ref_ace_v4	Reflect ACE V4.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	This command displays information that can help you to troubleshoot issues about the tag membership in class-group-manager.	

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager object-group** command, use to verify the object-group IDs.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager object-group all
QFP classification object-group all
multicast_pfx_t:57417 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx1_t:57418 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx21_t:57419 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx22_t:57420 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 2
pfx31_t:57421 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 5
pfx32_t:57422 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx33_t:57423 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx34_t:57424 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx35_t:57425 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
pfx36_t:57426 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
subnet_0_t:57427 Type: IPV4 No. of Entries: 1
v6_pfx1_t_v6:57428 Type: IPV6 No. of Entries: 1
v6_pfx21_t_v6:57429 Type: IPV6 No. of Entries: 2
v6_pfx22_t_v6:57430 Type: IPV6 No. of Entries: 3
apps_facebook_type_app_id_t:57431 Type: USR-APPID No. of Entries: 2
apps_ms_type_app_id_t:57432 Type: USR-APPID No. of Entries: 6
apps_webex_type_app_id_t:57433 Type: USR-APPID No. of Entries: 6
apps_zoom_type_app_id_t:57434 Type: USR-APPID No. of Entries: 1
```

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature message all

To display recent Classification Feature Manager (CFM) syslog messages on a Cisco Quantum Flow Processor (QFP), use the **show platform hardware qfp active classification feature message** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature message { all | clear }

Syntax Description	all	clear
	Displays all the CFM syslog message buffer.	Clears the syslog circular buffer.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to debug CFM related issues in a QFP by analyzing the feature manager messages. This command displays the CFM syslog message buffer. A message buffer can save up to 300 messages in a fixed-size buffer. The messages are displayed in the last in, first out (LIFO) order.

Example

The following example displays the recent CFM syslog messages.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active active classification feature message all
Sep 24 08:35:52.670: : CPP_FM_CLIENT_WARNING: ATTACH request failed for acl client id[acl:32]
name[lab-lenient1] label[0]. Error code: 0x1c(No space left on device)

Sep 24 08:35:50.763: : CPP_FM_SW_TCAM_WARNING: CACE EXMEM allocation fail: acl client
id[acl-cg:32] name[lab-lenient1] attempted to allocate114971756 bytes

Sep 24 04:58:13.425: : CPP_FM_CLIENT_WARNING: ATTACH request failed for qos client
id[cce:8265536] name[inputPolicy] label[0]. Error code: 0x71(No route to host)

Sep 24 04:58:13.424: : CPP_FM_TCAM_CE_WARNING: Failed to select tcam key: could not find
matching key format for qos client id[cce:8265536] name[inputPolicy] field
bit-map[18050:0:300000:200:0:00000000]
```

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager exmem-usage

To display the External Memory Manager (EXMEM) usage on a Cisco Quantum Flow Processor (QFP), use the **show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager exmem-usage** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager exmem-usage sorted

Syntax Description	sorted Displays the memory usage sorted at the policy level. The policy with the highest EXMEM usage appears first.
---------------------------	--

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display the EXMEM usage at the client level and at the policy level.

Example

The following example shows how to display the EXMEM memory usage for various clients. The display order is according to the client ID.

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager statistics

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active active classification feature-manager exmem-usage

EXMEM Usage Information

Total exmem used by CACE: 39668

Client      Id    Total VMR    Total Usage    Total%    Alloc    Free
-----
acl         0     11           2456           6          88       84
qos         2    205          31512          79          7         5
fw          4      8            892            2           2         1
obj-group  39     82           4808           12           5         2
```

The following example shows how to display the memory usage sorted at the policy level. The policy with the highest EXMEM usage appears first.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active active classification feature-manager exmem-usage
sorted

EXMEM Usage Information

Total VMR entries used by CACE: 306
Total exmem used by CACE: 39668

CG-Id      Name                Client      VMR      Usage    Label
-----
cce:8265536  inputPolicy        QOS         198     30680    107
obj-group:7  ---                OBJ-GROUP   80      3928     103
cce:13747824 fw-policy          FW           8        892      26
cce:482000   odm                QOS          7        832      102
acl:29       og_acl             ACL          4        764      105
acl:30       og_acl_1           ACL          4        764      104
acl:5        acl111             ACL          2        488      83
acl:6        acl112             ACL          1        440      84
obj-group:5  ---                OBJ-GROUP   1        440      80
obj-group:3  ---                OBJ-GROUP   1        440      77
```

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager statistics

To display Classification Feature Manager (CFM) error statistics, use the **show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

This command **show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager statistics** has been added to admin-tech. For more information on **admin-tech** command, see [request admin-tech](#)

show platform hardware qfp active classification feature-manager statistics

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command for troubleshooting a client in a QFP by analysing the feature manager requests statistics.

Example

The following example shows how to display the CFM error statistics.

```

Device# show platform hardware qfp active active classification feature-manager statistics
Client      Id Attach      Err      ReplaceCG  Err      Edit      Err      Release
Err      Detach      Err      RelToTCAM  Err
Drop

obj-group   39 2           0         0         0         0         0         0
0          0           0         0         0
0
sdwan-appro 46 1           0         0         0         1         0         1
0          0           0         0         0
0
sdwan-dp    47 1           0         0         0         1         0         1
0          0           0         0         0
0
    
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop

To view the drop counters and drop reasons for a firewall, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

The following sample output displays the drop reasons.

```

Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop

-----
Drop Reason                                                    Packets
-----
ICMP ERR Pkt:exceed burst lmt                                42
ICMP Unreach pkt exceeds lmt                                305
UDP - Half-open session limit exceed                          2
    
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client

To display the hardware information used for a Cisco Quantum Flow Processor (QFP) to troubleshoot the geo client database, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client { country { all | code country-code } | info | stats }
```

Syntax Description	Option	Description
	country	Displays geo client country information.
	all	Displays all the geo client country and continent codes.
	code <i>country-code</i>	Displays the three-letter country code.
	info	Displays information about the control plane policing (CoPP) geo client.
	stats	Displays if the geodatabase is enabled or disabled, including updates and errors for troubleshooting.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The reference counter keeps track of how many IP address table entries belong to the specified country.

Examples

The following are example outputs from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client country all
Country code  ISO-3 code  Country name  Continent code  Continent name  Ref count
-----
0             ?             unknown      0               **              0
4             afg            afghanistan  4               as              524
8             alb            albania      5               eu              295
```

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client info
```

```
Geo DB enabled
```

```
DB in use
File name: /usr/binos/conf/geo_ipv4_db
Number of entries installed: 415278
Version: 2134.ajkdbnakjsdn
Datapath PPE Address: 0x00000000ef2b7010
Size (bytes): 6644448
Exmem Handle: 0x0083800109080003
```

```
Country table
  Datapath PPE Address: 0x00000000ef0cf000
  Size (bytes): 16000
  Exmem Handle: 0x0081980009080003
```

The **1** for **Enable received** indicates that the geodatabase has been enabled on the device.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature geo client stats
CPP client Geo DB stats
-----
  Enable received           : 1
  Modify received          : 0
  Disable received         : 0
  Enable failed            : 0
  Modify failed            : 0
  Disable failed           : 0
  IPv4 table write failed  : 0
  Persona write failed     : 0
  Country table write failed : 0
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature geo datapath

To display information about the hardware used on a Cisco Quantum Flow Processor (QFP) for troubleshooting geo datapath issues, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature geo datapath** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature geo datapath { **country** { **alpha** *alpha-country-code* | **numeric** *numeric-country-code* } | **ip_table** *ip-address* | **memory** | **stats** }

Syntax Description	country	Displays geo client country information.
	alpha <i>alpha-country-code</i>	Displays the alphabetic country code.
	numeric <i>numeric-country-code</i>	Displays the numeric country code. Valid values are 1 to 1000.
	ip_table <i>ip-address</i>	Displays the content of the IP address database.
	memory	Displays memory information in the available tables.
	stats	Tracks the IP address table lookup results.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The datapath uses the geodatabase to map IP addresses to geo codes. Geo codes are used for TCAM (ternary content-addressable memory) lookup and classification of data packets.

Examples

The following are example outputs for the **show platform hardware qfp active feature geo datapath** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qf active feature geo datapath country alpha fra
Country alpha code: fra
Country numeric code: 250
GEO country info:
Country alpha code: fra
Continent alpha code: eu
Continent numeric code: 5
Country ref count: 0
Country hit count: 1
```

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature geo datapath memory
Table-Name  Address      Size
-----
Country DB  0xe83a8890  1000
IPV4 DB     0xe9a794a0  415278
```

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature geo datapath stats
GEO Stats:
  lookup hit: 14611371
  lookup miss: 0
  error ip table: 0
  error country table: 0
  country table hit: 14611371
  country table miss: 0
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath hsl

To display information about Network Address Translation (NAT) datapath High-Speed Logging (HSL), use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath hsl** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath hsl

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Information about NAT datapath HSL is not displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.4 and later 17.6.x releases	

Usage Guidelines The **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath hsl** command provides information about NAT HSL-specific configurations and enables you to do the following:

- Allows you to troubleshoot NAT issues
- Allows you to verify the feature configurations

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath hsl** command that is used to verify the configuration:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath hsl
HSL cfg dip 10.10.0.1 dport 1020 sip 10.21.0.16 sport 53738 vrf 0
nat hsl handle 0x3d007d template id 261 pool_exh template id 263
LOG_TRANS_ADD 132148
LOG_TRANS_DEL 132120
LOG_POOL_EXH 0
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 96: show platform hardware Field Descriptions

Field	Description
dip	Destination IP address
dport	Destination port address
sip	Source IP address
sport	Source port address
vrf	VRF ID
LOG_TRANS_ADD	NAT translation added log
LOG_TRANS_DEL	NAT translation deleted log
LOG_POOL_EXH	Pool exhaustion log. NAT also sends an HSL message when a NAT pool runs out of addresses (also called pool exhaustion).

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath map

To display information about NAT mapping tables, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath map** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath map

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Information about NAT mapping tables is not displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath map** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath map
I/f Map Table

if_handle 65529 next 0x0 hash_index 220
laddr 0.0.0.0 lport 0 map 0xdec942c0 refcnt 0
gaddr 200.60.10.1 gport 0 proto 0 vrfid 0x0
src_type 1 flags 0x80100 cpmapid 3
I/f Map Table End
edm maps 0
mapping id 1 pool_id 0 if_handle 0xffff9 match_type 0 source_type 1 domain 0 proto 0 Local
IP 0.0.0.0, Local Port 0 Global IP 200.60.10.1
Global Port 0 Flags 0x80100 refcount 0 cp_mapping_id 3 next 0x0 hashidx 50 vrfid 0 vrf_tableid
0x0 rg 0 pap_enabled 0 egress_ifh 0x14
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath sess-dump

To display a session's summary from the NAT database, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath sess-dump** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath sess-dump

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Session summary information for the NAT database is not displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath sess-dump** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath sess-dump
id 0xdd70c1d0 io 10.20.24.150 oo 10.20.25.150 io 5201 oo 5201 it 200.60.10.1 ot 10.20.25.150
it 5201 ot 5201 pro 6 vrf 4 tableid
4 bck 65195 in_if 0 out_if 20 ext_flags 0x1 in_pkts 183466
in_bytes 264182128 out_pkts 91731 out_bytes 2987880 flowdb in2out fh 0x0 flowdb out2in fh
0x0
id 0xdd70c090 io 10.20.24.150 oo 10.20.25.150 io 25965 oo 25965 it 200.60.10.1 ot 10.20.25.150
it 25965 ot 25965
pro 1 vrf 4 tableid 4 bck 81393 in_if 0 out_if 20 ext_flags 0x1 in_pkts 27 in_bytes 38610
out_pkts 27
out_bytes 38610 flowdb in2out fh 0x0 flowdb out2in fh 0x0
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath stats

To display information about NAT datapath statistics, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath stats

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Information about NAT datapath statistics is not displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath stats** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath stats
non_extended 0 entry_timeouts 0 statics 0 static net 0 hits 0 flowdb_hits 0 misses 0
nat_rx_pkts 346062 nat_tx_pkts 666522 nat_unmarked_pkts 0
nat_stick_rx_pkts 0 nat_stick_i2o_pkts 0 nat_stick_o2i_pkts 0
nat_res_port_in2out 0 nat_res_port_out2in 0
non_natted_in2out 0 nat_bypass 0 non_natted_out2in 0
ipv4_nat_stick_forus_hits_pkts 0 ipv4_nat_stick_hit_sb 0
ipv4_nat_stick_ha_ar_pkts 0 ipv4_nat_stick_ha_tcp_fin 0 ipv4_nat_stick_failed_ha_pkts 0
ipv4_nat_alg_bind_pkts 0
Proxy stats:
  ipc_retry_fail 0 cfg_rcvd 12 cfg_rsp 17

Number of sess 0 udp 0 tcp 0 icmp 0
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary

To display configured and operational data specific to NAT, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary** command summarizes the following information:

- NAT-specific configurations and statistics
- Allows you to troubleshoot NAT issues
- Provides an overview of features configured

Example

The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary** command.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary

Nat setting mode: sdwan-default
Number of pools configured: 1
Timeouts: 0(tcp), 0(udp), 0 icmp), 60(dns),
60(syn), 60(finrst), 86400(pptp), 3600(rmap-entry)
pool watermark: not configured
Nat active mapping inside:0 outside:0 static:2 static network:0
Nat datapath debug: enabled
Nat synchronization: enabled
Nat bpa: not configured; pap: not configured
Nat gatekeeper: on
Nat limit configured: no
Vpns configured with match-in-vrf: yes
Nat packet drop: none
Total active translations: 4 (2 static, 2 dynamic, 2 extended)
Platform specific maximum translations: 131072 configured: none
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 97: show platform hardware qfp active feature nat datapath summary Field Descriptions

Fields	Description
NAT setting mode	Configures NAT mode to default or cgn or sdwan-default.
Number of pools configured	Configures number of pools for NAT.
Timeouts	Specifies the timeout value that applies to DNS connections (default is 60 secs), ICMP flows (default is 60 secs), TCP port (default is 86400 secs), UDP port (default is 300 secs), synchronous (SYN) timeout value (default is 60 secs), finish and reset timeout value (default is 60 secs), Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) timeout (default is 86400 secs), Route map entry timeout value (default is 3600 secs).
pool watermark	Generates alerts before addresses in an address pool and are exhausted based on watermark settings.
NAT active mapping	Specifies the statistics of different (inside, outside, static, static network) NAT rules configured.

Fields	Description
NAT debug	Enables debug logging in NAT.
NAT synchronization	Enables NAT synchronization between redundant devices.
NAT bpa	The bulk logging and port block allocation feature allocates a block of port for translation; supported for cgn mode only.
NAT gatekeepers	Optimizes non-natted flows from using excessive CPU usage.
NAT limit configured	The rate limiting NAT translation feature provides you more control over how NAT addresses are used.
VPNs configured with match-in-vrf	Enables inside and outside traffic in the same VRF.
NAT packet drop	Determines if NAT has dropped any packet. Displays true or none.
Total active translations	Displays total number of active IPv4 NAT translations.
Platform specific maximum translations	Configures maximum number of supported IP NAT translations that are specific to the platform.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix

To verify the passed interface stateless NAT66 prefix configuration, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No NAT66-configured prefixes are displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix
prefix hasht 0x89628400 max 2048 chunk 0x8c392bb0 hash_salt 719885386
```

```
NAT66 hash[1] id(1) len(64) vrf(0) in: 2001:db8:ab01:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 out:
2001:db8:ab02:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 in2out: 7 out2in: 7
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics

To verify the global NAT66 statistics, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No NAT66 global statistics are displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples The following is a sample output from the **show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics** command:

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics
in2out xlated pkts 7
out2in xlated pkts 7
NAT66_DROP_SC_INVALID_PKT 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_BAD_DGLEN 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_PLU_FAIL 22786
NAT66_DROP_SC_PROCESS_V6_ERR 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_INVALID_EMBEDDED 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_SRC_RT 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_NOT_ENABLED 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_NO_GPM 0
NAT66_DROP_SC_LOOP 0
in2out_pkts 22768 out2in_pkts 22793
in2out_pkts_untrans 22761 out2in_pkts_untrans 22786
in2out_lookup_pass 7 out2in_lookup_pass 7
in2out_lookup_fail 0 out2in_lookup_fail 22786
mem_alloc_fail 0 prefix_fail 0
total prefix count 1
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature sdwan client phy-wan-bind-list

To display the list of interfaces bound to the Physical WAN interface, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature sdwan client phy-wan-bind-list** command in user EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature sdwan client phy-wan-bind-list

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the list of interfaces bound to the Physical WAN interface.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature sdwan client phy-wan-bind-list
physical interface(if_hdl)-----bind interfaces(if_hdl)

GigabitEthernet0/0/0(7)                GigabitEthernet0/0/0(7)
```

show platform hardware qfp active feature utd config

To verify the UTD data plane configuration, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature utd config** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active feature utd config

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.10.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display UTD datapath configuration and status.

Example

The following example shows the UTD datapath configuration and status.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active feature utd config
Global configuration
  NAT64: disabled
  Drop pkts: disabled
  Multi-tenancy: disabled
  Data plane initialized: yes
  TLS Decryption Policy: disabled
```

```
Divert controller mode: enabled
SN threads: 12
CFT inst_id 0 feat id 4 fo id 4 chunk id 17
Max flows: 55000
```



Note There is a maximum number of flows supported by UTD, and you can use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature utd config** command to identify the maximum number of concurrent sessions supported on a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Max flows are defined for each Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, and it differs by devices and release versions. This example displays a Max Flow value defined for 55000 sessions.

show platform hardware qfp active interface if-name

To display packet drop statistics for each interface in the Quantum Flow Processor (QFP), use the **show platform hardware qfp active interface if-name** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show platform hardware qfp active interface if-name type number statistics [{ clear_drop | detail
| drop_summary [subinterface ] }
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>type</i>	Interface Type.
	<i>number</i>	Interface Number.
	statistics	Tx/Rx and Drop statistics.
	clear_drop	(Optional) Clears drop stats after reading.
	detail	(Optional) Shows drop cause IDs.
	drop_summary	(Optional) Drops stats summary report.
	subinterface	(Optional) Shows subinterface and their drop stats.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command for troubleshooting an interface in a QFP by analyzing the statistics of packet drops.

Example

The following example shows how to display the statistics of packet drops on the Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0.

```

Device# show platform hardware qfp active interface if-name gigabitEthernet 0/0/0 statistics
-----
Receive Stats Packets Octets
-----
Ipv4 2 322
Ipv6 0 0
Tag 0 0
McastIpv4 0 0
McastIpv6 0 0
Other 3 204
-----
Transmit Stats Packets Octets
-----
Ipv4 2 178
Ipv6 0 0
Tag 0 0
McastIpv4 0 0
McastIpv6 0 0
Other 0 0
-----
Input Drop Stats Packets Octets
-----
Ipv4uRpfStrictFailed 5 590
Ipv6uRpfStrictFailed 5 590
-----
Output Drop Stats Packets Octets
-----
The Egress drop stats were all zero
-----
Drop Stats Summary:
note: 1) these drop stats are only updated when PAL
reads the interface stats.
2) the interface stats include the subinterface
Interface Rx Pkts Tx Pkts
-----
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 25 0
    
```

show platform hardware qfp active statistics drop

To display the drop statistics for all interfaces, use the **show platform hardware qfp active statistics drop** command in user EXEC mode.

show platform hardware qfp active statistics drop

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the drop statistics for all interfaces.

```
Device# show platform hardware qfp active statistics drop
Last clearing of QFP drops statistics : never
```

```
-----
```

Global Drop Stats	Packets	Octets
Disabled	4	266
Ipv4EgressIntfEnforce	15	10968
Ipv6NoRoute	6	336
Nat64v6tov4	6	480
SVIInputInvalidMac	244	15886
SdwanImplicitAclDrop	160	27163
UnconfiguredIpv4Fia	942525	58524580
UnconfiguredIpv6Fia	77521	9587636

show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop all

To display all drop counts, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop all** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Example

The following example displays all drop counts,.

```
Device#show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop all
-----
```

Drop Reason	Packets
Invalid L4 header	0

```

Invalid ACK flag 0
Invalid ACK number 0
Invalid TCP initiator 0
SYN with data 0
Invalid window scale option 0
Invalid Segment in SYNSENT 0
Invalid Segment in SYNRCVD 0
TCP out of window 0
TCP window overflow 0
TCP extra payload after FIN 0
Invalid TCP flags 0
Invalid sequence number 0
Retrans with invalid flags 0
TCP out-of-order segment 0
SYN flood drop 0
INT ERR:synflood h-tdl alloc fail 0
Synflood blackout drop 0
TCP - Half-open session limit exceed 0
Too many packet per flow 0
ICMP ERR PKT per flow exceeds 0
Unexpect TCP pyld in handshake 0
INT ERR:Undefined direction 0
SYN inside current window 0
RST inside current window 0
Stray Segment 0
RST sent to responder 0
ICMP INT ERR:Missing NAT info 0
ICMP INT ERR:Fail to get ErrPkt 0
ICMP INT ERR:Fail to get Statbk 0
ICMP INT ERR:direction undefined 0
ICMP PKT rcvd in SCB close st 0
Missed IP hdr in ICMP packet 0
ICMP ERR PKT:no IP or ICMP 0
ICMP ERR Pkt:exceed burst lmt 0
ICMP Unreach pkt exceeds lmt 0
ICMP Error Pkt invalid sequence 0
ICMP Error Pkt invalid ACK 0
ICMP Error Pkt too short 0
Exceed session limit 0
Packet rcvd in SCB close state 0
Pkt rcvd after CX req teardown 0
CXSC not running 0
Zone-pair without policy 0
Same zone without Policy 0
ICMP ERR:Policy not present 0
Classification Failed 0
Policy drop:non tcp/udp/icmp 0
PAM lookup action drop 0
ICMP Error Packet TCAM missed 0
Security policy misconfigure 0
INT ERR:Get stat blk failed 0
IPv6 dest addr lookup failed 0
SYN cookie max dst reached 0
INT ERR:syncook d-tbl alloc failed 0
SYN cookie being triggered 0
Fragment drop 0
Policy drop:classify result 11
ICMP policy drop:classify result 0
L7 segmented packet not allow 0
L7 fragmented packet not allow 0
L7 unknown proto type 0
L7 inspection returns drop 0
Promote fail due to no zone pair 0
Promote fail due to no policy 0

```

```

Firewall Create Session fail                                0
Firewall No new session allow                             0
Not a session initiator                                   0
Firewall invalid zone                                    18
Firewall AR standby                                       0
Firewall no forwarding allow                             0
Firewall back pressure                                    0
Firewall LISP hdr restore fail                            0
Firewall LISP inner pkt insane                           0
Firewall LISP inner ipv4 insane                          0
Firewall LISP inner ipv6 insane                          0
Firewall zone check failed                               0
Could not register flow with FBD                          0
Invalid drop event                                        0
Invalid drop event                                        0
Invalid drop event                                        0
Invalid ICMP sequence number                             0
UDP - Half-open session limit exceed                     0
ICMP - Half-open session limit exceed                    0
AVC Policy drop:classify result                          0
Could not aquire session lock                            0
No Zone-pair found                                       0
    
```

show platform packet-trace

To view detailed packet tracer statistics for a specified trace ID or summary statistics for all the filtered packets, for up to 1024 records, use the **show platform packet-trace** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform packet-trace [**details** *trace-id*] [**summary**]

Syntax Description	
details <i>trace-id</i>	(Optional) Displays packet trace details for the specified trace ID.
summary	(Optional) Displays packet trace statistics for the specified packets.
<i>trace-id</i>	(Optional) Displays packet statistics for the specified trace-id. Range: 0 to 1023.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example displays the packet trace summary.

```
Device# show platform packet-trace summary
```

```

Pkt   Input           Output           State Reason
0     INJ.12          Gi2              FWD
1     Gi2             internal0/0/rp:0 PUNT 5 (CLNS IS-IS Control)
2     INJ.1           Gi2              FWD
    
```

3	INJ.1	Gi2	FWD		
4	Gi2	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	5	(CLNS IS-IS Control)
5	Gi2	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	5	(CLNS IS-IS Control)
6	INJ.1	Gi2	FWD		
7	INJ.1	Gi2	FWD		
8	Gi2	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	5	(CLNS IS-IS Control)
9	Gi2	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	5	(CLNS IS-IS Control)
10	Gi2	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	5	(CLNS IS-IS Control)
11	INJ.1	Gi2	FWD		
12	Gi2	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	5	(CLNS IS-IS Control)
13	INJ.1	Gi2	FWD		
14	INJ.1	Gi2	FWD		

The following is the sample output for the show packet trace details command, which is displayed for the specified trace ID 0.

```

Device# show platform packet-trace packet 0

Packet: 0          CBUG ID: 4321
Summary
  Input       : GigabitEthernet2
  Output      : GigabitEthernet3
  State       : FWD
  Timestamp
    Start     : 1124044721695603 ns (09/20/2022 01:47:28.531049 UTC)
    Stop      : 1124044722142898 ns (09/20/2022 01:47:28.531497 UTC)
Path Trace
  Feature: IPV4(Input)
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>
    Source     : 10.10.10.10
    Destination : 20.20.20.20
    Protocol   : 1 (ICMP)
  Feature: DEBUG_COND_INPUT_PKT
    Entry      : Input - 0x814670b0
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>
    Lapsed time : 600 ns
  Feature: IPV4_INPUT_DST_LOOKUP_ISSUE
    Entry      : Input - 0x81494d2c
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>
    Lapsed time : 1709 ns
  Feature: IPV4_INPUT_ARL_SANITY
    Entry      : Input - 0x814690e0
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>
    Lapsed time : 1274 ns
  Feature: IPV4_INPUT_DST_LOOKUP_CONSUME
    Entry      : Input - 0x81494d28
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>
    Lapsed time : 269 ns
  Feature: IPV4_INPUT_FOR_US_MARTIAN
    Entry      : Input - 0x81494d34
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>
    Lapsed time : 384 ns
  Feature: DEBUG_COND_APPLICATION_IN
    Entry      : Input - 0x814670a0
    Input      : GigabitEthernet2
    Output     : <unknown>

```

show platform packet-trace

```

Lapsed time : 107 ns
Feature: DEBUG_COND_APPLICATION_IN_CLR_TXT
  Entry      : Input - 0x8146709c
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : <unknown>
  Lapsed time : 36 ns
Feature: IPV4_INPUT_LOOKUP_PROCESS
  Entry      : Input - 0x81494d40
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 38331 ns
Feature: IPV4_INPUT_IPOPTIONS_PROCESS
  Entry      : Input - 0x81495258
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 259 ns
Feature: IPV4_INPUT_GOTO_OUTPUT_FEATURE
  Entry      : Input - 0x8146ab58
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 9485 ns
Feature: IPV4_VFR_REFRAG
  Entry      : Output - 0x81495c6c
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 520 ns
Feature: IPV6_VFR_REFRAG
  Entry      : Output - 0x81496600
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 296 ns
Feature: MPLS(Output)
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Label Stack Entry[1]: 0x03e850fe
    StackEnd:NO, TTL:254, EXP:0, Label:16005, is SDWAN:NO
  Label Stack Entry[2]: 0x000121fe
    StackEnd:YES, TTL:254, EXP:0, Label:18, is SDWAN:NO
Feature: MPLS_OUTPUT_ADD_LABEL
  Entry      : Output - 0x8145e130
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 29790 ns
Feature: MPLS_OUTPUT_L2_REWRITE
  Entry      : Output - 0x812f4724
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 23041 ns
Feature: MPLS_OUTPUT_FRAG
  Entry      : Output - 0x8149ae5c
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 785 ns
Feature: MPLS_OUTPUT_DROP_POLICY
  Entry      : Output - 0x8149ebdc
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 14697 ns
Feature: MARMOT_SPA_D_TRANSMIT_PKT
  Entry      : Output - 0x814ac56c
  Input      : GigabitEthernet2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet3
  Lapsed time : 45662 ns
Packet Copy In

```

```

00505683 d54f0050 56830863 08004500 00641018 0000ff01 6f450a0a 0a0a1414
14140800 3839001c 00000000 00005b3a eabaabcd abcdabcd abcdabcd abcdabcd
Packet Copy Out
00505683 d4900050 5683429a 884703e8 50fe0001 21fe4500 00641018 0000fe01
70450a0a 0a0a1414 14140800 3839001c 00000000 00005b3a eabaabcd abcdabcd
    
```

show platform packet-trace fia-statistics

To view Feature Invocation Array (FIA) statistics about a feature, use the **show platform packet-trace fia-statistics** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

show platform packet-trace fia-statistics

Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.				

Example

The following example displays FIA statistics on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show platform packet-trace fia-statistics
```

Feature	Count	Min(ns)	Max(ns)	Avg(ns)
INTERNAL_TRANSMIT_PKT_EXT	66	4720	28400	13333
MARMOT_SPA_D_TRANSMIT_PKT_EXT	16	4560	16920	11955
L2_SVI_OUTPUT_BRIDGE_EXT	1	3640	3640	3640
INTERNAL_INPUT_GOTO_OUTPUT_FEATURE_EXT	16	1680	3880	2755
IPV4_INPUT_LOOKUP_PROCESS_EXT	1	2720	2720	2720
IPV4_OUTPUT_L2_REWRITE_EXT	1	2240	2240	2240
IPV4_OUTPUT_DROP_POLICY_EXT	4	1040	2880	2050
IPV4_INTERNAL_DST_LOOKUP_CONSUME_EXT	1	1960	1960	1960
SSLVPN_INJECT_TX_MSG_EXT	15	600	2440	1746
IPV4_INTERNAL_FOR_US_EXT	1	1560	1560	1560
LAYER2_OUTPUT_QOS_EXT	63	280	2480	1537
LAYER2_OUTPUT_DROP_POLICY_EXT	78	120	3120	1525
LAYER2_INPUT_LOOKUP_PROCESS_EXT	15	280	2240	1312
UPDATE_ICMP_PKT_EXT	1	1280	1280	1280
DEBUG_COND_MAC_EGRESS_EXT	3	840	1160	973
IPV4_INTERNAL_INPUT_SRC_LOOKUP_CONSUME_EXT	1	960	960	960
IPV4_PREF_TX_IF_SELECT_EXT	1	800	800	800
DEBUG_COND_OUTPUT_PKT_EXT	66	80	1640	707
IPV4_INTERNAL_ARL_SANITY_EXT	3	240	960	666
IPV4_INTERNAL_INPUT_SRC_LOOKUP_ISSUE_EXT	1	640	640	640
IPV4_VFR_REFRAG_EXT	5	320	920	640
EVC_EFP_VLAN_TAG_ATTACH_EXT	15	80	1040	629
L2_SVI_OUTPUT_GOTO_OUTPUT_FEATURE_EXT	1	520	520	520
LAYER2_VLAN_INJECT_EXT	15	120	760	504
L2_ES_OUTPUT_PRE_TX_EXT	16	0	1000	502
DEBUG_COND_APPLICATION_IN_EXT	1	480	480	480
DEBUG_COND_APPLICATION_OUT_CLR_TXT_EXT	3	80	720	426

DEBUG_COND_INPUT_PKT_EXT	16	80	880	417
IPV4_OUTPUT_FRAG_EXT	1	360	360	360
DEBUG_COND_APPLICATION_IN_CLR_TXT_EXT	1	320	320	320
DEBUG_COND_APPLICATION_OUT_EXT	3	240	280	266
LFTS_INJECT_PKT_EXT	16	40	480	250
LAYER2_BRIDGE_INJECT_EXT	15	40	560	234

show platform software common-classification f0 tag

To display the tag information from forwarding manager on forwarding plane (FMAN-FP), use the **show platform software common-classification f0 tag** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software common-classification f0 tag { *all* | *tag-id* { **app-list** | **prefix-list** | **sets** | **summary** } }

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	f0	Embedded-Service-Processor slot 0.
	all	All tags.
	<i>id</i>	Tag ID. Range: 1 to 4294967295.
	summary	Displays the summary information for one particular tag-instance. Based on this show output, user can further display prefix-list or app-list or sets for this tag-instance.
	prefix-list	Prefix list type members.
	app-list	App ID list type members.
	sets	Tag rule sets.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **show platform software common-classification f0 tag** command is used for troubleshooting purposes.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform software common-classification f0 tag** command displaying the tag information from a forwarding manager on a forwarding plane (FMAN-FP):

```
Device# show platform software common-classification F0 tag all
Total Number of TAGs: 9
tag id      tag name          tag type      num clients  num sets    num member types
  total members
-----
900         special_TAG7      Per Type OR   0            2           1
  2
```



```

10000      DP_V4_TAG1      Per Type OR  1      1      1
  1
11000      DP_V4_TAG2      Per Type OR  1      2      1
  2
12000      DP_V4_TAG3      Per Type OR  1      6      1
  6
20000      DP_V6_TAG4      Per Type OR  1      1      1
  1
21000      DP_V6_TAG5      Per Type OR  1      2      1
  2
50000      APP_webex_TAG8    Per Type OR  1      1      1
  1
60000      APP_facebook_TAG9  Per Type OR  1      1      1
  1
70000      APP_office_TAG10   Per Type OR  1      2      1
  2
    
```

Device# **show platform software common-classification f0 tag 1 summary**

```

TAG ID: 1
TAG TYPE: Per Type OR
TAG Name: net1
Is Dummy: F
    
```

client data:

```

client id      client name
-----
166            SDWAN
    
```

member data:

```

Prefix List      6
App List         3
    
```

Device# **show platform software common-classification f0 tag 1 prefixList**

member details:

```

member detail type  member id  member data
-----
IPv4 Prefix List    65537     100
IPv6 Prefix List    65538     101
IPv4 Prefix List    65540     103
IPv6 Prefix List    65541     104
IPv6 Prefix List    65544     107
IPv4 Prefix List    65546     109
    
```

Device# **show platform software common-classification f0 tag 1 appList**

member details:

```

member detail type  member id  member data
-----
App List            65539     102
App List            65542     105
App List            65545     108
    
```

Device# **show platform software common-classification f0 tag 1 set**

Total Number of SETs: 18

```

Set ID  member detail type  member id  member data
-----
  1      IPv4 Prefix List    65537     100
  1      App List            65539     102
  2      IPv4 Prefix List    65537     100
  2      App List            65542     105
  3      IPv4 Prefix List    65537     100
  3      App List            65545     108
  4      IPv6 Prefix List    65538     101
  4      App List            65539     102
  5      IPv6 Prefix List    65538     101
    
```

show platform software cpu alloc

To view the CPU cores allocated on a device, use the **show platform software cpu alloc** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software cpu alloc

Command Modes	privileged EXEC (#)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

Following is the sample output from the **show platform software cpu alloc** command and shows the core allocation on a Cisco Catalyst 8000V instance with six cores:

```
Device# show platform software cpu alloc
```

```
CPU alloc information:
```

```
Control plane cpu alloc: 0
```

```
Data plane cpu alloc: 4-5
```

```
Service plane cpu alloc: 1-3
```

```
Template used: CLI-service_plane_heavy
```

This example shows the core allocation on a Cisco Catalyst 8000V instance with eight cores:

```
Device# show platform software cpu alloc
```

```
CPU alloc information:
```

```
Control plane cpu alloc: 0
```

```
Data plane cpu alloc: 6-7
```

```
Service plane cpu alloc: 1-5
```

```
Template used: CLI-service_plane_heavy
```

This example shows the core allocation on a Cisco Catalyst 8000V instance with 12 cores:

```
Device# show platform software cpu alloc
```

```
CPU alloc information:
```

```
Control plane cpu alloc: 0
```

```
Data plane cpu alloc: 9-11
```

```
Service plane cpu alloc: 1-8
```

```
Template used: CLI-service_plane_heavy
```

This example shows the core allocation on a Cisco Catalyst 8000V instance with 16 cores:

```
Device# show platform software cpu alloc
```

```
CPU alloc information:
```

```
Control plane cpu alloc: 0
```

```
Data plane cpu alloc: 12-15
```

```
Service plane cpu alloc: 1-11
```

```
Template used: CLI-service_plane_heavy
```

show platform software memory

To display memory information for a specified process, use the **show platform software memory** command in privileged EXEC mode or diagnostic mode.

```
show platform software memory [database] process slot alloc parameter [ brief ]
```

Syntax Description

database (Optional) Displays database memory information for the specified process.

<i>process</i>	A message process. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cfmgr: Configuration manager process • expd: Cloud Express process used for Microsoft Office 365 • dbgd: Speed test process • fpm: Forwarding Policy manager process • ftm: Forwarding table manager process • ompd: Overlay management protocol daemon process • ttmd: Tunnel manager process • vdaemon: vDaemon process
----------------	---

<i>slot</i>	Hardware slot from which process messages must be logged. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rp active: Active RP • r0: Slot 0
-------------	--

<i>statistics</i>	Message statistics. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • callsite: CallSite display • type component: Component-based memory statistics • type data: Data type based memory statistics • backtrace: Backtrace display
-------------------	---

brief	(Optional) Displays abbreviated output.
--------------	---

Command Default This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Support was added for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN processes.

Usage Guidelines You can use the **debug platform software memory ftm rp active alloc** command in privileged EXEC mode to start, stop, or clear callsite or backtrace tracking.

Example

The following example shows how to display software platform memory for active RPs at CallSites:

```
Device# show platform software memory ftm rp active alloc callsite
callsite: 1079865346, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 10, frees: 1, alloc_bytes: 1239, free_bytes: 40, call_diff: 9, byte_diff: 1199
callsite: 276369408, thread_id: 7921
```

```

allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 16960, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 16960
callsite: 279023616, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 57360, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 57360
callsite: 1079865349, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 3, frees: 2, alloc_bytes: 4560, free_bytes: 3040, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 1520
callsite: 1347823618, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 1536, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 1536
callsite: 1347823619, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 40, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 40
callsite: 1347823620, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 8208, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 8208
callsite: 279746563, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 336, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 336
callsite: 279746564, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 57384, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 57384
callsite: 2156775457, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 1688, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 1688
callsite: 1348148375, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 40, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 40
callsite: 3492619269, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 32, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 32
callsite: 1348148376, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 35, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 35
callsite: 1348148377, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 40, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 40
callsite: 3492619268, thread_id: 7921
allocs: 1, frees: 0, alloc_bytes: 88, free_bytes: 0, call_diff: 1, byte_diff: 88

```

The following example shows how to display component-based memory statistics for active RPs:

```

Device# show platform software memory ftm rp active alloc type component
Module: vista
  Allocated: 541300, Requested: 540292, Overhead: 1008
  Allocations: 18, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 0
Module: bmalloc
  Allocated: 167591, Requested: 160647, Overhead: 6944
  Allocations: 940, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 816
Module: systime
  Allocated: 72, Requested: 16, Overhead: 56
  Allocations: 1, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 0
Module: tdl-lib_c
  Allocated: 1584, Requested: 1304, Overhead: 280
  Allocations: 6, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 1
Module: chasfs
  Allocated: 13046, Requested: 12542, Overhead: 504
  Allocations: 19, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 10
Module: pcohort
  Allocated: 654, Requested: 206, Overhead: 448
  Allocations: 13, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 5
Module: vs_lock
  Allocated: 840, Requested: 672, Overhead: 168
  Allocations: 3, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 0
Module: flashlib
  Allocated: 7920, Requested: 7864, Overhead: 56
  Allocations: 1, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 0
Module: default
  Allocated: 4450977, Requested: 4243329, Overhead: 207648
  Allocations: 32752, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 29044
Module: lib
  Allocated: 0, Requested: 0, Overhead: 0
  Allocations: 6, Null Allocations: 0, Frees: 6

```

show platform software nat66 fp active

To verify the NAT66 forwarding processor information, use the **show platform software nat66 fp active prefix-translation** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software nat66 fp active { configuration | interface | prefix-translation | statistics }

Syntax Description	configuration	Displays configuration information for the forwarding processor.
	interface	Displays interface information.
	prefix-translation	Displays prefix-translation information.
	statistics	Displays statistics from the forwarding processor.

Command Default No NAT66 forwarding processor information is displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform software nat66 fp active** command:

```
Device# show platform software nat66 fp active interface
NAT66 Interface:
IF Handle 7:
  Enabled TRUE , Inside FALSE
IF Handle 10:
  Enabled TRUE , Inside FALSE
```

show platform software nat66 rp active

To verify the NAT66 route processor (RP) information, use the **show platform software nat66 rp active** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software nat66 rp active { interface | prefix-translation }

Syntax Description	interface	Displays interface information.
	prefix-translation	Displays prefix-translation information.

Command Default No NAT66 route processor information is displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show platform software nat66 rp active** command:

```
Device# show platform software nat66 rp active interface
```

```
NAT66 Interface:
IF Handle 7:
  Enabled TRUE , Inside FALSE
IF Handle 10:
  Enabled TRUE , Inside FALSE
```

show platform software sdwan multicast remote-nodes vrf

To view the entries for a specific Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN multicast remote node, use the **show platform software sdwan multicast remote-nodes vrf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show platform software sdwan multicast remote-nodes vrf vrf-id
```

Syntax Description	vrf vrf-id	Displays hardware entry information that is based on the specified virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) ID. Valid values are from 1 to 65530.
--------------------	------------	--

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to view hardware information based on the specified VRF value, and to verify that system IP addresses are configured with spt-only mode.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show platform software sdwan multicast remote-nodes vrf** command:

```
Device# show platform software sdwan multicast remote-nodes vrf 1

Multicast SDWAN Overlay Remote Nodes (* - Replicator):
          Received                               Sent
          (X,G)  (S,G)  (X,G)  (S,G)
System IP  SPT-Only  Mode  Label  Join/Prune  Join/Prune  Join/Prune  Join/Prune
172.16.255.11  Yes    1003  0/0    0/0         0/0         0/0         0/0
172.16.255.14  Yes    1003  0/0    0/0         1/0         10/10
```

```
172.16.255.16  Yes      1003    0/0     0/0     0/0     0/0
172.16.255.21  Yes      1003    0/0     0/0     0/0     0/0
```

show platform software sdwan qos

To display Quality of Service (QoS) information, such as QoS configuration, policies, and statistics, use the **show platform software sdwan qos** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show platform software sdwan qos

adapt { **history** { **Dialer** *interface-number* | **GigabitEthernet** *gigabitethernet-interface-number* | **Tunnel** *tunnel-interface-number* | **all** } | **stats** } | **policy** | **target** | **template** | **summary**

Syntax Description	adapt				
	<p>Show adaptive QoS information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history: Show adaptive QoS history information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialer <i>interface-number</i>: Dialer interface number Range: 0 through 255 • GigabitEthernet <i>gigabitethernet-interface-number</i>: GigabitEthernet interface number Range: 1 through 32 • Tunnel <i>tunnel-interface-number</i>: Tunnel interface number Range: 1 through 2147483647 • all: All adaptive QoS history information, including dialer, GigabitEthernet, and tunnel information. • stats: Show adaptive QoS statistics information. 				
	<p>policy Show session QoS policy-map information.</p>				
	<p>target Show session QoS target information.</p>				
	<p>template Show session QoS template information.</p>				
	<p>summary Show a summary of session QoS database information.</p>				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a</td> <td>Added the summary and sessions keywords.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Added the summary and sessions keywords.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Added the summary and sessions keywords.				

Example

Confirm the count of sessions, policies, WAN interfaces, and adaptive QoS sessions.

```
Device# show platform software sdwan qos summary
===== Session QoS Summary Database =====
maximum sdwan qos session support : 2000
number of qos wan interfaces : 2
number of sdwan session qos installed : 2000
number of adaptive qos session installed : 0
number of sdwan policy-map instances : 400
```

Verifies the count of reuse policies. Count of reuse policies refers to the number of policies that are being reused across the network.

```
Device# show platform software sdwan qos policy
===== Session QoS Policy Database =====
policy bandwidth remaining-ratio template sessions
SDWANPolicy4210705 101600000 10 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210707 101800000 10 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210709 307802000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210711 308002000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210713 308202000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210715 308402000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210717 308602000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210719 308802000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
SDWANPolicy4210721 309802000 30 qos_policy_4class 5
```

Provides the number of sessions allowed per WAN interface.

```
Device# show platform software sdwan qos template
===== Session QoS Template Database =====
interface name interface id QoS template name sessions
GigabitEthernet1 7 qos_policy_4class 1000
GigabitEthernet4 10 qos_policy_4class 1000
```

Provides information about all the session details.

```
Device# show platform software sdwan qos target
===== Session QoS Target Database =====
src-addr          dst-addr          sport  dport  proto remote-tloc  dummy-intf
      tunnel          policy
      bandwidth
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212705  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4212007  203401
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212707  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4211995  208801
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212709  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4211937  206001
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212711  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4211939  206201
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212713  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4211941  206401
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212715  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4211961  204001
10.0.0.8          192.0.2.254      12346 12346  IPSEC 10.0.0.6
SDWANSession4212717  Tunnell          SDWANPolicy4211973  204201
```

show policy-firewall config

To validate the configured zone based firewall, use the **show policy-firewall config** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show policy-firewall config

Command Default	None	
Command Modes	User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

The following sample outputs displays the configured firewall policy.

```

Device# show policy-firewall config
Zone-pair          : ZP_SRC_INTF1_DIA_INTF_TEST
Source Zone        : SRC_INTF1
  Member Interfaces:
    GigabitEthernet3.101
Destination Zone   : DIA_INTF
  Member Interfaces:
    GigabitEthernet1
    GigabitEthernet2
    GigabitEthernet4
Service-policy inspect : TEST-opt
  Class-map : TEST-seq-1-cm_ (match-all)
    Match access-group name TEST-seq-Rule_1-acl_
  Action : inspect
    Parameter-map : Default
  Class-map : TEST-seq-11-cm_ (match-all)
    Match access-group name TEST-seq-Rule_2-acl_
  Action : inspect
    Parameter-map : Default
  Class-map : class-default (match-any)
    Match any
  Action : drop log
    Parameter-map : Default
    
```

show policy-map interface Port-channel

To monitor and troubleshoot Quality of Service (QoS) issues on a port-channel interface, use the **show policy-map interface Port-channel** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show policy-map interface Port-channel

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show policy-map interface Port-channel** command that is used to monitor and troubleshoot Quality of Service (QoS) issues on a port channel interface:

```
Device# show policy-map interface Port-channel 1
Port-channell

Service-policy output: shape_Port-channell

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 121 packets, 20797 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 2000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 416 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 121/20797
shape (average) cir 100000000, bc 400000, be 400000
target shape rate 100000000

Service-policy : qos_template

queue stats for all priority classes:
Queueing
priority level 1
queue limit 512 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 121/20797

Class-map: Critical (match-any)
 121 packets, 20797 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 2000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: qos-group 0
police:
  rate 15 %
  rate 15000000 bps, burst 468750 bytes
  conformed 121 packets, 20797 bytes; actions:
    transmit
  exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
    drop
  conformed 2000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps
Priority: Strict, b/w exceed drops: 0

Priority Level: 1

Class-map: Business (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: qos-group 1
Queueing
queue limit 416 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth remaining 55%

Class-map: Best-Effort (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
```

```

5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: qos-group 2
Queueing
queue limit 416 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth remaining 10%

Class-map: Bulk (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: qos-group 3
Queueing
queue limit 416 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth remaining 20%

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any

queue limit 416 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0

```

show processes cpu platform

To view utilization of the individual control, data, and service planes, use the **show processes cpu platform** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show processes cpu platform [{ history | location | monitor | profile { CP | DP | SP } | sorted [{
5sec | 1min | 5min } ]}]
```

Syntax Description	
history	Show CPU usage history of the system.
location	Field-replacable unit (FRU) location. An is a component or module within a network device, such as a router or switch, that can be replaced without needing to send the entire device back to the manufacturer. The FRU location refers to where these units are located within the device.
monitor	Monitor running Cisco IOS XE processes.
profile {CP DP SP}	<p>Minimum supported release: Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a</p> <p>Show CPU utilization per profile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP: Show CPU usage of control plane. • DP: Show CPU usage of data plane. • SP: Show CPU usage of service plane.

sorted [5sec | 1min | 5min] Minimum supported release: Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a

Show sorted output based on percentage of usage for Cisco IOS XE processes.

Optionally, you can specify the interval:

- **5sec:** (Default) Sort based on a 5-second interval.
- **1min:** Sort based on a 1-minute interval.
- **5min:** Sort based on a 5-minute interval.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Added the profile and sorted options.

Usage Guidelines Some Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices generate CPU utilization alarms indicating high usage, despite the system functioning in a healthy state. This show command separates the CPU usage and provides a more accurate report of the actual CPU usage on all three planes, the control plane, the data plane, and the service plane.



Note The edge devices with greater than 8 GB of memory on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a and later releases provides additional DRAM resources of 512 MB for the QFP in the system.

Example

The following sample outputs of the **show processes cpu platform** command display the CPU utilizations for the control plane, the data plane, and the service plane.

```
Device# show processes cpu platform profile CP
CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 0: CPU utilization for five seconds: 2%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 1: CPU utilization for five seconds: 2%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 12: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 13: CPU utilization for five seconds: 2%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Control plane process utilization for five seconds: 5%, one minute: 7%, five minutes: 7%
Pid PPid 5Sec 1Min 5Min Status Size Name
-----
9089 8683 0% 0% 0% S 2764 pman
9096 9089 0% 0% 0% S 26332 psd
9367 8683 0% 0% 0% S 2776 pman
9376 9367 1% 1% 1% S 857688 linux_iosd-imag
9595 8683 0% 0% 0% S 2760 pman
...

Device# show processes cpu platform profile DP
CPU utilization for five seconds: 7%, one minute: 9%, five minutes: 9%
Core 2: CPU utilization for five seconds: 3%, one minute: 2%, five minutes: 3%
Core 3: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 4: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
```

```

Core 5: CPU utilization for five seconds: 3%, one minute: 5%, five minutes: 5%
Core 6: CPU utilization for five seconds: 2%, one minute: 2%, five minutes: 2%
Core 7: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 8: CPU utilization for five seconds: 27%, one minute: 35%, five minutes: 36%
Core 9: CPU utilization for five seconds: 31%, one minute: 48%, five minutes: 50%
Core 10: CPU utilization for five seconds: 21%, one minute: 21%, five minutes: 21%
Core 11: CPU utilization for five seconds: 21%, one minute: 22%, five minutes: 22%
Core 14: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 15: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 16: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 17: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 18: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 19: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Data plane process utilization for five seconds: 171%, one minute: 171%, five minutes: 171%
Pid Ppid 5Sec 1Min 5Min Status Size Name
-----
15833 15219 0% 0% 0% S 2764 pman
15840 15833 172% 171% 171% S 900668 ucode_pkt_PPE0

Device# show processes cpu platform profile SP
CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%
Core 0: CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%, one minute: 1%, five minutes: 1%

```

show policy-map type inspect

To view active firewall sessions, use the **show policy-map type inspect** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show policy-map type inspect

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

The following sample outputs displays the view active firewall sessions.

```

Device# show policy-map type inspect
Policy Map type inspect optimized FW_POLICY1-opt
  Class FW_POLICY1-seq-1-cm_
    Inspect
  Class class-default

Policy Map type inspect pml
  Class cml
    Inspect
  Class class-default

```

show sdwan alarms detail

To view detailed information about each alarm separated by a new line, use the **show sdwan alarms detail** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command provides better readability into the alarms.

show sdwan alarms detail

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.x	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output of the **show sdwan alarms detail** command:

```
vm5#show sdwan alarms detail

alarms 2023-06-01:00:38:46.868569
  event-name      geo-fence-alert-status
  severity-level  minor
  host-name       Router
  kv-pair         [ system-ip=: alert-type=device-tracking-stop alert-msg=Device Tracking
stopped in Geofencing Mode latitude=N/A longitude=N/A geo-color=None ]
-----

alarms 2023-06-01:00:38:47.730907
  event-name      system-reboot-complete
  severity-level  major
  host-name       Router
  kv-pair         [ ]
-----

alarms 2023-06-01:00:39:00.633682
  event-name      pki-certificate-event
  severity-level  critical
  host-name       Router
  kv-pair         [ trust-point=Trustpool event-type=pki-certificate-install
valid-from=2008-11-18T21:50:24+00:00 expires-at=2033-11-18T21:59:46+00:00 is-ca-cert=true
subject-name=cn=Cisco Root CA M1,o=Cisco issuer-name=cn=Cisco Root CA M1,o=Cisco
serial-number=2ED20E7347D333834B4FDD0DD7B6967E ]
-----
```

show sdwan alarms summary

To view alarm details such as the timestamp, event name, and severity in a tabular format, use the **show sdwan alarms summary** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command provides better readability into the alarms.

show sdwan alarms summary

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.x	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output of the **show sdwan alarms summary** command:

```
vm5#show sdwan alarms summary
```

time-stamp	event-name	severity-1
2023-06-01:00:38:46.868569	geo-fence-alert-status	minor
2023-06-01:00:38:47.730907	system-reboot-complete	major
2023-06-01:00:39:00.633682	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.644209	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.649363	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.652777	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.658387	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.661119	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.665882	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.669655	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.674912	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.683510	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.689850	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.692883	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.699143	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.702386	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.703653	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:00.704488	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:39:01.949479	pki-certificate-event	critical
2023-06-01:00:40:38.992382	interface-state-change	major
2023-06-01:00:40:39.040929	fib-updates	minor
2023-06-01:00:40:39.041866	fib-updates	minor

show sdwan appqoe

To view infrastructure statistics, NAT statistics, resource manager resources and statistics, TCP optimization status, and service chain status, use the **show sdwan appqoe** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe { **infra-statistics** | **nat-statistics** | **rm-statistics** | **ad-statistics** | **aoim-statistics** | **rm-resources** | **tcpopt status** | **service-chain status** | **libuinet-statistics** [{ **sppi** | **verbose** }]}

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	infra-statistics	Displays infra statistics
	nat-statistics	Displays NAT statistics
	rm-statistics	Displays resource manager status
	ad-statistics	Displays the status for auto discovery of peer devices
	aoim-statistics	Displays the statistics for one time exchange of information between peer devices
	rm-resources	Displays resource manager resources
	tcpopt status	Displays information about TCP optimization
	service-chain status	Displays service chain status
	libuinet-statistics sppi verbose	Displays libuinet statistics

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	Command introduced.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe tcpopt status
=====
                        TCP-OPT Status
=====

Status
-----
TCP OPT Operational State      : RUNNING
TCP Proxy Operational State    : RUNNING

Device#show sdwan appqoe nat-statistics
=====
                        NAT Statistics
=====
Insert Success      : 48975831
Delete Success      : 48975823
Duplicate Entries   : 19
Allocation Failures : 0
Port Alloc Success  : 0
Port Alloc Failures : 0
Port Free Success   : 0
Port Free Failures  : 0
```

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe service-chain status
Service                               State
-----                               -
SNORT Connection                       UP
```

```
Device# sdwan appqoe libuinet-statistics
```

```
=====
                          Libuinet Statistics
=====
SPPI Statistics:
  Available Packets           : 1214696704
  Errored Available Packets   : 111235402
  Rx Packets                  : 1214696704
  Failed Rx Packets          : 0
  Tx Packets                  : 1124139791
  Tx Full Wait                : 0
  Failed Tx Packets          : 0
  PD Alloc Success           : 1226942851
  PD Alloc Failed            : 0
  PB Current Count           : 32768
  Pipe Disconnect            : 0

Vpath Statistics:
  Packets In                  : 1214696704
  Control Packets             : 250438
  Data Packets                : 1214446263
  Packets Dropped             : 351131
  Non-Vpath Packets          : 3
  Decaps                      : 1214446263
  Encaps                      : 1123889349
  Packets Out                 : 1111643206
  Syn Packets                 : 12248341
  Syn Drop Max PPS Reached   : 0
  IP Input Packets           : 1214095132
  IP Input Bytes              : 856784254349
  IP Output Packets          : 1111643202
  IP Output Bytes            : 917402419856
  Flow Info Allocs           : 12248341
  Flow Info Allocs Failed    : 0
  Flow Info Allocs Freed     : 12248339
  Rx Version Prob Packets    : 1
  Rx Control Packets         : 250437
  Rx Control Healthprobe Pkts: 250437
  ICMP incoming packet count: 0
  ICMP processing success: 0
  ICMP processing failures: 0
  Non-Syn nat lkup failed Pkts: 348691
  Nat lkup success for Syn Pkts: 248
  Vpath drops due to min threshold: 0
  Flow delete notify TLV Pkts: 12246147
  Failed to allocate flow delete notify TLV Pkts: 0
  Failed to send flow delete notify TLV Pkts: 0
  Failed to create new connection: 2192
```

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe rm-resources
```

```
=====
                          RM Resources
=====
RM Global Resources :
  Max Services Memory (KB)   : 1537040
  Available System Memory(KB) : 3074080
  Used Services Memory (KB)   : 228
  Used Services Memory (%)    : 0
  System Memory Status        : GREEN
```

```

Num sessions Status      : GREEN
Overall HTX health Status : GREEN
    
```

```

Registered Service Resources :
TCP Resources:
Max Sessions      : 40000
Used Sessions     : 42
Memory Per Session : 128
SSL Resources:
Max Sessions      : 40000
Used Sessions     : 2
Memory Per Session : 50
    
```

Device# **show sdwan appqoe ad-statistics**

=====

Auto-Discovery Statistics

=====

```

Auto-Discovery Option Length Mismatch      : 0
Auto-Discovery Option Version Mismatch     : 0
Tcp Option Length Mismatch                 : 6
AD Role set to NONE                        : 0
[Edge] AD Negotiation Start                : 96771
[Edge] AD Negotiation Done                 : 93711
[Edge] Rcvd SYN-ACK w/o AD options         : 0
[Edge] AOIM sync Needed                    : 99
[Core] AD Negotiation Start                : 10375
[Core] AD Negotiation Done                 : 10329
[Core] Rcvd ACK w/o AD options             : 0
[Core] AOIM sync Needed                    : 0
    
```

Device# **show sdwan appqoe aoim-statistics**

=====

AOIM Statistics

=====

```

Total Number Of Peer Syncs      : 1
Current Number Of Peer Syncs in Progress : 0
Number Of Peer Re-Syncs Needed  : 1
Total Passthrough Connections Due to Peer Version Mismatch : 0
AOIM DB Size (Bytes): 4194304
    
```

```

LOCAL AO Statistics
-----
Number Of AOs      : 2

AO          Version  Registered
SSL         1.2      Y
DRE         0.23     Y

PEER Statistics
-----
Number Of Peers    : 1

Peer ID: 203.203.203.11

Peer Num AOs      : 2

AO          Version  InCompatible
SSL         1.2      N
DRE         0.23     N
    
```

show sdwan appqoe dreopt

To view various DRE optimization statistics, use the **show sdwan appqoe dreopt** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe dreopt { **auto-bypass** | **crypt** | **status** [**detail**] }

Syntax Description

auto-bypass	Displays the auto-bypass details of DRE optimization.
crypt	Displays cache encryption status.
status	Displays DRE optimization status.
detail	(Optional) Displays a more detailed status of DRE optimization.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was modified to include details of DRE profiles. This feature was introduced in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a.

The following example shows the status of DRE optimization. To view the status in more detail, use the **show sdwan appqoe dreopt status detail** command.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe dreopt status

DRE ID : 52:54:dd:d0:e2:8d-0176814f0f66-93e0830d
DRE uptime : 18:27:43
Health status : GREEN
Health status change reason : None
Last health status change time : 18:25:29
Last health status notification sent time : 1 second
DRE cache status : Active
Disk cache usage : 91%
Disk latency : 16 ms
Active alarms:
    None

Configuration:
    Profile type : Default
    Maximum connections : 750
    Maximum fanout : 35
    Disk size : 400 GB
    Memory size : 4096 MB
    CPU cores : 1
    Disk encryption : ON
```

The following example shows how to view the auto-bypass status of DRE optimization.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe dreopt auto-bypass
```

Server IP	Port	State	DRE LAN BYTES	DRE WAN BYTES	DRE COMP	Last Update	Entry Age
10.0.0.1	9088	Monitor	48887002724	49401300299	0.000000	13:41:51	03:08:53

The following example shows how to view the cache encryption status for DRE.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe dreopt crypt

Status: Success

Attempts: 1
```

show sdwan appqoe dreopt

```

1611503718:312238      DECRYPT REQ SENT
1611503718:318198      CRYPT SUCCESS
ENCRYPTION:
-----
BLK NAME           : No of Oper | Success | Failure
-----
SIGNATURE BLOCK |      210404      210404      0
SEGMENT BLOCK   |      789411      789411      0
SECTION BLOCKS  |      49363       49363       0
-----
DECRYPTION:
-----
BLK NAME           : No of Oper | Success | Failure
-----
SIGNATURE BLOCK |      188616      188616      0
SEGMENT BLOCK   |           1         1         0
SECTION BLOCKS  |     366342     366342      0
-----

```

Following is the sample output from the **show sdwan appqoe dreopt status** command. This example shows the details of the DRE profile applied.

```

Device# show sdwan appqoe dreopt status
DRE ID                               : 52:54:dd:e5:58:5a-01791db8c691-c5b3336c
DRE uptime                            : 20:58:23
Health status                         : GREEN
Health status change reason           : None
Last health status change time        : 19:40:37
Last health status notification sent time : 1 second
DRE cache status                      : Active
Disk cache usage                      : 0%
Disk latency                          : 0 ms
Active alarms:
  None
Configuration:
  Profile type                        : S
  Maximum connections                 : 750
  Maximum fanout                      : 35
  Disk size                          : 60 GB
  Memory size                        : 2048 MB
  CPU cores                          : 1
  Disk encryption

```

show sdwan appqoe error recent

To view details of recent AppQoE errors, use the **show sdwan appqoe error recent** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe error recent

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following is sample output from the **show sdwan appqoe error recent**

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe error recent
```

```
Appqoe Statistics Recent
```

```
-----
```

Label	Current value	Value(30 sec bfr)	Value(60 sec bfr)
RM TCP used sessions	20702	20026	21005
RM SSL used sessions	19376	18528	18824
RM health status change to yellow	47	47	47
RM health status change to green	47	47	47
RM TCP session allocated	28412162	28406875	28402421
RM TCP session freed	28391460	28386849	28381416
RM SSL session allocated	28412144	28406857	28402403
RM SSL session freed	28392768	28388329	28383579
TCP number of connections	27597418	27592148	27588196
TCP number of flows created	28412162	28406875	28402421
TCP number of flows deleted	28389923	28385898	28381006
TCP number of current connections	19687	19026	20504
TCP failed connections	813651	813649	813646
TCP syncache added	28411831	28406269	28402046
vPath drop due to pps	578	578	578
vPath new connection failed	11757	11757	11757

show sdwan appqoe error recent

BBR Active connections	38108	35305	38252
BBR sendmap allocation failed	0	0	0
SPPI available packets	3898784336	3896241285	3893452077
SPPI failed received packets	0	0	0
SPPI failed transmitted packets	0	0	0
SPPI pipe disconnected	0	0	0
HPUT SYS TIMER callout deleted	0	0	0
HPUT HPTS TIMER callout deleted	0	0	0
HPUT SYS TIMER timer deleted	111372027	111351614	111325475
HPUT HPTS TIMER timer deleted	11873674	11873666	11873651
HPUT SYS TIMER node is empty	0	0	0
HPUT HPTS TIMER node is empty	459711	459708	459699
Untrusted Certificate	0	0	0
Unable to get Proxy certificate	954	954	954
Expired Certificate	0	0	0
OCSP Cert Verification Failure	0	0	0
Endpoint Alert	0	0	0
FIN/RST Received during handshake	172444	172444	172444
Session Alloc Failures	0	0	0
C2S WCAPI DENY packet	0	0	0
S2C WCAPI DENY packet	0	0	0

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 98: show sdwan appqoe error recent Field Descriptions

Field	Description
RM TCP used sessions	The number of resource manager sessions used by TCP proxy
RM SSL used sessions	The number of resource manager sessions used by SSL proxy
RM health status change to yellow	The number of times the status of the resource manager changed to yellow
RM health status change to green	The number of times the status of the resource manager changed to green

Field	Description
RM TCP session allocated	The number of resource manager sessions allocated by TCP proxy
RM TCP session freed	The number of resource manager sessions freed by TCP proxy
RM SSL session allocated	The number of resource manager sessions allocated by SSL proxy
RM SSL session freed	The number of resource manager sessions freed by SSL proxy
TCP number of connections	The total number of TCP connections
TCP number of flows created	The total number of TCP flows created
TCP number of flows deleted	The total number of TCP flows deleted
TCP number of current connections	The total number of current TCP connections
TCP syncache added	The total number of SYN cache entries
vPath drop due to pps	The total number of transport channel SYN entries dropped because the packet-per-second limit is reached
vPath new connection failed	The total number of new transport channel connections that failed
BBR Active Connections	The total number of active connections for Bottleneck Bandwidth and Round-trip (BBR) propagation
BBR sendmap allocation failed	The total numbers of BBR total send map allocation failures
SPPI available packets	Total packets available for Service Plane Packet Interface (SPPI)
SPPI pipe disconnected	SPPI pipe is disconnected
SPPI failed received packets	SPPI failed to receive packets
SPPI failed transmit packets	SPPI failed to transmit packets
HPUT SYS TIMER callout deleted	System timer callout was deleted
HPUT HPTS TIMER callout deleted	The high-precision timers (HPTS) callout was deleted
HPUT SYS TIMER timer deleted	The system timer was deleted
HPUT HPTS TIMER timer deleted	The HPTS timer was deleted
HPUT SYS TIMER node is empty	The system timer node is empty

Field	Description
HPUT HPTS TIMER node is empty	The HPTS timer node is empty
Untrusted Certificate	Total number of SSL sessions dropped because of untrusted certificates
Unable to get Proxy certificate	The total number of sessions dropped because the SSL proxy certificate couldn't be retrieved
Expired Certificate	The total number of SSL sessions dropped due to expired certificates
OCSP Cert Verification Failure	The number of failures because the OSCP certificate verification failed
Endpoint Alert	The number of SSL proxy sessions dropped because of endpoint alerts
FIN/RST Received during handshake	SSL was dropped because TCP connection was closed
Session Alloc Failures	SSL proxy could not allocate sessions
C2S WCAPI DENY packet	The SSL client to server packet was denied
S2C WCAPI DENY packet	The SSL server to client packet was denied

show sdwan appqoe flow closed all

To display the summary of AppQoE expired flows on a device, use the **show sdwan appqoe flow closed all** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe flow closed all

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the summary of AppQoE expired flows.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe flow closed all
Current Historical Optimized Flows: 16

Optimized Flows
-----
T:TCP, S:SSL, U:UTD, D:DRE, H:HTTP
```

RR: DRE Reduction Ratio

Flow ID	VPN	Source IP:Port	Destination IP:Port	Service	RR%
22977217840	1	30.1.50.2:34940	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
13598953631	1	30.1.50.2:34936	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
17348519476	1	30.1.50.2:34938	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
11495519740	1	30.1.50.2:34934	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
29497270355	1	30.1.50.2:34942	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
32442796471	1	30.1.50.2:34944	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
34529471700	1	30.1.50.2:34946	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
39369775743	1	30.1.50.2:34948	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
46676987507	1	30.1.50.2:34950	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
8568888344	1	30.1.50.2:34932	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
63035789628	1	30.1.50.2:34958	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
48746883856	1	30.1.50.2:34952	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
51709149940	1	30.1.50.2:34954	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
58212427671	1	30.1.50.2:34956	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
66801636855	1	30.1.50.2:34960	30.1.51.2:80	T	-
68888309908	1	30.1.50.2:34962	30.1.51.2:80	T	-

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id <i>flow-id</i>	Displays AppQoE expired flow details for a single specific flow.
show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id <i>flow-id</i>	Displays the details of a single specific flow.
show sdwan appqoe flow vpn-id <i>vpn-id</i> server-port <i>server-port</i>	Displays the flows for a specific VPN on a device.

show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id

To display AppQoE expired flow details for a single specific flow on a device, use the **show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id *flow-id*

Supported Parameters

<i>flow-id</i>	Specify a flow id.
----------------	--------------------

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the AppQoE expired flow details for a single specific flow.

```

Device# show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id 66801636855
Flow ID: 66801636855

VPN: 1 APP: 0 [Client 30.1.50.2:34960 - Server 30.1.51.2:80]

TCP stats
-----
Client Bytes Received   : 139
Client Bytes Sent       : 10486028
Server Bytes Received   : 10486028
Server Bytes Sent       : 139

Client Bytes sent to SSL: 0
Server Bytes sent to SSL: 0

C2S HTX to DRE Bytes   : 0
C2S HTX to DRE Pkts    : 0
S2C HTX to DRE Bytes   : 0
S2C HTX to DRE Pkts    : 0
C2S DRE to HTX Bytes   : 0
C2S DRE to HTX Pkts    : 0
S2C DRE to HTX Bytes   : 0
S2C DRE to HTX Pkts    : 0

C2S HTX to HTTP Bytes  : 0
C2S HTX to HTTP Pkts   : 0
S2C HTX to HTTP Bytes  : 0
S2C HTX to HTTP Pkts   : 0
C2S HTTP to HTX Bytes  : 0
C2S HTTP to HTX Pkts   : 0
S2C HTTP to HTX Bytes  : 0
S2C HTTP to HTX Pkts   : 0

C2S SVC Bytes to SSL   : 0
S2C SVC Bytes to SSL   : 0
C2S SSL to TCP Tx Pkts : 0
C2S SSL to TCP Tx Bytes : 0
S2C SSL to TCP Tx Pkts : 0
S2C SSL to TCP Tx Bytes : 0

C2S TCP Tx Pkts Success : 1
C2S TCP Tx Pkts Failed  : 0
S2C TCP Tx Pkts Success : 7515
S2C TCP Tx Pkts Failed  : 0

TCP Client IP TOS      : 0x28
TCP Server IP TOS      : 0x28
TCP Client Rx Pause    : 0x1
TCP Server Rx Pause    : 0x1
TCP Client Tx Pause    : 0x0
TCP Server Tx Pause    : 0x0
Client Flow Pause State : 0x0
Server Flow Pause State : 0x0
Client Flow Control    : 0x0
Server Flow Control    : 0x0
Snort close sent       : 0x0
Snort init close handled: 0x0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[C2S][Og] : 0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[C2S][Tm] : 0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[S2C][Og] : 0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[S2C][Tm] : 0

```

```

TCP Client Close Done      : 0x1
TCP Server Close Done     : 0x1
TCP Client FIN Rcvd       : 0x1
TCP Server FIN Rcvd       : 0x1
TCP Client RST Rcvd       : 0x0
TCP Server RST Rcvd       : 0x0
TCP Client FIN Sent       : 0x1
TCP Server FIN Sent       : 0x1
Flow Cleanup State        : 0x7
TCP Flow Events
  1. time:2252.112679      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_FLOW_CREATED
  2. time:2252.112697      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_RX_SYN_WITHOUT_OPTIONS
  3. time:2252.112725      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_SYNCCACHE_ADDED
  4. time:2252.112736      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_SYNACK_NO_OPTIONS
  5. time:2252.113091      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_RX_EDGE_ACK
  6. time:2252.113180      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_ACCEPT_DONE
  7. time:2252.113286      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_SYN
  8. time:2252.113292      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_CONNECT_START
  9. time:2253.113338      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_SYN
 10. time:2254.122111      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_RX_EDGE_SYNACK_WITH_OPTIONS
 11. time:2254.122209      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_CONNECT_DONE
 12. time:2254.122230      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_DATA_ENABLED_SUCCESS
 13. time:2254.122281      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_ACK
 14. time:2254.122299      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_ACK
 15. time:2757.323156      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_FIN_RCVD_CLIENT_FD_C2S
 16. time:2757.323164      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_FIN_SENT_SERVER_FD_C2S
 17. time:2757.330780      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_FIN_RCVD_SERVER_FD_S2C
 18. time:2757.330781      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_SERVER_TCP_CLOSED
 19. time:2757.330781      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_ENABLE_RX SOCK_ON_STACK_CLOSED_SERVER
 20. time:2757.330790      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_FIN_SENT_CLIENT_FD_S2C
 21. time:2757.330807      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_CLOSE_CLIENT_FD_S2C
 22. time:2757.330807      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_CLOSE_SERVER_FD_C2S
 23. time:2757.330807      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_PROXY_CLOSE
 24. time:2757.330962      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_CLIENT_TCP_CLOSED
 25. time:2757.330963      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_ALL_TCP_CLOSED_CLEANUP
 26. time:2763.084297      :: Event:TCPPROXY_EVT_CLEANUP_COMPLETE

TCP BBR Client Statistics:
  BBR States Transition
    STARTUP To DRAIN State      : 0
    STARTUP To PROBEBW State    : 1
    STARTUP To PROBERTT State   : 0
    DRAIN To PROBEBW State      : 0
    PROBEBW To PROBERTT State   : 21
    PROBERTT To STARTUP State   : 0
    PROBERTT To PROBEBW State   : 21
    IDLEEXIT To PROBEBW State   : 0
  HPTS Timer Started
    Wrong Timer                  : 0
    Persistent Timeout           : 0
    Keepalive Timeout            : 0
    Connection Initialization    : 0
    BBR do segment unlock1       : 1
    BBR do segment unlock2       : 0
    PACE Segment                 : 20828
    BBR output wtime error msg size: 0
    BBR output wtime default     : 0
    BBR do wtime error nonuifs   : 6
  HPTS Timer Stopped
    Wrong Timer                  : 0
    Cancel Timer                 : 6008
    Persistent Mode Exit         : 0
    BBR Do Segment Unlock       : 0

```

show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id

```

Packets needs to be paced : 7388
Exempt early                : 0
Delay exceed                : 91
Connection Closed          : 0
Pacing Delay (in us)
  Equals 0                  : 0
  1 to 5                    : 7341
  6 to 10                   : 15
  11 to 20                  : 63
  21 to 50                  : 15
  50 to 100                 : 4
  101 to 500                : 0
  501 to 1000               : 36
  Greater than 1000         : 13361
RTT (in ms)
  Less than 1               : 2009
  Equals 1                  : 2
  1 To 50                   : 4297
  51 To 100                 : 0
  101 To 150                : 0
  151 To 200                : 0
  Greater than 200          : 0
Bandwidth
  Less Than 1KBps           : 2
  1KBps To 250KBps         : 5618
  251KBps To 500KBps       : 1
  500KBps To 1MBps         : 0
  1MBps To 2MBps           : 2
  2MBps To 5MBps           : 257
  5MBps To 10MBps          : 194
  Greater Than 10MBps      : 234
BBR Output Bytes           : 10486028
TCP Segments Lost          : 0
TCP Segment Sent           : 7820
Retransmitted Segments     : 0
Conn. drop due to no progress : 0
TCP Segment Sent through HPTS : 7355
Max Send Buffer Reached     : 20830
Max Send Congestion Window : 353998
Current TCP Send Window    : 821632

HPTS Statistics:
Timer Expired Early        : 0
Delay in Timer Expiry      : 7441
Callout Scheduled          : 0
Lasttick is gt current tick : 0
Maxticks Overflow         : 0
Timer WakeUp Immediately   : 0
Inp Added back to same slot : 0
Distance To Travel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel lt Pacer : 0
HPTS Is Hopelessly Behind  : 0
HPTS Is Stuck In Loop      : 0
HPTS Is Back On Sleep      : 0
HPTS Wheel Wrapped         : 0
HPTS Wheel Time Exceeded   : 0
Forced close from FIN_WAIT_2 : 0

TCP BBR Server Statistics:
BBR States Transition
  STARTUP To DRAIN State    : 0
  STARTUP To PROBEBW State  : 0
  STARTUP To PROBERTT State : 0

```

```

DRAIN To PROBEBW State      : 0
PROBEBW To PROBERTT State  : 0
PROBERTT To STARTUP State  : 0
PROBERTT To PROBEBW State  : 0
IDLEEXIT To PROBEBW State  : 0
HPTS Timer Started
Wrong Timer                  : 0
Persistent Timeout          : 0
Keepalive Timeout          : 0
Connection Initialization   : 0
BBR do segment unlock1     : 3755
BBR do segment unlock2     : 0
PACE Segment                : 3
BBR output wtime error msg size: 0
BBR output wtime default   : 0
BBR do wtime error nonufs   : 4203
HPTS Timer Stopped
Wrong Timer                  : 0
Cancel Timer                 : 3757
Persistent Mode Exit        : 0
BBR Do Segment Unlock       : 0
Packets needs to be paced  : 4039
Exempt early                : 0
Delay exceed                 : 0
Connection Closed           : 0
Pacing Delay (in us)
Equals 0                     : 0
1 to 5                       : 0
6 to 10                      : 0
11 to 20                     : 0
21 to 50                     : 0
50 to 100                    : 1
101 to 500                   : 0
501 to 1000                  : 0
Greater than 1000           : 7958
RTT (in ms)
Less than 1                  : 0
Equals 1                     : 0
1 To 50                      : 1
51 To 100                    : 0
101 To 150                   : 0
151 To 200                   : 0
Greater than 200            : 448
Bandwidth
Less Than 1KBps             : 449
1KBps To 250KBps           : 0
251KBps To 500KBps         : 0
500KBps To 1MBps           : 0
1MBps To 2MBps             : 0
2MBps To 5MBps             : 0
5MBps To 10MBps            : 0
Greater Than 10MBps         : 0
BBR Output Bytes            : 139
TCP Segments Lost           : 0
TCP Segment Sent            : 4204
Retransmitted Segments      : 0
Conn. drop due to no progress : 0
TCP Segment Sent through HPTS : 163
Max Send Buffer Reached      : 4204
Max Send Congestion Window  : 1073725440
Current TCP Send Window     : 0

HPTS Statistics:
Timer Expired Early         : 0

```

show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id

```

Delay in Timer Expiry      : 1
Callout Scheduled         : 0
Lasttick is gt current tick : 0
Mexticks Overflow        : 0
Timer WakeUp Immediately  : 0
Inp Added back to same slot : 0
Distance To Travel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel lt Pacer : 0
HPTS Is Hopelessly Behind : 0
HPTS Is Stuck In Loop     : 0
HPTS Is Back On Sleep     : 0
HPTS Wheel Wrapped       : 0
HPTS Wheel Time Exceeded  : 0
Forced close from FIN_WAIT_2 : 0
    
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan appqoe flow closed all	Displays the summary of AppQoE expired flows on a device.
show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id <i>flow-id</i>	Displays the details of a single specific flow.
show sdwan appqoe flow vpn-id <i>vpn-id</i> server-port <i>server-port</i>	Displays the flows for a specific VPN on a device.

show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id

To display the details for a single specific flow, use the **show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id *flow-id*

Supported Parameters

<i>flow-id</i>	Specify a flow id.
----------------	--------------------

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the details for a single specific flow.


```

Device# show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id 68888309908
Flow ID: 68888309908

VPN: 1 APP: 0 [Client 30.1.50.2:34962 - Server 30.1.51.2:80]

TCP stats
-----
Client Bytes Received   : 139
Client Bytes Sent      : 2625440
Server Bytes Received  : 2625440
Server Bytes Sent      : 139

Client Bytes sent to SSL: 0
Server Bytes sent to SSL: 0

C2S HTX to DRE Bytes   : 0
C2S HTX to DRE Pkts   : 0
S2C HTX to DRE Bytes   : 0
S2C HTX to DRE Pkts   : 0
C2S DRE to HTX Bytes   : 0
C2S DRE to HTX Pkts   : 0
S2C DRE to HTX Bytes   : 0
S2C DRE to HTX Pkts   : 0

C2S HTX to HTTP Bytes  : 0
C2S HTX to HTTP Pkts  : 0
S2C HTX to HTTP Bytes  : 0
S2C HTX to HTTP Pkts  : 0
C2S HTTP to HTX Bytes  : 0
C2S HTTP to HTX Pkts  : 0
S2C HTTP to HTX Bytes  : 0
S2C HTTP to HTX Pkts  : 0

C2S SVC Bytes to SSL   : 0
S2C SVC Bytes to SSL   : 0
C2S SSL to TCP Tx Pkts : 0
C2S SSL to TCP Tx Bytes : 0
S2C SSL to TCP Tx Pkts : 0
S2C SSL to TCP Tx Bytes : 0

C2S TCP Tx Pkts Success : 1
C2S TCP Tx Pkts Failed  : 0
S2C TCP Tx Pkts Success : 1912
S2C TCP Tx Pkts Failed  : 0
TCP Client IP TOS      : 0x28
TCP Server IP TOS     : 0x28
TCP Client Rx Pause    : 0x0
TCP Server Rx Pause    : 0x0
TCP Client Tx Enabled  : 0x0
TCP Server Tx Enabled  : 0x0
Client Flow Pause State : 0x0
Server Flow Pause State : 0x0
Client Flow Control    : 0x0
Server Flow Control    : 0x0
Snort close sent      : 0x0
Snort init close handled: 0x0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[C2S][Og] : 0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[C2S][Tm] : 0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[S2C][Og] : 0
TCP Flow Bytes Consumed[S2C][Tm] : 0
TCP Client Close Done   : 0x0
TCP Server Close Done   : 0x0
TCP Client FIN Rcvd    : 0x0
    
```

show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id

```

TCP Server FIN Rcvd      : 0x0
TCP Client RST Rcvd     : 0x0
TCP Server RST Rcvd     : 0x0
TCP Client FIN Sent     : 0x0
TCP Server FIN Sent     : 0x0
Flow Cleanup State      : 0x0
AD State                 : AD_STATE_TX_ACK
AD Nego Role            : AD_ROLE_EDGE
AD peer ID              : 0xc0a80d01
AD configured Policy    : 0x8
AD derived Policy       : 0x8
AD peer Policy          : 0x0
AD applied Policy       : 0x0
AOIM sync Needed       : No
Client Resume Enq Count : 0
Client Resume Enq Ign   : 0
Client Resume Process   : 0
Client Resume Process Ign : 0
Server Resume Enq Count : 0
Server Resume Enq Ign   : 0
Server Resume Process   : 0
Server Resume Process Ign : 0
DRE C2S Paused Count    : 0
DRE C2S Resumed Sent Count : 0
DRE C2S Resume Recv Count : 0
DRE S2C Paused Count    : 0
DRE S2C Resume Sent Count : 0
DRE S2C Resume Recv Count : 0
HTTP C2S Paused Count   : 0
HTTP C2S Resumed Sent Count : 0
HTTP C2S Resume Recv Count : 0
HTTP S2C Paused Count   : 0
HTTP S2C Resume Sent Count : 0
HTTP S2C Resume Recv Count : 0
SSL RD Pause/fail C2S Orig : 0/0
SSL RD Resume Notify C2S Og : 0
SSL RD Resume C2S Orig   : 0
SSL RD Pause/fail C2S Term : 0/0
SSL RD Resume Notify C2S Tm : 0
SSL RD Resume C2S Term   : 0
SSL RD Pause/fail S2C Orig : 0/0
SSL RD Resume Notify S2C Og : 0
SSL RD Resume S2C Orig   : 0
SSL RD Pause/fail S2C Term : 0/0
SSL RD Resume Notify S2C Tm : 0
SSL RD Resume S2C Term   : 0
SSL Proxy Client Bytes [C2S]: 0
SSL Proxy Client Bytes [S2C]: 0
SSL Proxy Server Bytes [C2S]: 0
SSL Proxy Server Bytes [S2C]: 0
Rx Client Queue Length   : 0
Rx Server Queue Length   : 0
SVC-to-Client Queue Length : 0
SVC-to-Server Queue Length : 0
TCP Flow Events
  1. time:2781.598055  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_FLOW_CREATED
  2. time:2781.598077  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_RX_SYN_WITHOUT_OPTIONS
  3. time:2781.598128  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_SYNCACHE_ADDED
  4. time:2781.598145  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_SYNACK_NO_OPTIONS
  5. time:2781.598473  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_RX_EDGE_ACK
  6. time:2781.598621  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_ACCEPT_DONE
  7. time:2781.598739  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_SYN
  8. time:2781.598747  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_CONNECT_START
  9. time:2781.599958  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_RX_EDGE_SYNACK_WITH_OPTIONS

```

```

10. time:2781.599984  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_ACK
11. time:2781.599985  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_CONNECT_DONE
12. time:2781.600006  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_DATA_ENABLED_SUCCESS
13. time:2781.600061  :: Event:TCPProxy_EVT_AD_TX_EDGE_ACK

```

TCP BBR Client Statistics:

```

BBR States Transition
  STARTUP To DRAIN State      : 0
  STARTUP To PROBEBW State    : 1
  STARTUP To PROBERTT State   : 0
  DRAIN To PROBEBW State      : 0
  PROBEBW To PROBERTT State   : 1
  PROBERTT To STARTUP State   : 0
  PROBERTT To PROBEBW State   : 1
  IDLEEXIT To PROBEBW State   : 0
HPTS Timer Started
  Wrong Timer                  : 0
  Persistent Timeout           : 0
  Keepalive Timeout           : 0
  Connection Initialization    : 0
  BBR do segment unlock1      : 1
  BBR do segment unlock2      : 0
  PACE Segment                 : 4752
  BBR output wtime error msg size: 0
  BBR output wtime default    : 0
  BBR do wtime error nonufs   : 7
HPTS Timer Stopped
  Wrong Timer                  : 0
  Cancel Timer                 : 984
  Persistent Mode Exit        : 0
  BBR Do Segment Unlock       : 0
  Packets needs to be paced   : 1881
  Exempt early                : 0
  Delay exceed                 : 17
  Connection Closed           : 0
Pacing Delay (in us)
  Equals 0                     : 0
  1 to 5                       : 1885
  6 to 10                      : 5
  11 to 20                     : 1
  21 to 50                     : 2
  50 to 100                   : 1
  101 to 500                  : 0
  501 to 1000                 : 7
  Greater than 1000           : 2859
RTT (in ms)
  Less than 1                  : 1051
  Equals 1                     : 1
  1 To 50                     : 0
  51 To 100                   : 0
  101 To 150                  : 0
  151 To 200                  : 0
  Greater than 200            : 0
Bandwidth
  Less Than 1KBps             : 1
  1KBps To 250KBps           : 889
  251KBps To 500KBps         : 0
  500KBps To 1MBps           : 0
  1MBps To 2MBps             : 0
  2MBps To 5MBps             : 39
  5MBps To 10MBps           : 64
  Greater Than 10MBps        : 59
BBR Output Bytes              : 2628130

```

show sdwan appqoe flow flow-id

```

TCP Segments Lost           : 0
TCP Segment Sent           : 1958
Retransmitted Segments     : 0
Conn. drop due to no progress : 0
TCP Segment Sent through HPTS : 1877
Max Send Buffer Reached     : 4752
Max Send Congestion Window : 196370
Current TCP Send Window    : 321024

```

HPTS Statistics:

```

Timer Expired Early       : 0
Delay in Timer Expiry     : 1894
Callout Scheduled         : 0
Lasttick is gt current tick : 0
Maxticks Overflow        : 0
Timer WakeUp Immediately  : 0
Inp Added back to same slot : 0
Distance To Travel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel lt Pacer : 0
HPTS Is Hopelessly Behind : 0
HPTS Is Stuck In Loop     : 0
HPTS Is Back On Sleep     : 0
HPTS Wheel Wrapped        : 0
HPTS Wheel Time Exceeded  : 0
Forced close from FIN_WAIT_2 : 0

```

TCP BBR Server Statistics:

```

BBR States Transition
  STARTUP To DRAIN State      : 0
  STARTUP To PROBEBW State    : 0
  STARTUP To PROBERTT State   : 0
  DRAIN To PROBEBW State      : 0
  PROBEBW To PROBERTT State   : 0
  PROBERTT To STARTUP State   : 0
  PROBERTT To PROBEBW State   : 0
  IDLEEXIT To PROBEBW State   : 0
HPTS Timer Started
  Wrong Timer                  : 0
  Persistent Timeout          : 0
  Keepalive Timeout           : 0
  Connection Initialization   : 0
  BBR do segment unlock1      : 976
  BBR do segment unlock2      : 0
  PACE Segment                 : 3
  BBR output wtime error msg size: 0
  BBR output wtime default    : 0
  BBR do wtime error nonufs   : 979
HPTS Timer Stopped
  Wrong Timer                  : 0
  Cancel Timer                 : 978
  Persistent Mode Exit        : 0
  BBR Do Segment Unlock       : 0
  Packets needs to be paced   : 978
  Exempt early                 : 0
  Delay exceed                 : 0
  Connection Closed           : 0
Pacing Delay (in us)
  Equals 0                     : 0
  1 to 5                       : 1
  6 to 10                      : 0
  11 to 20                     : 0
  21 to 50                     : 0
  50 to 100                   : 0

```

```

101 to 500      : 0
501 to 1000    : 0
Greater than 1000 : 1958
RTT (in ms)
Less than 1     : 0
Equals 1        : 0
1 To 50         : 2
51 To 100      : 0
101 To 150     : 0
151 To 200    : 0
Greater than 200 : 0
Bandwidth
Less Than 1KBps      : 1
1KBps To 250KBps    : 1
251KBps To 500KBps  : 0
500KBps To 1MBps    : 0
1MBps To 2MBps      : 0
2MBps To 5MBps      : 0
5MBps To 10MBps     : 0
Greater Than 10MBps : 0
BBR Output Bytes     : 139
TCP Segments Lost    : 0
TCP Segment Sent     : 980
Retransmitted Segments : 0
Conn. drop due to no progress : 0
TCP Segment Sent through HPTS : 1
Max Send Buffer Reached : 982
Max Send Congestion Window : 1073725440
Current TCP Send Window : 0

HPTS Statistics:
Timer Expired Early      : 0
Delay in Timer Expiry    : 1
Callout Scheduled        : 0
Lasttick is gt current tick : 0
Maxticks Overflow       : 0
Timer WakeUp Immediately : 0
Inp Added back to same slot : 0
Distance To Travel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel Overflow : 0
Available On Wheel lt Pacer : 0
HPTS Is Hopelessly Behind : 0
HPTS Is Stuck In Loop    : 0
HPTS Is Back On Sleep    : 0
HPTS Wheel Wrapped      : 0
HPTS Wheel Time Exceeded : 0
Forced close from FIN_WAIT_2 : 0
    
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan appqoe flow closed all	Displays the summary of AppQoE expired flows on a device.
show sdwan appqoe flow closed flow-id <i>flow-id</i>	display AppQoE expired flow details for a single specific flow on a device.
show sdwan appqoe flow vpn-id <i>vpn-id</i> server-port <i>server-port</i>	Displays the flows for a specific VPN on a device.

show sdwan appqoe flow vpn-id

To display flows for a specific VPN on a device, use the **show sdwan appqoe flow vpn-id** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe flow vpn-id *vpn-id* **server-port** *server-port*

Supported Parameters

<i>vpn-id</i>	Specify a vpn id.
<i>server-port</i>	Specify a server port number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays flows for a specific VPN.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe flow closed vpn-id 1 server-port 443
Current Historical Optimized Flows: 101

Optimized Flows
-----
T:TCP, S:SSL, U:UTD, D:DRE, H:HTTP
RR: DRE Reduction Ratio

Flow ID          VPN Source IP:Port Destination IP:Port Service RR%
53486969779402663 1 11.0.0.5:50621 23.0.0.7:443 TDS 99
53488479953969085 1 11.0.0.5:52664 23.0.0.72:443 T-
53484184343020025 1 11.0.0.7:45862 23.0.0.14:443 TDS 99
53486924218325306 1 11.0.0.7:50518 23.0.0.70:443 TDS 99
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan appqoe flow closed <i>flow-id</i> <i>flow-id</i>	Displays AppQoE expired flow details on a device.
show sdwan appqoe flow <i>flow-id</i> <i>flow-id</i>	Displays AppQoE Active flow details on a device.
show sdwan appqoe flow closed all	Displays the summary of AppQoE expired flows on a device.

show sdwan appqoe status

To view the status of various AppQoE modules, use the **show sdwan appqoe status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan appqoe status

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following is sample output from the **show sdwan appqoe status** command.

```
Device# show sdwan appqoe status
APPQOE Status : GREEN
Service Status:
  SSLPROXY : GREEN
  TCPPROXY : GREEN
  SERVICE CHAIN : GREEN
  RESOURCE MANAGER : GREEN
```

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector

To display information about the configured cflowd collectors on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector** command in privileged exec mode.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged exec (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

Cflowd monitors traffic flowing through Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices in the overlay network and exports flow information to a collector, where it can be processed by an IPFIX analyzer. A flow-visibility policy must be enabled to see output from this command. This command can be used to display information about the configured cflowd collectors.

Example

The following example shows how to display the information about the configured cflowd collectors.

```
Device# show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector
flow-monitors flow-export-statistics sdwan_flow_exporter_0
export-client
name "options drop-cause-table"
group Option
protocol-stats bytes-added 17220
protocol-stats bytes-sent 17220
protocol-stats bytes-dropped 0
protocol-stats records-added 492
protocol-stats records-sent 492
protocol-stats records-dropped 0
export-client
name sdwan_flow_monitor
group "Flow Monitor"
protocol-stats bytes-added 0
protocol-stats bytes-sent 0
protocol-stats bytes-dropped 0
protocol-stats records-added 0
protocol-stats records-sent 0
protocol-stats records-dropped 0
export-client
name "options application-attributes"
group Option
protocol-stats bytes-added 377196
protocol-stats bytes-sent 377196
protocol-stats bytes-dropped 0
protocol-stats records-added 1462
protocol-stats records-sent 1462
protocol-stats records-dropped 0
export-client
name "options application-name"
group Option
protocol-stats bytes-added 123670
protocol-stats bytes-sent 123670
protocol-stats bytes-dropped 0
protocol-stats records-added 1490
protocol-stats records-sent 1490
protocol-stats records-dropped 0
```

Table 99: Related Commands

Commands	Description
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count	Displays cflowd flow count.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows	Displays cflowd flows.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics	Displays cflowd statistics information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template	Displays cflowd template information.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows

To display cflowd flow information on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows [{ **format table** | **vpn** *vpn-id* [**format table**] }

Syntax Description	format table (Optional) Displays the flows in table format.	
	vpn <i>vpn-id</i> (Optional) Displays the flows in a specific VPN. The vpn-id range is from 1 to 65530.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd** command to monitor traffic flowing through Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices in the overlay network and to export flow information to a collector, where it can be processed by an IPFIX analyzer. Flow-visibility policy must be enabled to see output in this command. This command can be used to display cflowd flow information.

Examples

The following example shows how to display cflowd flow information:

```
Device# show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows
Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...
app-fwd cflowd flows vpn 32 src-ip 10.3.13.2 dest-ip 10.3.13.10 src-port 41708 dest-port
22 dscp 48 ip-proto 6
  tcp-ctrl-bits      24
  icmp-opcode       0
  total-pkts        45
  total-bytes       2736
  start-time        "Mon Nov 30 17:01:08 2020"
  egress-intf-name  GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  ingress-intf-name internal0/0/rp:0
  application       unknown
  family            network-service
  drop-cause        "No Drop"
  drop-octets       0
  drop-packets      0
  sla-not-met       0
  color-not-met     0
  queue-id          2
  tos               255
  dscp-output       63
  sampler-id        3
  fec-d-pkts        0
  fec-r-pkts        0
  pkt-dup-d-pkts-orig 0
```

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count

```

pkt-dup-d-pkts-dup 0
pkt-dup-r-pkts      0
pkt-cxp-d-pkts     0
traffic-category   0
ssl-read-bytes     0
ssl-written-bytes  0
ssl-en-read-bytes  0
ssl-en-written-bytes 0
ssl-de-read-bytes  0
ssl-de-written-bytes 0
ssl-service-type   0
ssl-traffic-type   0
ssl-policy-action  0

```

Table 100: Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector	Displays cflowd collector information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count	Displays cflowd flow count.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics	Displays cflowd statistics information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template	Displays cflowd template information.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count

To display the number of current cflowd traffic flows on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cflowd monitors traffic flowing through Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices in the overlay network and exports flow information to a collector, where it can be processed by an IPFIX analyzer. Flow-visibility policy must be enabled to see output from this command. This command can be used to display the number of current cflowd traffic flows.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the number of current cflowd traffic flows.

```
Device# show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count
VPN    COUNT
-----
*      0
```

Table 101: Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector	Displays cflowd collector information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows	Displays cflowd flows.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics	Displays cflowd statistics information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template	Displays cflowd template information.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics

To display cflowd packet statistics on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics [ftm ]
```

Syntax Description	ftm (Optional) Displays cflowd Forwarding Table Manager (FTM) statistics information.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines
 Use **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd** command to monitor traffic flowing through Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices in the overlay network and to export flow information to a collector, where it can be processed by an IPFIX analyzer. Flow-visibility policy must be enabled to see output from this command. This command can be used to display cflowd packet statistics.

Examples

The following example shows how to display cflowd packet statistics.

```
Device# show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics
      data_packets          :          30996
```

```

template_packets      :      36
total-packets        :      9
flow-refresh          :      0
flow-ageout          :      0
flow-end-detected    :      0
flow-end-forced      :      0
flow-rate-limit-drop :      0

```

Table 102: Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector	Displays cflowd collector information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count	Displays cflowd flow count.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows	Displays cflowd flows.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template	Displays cflowd template information.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template

To display the cflowd template information that the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device transmits periodically to the cflowd collector, use the **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use **show sdwan app-fwd cflowd** to monitor traffic flowing through Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices in the overlay network and to export flow information to a collector, where it can be processed by an IPFIX analyzer. A cflowd template defines the location of cflowd collectors, how often sets of sampled flows are sent to the collectors, and how often the template is sent to the collectors.

This command can be used to display the cflowd template information that the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device transmits periodically to the cflowd collector.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the cflowd template information that the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device transmits periodically to the cflowd collector.

```
Device# show sdwan app-fwd cflowd template
app cflowd template name ""
app cflowd template flow-active-timeout 600
app cflowd template flow-inactive-timeout 60
app cflowd template template-refresh 0
```

Table 103: Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd collector	Displays cflowd collector information.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flow-count	Displays cflowd flow count.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd flows	Displays cflowd flows.
show sdwan app-fwd cflowd statistics	Displays cflowd statistics information.

show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows

show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows—Display flow information for the application-aware applications running on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows [vpn *vpn-id*] [detail]

Syntax Description

None	List all the flows which go through the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device
detail	<p>Detailed Information</p> <p>Display detailed information about DPI traffic flows, including total packet and octet counts, and which tunnel (TLOC) the flow was received and transmitted on.</p> <p>Note This command displays all the flow information except for Border Gateway Protocols, Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv4, Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6, Open Shortest Path First, Multicast Transfer Protocol, and Protocol-Independent Multicast in a policy as they are not supported. These application bypass DPI and matching DPI on the applications do not affect a policy.</p>
vpn <i>vpn-id</i>	<p>Specific VPN</p> <p>List all application flows running in the subnets in the specific VPN.</p>

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2.1v	Command introduced.

Examples

show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows

Device# **show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows**

```
app-fwd cflowd flows vpn 7 src-ip 10.7.20.8 dest-ip 10.7.50.10 src-port 0 dest-port 2048
dscp 0 ip-proto 1
tcp-cntrl-bits          24
icmp-opcode            2048
total-pkts             23392
total-bytes            2339200
start-time             "Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022"
egress-intf-name       Null
ingress-intf-name      GigabitEthernet0/0/0
application            ping
family                 network-service
drop-cause             "No Drop"
drop-octets            0
drop-packets           0
sla-not-met            0
color-not-met          0
queue-id               2
tos                    0
dscp-output            0
sampler-id             0
fec-d-pkts             0
fec-r-pkts             0
pkt-dup-d-pkts-orig   0
pkt-dup-d-pkts-dup    0
pkt-dup-r-pkts        0
pkt-cxp-d-pkts        0
traffic-category       0
service-area           0
ssl-read-bytes         0
ssl-written-bytes     0
ssl-en-read-bytes     0
ssl-en-written-bytes  0
ssl-de-read-bytes     0
ssl-de-written-bytes  0
ssl-service-type       0
ssl-traffic-type       0
ssl-policy-action      0
appqoe-action          0
appqoe-sn-ip           0.0.0.0
appqoe-pass-reason    0
appqoe-dre-input-bytes 0
appqoe-dre-input-packets 0
appqoe-flags           0
```

Device# **show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows table**

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

PKT			PKT			PKT			SSL		SSL		PKT
D			D			D			APPQOE	APPQOE	TCP		
DUP	DUP	DUP	DUP	DUP	DUP	SSL	SSL	EN	SSL	EN	FEC	FEC	DUP
SSL	SSL	SSL	SSL	SSL	SSL	APPQOE	DRE	DRE	EN	EN	DE	SSL	DE
SRC	DEST	IP	CNTRL	ICMP	TOTAL	TOTAL							

VPN	SRC IP	DEST IP	PORT	PORT	DSCP	PROTO	BITS	OPCODE	PKTS	BYTES	START TIME	DUP	DROP		NOT MET		QUEUE	DSCP		SAMPLER	D	R	PKTS	
													CAUSE	OCTETS	PACKETS	MET		MET	ID					TOS
TIME	TYPE	ACTION	CATEGORY	AREA	SN	IP	REASON	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	BYTES	TYPE
7	10.7.20.8	10.7.50.10	0	2048	0	1	24	2048	27886	2788600	Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022						GigabitEthernet0/0/0						ping	
	network-service	No Drop	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0													0	
7	10.7.50.10	10.7.20.8	11983	22	48	6	24	0	5625	225072	Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022						GigabitEthernet0/0/0	internal0/0/rp:0					ssh	
		No Drop	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
7	10.7.20.8	10.7.50.10	47897	22	48	6	24	0	10403	416264	Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022						GigabitEthernet0/0/0	internal0/0/rp:0					ssh	
		No Drop	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
7	10.7.50.10	10.7.20.8	22	47897	48	6	24	0	19441	1477468	Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022						GigabitEthernet0/0/0	internal0/0/rp:0					ssh	
		No Drop	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
7	10.7.20.8	10.7.50.10	22	11983	48	6	24	0	10532	800432	Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022						GigabitEthernet0/0/0	internal0/0/rp:0					ssh	
		No Drop	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													0	
0	0	0	0	0	0.0.0.0	0	0	0	0	0													0	

```

Device# show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows
app-fwd cflowd flows vpn 7 src-ip 10.7.50.10 dest-ip 10.7.20.8 src-port 11983 dest-port 22
dscp 48 ip-prot 6
tcp-ctrl-bits 24
icmp-opcode 0
total-pkts 3192
total-bytes 127716
start-time "Mon Dec 26 09:48:28 2022"
egress-intf-name GigabitEthernet0/0/0
ingress-intf-name internal0/0/rp:0
application ssh
family terminal
drop-cause "No Drop"
drop-octets 0
drop-packets 0
sla-not-met 0
color-not-met 0
queue-id 2
tos 0
dscp-output 0
sampler-id 0
fec-d-pkts 0
fec-r-pkts 0
pkt-dup-d-pkts-orig 0
pkt-dup-d-pkts-dup 0
pkt-dup-r-pkts 0
    
```

```

pkt-cxp-d-pkts          0
traffic-category       0
service-area           0
ssl-read-bytes         0
ssl-written-bytes     0
ssl-en-read-bytes     0
ssl-en-written-bytes  0
ssl-de-read-bytes     0
ssl-de-written-bytes  0

ssl-service-type       0
ssl-traffic-type      0
ssl-policy-action      0
appqoe-action         0
appqoe-sn-ip          0.0.0.0
appqoe-pass-reason    0
appqoe-dre-input-bytes 0
appqoe-dre-input-packets 0
appqoe-flags          0
    
```

show sdwan app-fwd dpi summary

To display the DPI summary on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-fwd dpi summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan app-fwd dpi summary

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command is qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) offers control over how data packets from specific applications or application families are forwarded across the network, allowing you to assign the traffic to be carried by specific tunnels. App-visibility policy must be enabled to see output from this command.

Use **show sdwan app-fwd dpi summary** command to display the DPI summary on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the DPI summary on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan app-fwd dpi summary

                                ACTIVE  INACTIVE
                                FLOWS   FLOWS
                                FLOWS   FLOWS
                                TIMED   TIMED
                                -----
                                CACHE  CURRENT  HIGH      FLOWS  FLOWS  TIMED   TIMED
    
```


NAME	SIZE	ENTRIES	WATERMARK	ADDED	AGED	OUT	OUT
sdwan_flow_monitor	80000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 104: Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan app-fwd dpi flows	Displays DPI flows.

show sdwan app-route sla-class

To display application-aware routing SLA classes on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-route sla-class** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan app-route sla-class

show sdwan app-route sla-class

jitter *jitter-configured-value* | **latency** *latency-configured-value* | **loss** *loss-percentage* | **name** *sla-class-name*

Syntax Description	None	Description
	jitter <i>jitter-configured-value</i>	(Optional) Displays information for all index, name, packet jitter, packet latency, and packet loss values for the specified jitter value in milliseconds. <0 - 4294967295>
	latency <i>latency-configured-value</i>	(Optional) Displays information for all index, name, packet jitter, packet latency, and packet loss values for the specified latency value in milliseconds. <0 - 4294967295>
	loss <i>loss-percentage</i>	(Optional) Displays information for all index, name, packet jitter, packet latency, and packet loss values for the specified loss value in percentage. <0 - 100>
	name <i>sla-class-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information for all index, name, packet jitter, packet latency, and packet loss values for the specified SLA class name.

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The action taken in application-aware routing is applied based on an SLA (a service-level agreement). An SLA class is defined by the maximum jitter, maximum latency, maximum packet loss, or a combination of these values, for the data plane tunnels of the device.

Use this command to display information for application-aware routing SLA classes configured on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display index, name, packet loss, packet latency, and packet jitter information for all application-aware routing SLA classes configured on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan app-route sla-class
INDEX NAME LOSS LATENCY JITTER
-----
0 __all_tunnels__ 0 0 0
1 test_sla_class 100 50 0
2 test_sla_class2 10 5 50
```

The following example shows how to display index, name, packet loss, packet latency, and packet jitter information for all application-aware routing SLA classes with latency value of 50 configured on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan app-route sla-class latency 50
INDEX NAME LOSS LATENCY JITTER
-----
1 test_sla_class 100 50 0
```

The following example shows how to display index and packet jitter information for all application-aware routing SLA classes configured on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan app-route sla-class jitter
INDEX JITTER
-----
0 0
1 0
2 50
```

show sdwan app-route stats

To display statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for all operational data plane tunnels on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan app-route stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan app-route stats

```
{ [ local-color color ] | [ remote-color color ] | [ remote-system-ip ip-address ] }
```

Syntax Description

local-color <i>color</i>	(Optional) Displays statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for the specified local color.
remote-color <i>color</i>	(Optional) Displays statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for the specified remote color.

remote-system-ip *ip-address* (Optional) Displays statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for the specified remote system IP.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

The Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol runs over all data plane tunnels between Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, monitoring the liveness, and network and path characteristics of the tunnels. Application-aware routing uses the information gathered by BFD to determine the transmission performance of the tunnels. Performance is reported in terms of packet latency and packet loss on the tunnel.

BFD sends Hello packets periodically to test the liveness of a data plane tunnel and to check for faults on the tunnel. These Hello packets provide a measurement of packet loss and packet latency on the tunnel. The Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device records the packet loss and latency statistics over a sliding window of time. BFD keeps track of the six most recent sliding windows of statistics, placing each set of statistics in a separate bucket.

If you configure an application-aware routing policy for the device, it is these statistics that the router uses to determine whether a data plane tunnel's performance matches the requirements of the policy's SLA.

This command can be used to display statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for all operational data plane tunnels on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for all operational data plane tunnels on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan app-route status
app-route statistics 100.64.0.30 100.64.0.2 ipsec 12426 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.1
local-color mpls
remote-color mpls
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 2
mean-jitter 0
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
1 6 0 2 1 0 0 0 0
2 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
3 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
4 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
5 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
app-route statistics 100.64.2.2 100.64.2.26 ipsec 12366 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.1
```

show sdwan app-route stats

```

local-color biz-internet
remote-color biz-internet
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 11
mean-jitter 9
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 6 0 10 7 10 10 0 0
1 5 0 9 3 0 0 0 0
2 6 0 12 12 11 11 0 0
3 5 0 10 3 0 0 0 0
4 6 0 9 9 10 10 0 0
5 6 0 12 16 0 0 0 0
app-route statistics 100.64.0.30 100.64.0.6 ipsec 12426 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.2
local-color mpls
remote-color mpls
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 2
mean-jitter 0
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
1 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
2 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
3 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
4 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
5 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
app-route statistics 100.64.2.2 100.64.2.30 ipsec 12366 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.2
local-color biz-internet
remote-color biz-internet
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 13
mean-jitter 7
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 6 0 16 8 10 12 0 0
1 5 0 12 6 0 0 0 0
2 6 0 10 11 11 12 0 0
3 6 0 14 9 0 0 0 0
4 5 0 14 4 11 11 0 0
5 6 0 14 6 0 0 0 0

```

The following example shows how to display statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for the specified local color mpls on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan app-route stats local-color mpls
app-route statistics 100.64.0.30 100.64.0.2 ipsec 12426 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.1
local-color mpls
remote-color mpls
mean-loss 0

```

```

mean-latency 2
mean-jitter 0
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
1 6 0 2 1 0 0 0 0
2 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
3 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
4 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
5 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
app-route statistics 100.64.0.30 100.64.0.6 ipsec 12426 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.2
local-color mpls
remote-color mpls
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 2
mean-jitter 0
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
1 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
2 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
3 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
4 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
5 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

```

The following example shows how to display statistics about data plane traffic jitter, loss, and latency and other interface characteristics for the specified remote system IP 10.1.0.1 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan app-route stats remote-system-ip 10.1.0.1

app-route statistics 100.64.0.30 100.64.0.2 ipsec 12426 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.1
local-color mpls
remote-color mpls
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 2
mean-jitter 0
sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
1 6 0 2 1 0 0 0 0
2 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
3 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
4 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
5 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
app-route statistics 100.64.2.2 100.64.2.26 ipsec 12366 12366
remote-system-ip 10.1.0.1
local-color biz-internet
remote-color biz-internet
mean-loss 0
mean-latency 11
mean-jitter 9

```

```

sla-class-index 0
IPV6 TX IPV6 RX
TOTAL AVERAGE AVERAGE TX DATA RX DATA DATA DATA
INDEX PACKETS LOSS LATENCY JITTER PKTS PKTS PKTS PKTS
-----
0 6 0 10 7 10 10 0 0
1 5 0 9 3 0 0 0 0
2 6 0 12 12 11 11 0 0
3 5 0 10 3 0 0 0 0
4 6 0 9 9 10 10 0 0
5 6 0 12 16 0 0 0 0

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan app-route sla-class	Displays application-aware routing SLA classes.

show sdwan bfd history

To display Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD history on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan bfd history** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan bfd history

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	The command output shows BFD automatic suspension information.

Usage Guidelines BFD provides rapid failure detection times between forwarding engines, while maintaining low overhead. If a BFD session is down, it implies that no traffic can flow between those TLOCs. If you identify any traffic disruption between a pair of TLOCs or notice that the session flap count has increased, use the **show sdwan bfd history** command to check the history of your BFD sessions.

Use this command to display Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD history on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD history on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.



Note Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a, a suspended flag, `sus`, is added for identifying BFD sessions that are suspended for preventing flapping of BFD sessions.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<code>request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset</code>	Brings all BFD sessions out of suspension.
	<code>show sdwan bfd sessions</code>	Displays Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD sessions.
	<code>show sdwan bfd summary</code>	Displays a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD summary.
	<code>show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list</code>	Displays a Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN BFD TLOC summary list.

show sdwan bfd sessions

To display information about the Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the `show sdwan bfd sessions` command in privileged EXEC mode.

`show sdwan bfd sessions` [`{ table | alt | region-access | region-core | suspend { all | local-color local-color-value } }`]

Syntax Description		
	<code>table</code>	(Optional) Display output in table format.
	<code>alt</code>	(Optional) Display additional information for BFD sessions, such as BFD local discriminator (LD) and if a BFD session is flagged as suspended.
	<code>region-access</code>	(Optional) Multi-Region Fabric access region.
	<code>region-core</code>	(Optional) Multi-Region Fabric core region.
	<code>suspend</code>	(Optional) Display BFD sessions in suspension.
	<code>all</code>	(Optional) Display all BFD sessions in suspension.
	<code>local-color local-color-value</code>	(Optional) Display BFD sessions with a local color.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

show sdwan bfd sessions

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was modified. Added the suspend and alt keywords. The command output shows BFD automatic suspension information.

Usage Guidelines

BFD provides rapid failure detection times between forwarding engines, while maintaining low overhead. If a BFD session is down, it implies that no traffic can flow between those TLOCs. If you identify any traffic disruption between a pair of TLOCs or notice that the session flap count has increased, use the **show sdwan bfd sessions** command to check the status of your Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions.

Use this command to display information about the Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions running on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Examples

The following sample output from the **show sdwan bfd sessions** command displays information about the Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions running on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd sessions
```

SYSTEM IP	SITE ID	STATE	SOURCE TLOC COLOR	REMOTE TLOC COLOR	SOURCE IP	DST PUBLIC IP	DST PUBLIC PORT	ENCAP	DETECT MULTIPLIER	TX INTERVAL(msec)	UPTIME	TRANSITIONS
10.1.0.1	100	up	biz-internet	biz-internet	10.64.2.2	10.64.2.26	12366	ipsec	7	1000	0:00:03:14	0
10.1.0.2	100	up	biz-internet	biz-internet	10.64.2.2	10.64.2.30	12366	ipsec	7	1000	0:00:03:13	0
10.4.0.1	400	up	biz-internet	biz-internet	10.64.2.2	10.64.2.6	18464	ipsec	7	1000	0:00:03:14	0

The following sample output from the **show sdwan bfd sessions suspend** command displays the total suspend count and the resuspend count.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd sessions suspend
```

SYSTEM IP	STATE	SOURCE TLOC COLOR	REMOTE TLOC COLOR	SOURCE IP	DST PUBLIC IP	DST PUBLIC PORT	ENCAP	RE-SUSPEND COUNT	SUSPEND TIME LEFT	TOTAL COUNT	SUSPEND DURATION
172.16.255.14	up	lte	lte	10.1.15.15	10.1.14.14	12426	ipsec	0	0:00:19:52	18	0:00:00:07

The following sample output from the **show sdwan bfd sessions alt** command indicates if a BFD session has been suspended:

```
Device# show sdwan bfd sessions alt
```

*Sus = Suspend
*NA = Flag Not Set

SYSTEM IP	SITE ID	STATE	SOURCE TLOC COLOR	REMOTE TLOC COLOR	SOURCE IP	DST PUBLIC IP	DST PUBLIC PORT	ENCAP	BFD-LD	FLAGS	UPTIME
172.16.255.14	400	up	3g	lte	10.0.20.15	10.1.14.14	12426	ipsec	20004	NA	0:19:30:40
172.16.255.14	400	up	lte	lte	10.1.15.15	10.1.14.14	12426	ipsec	20003	Sus	0:00:02:46
172.16.255.16	600	up	3g	lte	10.0.20.15	10.0.106.1	12366	ipsec	20002	NA	0:19:30:40
172.16.255.16	600	up	lte	lte	10.1.15.15	10.0.106.1	12366	ipsec	20001	NA	0:19:20:14

The following sample output from the **show sdwan bfd sessions table** command displays the traffic with ports in the control range:

```
Device# show sdwan bfd sessions table
```

SRC IP	DST IP	PROTO	SRC PORT	DST PORT	SYSTEM IP	SITE ID	LOCAL COLOR	COLOR	STATE	DETECT MULTIPLIER	TX INTERVAL	UPTIME	TRANSITIONS
10.1.15.15	10.0.5.11	ipsec	12366	12367	172.16.255.11	100	lte	lte	up	7	1000	0:01:37:43	3
10.1.19.15	10.0.5.11	ipsec	12406	12367	172.16.255.11	100	biz-internet	lte	up	7	1000	0:00:00:51	0
10.1.15.15	10.1.14.14	ipsec	12366	12366	172.16.255.14	400	lte	lte	up	7	1000	0:01:37:43	3
10.1.19.15	10.1.14.14	ipsec	12406	12366	172.16.255.14	400	biz-internet	lte	up	7	1000	0:00:00:51	0
10.1.15.15	10.1.16.16	ipsec	12366	12386	172.16.255.16	600	lte	biz-internet	up	7	1000	0:00:31:41	0
10.1.19.15	10.1.16.16	ipsec	12406	12386	172.16.255.16	600	biz-internet	biz-internet	down	7	1000	NA	0
10.1.15.15	10.0.5.21	ipsec	12366	12377	172.16.255.21	100	lte	lte	up	7	1000	0:01:37:43	3
10.1.19.15	10.0.5.21	ipsec	12406	12377	172.16.255.21	100	biz-internet	lte	up	7	1000	0:00:00:51	0

Related Commands	Command	Description
	request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset	Brings all BFD sessions out of suspension.
	show sdwan bfd history	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD history.
	show sdwan bfd summary	Displays a Cisco SD-WAN BFD summary.
	show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list	Displays a Cisco SD-WAN BFD TLOC summary list.

show sdwan bfd sessions region-access

To display a list of bidirectional forwarding detection (BFD) sessions in the Hierarchical SD-WAN access region (any region other than the core region), use the **show sdwan bfd sessions region-access** command in privileged EXEC mode.

sdwan sdwan bfd sessions region-access

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

```
Device# show sdwan bfd sessions region-access
```

PUBLIC SYSTEM IP	ENCAP	DETECT SITE ID	MULTIPLIER	TX ID	STATE	REGION	TX STATE	SOURCE TLOC COLOR	UPTIME	REMOTE TLOC COLOR	TRANSITIONS	SOURCE IP	DST PUBLIC IP	DST PORT
172.21.54.10		7	2100	2	up	lte		12:04:30:17		lte		172.16.21.11	172.16.1.1	12366
172.21.55.10		7	2200	2	up	lte		12:04:29:47		lte		172.16.21.11	172.16.2.1	12366
172.21.14.10		7	22200	2	up	lte		12:04:35:03		lte		172.16.21.11	172.16.22.11	12366
172.21.54.10		7	2100	2	up	lte		12:04:30:01		3g		172.16.21.11	172.17.1.1	12366
172.21.55.10		7	2200	2	up	lte		12:04:30:05		3g		172.16.21.11	172.17.2.1	12366
172.21.14.10		7	22200	2	up	lte		12:04:29:27		3g		172.16.21.11	172.17.22.11	12366
172.21.54.10		7	2100	2	up	3g		12:04:29:27		lte		172.17.21.11	172.16.1.1	12366
172.21.55.10		7	2200	2	up	3g		12:04:29:26		lte		172.17.21.11	172.16.2.1	12366
172.21.14.10		7	22200	2	up	3g		12:04:29:26		lte		172.17.21.11	172.16.22.11	12366
172.21.54.10		7	2100	2	up	3g		12:04:29:27		3g		172.17.21.11	172.17.1.1	12366
172.21.55.10		7	2200	2	up	3g		12:04:29:27		3g		172.17.21.11	172.17.2.1	12366
172.21.14.10		7	22200	2	up	3g		12:04:29:26		3g		172.17.21.11	172.17.22.11	12366
		7		1000				12:04:29:26		0				

show sdwan bfd sessions region-core

To display a list of bidirectional forwarding detection (BFD) sessions in the Hierarchical SD-WAN core region, use the **show sdwan bfd sessions region-core** command in privileged EXEC mode.

sdwan sdwan bfd sessions region-core

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

```
Device# show sdwan bfd sessions region-core
```

PUBLIC SYSTEM IP	ENCAP	DETECT SITE ID	TX ID	REGION ID	STATE	SOURCE TLOC COLOR	TLOC UPTIME	REMOTE TLOC COLOR	TRANSITIONS	SOURCE IP	DST PUBLIC IP	DST PORT
172.20.11.10		11100	0		up	green		green		172.18.21.11	172.23.11.11	12366
ipsec	7		1000			12:04:29:40		7				
172.20.12.10		11100	0		up	green		green		172.18.21.11	172.23.12.11	12366
ipsec	7		1000			12:04:29:40		6				
172.21.14.10		22200	0		up	green		green		172.18.21.11	172.18.22.11	12366
ipsec	7		1000			12:04:29:38		10				
172.19.15.10		33100	0		up	green		green		172.18.21.11	172.19.31.11	12366
ipsec	7		1000			12:04:29:37		5				

show sdwan bfd summary

To display Cisco SD-WAN BFD summary information on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan bfd summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan bfd summary [{ **bfd-sessions-total** | **bfd-sessions-up** | **bfd-sessions-max** | **bfd-sessions-flap** | **poll-interval** }]

bfd-sessions-total	(Optional) Displays only the current number of BFD sessions running.
bfd-sessions-up	(Optional) Displays only the current number of BFD sessions that are in the Up state.
bfd-sessions-max	(Optional) Displays only the total number of BFD sessions that have been created since the device booted up.
bfd-sessions-flap	(Optional) Displays only the number of BFD sessions that have transitioned from the Up state.
poll-interval	(Optional) Displays only the poll interval of all tunnels in milliseconds.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	The command output shows BFD automatic suspension information.

Usage Guidelines BFD provides rapid failure detection times between forwarding engines, while maintaining low overhead. If a BFD session is down, it implies that no traffic can flow between those TLOCs. If you identify any traffic disruption between a pair of TLOCs or notice that the session flap count has increased, use the **show sdwan bfd summary** command to check the status of your BFD sessions.

Use this command to display Cisco SD-WAN BFD summary information on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display a Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd summary
sessions-total 2
sessions-up 2
sessions-max 2
sessions-flap 8
poll-interval 600000
```

The following example shows how to display only the current number of Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions that are in the up state on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd summary bfd-sessions-up
bfd summary bfd-sessions-up 2
```

The following example shows how to display a Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary, including which Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions have been suspended.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd summary
sessions-total          4
sessions-up             4
sessions-max            4
sessions-flap           4
poll-interval           60000
sessions-up-suspended  1
sessions-down-suspended 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset	Brings all BFD sessions out of suspension.
show sdwan bfd history	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD history.
show sdwan bfd sessions	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions.
show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list	Displays a Cisco SD-WAN BFD TLOC summary list.

show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list

To display Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary information per TLOC on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list [*interface-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>interface-name</i> (Optional) Displays BFD session summary information on the specified interface.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	The command output shows BFD automatic suspension information.

Usage Guidelines	BFD provides rapid failure detection times between forwarding engines, while maintaining low overhead. If a BFD session is down, it implies that no traffic can flow between those TLOCs. If you identify any traffic disruption between a pair of TLOCs or notice that the session flap count has increased, use the showsdwanbfdtloc-summary-list command to check the status of your BFD sessions per TLOC.
-------------------------	---

You can use this command to display Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary information per TLOC on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary information for all TLOCs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list
```

```
SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS
IF NAME ENCAP TOTAL UP FLAP
-----
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 ipsec 2 2 8
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 ipsec 2 2 10
```

The following example shows how to display Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary information on the specified interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list GigabitEthernet0/0/0
```

```
SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS
IF NAME ENCAP TOTAL UP FLAP
-----
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 ipsec 2 2 8
```

The following example shows how to display Cisco SD-WAN BFD session summary information that includes information for BFD sessions that are up, sessions that are suspended, and sessions that are down and suspended.

```
Device# show sdwan bfd tloc-summary-list
```

IF NAME	ENCAP	SESSIONS TOTAL	SESSIONS UP	SESSIONS FLAP	SESSIONS UP SUSPENDED	SESSIONS DOWN SUSPENDED
GigabitEthernet1	ipsec	2	2	4	1	0
GigabitEthernet4	ipsec	2	2	0	0	0

Related Commands

Command	Description
request platform software sdwan auto-suspend reset	Brings all BFD sessions out of suspension.
show sdwan bfd history	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD history.
show sdwan bfd sessions	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD sessions.
show sdwan bfd summary	Displays Cisco SD-WAN BFD summary.

show sdwan certificate

To display information about the sdwan certificates on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan certificate** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan certificate { installed | reverse-proxy | root-ca-cert | serial | signing-request | validity }

```

Syntax Description

installed	Displays sdwan certificate installed.
root-ca-cert	Displays sdwan certificate root-ca-cert.
reverse-proxy	Displays the signed certificate installed on a Cisco IOS XEE SD-WAN device for authentication with a reverse proxy device.
serial	Displays sdwan certificate serial.
signing-request	Displays sdwan certificate signing-request.
validity	Displays sdwan certificate validity.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Support introduced for the keyword reverse-proxy .

Usage Guidelines

In the SD-WAN solution, we focus on building secure data plane connections, which involves onboarding physical or virtual WAN edge devices and establishing secure control connections across all the SD-WAN components in the network environment.

Secure onboarding of the SD-WAN edge physical or virtual device requires the device to be identified, trusted and allowed in the same overlay network.

Identity of the WAN edge device is uniquely identified by the chassis ID and certificate serial number. Depending on the WAN edge router, certificates are provided in different ways:

- Hardware-based Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device certificate is stored in the on-board SUDI chip installed during manufacturing.
- Virtual platform (Cisco CSR 1000v) which do not have root certificates preinstalled on the device. For these devices, a One-Time Token (OTK) is provided by Cisco SD-WAN Manager to authenticate the device with the SD-WAN controllers.

Trust of the WAN edge devices is done using the root chain certificates that are pre-loaded in manufacturing, loaded manually, distributed automatically by Cisco SD-WAN Manager, or installed during the Cisco Plug-and-Play automated deployment provisioning process.

The Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN solution uses a model, where the WAN edge devices that are allowed to join the SD-WAN overlay network need to be known by all the SD-WAN controllers beforehand. This is done by adding the WAN edge devices in the Plug-and-Play connect portal (PnP).

Use **show sdwan certificate** command to display information about the Cisco SD-WAN certificates on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices to be used for Plug-and-Play, bootstrap or manual onboarding.

Example

The following example shows how to display the decoded certificate signing request installed on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan certificate installed
Board-id certificate
-----
Certificate:
Data:
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number: 69965125 (0x43bd3a8)
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: O=Cisco, CN=ACT2 SUDI CA
Validity
Not Before: Aug 5 14:19:01 2019 GMT
Not After : May 14 20:25:41 2029 GMT
Subject: serialNumber=PID:ISR4331/K9 SN=SAMPLESN123, O=Cisco, OU=ACT-2 Lite SUDI,
CN=ISR4331/K9
Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)
Modulus:
00:cb:cd:16:b1:1f:76:f2:ca:21:4d:9f:32:e5:ef:
79:f4:00:c3:98:15:18:17:20:2d:f3:c4:86:2a:3a:
16:64:4a:e8:f9:93:57:31:87:ae:b5:6d:0a:d7:c2:
93:6c:f6:b2:db:41:7e:0a:16:7f:13:dc:e6:30:35:
f8:1e:e3:e7:20:00:10:2e:71:08:f6:c1:91:8a:1b:
80:d3:a8:cf:df:97:f1:7c:3f:df:2e:1f:d7:27:dd:
02:da:af:98:06:7e:83:3a:83:7a:1e:1f:9f:99:ea:
5f:1a:7c:02:0c:21:10:60:76:db:fe:d9:92:5b:cd:
1b:7e:a6:78:9c:04:10:9f:71:cb:52:90:59:09:9f:
```

```

1b:93:48:28:ce:38:e6:d7:db:dd:88:7a:c9:1c:f3:
eb:0b:ab:8c:a2:2a:01:be:27:3e:b1:1c:fe:bc:90:
fb:71:c4:58:c3:41:b0:22:2b:49:93:96:53:58:bf:
16:64:4a:e8:f9:93:57:31:87:ae:b5:6d:0a:d7:c2:
1c:fa:17:d9:4f:53:98:d9:63:ab:c9:54:b0:ef:b9:
8e:1f:d8:70:fd:ef:14:d2:35:96:5b:02:3d:16:23:
03:86:ed:be:6b:34:01:0a:25:66:b5:98:73:b0:3f:
5f:1a:7c:02:0c:21:10:60:76:db:fe:d9:92:5b:cd:
03:86
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
X509v3 extensions:
X509v3 Key Usage: critical
Digital Signature, Non Repudiation, Key Encipherment
X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
CA:FALSE
X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
othername:<unsupported>
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
7b:6c:21:4f:1b:25:73:46:d8:27:79:4c:37:70:a9:b3:57:d7:
24:55:73:11:cc:cb:17:3b:d3:e4:5d:a9:88:8f:92:c8:d8:a4:
41:09:b9:52:a0:45:e4:8f:d2:03:d9:26:8d:cc:59:69:14:e9:
77:e7:ab:30:bf:a5:e8:41:bd:3a:16:9e:91:4f:4b:d3:12:9f:
6d:0a:11:c8:46:d8:81:1b:63:6f:89:22:b6:87:8e:6b:6b:0d:
73:d1:8c:60:77:4e:a3:69:8d:a3:1f:c8:7a:15:ad:d2:68:39:
37:13:25:34:74:4c:b6:05:17:7a:09:6e:83:ed:43:dd:6b:0a:
21:9a:0b:4c:13:63:01:1f:92:ad:19:26:14:fe:0e:2d:86:32:
a6:b0:3f:8f:8e:c4:f9:67:df:03:e9:cb:a3:db:02:bb:44:8c:
24:55:73:11:cc:cb:17:3b:d3:e4:5d:a9:88:8f:92:c8:d8:a4:
ff:39:8a:9b:b4:eb:4d:e8:37:b1:6e:e8:f2:27:ea:85:c1:b3:
6d:0a:11:c8:46:d8:81:1b:63:6f:89:22:b6:87:8e:6b:6b:0d:
27:02:46:b1:cd:91:b9:cc:6e:85:97:a4:67:c7:d1:e0:55:0e:
65:70:ed:79:17:86:9a:70:70:70:8b:a9:e3:81:0b:e5:42:b8:
21:9a:0b:4c
Installed device certificates
-----

```

The following example shows how to display the root certificate installed on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan certificate root-ca-cert
Certificate:
Data:
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number:
b9:a5:54:a0:5b:ac:6b:88
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C = US, ST = Texas, L = Dallas, O = Test_Name, OU = Test_Name
Validity
Not Before: Aug 31 21:15:48 2020 GMT
Not After : Dec 9 21:15:48 2020 GMT
Subject: C = US, ST = Texas, L = Dallas, O = Test_Name, OU = Test_Name
Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)
Modulus:
ac:4e:7b:e5:e9:b4:cd:84:95:4d:38:63:c4:a8:52:
e4:35:6e:ec:8b:55:54:a2:91:51:c1:41:e5:48:5f:
20:f6:48:08:2f:d7:bc:1e:c7:a4:dd:27:27:36:25:
5c:26:01:c9:1e:8f:fe:18:0d:94:23:46:a0:24:2f:
ac:24:d9:4b:81:99:ba:ed:71:45:1a:ea:17:03:e7:
ac:4e:7b:e5:e9:b4:cd:84:95:4d:38:63:c4:a8:52:
18:3c:6f:ec:1e:fe:37:31:4d:a7:58:7c:07:ac:06:
88:3e:47:ea:7e:27:d6:21:31:10:dc:5d:30:db:14:
20:f6:48:08:2f:d7:bc:1e:c7:a4:dd:27:27:36:25:

```

```

ac:4e:7b:e5:e9:b4:cd:84:95:4d:38:63:c4:a8:52:
97:80:ef:37:e2:96:4f:93:9e:2f:bb:22:7a:cc:bb:
6f:2c:f8:52:b2:f2:07:3c:a9:cc:c6:b2:72:00:c8:
e3:a4:ad:36:fe:70:16:8a:28:48:5c:90:00:d6:8b:
20:f6:48:08:2f:d7:bc:1e:c7:a4:dd:27:27:36:25:
72:1a:56:0b:f2:84:8f:09:fd:0b:42:7e:19:fd:43:
ac:4e:7b:e5:e9:b4:cd:84:95:4d:38:63:c4:a8:52:
70:a0:dc:2e:43:8f:f1:f3:b7:d6:a7:89:d4:41:5d:
f6:73
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
X509v3 extensions:
X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
54:45:B0:9E:ED:59:3E:D5:9F:03:38:F2:3A:44:C0:E3:6A:CB:86:4C
X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
keyid:54:45:B0:9E:ED:59:3E:D5:9F:03:38:F2:3A:44:C0:E3:6A:CB:86:4C
X509v3 Basic Constraints:
CA:TRUE
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
28:85:ea:02:06:1d:65:1f:ab:47:ac:c9:e3:6c:45:4a:0b:dd:
a3:6c:ae:f5:7e:4d:0c:ba:15:7e:e9:b1:d0:81:61:fd:93:72:
8a:0d:21:dc:53:c0:18:4d:8a:dc:3f:bf:76:91:1d:15:4f:72:
28:85:ea:02:06:1d:65:1f:ab:47:ac:c9:e3:6c:45:4a:0b:dd:
ea:f4:e8:de:83:c3:5d:b0:a6:e3:8b:e8:52:db:03:da:26:f3:
9f:67:fe:57:a6:03:b0:5d:47:a6:2b:2b:27:90:57:c6:ca:da:
23:0f:7a:00:78:5d:92:e1:91:c5:f7:ce:f7:e7:09:6f:5b:f9:
28:85:ea:02:06:1d:65:1f:ab:47:ac:c9:e3:6c:45:4a:0b:dd:
9f:67:fe:57:a6:03:b0:5d:47:a6:2b:2b:27:90:57:c6:ca:da:
fd:df:ed:26:f4:1b:39:ab:cf:af:f9:b1:bd:64:7e:72:e4:42:
20:1b:52:96:69:63:46:af:32:7a:45:fe:96:e8:55:14:e1:79:
74:a8:2a:ca:5c:34:ea:cc:2c:35:3a:84:da:df:dd:85:3d:db:
9f:67:fe:57:a6:03:b0:5d:47:a6:2b:2b:27:90:57:c6:ca:da:
28:85:ea:02:06:1d:65:1f:ab:47:ac:c9:e3:6c:45:4a:0b:dd:
98:b3:4f:bc

```

The following example shows how to display the chassis number, board ID serial number, and serial number on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan certificate serial
Chassis number: ISR4331/K9-SAMPLESN123 Board ID serial number: 053BE1B7 Subject S/N:
SAMPLESN123

```

The following example shows how to display how long a certificate is valid for on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan certificate validity
The certificate is valid from Aug 5 14:19:01 2019 GMT (Current date is Mon Nov 30 22:01:08
GMT 2020) & valid until May 14 20:25:41 2029 GMT

```

The following is a sample output from the execution of the **show sdwan certificate reverse-proxy** command on a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device.

```

Device# show sdwan certificate reverse-proxy

```

```

Reverse proxy certificate

```

```

-----

```

```

Certificate:

```

```

    Data:

```

```

        Version: 1 (0x0)

```



```
Serial Number: 1 (0x1)

Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C = US, CN = 6c63e80a-8175-47de-a455-53a127ee70bd, O = Viptela

Validity

    Not Before: Jun  2 19:31:08 2021 GMT

    Not After : May 27 19:31:08 2051 GMT

Subject: C = US, ST = California, CN = C8K-9AE4A5A8-4EB0-E6C1-1761-6E54E4985F78, O
= ViptelaClient
Subject Public Key Info:

    Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

        RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)

        Modulus:

            00:e2:45:49:53:3a:56:d4:b8:70:59:90:01:fb:b1:
            44:e3:73:17:97:a3:e9:b7:55:44:d4:2d:dd:13:4a:
            a8:ef:78:14:9d:bd:b5:69:de:c9:31:29:bd:8e:57:
            09:f2:02:f8:3d:1d:1e:cb:a3:2e:94:c7:2e:61:ea:
            e9:94:3b:28:8d:f7:06:12:56:f3:24:56:8c:4a:e7:
            01:b1:2b:1b:cd:85:4f:8d:34:78:78:a1:26:17:2b:
            a5:1b:2a:b6:dd:50:51:f8:2b:13:93:cd:a6:fd:f8:
            71:95:c4:db:fc:a7:83:05:23:68:61:15:05:cc:aa:
            60:af:09:ef:3e:ce:70:4d:dd:50:84:3c:9a:57:ce:
            cb:15:84:3e:cd:b2:b6:30:ab:86:68:17:94:fa:9c:
            1a:ab:28:96:68:8c:ef:c8:f7:00:8a:7a:01:ca:58:
            84:b0:87:af:9a:f6:13:0f:aa:42:db:8b:cc:6e:ba:
            c8:c1:48:d2:f4:d8:08:b1:b5:15:ca:36:80:98:47:
            32:3a:df:54:35:fe:75:32:23:9f:b5:ed:65:41:99:
            50:b9:0f:7a:a2:10:59:12:d8:3e:45:78:cb:dc:2a:
            95:f2:72:02:1a:a6:75:06:87:52:4d:01:17:f2:62:
            8c:40:ad:29:e4:75:17:04:65:a9:b9:6a:dd:30:95:
            34:9b

        Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption

    99:40:af:23:bb:cf:7d:59:e9:a5:83:78:37:02:76:83:79:02:
```

```

b3:5c:56:e8:c3:aa:fc:78:ef:07:23:f8:14:19:9c:a4:5d:88:
07:4d:6e:b8:0d:b5:af:fa:5c:f9:55:d0:60:94:d9:24:99:5e:
33:06:83:03:c3:73:c1:38:48:45:ba:6a:35:e6:e1:51:0e:92:
c3:a2:4a:a2:e1:2b:da:cd:0c:c3:17:ef:35:52:e1:6a:23:20:
af:99:95:a2:cb:99:a7:94:03:f3:78:99:bc:76:a3:0f:de:04:
7d:35:e1:dc:4d:47:79:f4:c8:4c:19:df:80:4c:4f:15:ab:f1:
61:a2:78:7a:2b:6e:98:f6:7b:8f:d6:55:44:16:79:e3:cd:51:
0e:27:fc:e6:4c:ff:bb:8f:2d:b0:ee:ed:98:63:e9:c9:cf:5f:
d7:b1:dd:7b:19:32:22:94:77:d5:bc:51:85:65:f3:e0:93:c7:
3c:79:fc:34:c7:9f:40:dc:b1:fc:6c:e5:3d:af:2d:77:b7:c3:
88:b3:89:7c:a6:1f:56:35:3b:35:66:0c:c8:05:b5:28:0b:98:
19:c7:b0:8e:dc:b7:3f:9d:c1:bb:69:f0:7d:20:95:b5:d1:f0:
06:35:b7:c4:64:ba:c4:95:31:4a:97:03:0f:04:54:6d:cb:50:
2f:31:02:59

```

Device#

show sdwan cloudexpress applications

To display the best path that Cloud onRamp for SaaS has selected for each configured SaaS application, on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan cloudexpress applications** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan cloudexpress applications

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	The command output may include the Webex application, which is supported from this release.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	The command output may include custom applications, which are supported from this release. The output header includes information about the application ID, application type, and the sub-application ID.

Usage Guidelines

The command output includes sections for each configured SaaS application.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress applications** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing a standard SaaS application (amazon_aws).

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress applications
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 app 3 type app-group subapp 0
  application amazon_aws
  exit-type local
  interface GigabitEthernet5
  latency 2
  loss 1
```

Table 105: Command Output Header Field Descriptions, Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a

Output	Description
vpn	Each VPN for which Cloud onRamp for SaaS is enabled appears in the output.
app	Application ID corresponding to the application.
type	Possible values are: app-group, custom-app-group, region
subapp	Sub-application ID corresponding to the application. An application can have one or more sub-application ID's.

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress applications** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing the Webex app, which is of type region.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress applications
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 app 15 type region subapp 8
  application webex-us-west-1
  exit-type local
  interface GigabitEthernet5
  latency 139
  loss 0
```

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress applications** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing a user-defined SaaS application list called example-apps.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress applications
cloudexpress applications vpn 2 app 26 type custom-app-group subapp 0
  application example-apps
  exit-type local
  interface GigabitEthernet5
  latency 66
  loss 0
```

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress applications** command, as it appears beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress applications
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 app-group 3
  application amazon_aws
  exit-type local
  interface GigabitEthernet5.101
  latency 3
  loss 0
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 region 8
  application webex-us-west-1
  exit-type none
  latency 0
  loss 0
```

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress applications** command, as it appears before Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress applications
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 office365
  exit-type local
  interface GigabitEthernet1
  latency 1
  loss 40
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 amazon_aws
  exit-type gateway
  gateway-system-ip 10.0.0.1
  latency 1
  loss 0
  local-color lte
  remote-color lte
cloudexpress applications vpn 1 dropbox
  exit-type gateway
  gateway-system-ip 10.0.0.1
  latency 19
  loss 0
  local-color lte
  remote-color lte
```

show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits

show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits—Display loss and latency on each gateway exit for applications configured with Cloud OnRamp for SaaS (formerly called CloudExpress service).

show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	The command output may include the Webex application, which is supported from this release.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	The command output may include custom applications, which are supported from this release. The output header includes information about the application ID, application type, and the sub-application ID.

Usage Guidelines

The command output includes sections for each configured SaaS application.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing a standard SaaS application (amazon_aws).

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 app 3 type app-group subapp 0 192.168.1.15
  application amazon_aws
  latency      1
  loss         1
  local-color  lte
  remote-color lte
```

Table 106: Command Output Header Field Descriptions, Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a

Output	Description
vpn	Each VPN for which Cloud onRamp for SaaS is enabled appears in the output.
app	Application ID corresponding to the application.
type	Possible values are: app-group, custom-app-group, region
subapp	Sub-application ID corresponding to the application. An application can have one or more sub-application ID's.

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing the Webex app, which is of type region.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 app 15 type region subapp 1 192.168.1.15
  application webex-us-west-1
  latency      139
  loss         0
  local-color  lte
  remote-color lte
```

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing a user-defined SaaS application list called example-apps.

show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 app 26 type custom-app-group subapp 0 192.168.1.15
  application  example-apps
  latency      66
  loss        0
  local-color  lte
  remote-color lte
```

The following example shows the command output, as it appears in releases earlier than Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress gateway-exits
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 office365 172.16.255.15
latency 2
loss 0
local-color lte
remote-color lte
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 office365 172.16.255.16
latency 2
loss 0
local-color lte
remote-color lte
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 amazon_aws 172.16.255.15
latency 1
loss 0
local-color lte
remote-color lte
cloudexpress gateway-exits vpn 1 amazon_aws 172.16.255.16
latency 1
loss 0
local-color lte
remote-color lte
```

show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications

To view the interface, exit type, and statistics for the best path that Cloud onRamp for SaaS has selected for each configured SaaS application, on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	The command output may include the Webex application, which is supported from this release.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	<p>The command output may include custom applications, which are supported from this release.</p> <p>The output header includes information about the application ID, application type, and the sub-application ID.</p>

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications
cloudexpress load-balance applications-lb vpn 1 app 3 type app-group subapp 0 GigabitEthernet5
application amazon_aws
exit-type local
latency 2
loss 4
cloudexpress load-balance applications-lb vpn 1 app 3 type app-group subapp 0 GigabitEthernet6
application amazon_aws
exit-type local
latency 1
loss 2
```

Table 107: Command Output Header Field Descriptions, Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a

Output	Description
vpn	Each VPN for which Cloud onRamp for SaaS is enabled appears in the output.
app	Application ID corresponding to the application.
type	Possible values are: app-group, custom-app-group, region
subapp	Sub-application ID corresponding to the application. An application can have one or more sub-application ID's.

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications** command, as it appears before Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications
cloudexpress load-balance applications-lb vpn 10 office365 GigabitEthernet1
exit-type local
latency 1
loss 5
cloudexpress load-balance applications-lb vpn 10 office365 GigabitEthernet2
exit-type local
latency 1
loss 7
```

Table 108: Command Output Header Field Descriptions, Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a

Output	Description
vpn	Each VPN for which Cloud onRamp for SaaS is enabled appears in the output.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress load-balance applications
cloudexpress load-balance applications-lb vpn 10 office365 GigabitEthernet1
exit-type local
latency 1
loss 5
cloudexpress load-balance applications-lb vpn 10 office365 GigabitEthernet2
exit-type local
latency 1
loss 7
```

show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits

show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits—Display application loss and latency on each Direct Internet Access (DIA) interface enabled for Cloud OnRamp for SaaS (formerly called CloudExpress service).

show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	The command output may include the Webex application, which is supported from this release.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	The command output may include custom applications, which are supported from this release. The output header includes information about the application ID, application type, and the sub-application ID.

Usage Guidelines The command output includes sections for each configured SaaS application.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing a standard SaaS application (amazon_aws).

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits
cloudexpress local-exits vpn 1 app 3 type app-group subapp 0 GigabitEthernet5
application amazon_aws
latency 1
loss 2
```


Table 109: Command Output Header Field Descriptions, Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a

Output	Description
vpn	Each VPN for which Cloud onRamp for SaaS is enabled appears in the output.
app	Application ID corresponding to the application.
type	Possible values are: app-group, custom-app-group, region
subapp	Sub-application ID corresponding to the application. An application can have one or more sub-application ID's.

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing the Webex app, which is of type region.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits
cloudexpress local-exits vpn 1 app 15 type region subapp 1 GigabitEthernet5
application webex-us-west-1
latency      139
loss         0
```

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits** command, as it appears in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a, showing a user-defined SaaS application list called example-apps.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits
cloudexpress local-exits vpn 1 app 26 type custom-app-group subapp 0 GigabitEthernet5
application example-apps
latency      66
loss         0
```

show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits** command, as it appears in releases earlier than Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a.

```
Device# show sdwan cloudexpress local-exits

VPN APPLICATION INTERFACE LATENCY LOSS
-----
1 office365 Tunnel100015 10 0
1 office365 Tunnel100016 3 0
1 amazon_aws Tunnel100015 10 0
1 amazon_aws Tunnel100016 3 0
```

show sdwan control

To display information about the control connections and control plane connections on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan control** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan control

{ **affinity** { **config** | **status** } | **connection-history** | **connection-info** | **connections** | **local-properties** | **statistics** | **summary** | **valid-vmanage-id** | **valid-vsmarts** }

Syntax Description		
affinity config		Displays the configuration information about the control connections to one or more Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers.
affinity status		Displays the status of the control connections to one or more Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers.
connection-history		Displays the status of the control connections to one or more Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers.
connection-info		Displays information about the control plane connections.
connections		Displays information about active control plane connections.
local-properties		Displays the basic configuration parameters and local properties related to the control plane.
statistics		Displays statistics about the packets that a device has transmitted and received in the process of establishing and maintaining secure DTLS connections to devices in the overlay network.
summary		Displays a count of devices that the local device is aware.
valid-vmanage-id		Displays the chassis number of the Cisco SD-WAN Manager instances.
valid-vsmarts		Displays the serial numbers of the valid Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers in the overlay network.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Added the Hierarchical SD-WAN region assignment to the the REG IDs column when you use the local-properties keyword.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	For Hierarchical SD-WAN architectures, the REGION IDs column shows the secondary region also.

Usage Guidelines In the Cisco SD-WAN overlay network, all Cisco XE SD-WAN devices and Cisco WAN Edge devices establish control connections to all Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers, to ensure that the routers are always able to properly route data traffic across the network.

One way to manage network scale is to configure affinity between Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers and WAN Edge routers. To do this, you place each Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller into a controller group, and then you configure which group or groups a WAN Edge router can establish control connections with.

The controller groups are what establishes the affinity between Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers and WAN Edge routers.

The Cisco SD-WAN control plane operates in conjunction with redundant components to ensure that the overlay network remains resilient if one of the components fails.

This command can be used to display information about the control connections and control plane connections on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display the configuration information about the control connections to one or more Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan control affinity config

EFFECTIVE CONTROLLER LIST FORMAT - G(C),... - Where G is the Controller Group ID
C is the Required vSmart Count
CURRENT CONTROLLER LIST FORMAT - G(c)s,... - Where G is the Controller Group ID
c is the current vSmart count
s Status Y when matches, N when does not match
EFFECTIVE
REQUIRED LAST-RESORT
INDEX INTERFACE VS COUNT EFFECTIVE CONTROLLER LIST CURRENT CONTROLLER LIST EQUILIBRIUM
INTERFACE
-----
0 GigabitEthernet0/0/0 2 0(2) 0(2)Y Yes No
1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1 2 0(2) 0(2)Y Yes No
```

The following example shows how to display information about control plane connection attempts initiated by the local device on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan control connection-history

Legend for Errors
ACSRREJ - Challenge rejected by peer. NOVCMCFG - No cfg in vmanage for device.
BDGVERFL - Board ID Signature Verify Failure. NOZTPEN - No/Bad chassis-number entry in ZTP.
BIDNTPR - Board ID not Initialized. OPERDOWN - Interface went oper down.
BIDNTRVFD - Peer Board ID Cert not verified. ORPTMO - Server's peer timed out.
BIDSIG - Board ID signing failure. RMGSPR - Remove Global saved peer.
CERTEXPRD - Certificate Expired RXTRDWN - Received Teardown.
CRTREJSER - Challenge response rejected by peer. RDSIGFBD - Read Signature from Board ID failed.
CRTVERFL - Fail to verify Peer Certificate. SERNTPRES - Serial Number not present.
CTORGNMMIS - Certificate Org name mismatch. SSLNFAIL - Failure to create new SSL context.
DCONFAIL - DTLS connection failure. STNMODETD - Teardown extra vBond in STUN server mode.
DEVALC - Device memory Alloc failures. SYSIPCHNG - System-IP changed.
DHSTMO - DTLS HandShake Timeout. SYSPRCH - System property changed
DISCVBD - Disconnect vBond after register reply. TMRALC - Timer Object Memory Failure.
DISTLOC - TLOC Disabled. TUNALC - Tunnel Object Memory Failure.
DUPCLHELO - Recd a Dup Client Hello, Reset G1 Peer. TXCHTOBD - Failed to send challenge to BoardID.
DUPSER - Duplicate Serial Number. UNMSGBDRG - Unknown Message type or Bad Register msg.
DUPSYSIPDEL- Duplicate System IP. UNAUTHHEL - Recd Hello from Unauthenticated peer.
HAFAIL - SSL Handshake failure. VBDEST - vDaemon process terminated.
IP_TOS - Socket Options failure. VECRTREV - vEdge Certification revoked.
LISFD - Listener Socket FD Error. VSCRTREV - vSmart Certificate revoked.
MGRBTBLCKD - Migration blocked. Wait for local TMO. VB_TMO - Peer vBond Timed out.
MEMALCFE - Memory Allocation Failure. VM_TMO - Peer vManage Timed out.
NOACTVB - No Active vBond found to connect. VP_TMO - Peer vEdge Timed out.
NOERR - No Error. VS_TMO - Peer vSmart Timed out.
```

```

NOSLPRCRT - Unable to get peer's certificate. XTVMTRDN - Teardown extra vManage.
NEWVBNOVMNG- New vBond with no vMng connections. XTVSTRDN - Teardown extra vSmart.
NTPRV MINT - Not preferred interface to vManage. STENTRY - Delete same tloc stale entry.
HWCERTREN - Hardware vEdge Enterprise Cert Renewed HWCERTREV - Hardware vEdge Enterprise
Cert Revoked.
EMBARGOFAIL - Embargo check failed
PEER PEER
PEER PEER PEER SITE DOMAIN PEER PRIVATE PEER PUBLIC LOCAL REMOTE REPEAT
TYPE PROTOCOL SYSTEM IP ID ID PRIVATE IP PORT PUBLIC IP PORT LOCAL COLOR STATE ERROR ERROR
COUNT DOWNTIME
-----
vbond dtls 0.0.0.0 0 0 10.6.16.252 12346 10.6.16.252 12346 public-internet tear_down DISCVBD
NOERR 0
2020-11-16T21:07:53+0000
vmanage dtls 1.1.1.254 1001 0 10.6.16.254 12346 10.6.16.254 12346 public-internet tear_down
DISTLOC NOERR
0 2020-11-16T21:07:34+0000
vsmart dtls 1.1.1.251 1001 1 10.6.16.251 12346 10.6.16.251 12346 public-internet tear_down
DISTLOC NOERR
0 2020-11-16T21:07:34+0000
vsmart dtls 1.1.1.250 1001 1 10.6.16.250 12346 10.6.16.250 12346 public-internet tear_down
DISTLOC NOERR
0 2020-11-16T21:07:34+0000
vbond dtls 0.0.0.0 0 0 10.6.16.252 12346 10.6.16.252 12346 public-internet tear_down DISCVBD
NOERR 0
2020-11-16T13:57:52+0000

```

The following example shows how to display information about control plane connections on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan control connection-info
```

```
control connections-info "Per-Control Connection Rate: 300 pps"
```

The following example shows how to display information about active control plane connections on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan control connections
```

```

PEER PEER CONTROLLER
PEER PEER PEER SITE DOMAIN PEER PRIV PEER PUB GROUP
TYPE PROT SYSTEM IP ID ID PRIVATE IP PORT PUBLIC IP PORT LOCAL COLOR
PROXY STATE UPTIME ID
-----
vsmart dtls 1.1.1.250 1001 1 10.6.16.250 12346 10.6.16.250 12346
public-internet No up 14:03:03:35 0
vsmart dtls 1.1.1.251 1001 1 10.6.16.251 12346 10.6.16.251 12346
public-internet No up 14:03:03:33 0
vmanage dtls 1.1.1.254 1001 0 10.6.16.254 12346 10.6.16.254 12346
public-internet No up 14:03:03:31 0

```

The following example shows how to display the basic configuration parameters and local properties related to the control plane on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan control local-properties
```

```

personality vedge
sp-organization-name Test_Name
organization-name Test_Name
root-ca-chain-status Installed
certificate-status Installed
certificate-validity Valid
certificate-not-valid-before Aug 05 14:19:01 2019 GMT

```

```

certificate-not-valid-after May 14 20:25:41 2029 GMT
enterprise-cert-status Not-Applicable
enterprise-cert-validity Not Applicable
enterprise-cert-not-valid-before Not Applicable
enterprise-cert-not-valid-after Not Applicable
dns-name 10.6.16.252
site-id 206
domain-id 1
protocol dtls
tls-port 0
system-ip 10.3.206.1
chassis-num/unique-id ISR4331/K9-SAMPLESN123
serial-num 053DA5B7
subject-serial-num SAMPLESN123
enterprise-serial-num No certificate installed
token -NA-
keygen-interval 1:00:00:00
retry-interval 0:00:00:16
no-activity-exp-interval 0:00:00:20
dns-cache-ttl 0:00:02:00
port-hopped TRUE
time-since-last-port-hop 14:20:44:35
embargo-check success
number-vbond-peers 0
number-active-wan-interfaces 1
NAT TYPE: E -- indicates End-point independent mapping
A -- indicates Address-port dependent mapping
N -- indicates Not learned
Note: Requires minimum two vbonds to learn the NAT type
PUBLIC PUBLIC PRIVATE PRIVATE PRIVATE MAX RESTRICT/ LAST SPI TIME NAT VM
INTERFACE IPv4 PORT IPv4 IPv6 PORT VS/VM COLOR STATE CNTRL CONTROL/ LR/LB CONNECTION REMAINING
TYPE CON
STUN PRF
-----
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 10.3.6.2 12366 10.3.6.2 :: 12366 2/1 public-internet up 2 no/yes/no
No/No
14:20:44:17 0:03:15:24 N 5

```

The following example shows how to display statistics about the packets that a device has transmitted and received in the process of establishing and maintaining secure DTLS connections to devices in the overlay network on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Device# **show sdwan control statistics**

```

Tx Statistics:
-----
packets 6544303
octets 448205710
error 0
blocked 0
hello 3947942
connects 0
registers 4
register-replies 0
dtls-handshake 8
dtls-handshake-failures 0
dtls-handshake-done 8
challenge 0
challenge-response 8
challenge-ack 0
challenge-errors 0
challenge-response-errors 0
challenge-ack-errors 0

```

```

challenge-general-errors 0
vmanage-to-peer 0
register_to_vmanage 2
Rx Statistics:
-----
packets 5860730
octets 732977621
errors 0
hello 3947931
connects 0
registers 0
register-replies 4
dtls-handshake 0
dtls-handshake-failures 0
dtls-handshake-done 0
challenge 8
challenge-response 0
challenge-ack 8
challenge-failures 0
vmanage-to-peer 2
register_to_vmanage 0
challenge_failed_due_to_bid 0

```

The following example shows how to display a count of devices that the local device is aware of on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan control summary

control summary 0
vbond_counts 0
vmanage_counts 1
vsmart_counts 2

```

The following example shows how to display the chassis number of the Cisco SD-WAN Manager instances on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan control valid-vmanage-id

CHASSIS NUMBER
-----
5271ea7c-edb1-420b-be9a-4d25756785bd

```

The following example shows how to display the serial numbers and organization names of the valid Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers in the overlay network on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan control valid-vsmarts

SERIAL NUMBER ORG
-----
B137996B88AA876A Test_Name
B137996B88AA876D Test_Name
B137996B88AA876E Test_Name

```

show sdwan debugs

To display the list of enabled SD-WAN debugs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan debugs** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan debugs

```
[{ confd | config-mgr | dbgd | fpm | ftm | netconf | omp | policy-counter | ttm | vdaemon }]
```

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	confd	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN confd debugs.
	config-mgr	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled D-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	dbgd	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN dbgd debugs.
	fpm	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	ftm	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	netconf	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	omp	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	policy-counter	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	ttm	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.
	vdaemon	(Optional) Displays the list of enabled SD-WAN config-mgr debugs.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The output from debug commands provides diagnostic information that include a variety of internet working events relating to protocol status and network activity in general.

Debug output is placed in the bootflash/tracelogs folder on the local device.

This command can be used to display the list of enabled sdwan debugs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display the list of all enabled SD-WAN debugs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan debugs
debugs ftm nat
debugs config-mgr events low
debugs confd snmp
```

```
debugs cloudexpress omp low
debugs cloudexpress ftm high
```

The following example shows how to display the list of enabled SD-WAN debugs with only specified debug keyword on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan debugs confd
debugs confd snmp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug	Debugging functions.
undebug	Disables debugging functions.

show sdwan firmware-packages details

To display the details of a firmware package that has been loaded on a device but has not been activated, use the **show sdwan firmware-packages details** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan firmware-packages details

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The device can have one of two states:

- A single firmware package is loaded and activated: The command has no output.
- One firmware package is loaded and activated, and another package has been loaded but not activated: The command output shows the version and additional details of the loaded firmware package, designated as not active.

Example

```
Router#show sdwan firmware-packages details
          MODEM      SUB PACKAGE
VERSION  PACKAGE TYPE  TYPE      VERSION    ACTIVE
-----
17.6.0.0.1  Modem-Firmware  EM7430    02.33.03.00  false

Total Space:387M Used Space:145M Available Space:237M
```


show sdwan firmware-packages list

To display the firmware packages loaded on a device and the status of the packages (activated or not), use the **show sdwan firmware-packages list** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan firmware-packages list

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The device can have one of two states:

- A single firmware package is loaded and activated: The command output shows:
 - The version of the firmware package, designated as active
 - Total and used storage space on the device
- One firmware package is loaded and activated, and another package has been loaded but not activated: The command output shows:
 - The version of the active firmware package, designated as active
 - The version of the package that has been loaded but not yet activated, designated as not active
 - Total and used storage space on the device

Example

```
Router#show sdwan firmware-packages list
VERSION          ACTIVE
-----
0.0.0            true
17.6.0.0.1       false

Total Space:387M Used Space:145M Available Space:237M
```

show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history

To verify the commit history for a centralized data policy on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history { detail | last-xml | summary }

Syntax Description	detail	Displays the commit history details based on the configuration received from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller.
	last-xml	Displays the last XML received from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller.
	summary	Displays the commit history summary based on the configuration received from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.2a	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history** command to check which peer has pushed data to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device, how much time it took to commit the centralized data policy, and the commit status. You can use the information obtained from this command for troubleshooting policy commit failures and to identify the exact reason for the commit failure.



Note Data is not retained upon a reboot of the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. Data displays for all policy-related commits until you reboot the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Example

The following sample output from the **show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history summary** command displays the commit history for the specified centralized data policies:

```
Device# show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history summary
Index  Tenant  Peer-IP          TIMESTAMP                TIME(secs)  TYPE           STATUS
-----
0      0       172.16.255.19   2022-09-21 19:00:39    0.395      POLICY         Success
1      0       172.16.255.19   2022-09-21 19:00:39    0.120      TAG-INSTANCES Success
2      0       172.16.255.19   2022-09-21 19:07:20    0.357      POLICY         Success
```

The following sample output from the **show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history last-xml** command displays the last XML received from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

```
Device# show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history last-xml
vSmart Configuration Commit Last XML Details
-----
Index: 2
Peer-IP: 172.16.255.19
XML: <data-policy>
  <name>DP_CEDGE</name>
  <vpn-list>
    <name>vpn1</name>
    <sequence>
      <seq-value>11</seq-value>
    <match>
```

```

        <source-ip>10.20.24.17/32</source-ip>
        <source-ip>10.20.24.150/32</source-ip>
        <protocol>1</protocol>
    </match>
    <action>
        <action-value>accept</action-value>
        <count>count1-dp1</count>
    </action>
</sequence>
<default-action>accept</default-action>
</vpn-list>
<direction>all</direction></data-policy><lists><vpn-list>
  <name>vpn1</name>
  <vpn>
    <id>1</id>
  </vpn>
</vpn-list>
</lists>

```

The following sample output from the **show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history detail** command displays the commit history details based on the configuration received from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

```

Device# show sdwan from-vsmart commit-history detail
vSmart Configuration Commit History Details
-----
Index: 0
  Tenant Id: 0
  Peer-IP: 172.16.255.19
  TIMESTAMP: 2022-09-21 19:00:39
  TOTAL-TIME: 0.395 secs
  TYPE: POLICY
  CHKSUM: 0x89da0ad7
  STATUS: Success
  Error-code: n/a
  Error: n/a
Index: 1
  Tenant Id: 0
  Peer-IP: 172.16.255.19
  TIMESTAMP: 2022-09-21 19:00:39
  TOTAL-TIME: 0.120 secs
  TYPE: TAG-INSTANCES
  CHKSUM: 0x9a0b0195
  STATUS: Success
  Error-code: n/a
  Error: n/a
Index: 2
  Tenant Id: 0
  Peer-IP: 172.16.255.19
  TIMESTAMP: 2022-09-21 19:07:20
  TOTAL-TIME: 0.357 secs
  TYPE: POLICY
  CHKSUM: 0x23b98c55
  STATUS: Success
  Error-code: n/a
  Error: n/a

```

show sdwan from-vsmart policy

To display a centralized data policy, an application-aware policy, or a cflowd policy that a Cisco SD-WAN Controller has pushed to the devices, use the **show sdwan from-vsmart policy** command in privileged EXEC mode. The Cisco SD-WAN Controller pushes the policy via OMP after it has been configured and activated on the controller.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

show sdwan from-vsmart policy [**app-route-policy**] [**cflowd-template** *template-option*] [**data-policy**] [**lists** { **data-prefix-list** | **vpn-list** }] [**policer**] [**sla-class**]

Syntax Description

None	Display all the data policies that the vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
app-route-policy	Display only the application-aware routing policies that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
cflowd-template [<i>template-option</i>]	Display only the cflowd template information that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. <i>template-option</i> can be one of collector , flow-active-timeout , flow-inactive-timeout , and template-refresh .
data-policy	Display only the data policies that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
lists { data-prefix-list vpn-list }	Display only the policy-related lists that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
policer	Display only the policers that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
sla-class	Display only the SLA classes for application-aware routing that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan from-vsmart policy** command displaying policy downloaded from Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

```
Device# show sdwan from-vsmart policy
from-vsmart sla-class SLA1
latency 100
from-vsmart data-policy DATA_POLICY
direction from-service
vpn-list vpn_1
sequence 11
match
  destination-port      5060
  protocol              17
  source-tag-instance   DP_V4_TAG1
  destination-tag-instance DP_V4_TAG3
```

```

    action accept
      count src_dst_legacy_v4
    sequence 21
    match
      source-tag-instance DP_V4_TAG1
    action drop
      count src_v4

Device# show sdwan from-vsmart policy
from-vsmart sla-class test_sla_class
  latency 50
from-vsmart app-route-policy test_app_route_policy
vpn-list vpn_1_list
  sequence 1
  match
    destination-ip 10.2.3.21/32
  action
    sla-class test_sla_class
    sla-class strict
  sequence 2
  match
    destination-port 80
  action
    sla-class test_sla_class
    no sla-class strict
  sequence 3
  match
    destination-data-prefix-list test_data_prefix_list
  action
    sla-class test_sla_class
    sla-class strict

from-vsmart lists vpn-list vpn_1_list
  vpn 1
  vpn 102
from-vsmart lists data-prefix-list test_data_prefix_list
  ip-prefix 10.1.1.0/8

Device# show sdwan from-vsmart policy cflowd-template
from-vsmart cflowd-template test-cflowd-template
  flow-active-timeout 30
  flow-inactive-timeout 30
  template-refresh 30
  collector vpn 1 address 172.16.255.15 port 13322
Device# show sdwan from-vsmart policy cflowd-template collector
from-vsmart cflowd-template test-cflowd-template
  collector vpn 1 address 172.16.255.15 port 13322

```

show sdwan from-vsmart tag-instances

To display the tags downloaded from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller, use the **show sdwan from-vsmart tag-instances** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan from-vsmart tag-instances

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show sdwan from-vsmart tag-instances** command to show user configuration of tag-instances.

Examples The following is a sample output from **show sdwan from-vsmart tag-instances** command, displaying tags downloaded from Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

```
Device# show sdwan from-vsmart tag-instances
tag-instances-from-vsmart
tag-instance APP_facebook_TAG9
  id          60000
  app-list apps_facebook
tag-instance APP_office_TAG10
  id          70000
  app-list apps_ms apps_zoom
tag-instance APP_webex_TAG8
  id          50000
  app-list apps_webex
tag-instance DP_V4_TAG1
  id          10000
  data-prefix-list pfx1
  lists data-prefix-list multicast_pfx
  ip-prefix 224.0.0.0/8
  lists data-prefix-list pfx1
  ip-prefix 10.20.24.0/24
  lists app-list apps_facebook
  app dns
  app facebook
  lists app-list apps_ms
  app ms-office-365
  app ms-office-web-apps
  app ms-services
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan from-vsmart policy	Displays policy downloaded from Cisco SD-WAN Controller.

show sdwan ftm umts

To view the Underlay Measurement and Tracing Services (UMTS) probes that are active on an Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN tunnel, use the **show sdwan ftm umts** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan ftm umts

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example shows UMTS probes that are active on the Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN tunnels.

This command displays a summary of tunnels configured for UMTS, and the corresponding trigger. The tunnels that are enabled for the on-demand option or for the events, are displayed only for a limited period because they are nonperiodic triggers.

```

Device#show sdwan ftm umts probes
MODE      TYPE      ACTIVE  VALID

CONFIG    MONITOR   1       1
CONFIG    SLA       1       1
CONFIG    PMTU     1       1
EXEC      MONITOR   0       0
EXEC      SLA       0       0
EXEC      PMTU     0       0
EXEC      ONDEMAND 0       0

Tunnel-Idx  Src IP      Dst IP      BFD LD      Color      Trigger      Periodic
Timer left secs
13          10.1.14.14 10.1.15.15  20013      lte        PERIODIC     3575
14          10.1.14.14 10.0.21.16  20014      lte        PERIODIC     3575
15          10.1.14.14 10.0.111.1  20015      lte        PERIODIC     0
16          10.1.14.14 10.1.16.16  20016      lte        PERIODIC     3575
17          10.1.14.14 10.0.111.2  20017      lte        PERIODIC     0
18          10.1.14.14 10.0.5.11   20018      lte        PERIODIC     3
    
```

show sdwan ftm umts logs

To view the logs for event-driven or on-demand options of UMTS, use the **show sdwan ftm umts logs** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan ftm umts logs

Command Default None

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	This command was introduced.				

Example

The following example displays the logs for event-driven or on-demand options of UMTS. The **show sdwan ftm umts logs** command displays the exact path traced by a Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device on demand or for events. In some cases, the output is partial if the path has a large number of hops.

```
Device#show sdwan ftm umts logs
Showing 'UMTS' logs
=====
11   Mon Oct 31 21:26:18 2022:621  UMTS      (0   ) : ON_DEMAND Stream JSON: "vip_idx":
    "1","vip_time": "1667251578621","remote_color": "lte","local_color": "3g","remote_system_ip":
    "172.16.255.11","local_system_ip": "172.16.255.15","proto": "IPSEC","sent_qos": "72","state":
    "UP","event_type": "ON_DEMAND","event_subtype": "NONE","hops": {"ip": "10.0.20.23","ip":
    "10.0.5.11"}
3    Mon Oct 31 21:26:49 2022:619  UMTS      (8   ) : ON_DEMAND Stream JSON: "vip_idx":
    "9","vip_time": "1667251609619","remote_color": "lte","local_color": "3g","remote_system_ip":
    "172.16.255.21","local_system_ip": "172.16.255.15","proto": "IPSEC","sent_qos": "72","state":
    "UP","event_type": "ON_DEMAND","event_subtype": "NONE","hops": {"ip": "10.0.20.23","ip":
    "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip":
    "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip":
    "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip":
    "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip":
    "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0","ip": "0.0.0.0"}
=====
Idx      Date-Time:MilliSec          Log-type(Idx in log-type) :   Log-message
=====
[NOTE: Read it from bottom to
top]=====
Displyed aggregated log cnt 37 from log-types
[ UMTS      ] Max cnt: 500   Agg cnt: 37   Rotated: NO   Curent index: 36
```

show sdwan geofence-status

To verify the geofencing status and configuration, use the **show sdwan geofence-status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan geofence-status

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Command Default	None
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display geofencing configuration and status.

Examples The following example shows that geofencing is enabled and that the device location is valid and within the defined fence:

```
Device# show sdwan geofence-status
geofence-status
  Geofence Config Status =           Geofencing-Enabled
  Target Latitude =                 37.317342
  Target Longitude =                -122.218170
  Geofence Range(in m) =            100
  Current Device Location Status =   Location-Valid
  Current Latitude =                 37.317567
  Current Longitude =                -122.218170
  Current Device Status =            Within-defined-fence
  Distance from target location(in m) = 30
  Last updated device location timestamp = 2021-04-14T19:26:34+00:00
```

show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections

To display information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections [local-TLOC-address]
```

Syntax Description *local-TLOC-address* (Optional) Displays information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers to the specified local TLOC address.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices can use the standards-based Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol when establishing IPsec tunnels between a device within the overlay network and a device that is external to the overlay network, such as a cloud-hosted service or a remote device.

IPsec provides confidentiality, data integrity, access control, and data source authentication for the traffic being exchanged over the IPsec tunnel.

This command can be used to display information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections

SOURCE SOURCE DEST DEST REMOTE REMOTE LOCAL LOCAL NEGOTIATED
IP PORT IP PORT TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM TC
SPIs
-----
-----
-----
10.6.17.254 12346 10.3.6.2 12366 2.1.1.1 default 10.3.206.1 public-internet AES-GCM-256 8
10.6.18.254 12386 10.3.6.2 12366 2.1.1.2 default 10.3.206.1 public-internet AES-GCM-256 8
```

The following example shows how to display information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers to the specified local TLOC address 10.3.206.1 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections 10.3.206.1
SOURCE SOURCE DEST DEST REMOTE REMOTE LOCAL LOCAL NEGOTIATED
IP PORT IP PORT TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM TC
SPIs
-----
-----
-----
10.6.17.254 12346 10.3.6.2 12366 2.1.1.1 default 10.3.206.1 public-internet AES-GCM-256 8
10.6.18.254 12386 10.3.6.2 12366 2.1.1.2 default 10.3.206.1 public-internet AES-GCM-256 8
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan ipsec local-sa	Displays security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs.
show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections	Displays information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.
show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers.
show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa	Displays security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs.
show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.

show sdwan ipsec local-sa

To display information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan ipsec local-sa** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan ipsec local-sa [local-TLOC-address]
```

Syntax Description *local-TLOC-address* (Optional) Displays security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for the specified local TLOC address.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco SD-WAN routers can use the standards-based Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol when establishing IPsec tunnels between a device within the overlay network and a device that is external to the overlay network, such as a cloud-hosted service or a remote device.

IPsec provides confidentiality, data integrity, access control, and data source authentication for the traffic being exchanged over the IPsec tunnel.

This command can be used to display security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec local-sa

TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR SPI IPv4 IPv6 PORT KEY HASH
-----
10.3.206.1 public-internet 288 10.3.6.2 :: 12366 *****8415
10.3.206.1 public-internet 289 10.3.6.2 :: 12366 *****5c2c
```

The following example shows how to display security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for the specified local TLOC address 10.3.206.1 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec local-sa 10.3.206.1
SOURCE SOURCE DEST TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR SPI IPv4 IPv6 PORT KEY HASH
-----
10.3.206.1 public-internet 288 10.3.6.2 :: 12366 *****8415
10.3.206.1 public-internet 289 10.3.6.2 :: 12366 ***
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers.
	show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections	Displays information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.
	show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers.

Command	Description
show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa	Displays security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs.
show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.

show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections

To view information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections [*source-ip*]

Syntax Description	<i>source-ip</i> (Optional) Displays information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers for the specified source IP.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	The output of this command was modified. Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a, the command output replaces the <code>Authentication Used</code> column with the <code>Integrity Used</code> column. The values <code>null</code> , <code>ah-sha1-hmac</code> , <code>ah-no-id</code> , and <code>sha1-hmac</code> are replaced with <code>none</code> , <code>ip-udp-esp</code> , <code>ip-udp-esp-no-id</code> , and <code>esp</code> respectively.
Usage Guidelines	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices can use the standards-based Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol when establishing IPsec tunnels between a device within the overlay network and a device that is external to the overlay network, such as a cloud-hosted service or a remote device. IPsec provides confidentiality, data integrity, access control, and data source authentication for the traffic being exchanged over the IPsec tunnel. This command can be used to display information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.	
Example	The following is a sample output of the show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a and later.	

The following are sample outputs of the **show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections** command for releases prior to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a.

The following example displays information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections

SOURCE SOURCE DEST DEST REMOTE REMOTE AUTHENTICATION NEGOTIATED
IP PORT IP PORT SPI TUNNEL MTU TLOC ADDRESS TLOC COLOR USED KEY HASH ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM
TC SPIs
-----
-----
10.64.0.18 12346 10.64.0.2 12366 256 1442 10.1.0.1 mpls AH_SHA1_HMAC *****c4cc AES-GCM-256
8
10.64.0.18 12346 10.64.0.6 12366 256 1442 10.1.0.2 mpls AH_SHA1_HMAC *****5d57 AES-GCM-256
8
10.64.0.18 12346 10.64.0.26 12366 256 1442 10.4.0.1 mpls AH_SHA1_HMAC *****e9b4 AES-GCM-256
8
10.64.2.38 12346 10.64.2.6 17196 256 1442 10.4.0.1 biz-internet AH_SHA1_HMAC *****4ee7
AES-GCM-256 8
10.64.2.38 12346 10.64.2.26 12366 256 1442 10.1.0.1 biz-internet AH_SHA1_HMAC *****a094
AES-GCM-256 8
10.64.2.38 12346 10.64.2.30 12366 256 1442 10.1.0.2 biz-internet AH_SHA1_HMAC *****d092
AES-GCM-256 8
```

The following example shows how to display information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers from the specified source IP 100.64.0.18 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections

To display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections [local-TLOC-address]
```

Syntax Description	<i>local-TLOC-address</i> (Optional) Displays pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers for the specified local TLOC address.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices can use the standards-based Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol when establishing IPsec tunnels between a device within the overlay network and a device that is external to the overlay network, such as a cloud-hosted service or a remote device.

IPsec provides confidentiality, data integrity, access control, and data source authentication for the traffic being exchanged over the IPsec tunnel.

IPsec pairwise keys feature implements controller-based key exchange protocol between device and controller. A pair of IPsec session keys (one encryption key and one decryption key) are configured per pair of local and remote Transport Locations (TLOC).

This command can be used to display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections
```

DEST	LOCAL		LOCAL		REMOTE		REMOTE			
	SA	PKEY	NONCE	PKEY	SS	D-KEY	AH			
	SOURCE IP		TLOC ADDRESS		PORT		DEST IP			
	TLOC	COLOR	PWK-SPI	INDEX	ID	HASH	HASH	HASH	HASH	AUTH
10.6.17.254						12346		10.3.6.2		
default	12366	10.3.206.1				public-internet		2.1.1.1		true
	000000	9	0							
10.6.18.254						12386		10.3.6.2		
default	12366	10.3.206.1				public-internet		2.1.1.2		true
	000000	10	0							

The following example shows how to display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers for the specified local TLOC address 10.3.206.1 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections 10.3.206.1
```

DEST	LOCAL		LOCAL		REMOTE		REMOTE			
	SA	PKEY	NONCE	PKEY	SS	D-KEY	AH			
	SOURCE IP		TLOC ADDRESS		PORT		DEST IP			
	TLOC	COLOR	PWK-SPI	INDEX	ID	HASH	HASH	HASH	HASH	AUTH
10.6.17.254						12346		10.3.6.2		
default	12366	10.3.206.1				public-internet		2.1.1.1		true
	000000	9	0							
10.6.18.254						12386		10.3.6.2		
default	12366	10.3.206.1				public-internet		2.1.1.2		true
	000000	10	0							

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers.

Command	Description
show sdwan ipsec local-sa	Displays security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs.
show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections	Displays information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.
show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa	Displays security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs.
show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.

show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa

To display security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa [local-TLOC-address]
```

Syntax Description	<i>local-TLOC-address</i> (Optional) Displays security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for the specified local TLOC address
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices can use the standards-based Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol when establishing IPsec tunnels between a device within the overlay network and a device that is external to the overlay network, such as a cloud-hosted service or a remote device.

IPsec provides confidentiality, data integrity, access control, and data source authentication for the traffic being exchanged over the IPsec tunnel.

IPsec Pairwise Keys feature implements controller-based key exchange protocol between device and controller. A pair of IPsec session keys (one encryption key and one decryption key) are configured per pair of local and remote Transport Locations (TLOC).

This command can be used to display security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa
```

```
SOURCE          SA          PKEY          NONCE  PKEY  TLOC-ADDRESS
TLOC-COLOR      SOURCE-IP  PORT    SPI  INDEX ID    HASH  HASH
-----
10.3.206.1     public-internet 10.3.6.2  12366 292  37    0
10.3.206.1     public-internet 10.3.6.2  12366 293  38    0
```

The following example shows how to display security association and pairwise keys information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs from the specified source IP 10.3.206.1 on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan ipsec pwk local-sa 10.3.206.1
```

```
SOURCE          SA          PKEY          NONCE  PKEY
TLOC-ADDRESS    TLOC-COLOR  SOURCE-IP  PORT    SPI  INDEX  ID    HASH  HASH
-----
10.3.206.1     public-internet 10.3.6.2  12366 292  37    0
10.3.206.1     public-internet 10.3.6.2  12366 293  38    0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers.
show sdwan ipsec local-sa	Displays security association information for the IPsec tunnels that have been created for local TLOCs.
show sdwan ipsec outbound-connections	Displays information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.
show sdwan ipsec pwk inbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about IPsec tunnels that originate on remote routers.
show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections	Displays pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers.

show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections

To display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections [source-ip]
```

Syntax Description

source-ip (Optional) Displays pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers from the specified source IP.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices can use the standards-based Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol when establishing IPsec tunnels between a device within the overlay network and a device that is external to the overlay network, such as a cloud-hosted service or a remote device.

IPsec provides confidentiality, data integrity, access control, and data source authentication for the traffic being exchanged over the IPsec tunnel.

IPsec Pairwise Keys feature implements controller-based key exchange protocol between device and controller. A pair of IPsec session keys (one encryption key and one decryption key) are configured per pair of local and remote Transport Locations (TLOC).

This command can be used to display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display pairwise keys information about the IPsec tunnels to remote routers on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Device# **show sdwan ipsec pwk outbound-connections**

SOURCE	DEST	LOCAL	LOCAL	REMOTE	REMOTE					
PKEY	NONCE	PKEY	SS	E-KEY	AH	PORT	DEST IP			
PORT	TLOC	ADDRESS	TLOC	COLOR	TLOC	ADDRESS	TLOC	COLOR	PWK-SPI	INDEX
ID	HASH	HASH	HASH	HASH	AUTH					
10.64.0.18						12346	10.64.0.2			
12366										
10.3.0.1		mpls		10.1.0.1		mpls		000000	1	0
c4cc	true									
10.64.0.18						12346	10.64.0.6			
12366										
10.3.0.1		mpls		10.1.0.2		mpls		000000	3	0
5d57	true									
10.64.0.18						12346	10.64.0.26			
12366										
10.3.0.1		mpls		10.4.0.1		mpls		000000	5	0
e9b4	true									
10.64.2.38						12346	10.64.2.6			
17196										
10.3.0.1		biz-internet		10.4.0.1		biz-internet		000000	6	0
4ee7	true									
10.64.2.38						12346	10.64.2.26			
12366										
10.3.0.1		biz-internet		10.1.0.1		biz-internet		000000	2	0
a094	true									

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

NAT enables private IP internetworks that use nonregistered IP addresses to connect to the internet. NAT operates on a device, usually connecting two networks. Before packets are forwarded onto another network, NAT translates the private (not globally unique) addresses in the internal network into legal addresses.

This command can be used to display active NAT translations on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display active NAT translations on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat-translation
nat-fwd ip-nat-translation 10.3.40.14 168.61.161.212 62244 443 3 6
  inside-global-addr 100.64.2.38
  outside-global-addr 168.61.161.212
  inside-global-port 5841
  outside-global-port 443
  flags 536887296
  application-type 0
nat-fwd ip-nat-translation 10.3.40.14 52.255.188.83 62246 443 3 6
  inside-global-addr 100.64.2.38
  outside-global-addr 52.255.188.83
  inside-global-port 5844
  outside-global-port 443
  flags 2113552
  application-type 0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat-translation-verbose	Displays detailed active NAT translations.

show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat-translation-verbose

To display detailed active NAT translations on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat-translation-verbose** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat-translation-verbose
```

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

NAT enables private IP internetworks that use nonregistered IP addresses to connect to the internet. NAT operates on a device, usually connecting two networks. Before packets are forwarded onto another network, NAT translates the private (not globally unique) addresses in the internal network into legal addresses.

This command can be used to display detailed active NAT translations on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display detailed active NAT translations on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat-translation-verbose

nat-fwd ip-nat-translation-verbose 10.3.40.10 198.18.1.222 43965 80 3 6
inside-global-addr 100.64.2.38
outside-global-addr 198.18.1.222
inside-global-port 5280
outside-global-port 80
flags 1075855376
application-type 0
entry-id 0xea5bc6c0
in_mapping_id 1
out_mapping_id 0
create_time "Thu Dec 3 19:37:07 2020"
last_used_time "Thu Dec 3 19:37:59 2020"
pkts_in 13
pkts_out 11
timeout "13 seconds"
usecount 1
input-idb GigabitEthernet7
output-idb GigabitEthernet4
bytes_in 638
bytes_out 11335
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan nat-fwd ip-nat translation	Displays active NAT translations.

show sdwan omp cloudexpress

To display the available routes from each gateway device in the network, for each application configured in Cloud onRamp for SaaS, use the **show sdwan omp cloudexpress** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan omp cloudexpress

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines The command displays the available routes from each gateway device in the network, for each application configured in Cloud onRamp for SaaS. Cloud onRamp for SaaS sends the routes, together with service level agreement (SLA) information to the devices in the network to use to determine the best path, to the cloud server for the application. The path may be through direct internet access (DIA) or through a gateway device.

The APP ID column indicates the application, using the following codes:

APP ID	Application
1	Salesforce
2	Office 365
3	Amazon AWS
4	Oracle
6	Box
7	Dropbox
9	Intuit
10	Concur
11	Sugar CRM
12	Zoho CRM
13	Zendesk
14	GoToMeeting
15	Webex
16	Google

The STATUS column codes are as follows:

Status	Description
C	Chosen
I	Installed
Red	Redistributed
Rej	Rejected
L	Looped

Status	Description
R	Resolved
S	Stale
Ext	Extranet
Inv	Invalid

Examples

The following is an example output for the **show sdwan omp cloudexpress** command:

```
Device#show sdwan omp cloudexpress
      APP  APP  SUBAPP
VPN  ORIGINATOR  ID  TYPE  ID      APP NAME  FROM PEER  STATUS
-----
1    172.16.255.15  3   2     0      amazon_aws  172.16.255.15  C,R
                                     172.16.255.20  C,R
1    172.16.255.15  15  4     8      webex       172.16.255.15  C,R
                                     172.16.255.20  C,R
1    172.16.255.16  3   0     0      amazon_aws  172.16.255.16  C,R
                                     172.16.255.20  C,R
```

show sdwan omp ipv6-routes

To display IPv6 OMP routes on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan omp ipv6-routes** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan omp ipv6-routes [*WORD*]

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines

On Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN devices, OMP advertises to its peers the routes and services that it has learned from its local site, along with their corresponding transport location mappings, which are called TLOCs.

OMP routes carry information that the device learns from the routing protocols running on its local network including routes learned from BGP and OSPF as well direct, connected, and static routes. This command can be used to display IPv6 OMP routes on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display IPv6 OMP routes on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan omp ipv6-routes
-----
omp route entries for vpn 10 route 2001:db8:1::/64
-----
                RECEIVED FROM:
peer            0.0.0.0
path-id        66
label          1002
status         C,Red,R
loss-reason    not set
lost-to-peer   not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
  originator    10.3.0.2
  type          installed
  tloc          10.3.0.2, mpls, ipsec
  ultimate-tloc not set
  domain-id    not set
  overlay-id    1
  site-id      300
  preference   not set
  tag          not set
  origin-proto connected
  origin-metric 0
  as-path      not set
  unknown-attr-len not set
                RECEIVED FROM:
peer            0.0.0.0
path-id        68
label          1002
status         C,Red,R
loss-reason    not set
lost-to-peer   not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
  originator    10.3.0.2
  type          installed
  tloc          10.3.0.2, biz-internet, ipsec
  ultimate-tloc not set
  domain-id    not set
  overlay-id    1
  site-id      300
  preference   not set
  tag          not set
  origin-proto connected
  origin-metric 0
  as-path      not set
  unknown-attr-len not set
                ADVERTISED TO:
peer    12.12.12.12
                ADVERTISED TO:
peer    22.22.22.22
    
```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
show sdwan omp cloudexpress	Displays OMP routes for applications configured with Cloud OnRamp for SaaS.
show sdwan omp multicast-auto-discover	Displays the peers that support multicast.

Commands	Description
show sdwan omp multicast-routes	Displays the multicast routes that OMP has learned from PIM join messages.
show sdwan omp peers	Displays information about the OMP peering sessions that are active on the local Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
show sdwan omp routes	Displays information about OMP routes.
show sdwan omp services	Displays the services learned from OMP peering sessions.
show sdwan omp summary	Displays information about the OMP sessions running between Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN devices.
show sdwan omp tlocs-paths	Displays information about the TLOC path information.
show sdwan omp tlocs	Displays information learned from the TLOC routes advertised over the OMP sessions running between Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN devices.

show sdwan omp multicast-auto-discover

show sdwan omp multicast-auto-discover—List the peers that support multicast on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device and vSmart controllers only.

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp multicast-auto-discover [**detail**]

Syntax Description

	None: List standard information about the OMP Multicast routes.
detail	Detailed Information: List detailed information.

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
17.2.1	Command introduced.

Example

```

Device# show sdwan omp multicast-auto-discover
Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid

ADDRESS          SOURCE
FAMILY  VPN  ORIGINATOR    FROM PEER    STATUS
-----
ipv4      1   172.16.255.11  172.16.255.19 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.20 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.14 172.16.255.19 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.20 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.15 172.16.255.19 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.20 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.16 0.0.0.0        C,Red,R
                               172.16.255.21 172.16.255.19 C,I,R
                               172.16.255.20 C,I,R
    
```

show sdwan omp multicast-routes

show sdwan omp multicast-routes—List the multicast routes that OMP has learned from PIM join messages (on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device and vSmart controllers).

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp multicast-routes [detail]

Syntax Description

	None: List standard information about Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices supporting multicast routes.
detail	Detailed Information: List detailed information.

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
17.2.1	Command introduced.

Example

```
Device# show sdwan omp multicast-routes
Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
```

ADDRESS FAMILY	TYPE	VPN	SOURCE ORIGINATOR	DESTINATION	GROUP	SOURCE	FROM PEER	RP	STATUS
ipv4	(*,G)	1	172.16.255.14	172.16.255.16	225.0.0.1	0.0.0.0	172.16.255.19	10.20.25.18	C,I,R
							172.16.255.20	10.20.25.18	C,I,R

show sdwan omp peers

To display information about OMP peers on Cisco SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan omp peers** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp peers [detail]

Syntax Description

	None: List information about all OMP peering sessions on the local device.
detail	Detailed information: Display detailed information.

Output Fields

Field	Explanation
Domain ID	Identifier of the domain that the device is a member of.
downcount	Number of times an OMP peering session has gone down.
last-downtime	The last time that an OMP peering session went down.
last-uptime	The last time that an OMP peering session came up.
Peer or peer	IP address of the connected Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Field	Explanation
Region ID	Region assigned for Hierarchical SD-WAN. For information, see Hierarchical SD-WAN.
R/I/S	Number of routes received, installed, and sent over the OMP session.
routes-installed	Number of routes installed over the OMP session.
routes-received	Number of routes received over the OMP session.
routes-sent	Number of routes sent over the OMP session.
services-installed	Number of services installed that were learned over OMP sessions.
services-received	Number of services received over OMP sessions.
services-sent	Number of services advertised over OMP sessions.
Site ID	Identifier of the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device administrative site where the connected Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device is located.
state	Operational state of the connection to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • down—The connection is not functioning. • down-in-gr—A connection on which OMP grace restart is enabled is down. init—The connection is initializing. up—The connection is operating.
tlocs-installed	Number of TLOCs installed that were learned over OMP sessions.
tlocs-received	Number of TLOCs received over OMP sessions.
tlocs-sent	Number of TLOCs advertised over OMP sessions.
Type or type	Type of Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device • vsmart - vSmart controller
upcount	Number of times an OMP peering session has come up.
Uptime	How long the OMP session between the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices has been up and operational.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.12.1	Command introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Added the Region ID column to the command output.

Examples

Example 1

```
Device# show sdwan omp peers
R -> routes received
I -> routes installed
S -> routes sent
```

PEER	TYPE	DOMAIN ID	SITE ID	STATE	UPTIME	R/I/S
172.16.255.19	vsmart	1	100	up	0:04:09:59	7/7/3
172.16.255.20	vsmart	1	200	up	0:04:10:14	7/0/3

```
vEdge# show omp peers 172.16.255.19 detail
```

```
peer 172.16.255.19
type vsmart
domain-id 1
site-id 100
state up
version 1
legit yes
upcount 1
downcount 0
last-uptime 2014-11-12T14:52:19+00:00
last-downtime 0000-00-00T00:00:00+00:00
uptime 0:04:12:30
hold-time 15
graceful-restart supported
graceful-restart-interval 300
hello-sent 3032
hello-received 3030
handshake-sent 1
handshake-received 1
alert-sent 0
alert-received 0
inform-sent 5
inform-received 5
update-sent 8
update-received 27
policy-sent
policy-received
total-packets-sent 3046
total-packets-received 3063
routes-received 7
routes-installed 7
routes-sent 3
tlocs-received 4
tlocs-installed 4
tlocs-sent 1
services-received 0
services-installed 0
services-sent 1
mcast-routes-received 0
```

```
mcast-routes-installed    0
mcast-routes-sent        0
```

Example 2

```
vSmart# show sdwan omp peers
R -> routes received
I -> routes installed
S -> routes sent
```

PEER	TYPE	DOMAIN ID	SITE ID	STATE	UPTIME	R/I/S
172.16.255.11	vedge	1	100	up	0:00:38:20	3/0/9
172.16.255.14	vedge	1	400	up	0:00:38:22	0/0/11
172.16.255.15	vedge	1	500	up	0:00:38:22	3/0/8
172.16.255.16	vedge	1	600	up	0:00:38:21	4/0/7
172.16.255.20	vsmart	1	200	up	0:00:38:24	11/0/11
172.16.255.21	vedge	1	100	up	0:00:38:20	3/0/9

Example 3

```
vSmart# show sdwan omp peers
R -> routes received
I -> routes installed
S -> routes sent
```

PEER	TYPE	DOMAIN ID	SITE ID	STATE	UPTIME	R/I/S
172.16.255.11	vedge	1	100	up	0:05:19:17	3/0/5
172.16.255.14	vedge	1	400	up	0:05:19:17	0/0/7
172.16.255.15	vedge	1	500	down-in-gr		3/0/0
172.16.255.16	vedge	1	600	down		0/0/0
172.16.255.20	vsmart	1	200	up	0:05:19:21	7/0/7
172.16.255.21	vedge	1	100	up	0:05:19:20	3/0/5

Example 4

Beginning with Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a, the command output includes the Region ID column.

```
Device# show sdwan omp peers
R -> routes received
I -> routes installed
S -> routes sent
```

TENANT ID	PEER	TYPE	DOMAIN ID	OVERLAY ID	SITE ID	REGION ID	STATE	UPTIME	R/I/S
0	172.24.121.10	vsmart	1	1	100	0	up	12:04:39:41	32/28/16
0	172.24.122.10	vsmart	1	1	200	2	up	0:09:36:45	12/10/32
0	172.24.123.10	vsmart	1	1	300	2	up	12:04:44:52	12/0/32
0	172.24.124.10	vsmart	1	1	400	0	up	12:04:39:41	32/0/16

show sdwan omp routes

To display information about OMP routes on Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the command **show sdwan omp routes** in the privileged EXEC mode. OMP routes carry information that the device learns from the routing protocols running on its local network, including routes learned from BGP and OSPF, as well as direct, connected, and static routes.

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp routes [*prefix/length*] [**family** *family address*] [**vpn** *vpn-id*] [**tenant** *tenant-id*] [**verify**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

None	Lists the routing information about all OMP peering sessions on the local device.
<i>prefix</i>	Displays the route prefix. Lists OMP route information for the specified route prefix.
<i>length</i>	Displays the route length. Lists OMP route information for the specified route prefix.
family <i>family address</i>	Displays the family. Lists OMP route information for the specified IP family.
vpn <i>vpn-id</i>	Displays VPN-specific routes. Lists the OMP routes for the specified VPN.
tenant <i>tenant-id</i>	Displays tenant ID. Specify tenant-id value within the range, 0 to 65534.
verify	Displays end-to-end verification information of a prefix availability, while keeping track of received and installed prefixes into RIB and FIB, TLOCs, and BFD sessions established.
detail	Displays detailed output information.

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command Default

NA

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 17.2	This command is introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Added REGION ID to the output to show the Hierarchical SD-WAN region ID. Added TENANT ID to the output to show the tenant ID.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	Added PREFERENCE and AFFINITY GROUP NUMBER to the output to indicate the affinity group preference order and the affinity ID.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Added VERIFY to the output to verify the OMP routes.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Added Multi-Region Fabric subregion information to the output. For information about subregions, see the Cisco SD-WAN Multi-Region Fabric (also Hierarchical SD-WAN) Configuration Guide .

Examples

In the following sample output, the **Region ID** column indicates either **1** for region 1, or **1.5** for subregion 5 of region 1.

Device#**show sdwan omp routes**

TENANT ENCAP	VPN	AFFINITY		FROM PEER REGION	PATH		LABEL STATUS	ATTRIBUTE		COLOR
		GROUP PREFIX NUMBER	NUMBER		ID	REGION ID		TYPE	TLOC IP	
0	1	10.1.1.0/24	0.0.0.0	70	1003	C,Red,R	installed	192.0.5.0	lte	
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
0	1	10.1.2.0/24	192.0.2.0	2	1003	C,I,R	installed	192.0.6.0	lte	
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
ipsec	-	None	1.5	1						
0	1	10.1.3.0/24	192.0.2.0	35	1003	C,I,R	installed	192.0.7.0	lte	
ipsec	-	None	1	1						
ipsec	-	None	1	1						
ipsec	-	None	1	1						
ipsec	-	None	1	1						
ipsec	-	None	1	1						
ipsec	-	None	1	1						
ipsec	-	None	1	1						

Device# **show sdwan omp routes**

```
Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
```

show sdwan omp routes

S -> stale
 Ext -> extranet
 Inv -> invalid
 Stg -> staged
 U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX COLOR	FROM PEER		PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP
		ENCAP	PREFERENCE					
1	192.0.2.0/24 biz-internet	192.168.1.3 ipsec	-	1	1001	C,I,R	installed	192.168.1.152
202	192.0.2.1/24 biz-internet	192.168.1.3 ipsec	-	2	1002	C,I,R	installed	192.168.1.152
202	192.0.2.0/24 biz-internet	0.0.0.0 ipsec	-	68	1002	C,Red,R	installed	192.168.1.121

Device# show sdwan omp routes vpn 202 192.0.2.0/24

 omp route entries for vpn 202 route 192.0.2.0/24

```

                RECEIVED FROM:
peer           0.0.0.0
path-id        68
label          1002
status         C,Red,R
loss-reason    not set
lost-to-peer   not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
  originator    192.168.1.121
  type          installed
  tloc          192.168.1.121, biz-internet, ipsec
  domain-id     not set
  site-id       121
  overlay-id    1
  preference    not set
  tag           not set
  origin-proto  connected
  origin-metric 0
  as-path       not set
  unknown-attr-len not set
                ADVERTISED TO:
peer           192.168.1.3
advertise-id   68
Attributes:
  originator    192.168.1.121
  label         1002
  path-id       68
  tloc          192.168.1.121, biz-internet, ipsec
  domain-id     not set
  site-id       121
  overlay-id    1
  preference    not set
  tag           not set
  origin-proto  connected
  origin-metric 0
  as-path       not set
  unknown-attr-len not set
    
```

Device# show sdwan omp routes vpn 202

 omp route entries for vpn 202 route 192.0.2.1/24

```

                RECEIVED FROM:
peer           0.0.0.0
    
```



```

path-id      68
label        1002
status       C,Red,R
loss-reason  not set
lost-to-peer not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
  originator 192.168.1.121
  type       installed
  tloc       192.168.1.121, biz-internet, ipsec
  ultimate-tloc not set
  domain-id  not set
  overlay-id 1
  site-id    121
  preference not set
  tag        not set
  origin-proto connected
  origin-metric 0
  as-path    not set
  unknown-attr-len not set
  ADVERTISED TO:
peer        192.168.1.3
Attributes:
  originator 192.168.1.121
  label      1002
  path-id    68
  tloc       192.168.1.121, biz-internet, ipsec
  ultimate-tloc not set
  domain-id  not set
  site-id    121
  overlay-id 1
  preference not set
  tag        not set
  origin-proto connected
  origin-metric 0
  as-path    not set
  unknown-attr-len not set

```

Device# **show sdwan omp tenant 0 vpn 1 10.20.24.0/24 verify**

omp route entries for tenant-id 0 vpn 1 route 10.20.24.0/24

```

RECEIVED FROM:
peer        172.16.255.19
path-id     780
label       1003
status      C,I,R
loss-reason not set
lost-to-peer not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
  originator 172.16.255.15
  type       installed
  tloc       172.16.255.15, lte, ipsec
  ultimate-tloc not set
  domain-id  not set
  overlay-id 1
  site-id    500
  preference not set
  affinity-group None
  region-id  None
  region-path not set
  route-reoriginator not set
  tag        not set
  origin-proto connected

```

```

origin-metric    0
as-path          not set
community        not set
unknown-attr-len not set
tloc-status      C,I,R
bfd-status        up
rib-status        rib-installed
RECEIVED FROM:
peer             172.16.255.20
path-id          119
label            1003
status           C,R
loss-reason      not set
lost-to-peer     not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
originator       172.16.255.15
type             installed
tloc             172.16.255.15, lte, ipsec
ultimate-tloc    not set
domain-id        not set
overlay-id       1
site-id          500
preference       not set
affinity-group   None
region-id        None
region-path      not set
route-reoriginator not set
tag              not set
origin-proto     connected
origin-metric    0
as-path          not set
community        not set
unknown-attr-len not set
tloc-status      C,R
bfd-status        up
rib-status        rib-not-installed

```

show sdwan omp services

show sdwan omp services—Display the services learned from OMP peering sessions (on vSmart controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices only).

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp services [detail]

Syntax Description

	None: List information about the services learned from OMP peering sessions.
detail	Detailed Information: Display detailed information.

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.12.1	Command introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The OMP services are not supported on IPv6 routes.

Example

```
vSmart# show sdwan omp services (command issued from a vSmart controller)
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
```

VPN	SERVICE	ORIGINATOR	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS
1	VPN	172.16.255.11	172.16.255.11	3	32772	C, I, R
			172.16.255.20	4	32772	R
1	VPN	172.16.255.14	172.16.255.14	3	18978	C, I, R
			172.16.255.20	2	18978	R
1	VPN	172.16.255.15	172.16.255.15	3	19283	C, I, R
			172.16.255.20	1	19283	R
1	VPN	172.16.255.16	172.16.255.16	3	3272	C, I, R
			172.16.255.20	3	3272	R
1	VPN	172.16.255.21	172.16.255.20	5	53645	R
			172.16.255.21	3	53645	C, I, R

show sdwan omp summary

Use the **show sdwan omp summary** to display information about the OMP sessions running between Cisco SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices (on Cisco SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices only).

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp summary [*parameter-name*]

Syntax Description

	None: List information about the OMP peering sessions running on the local device
--	--

<i>parameter-name</i>	<p>Information about a Specific Parameter:</p> <p>Display configuration information about a specific OMP peering session parameter. <i>parameter-name</i> can be one of the following: adminstate, devicetype, ompdowntime, ompuptime, operstate, peers, routes-installed, routes-received, routes-sent, services-installed, services-sent, tlocs-installed, tlocs-received, tlocs-sent, and vsmart-peers. For an explanation of these parameters, see the Output Fields below.</p>
-----------------------	--

Output Fields

Field	Explanation
admin-state	Administrative state of the OMP session. It can be UP or DOWN.
omp-uptime	How long the OMP session has been up and operational.
oper-state	Operational status of the OMP session. It can be UP or DOWN.
personality	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device personality.
region-id	Region ID, for the Multi-Region Fabric feature.
routes-installed	Number of routes installed over the OMP session.
routes-received	Number of routes received over the OMP session.
routes-sent	Number of routes sent over the OMP session.
services-installed	Number of services installed that were learned over OMP sessions.
services-received	Number of services received over OMP sessions.
services-sent	Number of services advertised over OMP sessions.
sub-region-id	Subregion ID, for the Multi-Region Fabric feature.
tlocs-installed	Number of TLOCs installed that were learned over OMP sessions.
tlocs-received	Number of TLOCs received over OMP sessions.
tlocs-sent	Number of TLOCs advertised over OMP sessions.
transport-gateway	Indicates the enabled/disabled status of the transport gateway feature.
vsmart-peers	Number of vSmart peers that are up.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.12.1	Command introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	Added transport-gateway to the output to indicate the enabled/disabled status.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Added Multi-Region Fabric subregion information to the output. For information about subregions, see the Cisco SD-WAN Multi-Region Fabric (also Hierarchical SD-WAN) Configuration Guide .

Example

The following sample output includes the **region-id** and **sub-region-id** of a device. These fields are relevant for a device operating in a network using Multi-Region Fabric.

```

Device#show sdwan omp summary
oper-state          UP
admin-state         UP
personality         vedge
device-role         Edge-Router
omp-uptime          0:00:56:17
routes-received     194
routes-installed    58
routes-sent         12
tlocs-received      25
tlocs-installed     11
tlocs-sent          6
services-received   3
services-installed  0
services-sent       6
mcast-routes-received 0
mcast-routes-installed 0
mcast-routes-sent   0
hello-sent          1351
hello-received      1344
handshake-sent      2
handshake-received  2
alert-sent          0
alert-received      0
inform-sent         26
inform-received     26
update-sent         30
update-received     254
policy-sent         0
policy-received     0
total-packets-sent  1409
total-packets-received 1628
vsmart-peers        2
region-id           1
sub-region-id       5
secondary-region-id None

Device# show sdwan omp summary
oper-state          UP
admin-state         UP
    
```

show sdwan omp summary

```

personality          vedge
omp-uptime           0:19:05:45
routes-received      16
routes-installed     8
routes-sent          0
tlocs-received       7
tlocs-installed      3
tlocs-sent           2
services-received    1
services-installed   0
services-sent        2
mcast-routes-received 0
mcast-routes-installed 0
mcast-routes-sent    0
hello-sent           27471
hello-received       27460
hsndshake-sent       6
handshake-received   6
alert-sent           2
alert-received       2
inform-sent          8
inform-received      8
update-sent          48
update-received      213
policy-sent          0
policy-received      0
total-packets-sent   27535
total-packets-received 27689
vsmart-peers         2

```

```

vSmart# show sdwan omp summary
oper-state           UP
admin-state          UP
personality          vsmart
omp-uptime           0:19:07:20
routes-received      18
routes-installed     0
routes-sent          32
tlocs-received       8
tlocs-installed      4
tlocs-sent           16
services-received    8
services-installed   4
services-sent        4
mcast-routes-received 0
mcast-routes-installed 0
mcast-routes-sent    0
hello-sent           80765
hello-received       80782
hsndshake-sent       13
handshake-received   13
alert-sent           4
alert-received       4
inform-sent          24
inform-received      24
update-sent          633
update-received      278
policy-sent          0
policy-received      0
total-packets-sent   81439
total-packets-received 81101
vsmart-peers         1
vedge-peers          4

```

show sdwan omp tlocs

Use the **show sdwan omp tlocs** to display information learned from the TLOC routes advertised over the OMP sessions running between Cisco SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices (on Cisco SD-WAN Controllers and Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices only).

Command Syntax

show sdwan omp tlocs [detail]

Syntax Description

	None: List information about all TLOCs that the local device has learned about.
detail	Detailed Information: Show detailed information.

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.12	Command introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Added Multi-Region Fabric subregion information to the output. For information about subregions, see the Cisco SD-WAN Multi-Region Fabric (also Hierarchical SD-WAN) Configuration Guide .

Example

In the following sample output, the **Region ID** column indicates either **1** for region 1, or **1.5** for subregion 5 of region 1.

Device#show sdwan omp tlocs table

ADDRESS		PRIVATE		PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PSEUDO		AFFINITY	
FAMILY	TLOC IP	PRIVATE COLOR	PUBLIC ENCAP	TENANT IPV6	PRIVATE FROM	IPV6 PEER	BFD STATUS	KEY	GROUP PUBLIC IP	PUBLIC PORT	
	PRIVATE IP	PORT	IPV6	PORT	IPV6	PORT	STATUS	REGION ID	NUMBER		
ipv4	175.1.11.10	lte	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10		C,I,R	1	172.1.11.11	12366	
	172.1.11.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	172.1.11.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	175.1.11.10	3g	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10		C,I,R	1	173.1.11.11	12366	
	173.1.11.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	173.1.11.11	12366	::	0	175.0.123.10		C,R	1	173.1.11.11	12366	
	175.1.11.10	red	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10		C,I,R	1	172.1.12.11	5062	

show sdwan omp tlocs

173.174.11.1	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
			0		175.0.123.10	C,R	1	172.1.12.11	5062	
173.174.11.1	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	175.1.12.10	lte	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10	C,I,R	1	172.1.12.11	12366	
172.1.12.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1	None		
			0		175.0.123.10	C,R	1	172.1.12.11	12366	
172.1.12.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1	None		
	175.1.12.10	3g	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10	C,I,R	1	173.1.12.11	12366	
173.1.12.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1	None		
			0		175.0.123.10	C,R	1	173.1.12.11	12366	
173.1.12.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1	None		
	175.1.12.10	red	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10	C,I,R	1	172.1.11.11	5062	
173.174.12.1	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1	None		
			0		175.0.123.10	C,R	1	172.1.11.11	5062	
173.174.12.1	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1	None		
	175.1.51.10	lte	ipsec	0	0.0.0.0	C,Red,R	1	172.1.1.11	12366	
172.1.1.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	175.1.51.10	3g	ipsec	0	0.0.0.0	C,Red,R	1	173.1.1.11	12366	
173.1.1.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	175.1.51.10	red	ipsec	0	0.0.0.0	C,Red,R	1	172.1.2.11	5062	
173.174.1.1	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
	175.1.52.10	lte	ipsec	0	175.0.122.10	C,I,R	1	172.1.2.11	12366	
172.1.2.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		
			0		175.0.123.10	C,R	1	172.1.2.11	12366	
172.1.2.11	12366	::	0	::	0	up	1.5	None		

Device# show sdwan omp tlocs

Code:

- C -> chosen
- I -> installed
- Red -> redistributed
- Rej -> rejected
- L -> looped
- R -> resolved
- S -> stale
- Ext -> extranet
- Inv -> invalid

PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PSEUDO			PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
TLOC IP	IPV6	PORT	PRIVATE COLOR	IPV6	BFD ENCAP	FROM PEER	STATUS	KEY	PUBLIC IP	PORT	PRIVATE IP	PORT
172.16.254.1			lte		ipsec	172.16.254.1	C,I,R	1	10.102.2.2	12366	10.102.2.2	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.2.2	12366	10.102.2.2	12366
::	0		::	0	-							
172.16.254.1			3g		ipsec	172.16.254.1	C,I,R	1	10.101.2.2	12366	10.101.2.2	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.2.2	12366	10.101.2.2	12366
::	0		::	0	-							
172.16.254.2			lte		ipsec	172.16.254.2	C,I,R	1	10.102.3.3	12366	10.102.3.3	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.3.3	12366	10.102.3.3	12366
::	0		::	0	-							
172.16.254.2			3g		ipsec	172.16.254.2	C,I,R	1	10.101.3.3	12366	10.101.3.3	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.3.3	12366	10.101.3.3	12366
::	0		::	0	-							
172.16.254.3			lte		ipsec	172.16.254.3	C,I,R	1	10.102.4.4	12366	10.102.4.4	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.4.4	12366	10.102.4.4	12366
::	0		::	0	-							
172.16.254.3			3g		ipsec	172.16.254.3	C,I,R	1	10.101.4.4	12366	10.101.4.4	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.4.4	12366	10.101.4.4	12366
::	0		::	0	-							
172.16.254.4			lte		ipsec	172.16.254.4	C,I,R	1	10.102.5.5	12366	10.102.5.5	12366
::	0		::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.5.5	12366	10.102.5.5	12366
::	0		::	0	-							


```

172.16.254.4 3g ipsec 172.16.254.4 C,I,R 1 10.101.5.5 12366 10.101.5.5 12366
:: 0 :: 0 - 172.16.255.132 C,R 1 10.101.5.5 12366 10.101.5.5 12366
:: 0 :: 0 -
172.16.254.5 lte ipsec 172.16.254.5 C,I,R 1 10.102.6.6 12366 10.102.6.6 12366
:: 0 :: 0 - 172.16.255.132 C,R 1 10.102.6.6 12366 10.102.6.6 12366
:: 0 :: 0 -
172.16.254.5 3g ipsec 172.16.254.5 C,I,R 1 10.101.6.6 12366 10.101.6.6 12366
:: 0 :: 0 - 172.16.255.132 C,R 1 10.101.6.6 12366 10.101.6.6 12366
:: 0 :: 0 -
    
```

vEdge# show sdwan omp tlocs advertised

Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid

PUBLIC		PRIVATE					PSEUDO		PUBLIC		PRIVATE
TLOC IP	IPV6	PRIVATE COLOR	IPV6	BFD ENCAP	FROM PEER	STATUS	KEY	PUBLIC IP	PORT	PRIVATE IP	PORT
IPV6	PORT	IPV6	PORT	STATUS							
172.16.254.1	lte		0	ipsec	172.16.254.1	C,I,R	1	10.102.2.2	12366	10.102.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.2.2	12366	10.102.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.1	3g		0	ipsec	172.16.254.1	C,I,R	1	10.101.2.2	12366	10.101.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.2.2	12366	10.101.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.2	lte		0	ipsec	172.16.254.2	C,I,R	1	10.102.3.3	12366	10.102.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.3.3	12366	10.102.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.2	3g		0	ipsec	172.16.254.2	C,I,R	1	10.101.3.3	12366	10.101.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.3.3	12366	10.101.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.3	lte		0	ipsec	172.16.254.3	C,I,R	1	10.102.4.4	12366	10.102.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.4.4	12366	10.102.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.3	3g		0	ipsec	172.16.254.3	C,I,R	1	10.101.4.4	12366	10.101.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.4.4	12366	10.101.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.4	lte		0	ipsec	172.16.254.4	C,I,R	1	10.102.5.5	12366	10.102.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.5.5	12366	10.102.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.4	3g		0	ipsec	172.16.254.4	C,I,R	1	10.101.5.5	12366	10.101.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.5.5	12366	10.101.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.5	lte		0	ipsec	172.16.254.5	C,I,R	1	10.102.6.6	12366	10.102.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.6.6	12366	10.102.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.5	3g		0	ipsec	172.16.254.5	C,I,R	1	10.101.6.6	12366	10.101.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-	172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.6.6	12366	10.101.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-							

vEdge# show sdwan omp tlocs received

show sdwan omp tlocs

Code:
 C -> chosen
 I -> installed
 Red -> redistributed
 Rej -> rejected
 L -> looped
 R -> resolved
 S -> stale
 Ext -> extranet
 Inv -> invalid

PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PSEUDO			PUBLIC		PRIVATE		
TLOC IP	IPV6	PRIVATE COLOR	IPV6	BFD ENCAP	FROM PEER	STATUS	KEY	PUBLIC IP	PORT	PRIVATE IP	PORT
IPV6	PORT	IPV6	PORT	STATUS							
172.16.254.1	lte			ipsec	172.16.254.1	C,I,R	1	10.102.2.2	12366	10.102.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.2.2	12366	10.102.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.1	3g			ipsec	172.16.254.1	C,I,R	1	10.101.2.2	12366	10.101.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.2.2	12366	10.101.2.2	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.2	lte			ipsec	172.16.254.2	C,I,R	1	10.102.3.3	12366	10.102.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.3.3	12366	10.102.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.2	3g			ipsec	172.16.254.2	C,I,R	1	10.101.3.3	12366	10.101.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.3.3	12366	10.101.3.3	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.3	lte			ipsec	172.16.254.3	C,I,R	1	10.102.4.4	12366	10.102.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.4.4	12366	10.102.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.3	3g			ipsec	172.16.254.3	C,I,R	1	10.101.4.4	12366	10.101.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.4.4	12366	10.101.4.4	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.4	lte			ipsec	172.16.254.4	C,I,R	1	10.102.5.5	12366	10.102.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.5.5	12366	10.102.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.4	3g			ipsec	172.16.254.4	C,I,R	1	10.101.5.5	12366	10.101.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.5.5	12366	10.101.5.5	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.5	lte			ipsec	172.16.254.5	C,I,R	1	10.102.6.6	12366	10.102.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.102.6.6	12366	10.102.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
172.16.254.5	3g			ipsec	172.16.254.5	C,I,R	1	10.101.6.6	12366	10.101.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-							
					172.16.255.132	C,R	1	10.101.6.6	12366	10.101.6.6	12366
::	0	::	0	-							

vEdge# show sdwan omp tlocs detail

```
-----
tloc entries for 172.16.254.1
  lte
  ipsec
-----
```

```
RECEIVED FROM:
peer          172.16.254.1
status        C,I,R
loss-reason   not set
lost-to-peer  not set
lost-to-path-id not set
Attributes:
  attribute-type installed
  encap-key     not set
```

```

encap-proto      0
encap-spi       376
encap-auth      sha1-hmac,ah-shal-hmac
encap-encrypt   aes256
public-ip       10.102.2.2
public-port     12366
private-ip      10.102.2.2
private-port    12366
public-ip       ::
public-port     0
private-ip      ::
private-port    0
domain-id       not set
site-id         2
overlay-id      not set
preference      0
tag             not set
stale           not set
weight          1
version         2
gen-id          0x80000000
carrier         default
restrict        0
groups          [ 0 ]
border          not set
unknown-attr-len not set
      RECEIVED FROM:
peer           172.16.255.132
status         C,R
loss-reason    not set
lost-to-peer   not set
lost-to-path-id not set
  Attributes:
    attribute-type installed
    encap-key     not set
    encap-proto   0
    encap-spi     376
    encap-auth    sha1-hmac,ah-shal-hmac
    encap-encrypt aes256
    public-ip     10.102.2.2
    public-port   12366
    private-ip    10.102.2.2
    private-port  12366
    public-ip     ::
    public-port   0
    private-ip    ::
    private-port  0
    domain-id     not set
    site-id       2
    overlay-id    not set
    preference    0
    tag           not set
    stale         not set
    weight        1
    version       2
    gen-id        0x80000000
    carrier       default
    restrict      0
    groups        [ 0 ]
    border        not set
    unknown-attr-len not set
      ADVERTISED TO:
peer           172.16.254.2
  Attributes:
    encap-key     not set
    encap-proto   0
    encap-spi     376
    encap-auth    sha1-hmac,ah-shal-hmac
    encap-encrypt des,des3
    public-ip     10.102.2.2
    public-port   12366
    private-ip    10.102.2.2
    private-port  12366

```

show sdwan omp tlocs

```

public-ip      ::
public-port    0
private-ip     ::
private-port   0
domain-id     not set
site-id       2
overlay-id    not set
preference    0
tag           not set
stale        not set
weight        1
version       2
gen-id        0x80000000
carrier       default
restrict      0
groups        [ 0 ]
border        not set
unknown-attr-len not set
ADVERTISED TO:
peer 172.16.254.3
Attributes:
encap-key     not set
encap-proto   0
encap-spi     376
encap-auth    sha1-hmac,ah-sha1-hmac
encap-encrypt des,des3
public-ip     10.102.2.2
public-port   12366
private-ip    10.102.2.2
private-port  12366
public-ip     ::
public-port   0
private-ip    ::
private-port  0
domain-id     not set
site-id       2
overlay-id    not set
preference    0
tag           not set
stale        not set
weight        1
version       2
gen-id        0x80000000
carrier       default
restrict      0
groups        [ 0 ]
border        not set
unknown-attr-len not set
ADVERTISED TO:
peer 172.16.254.4
Attributes:
encap-key     not set
encap-proto   0
encap-spi     376
encap-auth    sha1-hmac,ah-sha1-hmac
encap-encrypt des,des3
public-ip     10.102.2.2
public-port   12366
private-ip    10.102.2.2
private-port  12366
public-ip     ::
public-port   0
private-ip    ::
private-port  0
domain-id     not set
site-id       2
overlay-id    not set
preference    0
tag           not set
stale        not set
weight        1
version       2
gen-id        0x80000000

```

```

    carrier          default
    restrict         0
    groups           [ 0 ]
    border           not set
    unknown-attr-len not set
    ADVERTISED TO:
peer 172.16.254.5
Attributes:
    encap-key       not set
    encap-proto     0
    encap-spi       376
    encap-auth      sha1-hmac,ah-sha1-hmac
    encap-encrypt   des,des3
    public-ip       10.102.2.2
    public-port     12366
    private-ip      10.102.2.2
    private-port    12366
    public-ip       ::
    public-port     0
    private-ip      ::
    private-port    0
    domain-id       not set
    site-id         2
    overlay-id      not set
    preference      0
    tag             not set
    stale           not set
    weight          1
    version         2
    gen-id          0x80000000
    carrier         default
    restrict        0
    groups          [ 0 ]
    border          not set
    unknown-attr-len not set
    ADVERTISED TO:
peer 172.16.255.132
Attributes:
    encap-key       not set
    encap-proto     0
    encap-spi       376
    encap-auth      sha1-hmac,ah-sha1-hmac
    encap-encrypt   des,des3
    public-ip       10.102.2.2
    public-port     12366
    private-ip      10.102.2.2
    private-port    12366
    public-ip       ::
    public-port     0
    private-ip      ::
    private-port    0
    domain-id       not set
    site-id         2
    overlay-id      not set
    preference      0
    tag             not set
    stale           not set
    weight          1
    version         2
    gen-id          0x80000000
    carrier         default
    restrict        0
    groups          [ 0 ]
    border          not set
    unknown-attr-len not set
...

```

show sdwan policy access-list-associations

Display the IPv4 access lists that are operating on each interface.

show sdwan policy access-list-associations [*access-list-name*]

Syntax Description

None	Display all access lists operating on the router's interfaces.
Specific Access List	<i>access-list-name</i> Display the interfaces on which the specific access list is operating.

Examples

Show sdwan policy access-list-associations

```
Device# show running-config policy
policy
  access-list ALLOW_OSPF_PACKETS
  sequence 65535
  match
    protocol 89
  !
  action accept
  count count_OSPF_PACKETS
  !
  !
  default-action accept
  !
  !
```

```
Device# show policy access-list-associations
```

```

          INTERFACE  INTERFACE
NAME      NAME      DIRECTION
-----
ALLOW_OSPF_PACKETS  ge0/0      in
```

show sdwan policy access-list-counters

Display the IPv4 access lists that are operating on each interface.

show sdwan policy access-list-counters [*access-list-name*]

Syntax Description

None	Display all access lists operating on the router's interfaces.
Specific Access List	<i>access-list-name</i> Display the interfaces on which the specific access list is operating.

Examples

Show sdwan policy access-list-counters

```
Device# show running-config policy
policy
  access-list ALLOW_OSPF_PACKETS
    sequence 65535
    match
      protocol 89
    !
    action accept
      count count_OSPF_PACKETS
    !
  !
  default-action accept
  !
  !

Device# show policy access-list-associations

          INTERFACE  INTERFACE
NAME      NAME        DIRECTION
-----
ALLOW_OSPF_PACKETS  ge0/0      in

show sdwan policy data-policy-filter
```

show sdwan policy access-list-names

Display the names of the IPv4 access lists configured on the devices.

show sdwan policy access-list-names

Syntax Description

Syntax Description None

Examples

Show sdwan policy access-list-names

```
Device# show running-config policy
policy
  access-list ALLOW_OSPF_PACKETS
    sequence 65535
    match
      protocol 89
    !
    action accept
      count count_OSPF_PACKETS
    !
  !
  default-action accept
  !
  !

Device# show policy access-list-names
```

```
NAME
-----
ALLOW_OSPF_PACKETS
```

show sdwan policy access-list-policers

Display information about the policers configured in IPv4 access lists.

show sdwan policy access-list-policers

Syntax Description

None

Example

Display a list of policers configured in access lists. This output shows that the policer named "p1_police" was applied in sequence 10 in the access list "acl_p1" in sequences 10, 20, and 30 in the "acl_plp" access list.

```
Device# show sdwan policy access-list-policers
NAME                                POLICER NAME  OOS
PACKETS
-----
acl_p1                              10.p1_police  0
acl_plp                              10.p1_police  0
                                       20.p1_police  0
                                       30.p2_police  0
```

show sdwan policy app-route-policy-filter

To display information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan policy app-route-policy-filter** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan policy app-route-policy-filter [*policy-name*]

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i> (Optional) Displays information about the application-aware routing policy matched packet counts for the specified policy.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v</td> <td>Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.				

Usage Guidelines

Application-aware routing tracks network and path characteristics of the data plane tunnels between Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, and uses the collected information to compute optimal paths for data traffic.

An application-aware routing policy matches applications with an SLA, that is, with the data plane tunnel performance characteristics that are necessary to transmit the applications' data traffic. When a data packet matches one of the match conditions, an SLA action is applied to the packet to determine the data plane tunnel to transmit the packet.

This command can be used to display information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan policy app-route-policy-filter
NAME                NAME      COUNTER NAME      PACKETS      BYTES
-----
_ALLVPNs_Test-AAR  ALLVPNs  default_action_count  12           2936
```

The following example shows how to display information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts for the specified policy on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan policy app-route-policy-filter _ALLVPNs_Test-AAR
NAME                NAME      COUNTER NAME      PACKETS      BYTES
-----
_ALLVPNs_Test-AAR  ALLVPNs  default_action_count  12           2936
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-associations.
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-counters.
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-names.
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-policers.
show sdwan ipsec inbound-connections	Displays SD-WAN policy data-policy-filter.
show sdwan policy from-vsmart	Displays SD-WAN policy from Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller.
show sdwan policy ipv6	Displays SD-WAN policy IPv6.
show sdwan policy rewrite-associations	Displays SD-WAN policy rewrite-associations.
show sdwan policy service-path	Displays next-hop information for packet coming from service side.
show sdwan policy tunnel-path	Displays next-hop information for packet coming over the WAN tunnel.

show sdwan policy data-policy-filter

Display information about data policy filters for configured counters.

show sdwan policy data-policy-filter

Syntax Description

None

Examples

Example 1

Display the number of packets and bytes for four configured data policy counters:

vSmart# **show running-config policy data-policy**

```

policy
  data-policy Local-City-Branch
    vpn-list-Guest-VPN
      sequence 10
        action accetp
          count Guest-Wifi-Traffic
          cflod
        !
      !
      default-action accept
    !
  vpn-list Service-VPN
    sequence 10
      match
        destination-data-prefix-list Business-Prefixes
        destination-port 80
      !
      action accept
        count Business-Traffic
        cflowd
      !
    !
    sequence 20
      match
        destination-port 10090
        protocol 6
      !
      action accept
        count Other-Branch-Traffic
        cflowd
      !
    !
    sequence 30
      action accept
        count Misc-Traffic
        cflowd
      !
    !
    default-action accept
  !
!

```

vEdge# **show policy data-policy-filter**

NAME	NAME	COUNTER NAME	PACKETS	BYTES	POLICER NAME	OOS PACKETS	OOS BYTES
Local-City-Branch	Guest-VPN	Guest-Wifi-Traffic	18066728	12422330320			

Service-VPN	Business-Traffic	92436	7082643
	Other-Branch-Traffic	1663339139	163093277861
	Misc-Traffic	32079661	5118593007

Example 3

For a data policy that includes a policer, display the policers:

```
Device# show policy from-vsmart
from-vsmart data-policy dp1
direction from-service
vpn-list vpn_1_list
sequence 10
match
  protocol 1
  action accept
  count police_count
  set
  policer police
sequence 20
action accept
count police_count20
set
policer police
sequence 30
action accept
set
policer police
default-action accept
from-vsmart policer police
rate 10000000
burst 1000000
exceed remark
from-vsmart lists vpn-list vpn_1_list
vpn 1
```

```
Device# show sdwan policy data-policy-filter
```

NAME	NAME	COUNTER NAME	PACKETS	BYTES	POLICER NAME	OOS PACKETS	OOS BYTES
dp1	vpn_1_list	police_count	0	0	10.police	0	
		police_count20	0	0	20.police	0	
					30.police	0	

show sdwan policy from-vsmart

To display a centralized data policy, an application-aware policy, or a cflowd policy that a Cisco SD-WAN Controller has pushed to the devices, use the **show sdwan policy from-vsmart** command in privileged EXEC mode. The Cisco SD-WAN Controller pushes the policy via OMP after it has been configured and activated on the controller.

```
show sdwan policy from-vsmart [app-route-policy] [cflowd-template template-option] [data-policy] [lists { data-prefix-list | vpn-list } ] [policer] [sla-class]
```

Syntax Description

None	Display all the data policies that the vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
app-route-policy	Display only the application-aware routing policies that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
cflowd-template [<i>template-option</i>]	Display only the cflowd template information that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device. <i>template-option</i> can be one of collector , flow-active-timeout , flow-inactive-timeout , and template-refresh .
data-policy	Display only the data policies that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
lists { data-prefix-list vpn-list }	Display only the policy-related lists that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
policer	Display only the policers that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.
sla-class	Display only the SLA classes for application-aware routing that the Cisco vSmart controller has pushed to the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan policy from-vsmart** command displaying policy downloaded from Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

```
Device# show sdwan policy from-vsmart
from-vsmart sla-class SLA1
  latency 100
from-vsmart data-policy DATA_POLICY
  direction from-service
  vpn-list vpn_1
  sequence 11
  match
    destination-port      5060
    protocol               17
    source-tag-instance    DP_V4_TAG1
    destination-tag-instance DP_V4_TAG3
  action accept
  count src_dst_legacy_v4
  sequence 21
  match
    source-tag-instance DP_V4_TAG1
  action drop
  count src_v4

Device# show sdwan policy from-vsmart
from-vsmart sla-class test_sla_class
  latency 50
from-vsmart app-route-policy test_app_route_policy
  vpn-list vpn_1_list
  sequence 1
  match
    destination-ip 10.2.3.21/32
  action
    sla-class test_sla_class
    sla-class strict
```

```

sequence 2
  match
    destination-port 80
  action
    sla-class test_sla_class
    no sla-class strict
sequence 3
  match
    destination-data-prefix-list test_data_prefix_list
  action
    sla-class test_sla_class
    sla-class strict

from-vsmart lists vpn-list vpn_1_list
  vpn 1
  vpn 102
from-vsmart lists data-prefix-list test_data_prefix_list
  ip-prefix 10.60.1.0/24

Device# show sdwan policy from-vsmart cflowd-template
from-vsmart cflowd-template test-cflowd-template
  flow-active-timeout 30
  flow-inactive-timeout 30
  template-refresh 30
  collector vpn 1 address 172.16.255.15 port 13322
Device# show policy from-vsmart cflowd-template collector
from-vsmart cflowd-template test-cflowd-template
  collector vpn 1 address 172.16.255.15 port 13322
    
```

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-associations

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-associations—Display the IPv6 access lists that are operating on each interface.

Command Syntax

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-associations

Syntax Description

None

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.3	Command introduced.

Example

```
Device# show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-associations
```

```

      INTERFACE  INTERFACE
NAME      NAME      DIRECTION
-----
ipv6-policy  ge0/2      out

```

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-counters

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-counters—Display the number of packets counted by IPv6 access lists configured on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Command Syntax

```
show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-counters
```

Syntax Description

None

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.3	Command introduced.

Example

```
Device# show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-counters
```

```

NAME      COUNTER NAME  PACKETS  BYTES
-----
ipv6-policy  ipv6-counter  1634     135940

```

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-names

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-names—Display the names of the IPv6 access lists configured on the Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device.

Command Syntax

```
show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-names
```

Syntax Description

None

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.3	Command introduced.

Examples

```
Device# show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-names
NAME
-----
ipv6-policy
```

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-policers

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-policers—Display information about the policers configured in IPv6 access lists.

Command Syntax

show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-policers

Syntax Description

None

Output Fields

The output fields are self-explanatory.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.3	Command introduced.

Examples

Display a list of policers configured in access lists. This output shows that the policer named "p1_police" was applied in sequence 10 in the access list "ipv6_p1" in sequences 10, 20, and 30 in the "ipv6_plp" access list.

```
Device# show sdwan policy ipv6 access-list-policers
OOS
NAME POLICER NAME PACKETS
-----
```

```

ipv6_p1          10.p1_police  0
ipv6_plp        10.p1_police  0
                 20.p1_police  0
                 30.p2_police  0

```

show sdwan policy rewrite-associations

To display information about rewrite rules to interface bindings on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan policy rewrite-associations** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan policy rewrite-associations

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Usage Guidelines The QoS feature on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices works by examining packets entering at the edge of the network.

Generally, each router on the local service-side network examines the QoS settings of the packets that enter it, determines which class of packets are transmitted first, and processes the transmission based on those settings. As packets leave the network on the remote service-side network, you can rewrite the QoS bits of the packets before transmitting them to meet the policies of the targeted peer router.

You can configure and apply rewrite rules on the egress interface to overwrite the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value for packets entering the network.

This command can be used to display information about rewrite rules to interface bindings on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display information about rewrite rules to interface bindings on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```

Device# show sdwan policy rewrite-associations
NAME INTERFACE NAME
transport1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0
transport2 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sdwan policy access-list-associations	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-associations.
show sdwan policy access-list-counters	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-counters.

Command	Description
show sdwan policy access-list-names	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-names.
show sdwan policy access-list-policers	Displays SD-WAN policy access-list-policers.
show sdwan app-route-policy-filter	Displays information about application-aware routing policy matched packet counts.
show sdwan policy data-policy-filter	Displays SD-WAN policy data-policy-filter.
show sdwan policy from-vsmart	Displays SD-WAN policy from Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller.
show sdwan policy ipv6	Displays SD-WAN policy IPv6.
show sdwan policy service-path	Displays next-hop information for packet coming from service side.
show sdwan policy tunnel-path	Displays next-hop information for packet coming over the WAN tunnel.

show sdwan reboot history

To display the history of when the Cisco vManage device is rebooted, use the **show reboot history** command in privileged EXEC mode. The command displays only the latest 20 reboots.

show sdwan reboot history

Syntax Description

None

Command History

Release	Modification
16.9	Command introduced.

Example

```
Device# show sdwan reboot history
REBOOT DATE TIME          REBOOT REASON
-----
2016-03-14T23:24:43+00:00  Initiated by user - patch
2016-03-14T23:36:20+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-15T21:06:56+00:00  Initiated by user - activate next-1793
2016-03-15T21:10:11+00:00  Software initiated - USB controller disabled
2016-03-15T21:12:53+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-15T23:47:59+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-15T23:54:49+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-15T23:58:28+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T00:01:32+00:00  Initiated by user
```

```

2016-03-16T00:11:02+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T00:14:42+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T00:20:30+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T00:27:11+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T00:38:46+00:00  Software initiated - watchdog expired
2016-03-16T00:49:25+00:00  Software initiated - watchdog expired
2016-03-16T01:00:07+00:00  Software initiated - watchdog expired
2016-03-16T03:22:05+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T03:35:40+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T21:42:19+00:00  Initiated by user
2016-03-16T22:00:25+00:00  Initiated by user

```

show sdwan running-config

To display the active configuration that is running on devices, use the **details** filter with this command to display the default values for configured components.

show sdwan running-config [*configuration-hierarchy*]

Syntax Description

None	Display the full active configuration.
<i>configuration-hierarchy</i>	Specific Configuration Hierarchy: Display the active configuration for a specific hierarchy in the configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.9	Command introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	Added secondary-region to the output to show the Hierarchical SD-WAN region ID, and region to show the secondary region mode. Added transport-gateway to the output to indicate the enabled/disabled status. Added affinity-group and affinity-group preference to the output to indicate the affinity group ID assigned to the device and the preference order.

Usage Guidelines

Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a, edge device accepts template push from Cisco vManage Release 20.6.1 with **integrity-type** configuration. The **show sdwan running-config diff** command fails if the template with **integrity-type** config is pushed from Cisco vManage Release 20.6.1 to older edge devices. Edge device needs to be upgraded to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a or higher version before receiving a template-push from Cisco vManage Release 20.6.1.

Examples

Example 1

```

Device# show sdwan running-config
system
host-name vedge1

```

```

system-ip 172.16.255.1
domain-id 1
site-id 1
clock timezone America/Los_Angeles
vbond 10.0.14.4
aaa
  auth-order local radius
  usergroup basic
    task system read write
    task interface read write
  !
  usergroup netadmin
  !
  usergroup operator
    task system read
    task interface read
    task policy read
    task routing read
    task security read
  !
  user admin
    password $1$zvOh58pk$QLX7/RS/F0c6ar94.xl2k.
  !
  user eve
    password $1$aLEJ6jve$aBpPQpk13h.SvA2dt4/6E/
    group operator
  !
!
logging
  disk
  enable
!
!
!
```

Example 2

```

Device# show sdwan running-config vpn 1
vpn 1
  name ospf_and_bgp_configs
  router
    ospf
      router-id 172.16.255.15
      timers spf 200 1000 10000
      redistribute static
      redistribute omp
      area 0
        interface ge0/4
        exit
      exit
    !
    pim
      interface ge0/5
      exit
    exit
  !
  interface ge0/4
    ip address 10.20.24.15/24
    no shutdown
  !
  interface ge0/5
    ip address 56.0.1.15/24
```

show sdwan running-config

```

    no shutdown
    !
    !
Device# show running-config vpn 1
vpn 1
name ospf_and_bgp_configs
no ecmp-hash-key layer4
router
ospf
router-id 172.16.255.15
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100
compatible rfc1583
distance external 0
distance inter-area 0
distance intra-area 0
timers spf 200 1000 10000
redistribute static
redistribute omp
area 0
interface ge0/4
hello-interval 10
dead-interval 40
retransmit-interval 5
priority 1
network broadcast
exit
exit
!
pim
no shutdown
no auto-rp
interface ge0/5
hello-interval 30
join-prune-interval 60
exit
exit
!
interface ge0/4
ip address 10.20.24.15/24
flow-control autoneg
no clear-dont-fragment
no pmtu
mtu 1500
no shutdown
arp-timeout 1200
!
interface ge0/5
ip address 56.0.1.15/24
flow-control autoneg
no clear-dont-fragment
no pmtu
mtu 1500
no shutdown
arp-timeout 1200
!
!

```

show sdwan security-info

To view the security information configured for IPsec tunnel connections, use the **show sdwan security-info** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan security-info

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	The output of this command was modified. The <code>security-info authentication-type</code> field in the output of this command is deprecated. A new field <code>security-info integrity-type</code> field is added to the command output.

Example

The following is a sample output from the **show sdwan security-info** command:

```
Device# show sdwan security-info
security-info authentication-type deprecated
security-info rekey 86400
security-info replay-window 512
security-info encryption-supported "AES_GCM_256 (and AES_256_CBC for multicast)"
security-info fips-mode Disabled
security-info pairwise-keying Disabled
security-info pwk-sym-rekey Enabled
security-info extended-ar-window Disabled
security-info integrity-type ip-udp-esp
```

show sdwan secure-internet-gateway tunnels

To view information about the automatic SIG tunnels that you have configured from a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device to Cisco Umbrella or Zscaler SIG, use the **show sdwan secure-internet-gateway tunnels** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan secure-internet-gateway tunnels

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.9.1a	This command is introduced.

Examples

```

Device# show sdwan secure-internet-gateway tunnels
TUNNEL IF      TUNNEL                                     HA      DEVICE  SIG
TRACKER
NAME           ID           DESTINATION          TUNNEL
STATE         SITE ID     DATA CENTER PROVIDER  TYPE     TIMESTAMP
-----
Tunnel100001  52615809   site1820851800sys172x16x255x15ifTunnel100001  Active  Up      NA
Enabled      1820851800 NA           zScaler  IPsec   NA
Tunnel100002  52615814   site1820851800sys172x16x255x15ifTunnel100002  Backup  Up      NA
Enabled      1820851800 NA           zScaler  IPsec   NA
    
```

Table 110: Output Columns

Column	Description
TUNNEL IF NAME	Tunnel name configured on the device.
TUNNEL ID	Unique ID for the tunnel defined by the SIG provider.
TUNNEL NAME	Unique name for the tunnel that can be used to identify the tunnel at both the local and remote ends. On the SIG provider portal, you can use the tunnel name to find details about a particular tunnel.
HA PAIR	Active or Backup.
DEVICE STATE	Tunnel status as perceived by the device.
SIG STATE	Tunnel status as perceived by the SIG endpoint. Note Supported for Cisco Umbrella SIG endpoints only.
TRACKER STATE	Whether enabled or disabled during tunnel configuration.
SITE ID	ID of the site where the WAN edge device is deployed
DESTINATION DATA CENTER	SIG provider data center to which the tunnel is connected Note Supported for Cisco Umbrella SIG endpoints only.
PROVIDER	Cisco Umbrella or Zscaler.
TUNNEL TYPE	IPSec or GRE

show sdwan secure-internet-gateway umbrella tunnels

To view information about the automatic SIG tunnels that you have configured from a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device to Cisco Umbrella, use the **show sdwan secure-internet-gateway umbrella tunnels** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan secure-internet-gateway umbrella tunnels

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.5.1a	This command is introduced.

Examples

```

Device# show sdwan secure-internet-gateway umbrella tunnels

LAST                                                                    API
TUNNEL IF                                                                HTTP
SUCCESSFUL      TUNNEL
NAME            TUNNEL ID  TUNNEL NAME                               FSM STATE      CODE
REQ            STATE
-----
Tunnel17447  527398582  SITE10005SYS172x16x255x88IFTunnel17447  st-tun-create-notif  200
rekey-tunnel -
Tunnel22427  527398577  SITE10005SYS172x16x255x88IFTunnel22427  st-tun-create-notif  200
rekey-tunnel -
Tunnel22457  527398373  SITE10005SYS172x16x255x88IFTunnel22457  st-tun-create-notif  200
rekey-tunnel -
    
```

Table 111: Output Columns

Column	Description
TUNNEL IF NAME	Tunnel name configured on the device.
TUNNEL ID	Unique ID for the tunnel defined by the SIG provider.
TUNNEL NAME	Unique name for the tunnel that can be used to identify the tunnel at both the local and remote ends. On the SIG provider portal, you can use the tunnel name to find details about a particular tunnel.
FSM STATE	The current state of the finite state machine (FSM) when a tunnel is being created to the SIG endpoint.
API HTTP CODE	The last HTTP code received from the SIG endpoint in response to an API request.
LAST SUCCESSFUL REQ	The last API request to the SIG endpoint that was successful.
TUNNEL STATE	Yet to be supported.

show sdwan secure-internet-gateway zscaler tunnels

To view information about the automatic SIG tunnels that you have configured from a Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN device to Zscaler SIG, use the **show sdwan secure-internet-gateway zscaler tunnels** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan secure-internet-gateway zscaler tunnels

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.5.1a	This command is introduced.

Examples

Device# **show sdwan secure-internet-gateway zscaler tunnels**

```

TUNNEL IF          HTTP
NAME              TUNNEL NAME          TUNNEL ID  TUNNEL FQDN
STATE  LAST HTTP REQ  CODE      TUNNEL FSM STATE  ID  FQDN  LOCATION FSM
-----
Tunnel100001  site1820851800sys172x16x255x15ifTunnel100001  52615809
site1820851800sys172x16x255x15iftunnel100001@example.com  add-vpn-credential-info  52615819
location-init-state  get-data-centers  200
Tunnel100002  site1820851800sys172x16x255x15ifTunnel100002  52615814
site1820851800sys172x16x255x15iftunnel100002@example.com  add-vpn-credential-info  52615819
location-init-state  get-data-centers  200

```

Table 112: Output Columns

Column	Description
TUNNEL IF NAME	Tunnel name configured on the device.
TUNNEL NAME	Unique name for the tunnel that can be used to identify the tunnel at both the local and remote ends. On the SIG provider portal, you can use the tunnel name to find details about a particular tunnel.
TUNNEL ID	Unique ID for the tunnel defined by the SIG provider
FQDN	The fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that the device uses to interact with the Zscaler SIG endpoint.

Column	Description
TUNNEL FSM STATE	The current state of the tunnel finite state machine (FSM) when a tunnel is being created to the SIG endpoint.
LOCATION ID	ID provided by Zscaler after the location is set up successfully.
LOCATION FSM STATE	The current state of the location finite state machine (FSM) when a location is being set up using Zscaler endpoint APIs.
LAST HTTP REQ	The last API request to the SIG endpoint.
HTTP RESP CODE	The last HTTP code received from the SIG endpoint in response to an API request.

show sdwan software

List the software images that are installed on the local device (on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices and vSmart controllers).

show sdwan software *image-name*

show sdwan software

Syntax Description

None	List information about all software images installed on the local device.
<i>image-name</i>	Specific Software Image: List information about a specific software image.

Command History

Release	Modification
16.9	Command introduced.
16.11	Version string displays 5-tuples.
16.12	Includes installer space usage.

Example

Example 1

Release 16.9

Device# **show sdwan software**

```

VERSION    ACTIVE    DEFAULT    PREVIOUS    CONFIRMED    TIMESTAMP
-----
16.10.2e   true     true      false      user        2022-07-07T23:47:18-00:0
16.9.3     false    true      true       auto        2020-04-08T19:39:36-00:00
    
```

Example 2

Release 16.12

Device# **show sdwan software**

```

VERSION            ACTIVE    DEFAULT    PREVIOUS    CONFIRMED    TIMESTAMP
-----
16.10.3.0.0        false    true      true       user        2020-06-08T13:32:21-00:00
17.03.05.0.6600    true     false     false      user        2022-07-19T23:35:54-00:00
    
```

Total Space:387M Used Space:130M Available Space:253M

show sdwan system status

Display time and process information for the device, as well as CPU, memory, and disk usage data.

show sdwan system status

Syntax Description

None

Command History

Release	Modification
16.9	Command introduced.
17.2	Model name changed to display Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN device Product ID.
17.3	Included Hypervisor details.

Examples

Example 1

Release 16.12.4

```

Device# show sdwan system status
Viptela (tm) vedge Operating System Software
Copyright (c) 2013-2020 by Viptela, Inc.
Controller Compatibility: 19.2
Version: 16.12.4.0.4457
Build: Not applicable
    
```

```

System logging to host is disabled
System logging to disk is enabled
    
```

```
System state: GREEN. All daemons up
System FIPS state: Disabled
Testbed mode: Enabled

Last reboot: Image Install .
CPU-reported reboot: Image
Boot loader version: Not applicable
System uptime: 0 days 02 hrs 18 min 08 sec
Current time: Wed Dec 23 15:26:46 UTC 2020

Load average: 1 minute: 0.15, 5 minutes: 0.12, 15 minutes: 0.13
Processes: 560 total
CPU allocation: 8 total, 1 control, 7 data
CPU states: 1.18% user, 1.39% system, 97.30% idle
Memory usage: 16425460K total, 2302960K used, 14122500K free
330540K buffers, 2548048K cache

Disk usage: Filesystem Size Used Avail Use % Mounted on
/dev/bootflash1 29469M 17656M 10316M 63% /bootflash
/dev/loop18 388M 105M 279M 28% /bootflash/.sdwaninstaller

Personality: vedge
Model name: vedge-ISR-4451-X
Services: None
vManaged: false
Commit pending: false
Configuration template: None
Chassis serial number: FGL174411F8
```

Example 2

Release 17.2.1v

```
Device# show sdwan system status
Viptela (tm) vEdge Operating System Software
Copyright (c) 2013-2020 by Viptela, Inc.
Controller Compatibility: 20.1
Version: 17.02.01v.0.75
Build: Not applicable

System logging to host is disabled
System logging to disk is enabled

System state: GREEN. All daemons up
System FIPS state: Disabled
Testbed mode: Enabled

Last reboot: .
CPU-reported reboot:
Boot loader version: Not applicable
System uptime: 0 days 00 hrs 01 min 38 sec
Current time: Wed Dec 23 16:03:11 UTC 2020

Load average: 1 minute: 2.16, 5 minutes: 1.65, 15 minutes: 0.70
Processes: 515 total
CPU allocation: 8 total, 8 control, 0 data
CPU states: 11.23% user, 11.19% system, 68.65% idle
Memory usage: 16417952K total, 2432636K used, 13985316K free
305852K buffers, 2573596K cache
```

show sdwan system status

```
Disk usage: Filesystem Size Used Avail Use % Mounted on
/dev/bootflash1 29469M 18987M 8985M 68% /bootflash
387M 140M 242M 37 /bootflash/.installer
```

```
Personality: vEdge
Model name: ISR4451-X/K9
Services: None
vManaged: false
Commit pending: false
Configuration template: None
Chassis serial number: FGL174411F8
```

Example 3**17.3.1a**

```
Device# show sdwan system status
Viptela (tm) vEdge Operating System Software
Copyright (c) 2013-2020 by Viptela, Inc.
Controller Compatibility: 20.3
Version: 17.03.01a.0.354
Build: Not applicable

System logging to host is disabled
System logging to disk is enabled

System state: GREEN. All daemons up
System FIPS state: Disabled
Testbed mode: Enabled

Last reboot: .
CPU-reported reboot:
Boot loader version: Not applicable
System uptime: 0 days 00 hrs 02 min 13 sec
Current time: Wed Dec 23 16:20:54 UTC 2020

Hypervisor Type: None
Cloud Hosted Instance: false

Load average: 1 minute: 0.94, 5 minutes: 1.64, 15 minutes: 0.81
Processes: 522 total
CPU allocation: 8 total, 8 control, 223 data
CPU states: 10.47% user, 10.48% system, 72.01% idle
Memory usage: 16417952K total, 2245016K used, 14172936K free
316244K buffers, 2566252K cache

Disk usage: Filesystem Size Used Avail Use % Mounted on
/dev/bootflash1 29469M 20330M 7642M 73% /bootflash
387M 159M 224M 41 /bootflash/.installer

Personality: vEdge
Model name: ISR4451-X/K9
Services: None
vManaged: false
Commit pending: false
Configuration template: None
Chassis serial number: FGL174411F8
```

show sdwan tag-instances from-vsmart

To display the tags downloaded from the Cisco SD-WAN Controller, use the **show sdwan tag-instances from-vsmart** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan tag-instances from-vsmart

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show sdwan tag-instances from-vsmart** command to show user configuration of tag-instances.

Examples The following is a sample output from **show sdwan tag-instances from-vsmart** command, displaying tags downloaded from Cisco SD-WAN Controller:

```
Device# show sdwan tag-instances from-vsmart
tag-instances-from-vsmart
tag-instance APP_facebook_TAG9
  id          60000
  app-list apps_facebook
tag-instance APP_office_TAG10
  id          70000
  app-list apps_ms apps_zoom
tag-instance APP_webex_TAG8
  id          50000
  app-list apps_webex
tag-instance DP_V4_TAG1
  id          10000
  data-prefix-list pfx1
  lists data-prefix-list multicast_pfx
  ip-prefix 224.0.0.0/8
  lists data-prefix-list pfx1
  ip-prefix 10.20.24.0/24
  lists app-list apps_facebook
  app dns
  app facebook
  lists app-list apps_ms
  app ms-office-365
  app ms-office-web-apps
  app ms-services
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show sdwan policy from-vsmart	Displays policy downloaded from Cisco SD-WAN Controller.

show sdwan version

Display the active version of the Cisco SD-WAN software running on the device.

```
show sdwan version
```

Syntax Description

None

Command History

Release	Modification
16.9	Command introduced.

Example

Example

```
Device# show sdwan version
17.02.01r.0.32
```

show sdwan zbfw drop-statistics

To display zone based firewall drop statistic, use the **show sdwan zbfw drop-statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Example

The following example displays the zone based firewall drop statistic.

```
Device#show sdwan zbfw drop-statistics
zbfw drop-statistics catch-all 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-max-halfsession 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-too-many-pkts 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-session-limit 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-invalid-hdr 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-internal-err-undefined-dir 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-scb-close 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-ack-flag 0
```

```

zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-ack-num 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-tcp-initiator 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-syn-with-data 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-win-scale-option 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-seg-synsent-state 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-seg-synrcvd-state 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-seg-pkt-too-old 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-seg-pkt-win-overflow 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-seg-pyld-after-fin-send 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-flags 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-invalid-seq 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-retrans-invalid-flags 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-l7-ooo-seg 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-syn-flood-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-internal-err-synflood-alloc-hostdb-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-synflood-blackout-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-unexpect-tcp-payload 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-syn-in-win 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-rst-in-win 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-stray-seg 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-tcp-rst-to-resp 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-pam-lookup-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-internal-err-get-stat-blk-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-dstaddr-lookup-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-policy-not-present 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-sess-miss-policy-not-present 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-classification-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-class-action-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics insp-policy-misconfigure 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-too-many-err-pkts 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-internal-err-no-nat 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-internal-err-alloc-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-internal-err-get-stat-blk-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-internal-err-dir-not-identified 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-scb-close 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-pkt-no-ip-hdr 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-pkt-too-short 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-no-ip-no-icmp 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-pkts-burst 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-multiple-unreach 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-l4-invalid-seq 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-l4-invalid-ack 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-policy-not-present 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-err-classification-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics syncookie-max-dst 0
zbfw drop-statistics syncookie-internal-err-alloc-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics syncookie-trigger 0
zbfw drop-statistics policy-fragment-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics policy-action-drop 11
zbfw drop-statistics policy-icmp-action-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-type-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-no-seg 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-no-frag 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-unknown-proto 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-alg-ret-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-promote-fail-no-zone-pair 0
zbfw drop-statistics l7-promote-fail-no-policy 0
zbfw drop-statistics no-session 0
zbfw drop-statistics no-new-session 0
zbfw drop-statistics not-initiator 0
zbfw drop-statistics invalid-zone 18
zbfw drop-statistics ha-ar-standby 0
zbfw drop-statistics no-forwarding-zone 0
zbfw drop-statistics backpressure 0

```

```

zbfw drop-statistics zone-mismatch          0
zbfw drop-statistics fdb-err                0
zbfw drop-statistics lisp-header-restore-fail 0
zbfw drop-statistics lisp-inner-pkt-insane  0
zbfw drop-statistics lisp-inner-ipv4-insane 0
zbfw drop-statistics lisp-inner-ipv6-insane 0
zbfw drop-statistics policy-avc-action-drop 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-invalid-seq    0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-udp-max-halfsession 0
zbfw drop-statistics l4-icmp-max-halfsession 0
zbfw drop-statistics no-zone-pair-present   0

```

show sdwan zbfw zonepair-statistics

Display zone based firewall zonepair statistics, use the **show sdwan zbfw zonepair-statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan zbfw zonepair-statistics

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Example

The following example displays the zone based firewall zonepair statistics.

```

Device#show sdwan zbfw zonepair-statistics
zbfw zonepair-statistics ZP_zone1_zone1_seq_1
src-zone-name zone1
dst-zone-name zone1
policy-name seq_1
fw-traffic-class-entry seq_1-seq-1-cm_
zonepair-name ZP_zone1_zone1_seq_1
class-action Inspect
pkts-counter 7236
bytes-counter 4573618
attempted-conn 9
current-active-conn 0
max-active-conn 1
current-halfopen-conn 0
max-halfopen-conn 1
current-terminating-conn 0
max-terminating-conn 0
time-since-last-session-create 4373
fw-tc-match-entry seq_1-seq-rule1-v6-acl_3
match-type "access-group name"
fw-tc-proto-entry 1
protocol-name tcp
byte-counters 4545768
pkt-counters 7037
fw-tc-proto-entry 4
protocol-name icmp
byte-counters 27850
pkt-counters 199

```



```

17-policy-name                NONE
fw-traffic-class-entry seq_1-seq-11-cm_
zonepair-name                  ZP_zone1_zone1_seq_1
class-action                    Inspect
pkts-counter                    4947
bytes-counter                    3184224
attempted-conn                  5
current-active-conn              0
max-active-conn                  1
current-halfopen-conn            0
max-halfopen-conn                0
current-terminating-conn         0
max-terminating-conn             0
time-since-last-session-create  4480
fw-tc-match-entry seq_1-seq-Rule_3-acl_ 3
match-type "access-group name"
fw-tc-proto-entry 1
protocol-name tcp
byte-counters 3184224
pkt-counters 4947
17-policy-name                NONE
fw-traffic-class-entry class-default
zonepair-name                  ZP_zone1_zone1_seq_1
class-action                    "Inspect Drop"
pkts-counter                    11
bytes-counter                    938
attempted-conn                  0
current-active-conn              0
max-active-conn                  0
current-halfopen-conn            0
max-halfopen-conn                0
current-terminating-conn         0
max-terminating-conn             0
time-since-last-session-create  0
17-policy-name                NONE
    
```

show sdwan zonebfwdp sessions

To display the existing zone-based firewall sessions on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices, use the **show sdwan zonebfwdp sessions** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdwan zonebfwdp sessions

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines

Secure SD-WAN brings key security capabilities embedded natively in SD-WAN solution with cloud-based single-pane of management for both SD-WAN and security capabilities. The security capabilities include enterprise firewall with application awareness, intrusion prevention systems with Cisco Talos signatures, URL-Filtering, and DNS/web-layer security.

The Enterprise Firewall with Application Awareness uses a flexible and easily understood zone-based model for traffic inspection.

A firewall policy is a type of localized security policy that allows stateful inspection of TCP, UDP, and ICMP data traffic flows. Traffic flows that originate in a given zone are allowed to proceed to another zone based on the policy between the two zones. A zone is a grouping of one or more VPNs. Grouping VPNs into zones allows you to establish security boundaries in your overlay network so that you can control all data traffic that passes between zones.

Firewall policies can match IP prefixes, IP ports, the protocols TCP, UDP, and ICMP, and applications. Matching flows for prefixes, ports, and protocols can be accepted or dropped, and the packet headers can be logged. Nonmatching flows are dropped by default. Matching applications are denied.

A zone pair is a container that associates a source zone with a destination zone and that applies a firewall policy to the traffic that flows between the two zones.

This command can be used to display the existing zone-based firewall sessions on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

Example

The following example shows how to display the existing zone-based firewall sessions on Cisco IOS XE SD-WAN devices.

```
Device# show sdwan zonebfwdp sessions
```

SESSION		SRC	DST	TOTAL		TOTAL		UTD			
VPN	VPN	ZP	CLASSMAP	NAT	INTERNAL	SRC	DST	RESPONDER	APPLICATION	SRC	DST
ID	STATE	SRC IP	DST IP	PORT	PORT	PROTOCOL	VRF		VRF		
ID	ID	NAME	NAME	FLAGS	FLAGS	BYTES	BYTES	TYPE	NAME	NAME	
136	open	10.20.24.150	10.1.15.150	39662	1719	PROTO_L7_H225_RAS	1	1			
1	0	in2out	fw-traffic	-	0	166	6				
134	open	10.1.15.151	10.20.24.150	5013	5001	PROTO_L7_H323_RTCP_DATA	1	1			
1	0	in2out	fw-traffic	-	0	276	184				
132	closed	10.20.24.150	10.1.15.151	48330	1720	PROTO_L7_H323	1	1			
1	0	in2out	fw-traffic	-	65543	506	552				
133	open	10.1.15.151	10.20.24.150	5012	5000	PROTO_L7_H323_RTP_DATA	1	1			
1	0	in2out	fw-traffic	-	0	396976	396804				

show service-insertion type appqoe

To view detailed information about service controllers, service node groups, and individual service nodes, use the **show service-insertion type appqoe** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show service-insertion type appqoe { **status** | **alarms** | **config** | **token** | **cluster-summary** | **appnav-controller-group** | **service-node-group** [*name*] | **service-context** [*service-context-name*] }

Syntax Description		
status		Displays the general status of the AppNav-XE controller.
alarms		Displays information about various AppNav-XE controller alarms.
config		Displays AppNav-XE controller configuration.
token		Displays information about the AppNav-XE controller token.
cluster-summary		Displays the summary of the AppNav-XE cluster.
appnav-controller-group		Displays membership details of the AppNav controller group and service nodes configured and registered with the controller group.
service-node-group		Displays configuration details for all service nodes within a service node group.
<i>name</i>		(Optional) Name of the service node group
service-context <i>service-context-name</i>		Displays information about all or the specified service context.

Command Default This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	The output of this command was modified to include sub-service health for AppQoE using the keyword service-node-group .

Usage Guidelines Starting from Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a the output of the **show service-insertion type appqoe service-node-group** command shows the sub-service health for AppQoE. However, if the service node runs a version prior to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a, the sub-service health information is unavailable to the service controller. In such cases, the health markers for various AppQoE services show as green with 0% utilization even though not all services may be available to the service nodes.

The following is the sample output from **show service-insertion type appqoe service-node-group** command when the service nodes aren't upgraded to Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a:

```
Device# show service-insertion type appqoe service-node-group
Service Node Group name      : SNG-APPQOE
  Service Context            : appqoe/1
  Member Service Node count  : 2

Service Node (SN)           : 192.0.2.254
Auto discovered              : No
SN belongs to SNG           : SNG-APPQOE
```

show service-insertion type appqoe

```

Current status of SN           : Alive
System IP                     : 1.0.0.33
Site ID                       : 10050
Time current status was reached : Tue Apr 20 17:08:29 2021

Cluster protocol VPATH version : 1 (Bitmap recvd: 1)
Cluster protocol incarnation number : 1
Cluster protocol last sent sequence number : 1618944623
Cluster protocol last received sequence number: 392504
Cluster protocol last received ack number : 1618944622

Health Markers:
      AO          Load State
      tcp         GREEN 0%
      ssl         GREEN 0%
      dre         GREEN 0%
      http        GREEN 0%

```

Example

The following sample output shows the configuration details of service nodes in a service node group:

```

Device# show service-insertion type appqoe service-node-group
Service Node Group name : SNG-APPQOE
Service Context : appqoe/1
Member Service Node count : 2

Service Node (SN) : 10.1.1.1
Auto discovered : No
SN belongs to SNG : SNG-APPQOE
Current status of SN : Alive
System IP : 192.168.1.11
Site ID : 101
Time current status was reached : Wed Sep 23 11:01:49 2020

Cluster protocol VPATH version : 1 (Bitmap recvd: 1)
Cluster protocol incarnation number : 1
Cluster protocol last sent sequence number : 1601432656
Cluster protocol last received sequence number: 715749
Cluster protocol last received ack number : 1601432655

```

The following sample output shows the traffic statistics for service nodes in a service node group:

```

Device# show service-insertion type appqoe statistics service-node-group
Service Node Group: SNG-APPQOE
Number of Service Node(s): 2
Member Service Nodes:
IP Address
10.1.1.1
10.1.1.2

Aggregate of statistics from all SNs of the SNG:
-----
Time since statistics were last reset/cleared:

Aggregate number of probe requests sent to SN : 1435070
Aggregate number of probe responses received from SN: 715915
Aggregate number of invalid probe responses received
Total : 0
Incompatible version : 0
Authentication failed : 0
Stale response : 0

```

```
Malformed response : 0
Unknown response : 0
Aggregate number of times liveliness was lost with the SN : 1
Aggregate number of times liveliness was regained with the SN:2
Aggregate number of version probes sent to SN: 719033
Aggregate number of version probes received from SN: 2
Aggregate number of healthprobes sent to SN: 716037
Aggregate number of healthprobes received from SN: 715913
```

Aggregate traffic distribution statistics

```
-----
Packet and byte counts-
-----
Redirected Bytes : 1558757923174
Redirected Packets : 1945422189
Received Bytes : 1582477555093
Received Packets : 1908965233
```

The following sample output shows the configuration details of service controllers in a controller group:

```
Device# show service-insertion type appqoe appnav-controller-group
All AppNav Controller Groups in service context
Appnav Controller Group : ACG-APPQOE
Member Appnav Controller Count : 1
Members:
IP Address
10.1.1.100

AppNav Controller : 192.0.2.1
Local AppNav Controller : Yes
Current status of AppNav Controller : Alive
Time current status was reached : Mon Sep 21 19:09:08 2020
Current AC View of AppNav Controller
IP Address
10.1.1.100

Current SN View of AppNav Controller
IP Address
10.1.1.1
```

show sslproxy statistics

To view SSL proxy statistics and TLS flow counters, use the **show sslproxy statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sslproxy statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1v	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	This command was modified to include the TLS flow counters in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a.

Example

The following is a sample output from the **show ssl proxy statistics** command showcases SSL statistics and TLS flow counters. The fields are self-explanatory. The count for the TLS flow counter for version 1.3 is shown as 8.

```
Device# show sslproxy statistics
=====
SSL Statistics:
=====
Flow Selected SSL/TLS version:
TLS 1.0 Flows : 0
TLS 1.1 Flows : 0
TLS 1.2 Flows : 0
TLS 1.3 Flows : 8
```

show sslproxy status

To view the status of SSL Proxy, use the **show sslproxy status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sslproxy status

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r	The command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	The output of this command was modified to remove the fields SSL Proxy Operational State and TCP Proxy Operational State.

Usage Guidelines

Example

The following is sample output from the **show sslproxy status** command.

```
Device# show sslproxy status
=====
SSL Proxy Status
=====
```

```

Configuration
-----
CA Cert Bundle           : /bootflash/vmanage-admin/bengaluru.pem
CA TP Label             : PROXY-SIGNING-CA
Cert Lifetime           : 730
EC Key type             : P256
RSA Key Modulus         : 2048
Cert Revocation         : NONE
Expired Cert            : drop
Untrusted Cert          : drop
Unknown Status          : drop
Unsupported Protocol Ver : drop
Unsupported Cipher Suites : drop
Failure Mode Action     : close
Min TLS Ver             : TLS Version 1

Status
-----
Clear Mode               : FALSE
    
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Field	Description
CA TP label	Default Trustpoint label for SSL proxy.
Cert Lifetime	Certificate lifetime in days.
EC Key type	Enterprise certificate key type for SSL proxy.
RSA Key Modulus	The length of the RSA key. The default key length is 2048.

show standby

To display Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) information, use the **show standby** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show standby [{ all | brief }]
```

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays information for groups that are learned or don't have the standby ip command configured.
brief	(Optional) Displays a single-line output summarizing each standby group.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show standby](#) command.

The **no standby** or **no standby version** commands resets the version to 1. If standby IPv6 groups are present on the interface, then the **no standby** command is rejected because v6 groups are not supported with version 1.

You may also observe errors for the standby authentication command with version 1 because authentication isn't supported with the default version.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command:

```
Device# show standby

GigabitEthernet3 - Group 1
  State is Active
    8 state changes, last state change 00:30:53
  Virtual IP address is 12.1.1.100
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01 (MAC In Use)
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01 (v1 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
    Next hello sent in 0.592 secs
  Preemption disabled
  Active router is local
  Standby router is unknown
  Priority 100 (default 100)
  Group name is "Leader" (cfgd)
  FLAGS: 1/1
  Followed by groups:
    Gi3.1 Grp 1 Active 13.1.1.100 0000.0c07.ac01 refresh 10 secs (expires in 5.728 sec)
```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command when HSRP version 2 is configured:

```
Device# show standby

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 - Group 94 (version 2)
  State is Active
    2 state changes, last state change 01:06:01
    Track object 8 state Up
  Virtual IP address is 10.96.194.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f05e (MAC In Use)
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f05e (v2 default)
  Hello time 1 sec, hold time 4 sec
    Next hello sent in 0.400 secs
  Authentication MD5, key-string
  Preemption enabled, delay min 180 secs
```



```

Active router is local
Standby router is 10.96.194.3, priority 105 (expires in 3.616 sec)
Priority 110 (configured 110)
Group name is "hsrp-Gi0/0/1.94-94" (default)
FLAGS: 1/1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 - Group 194 (version 2)
State is Active
  2 state changes, last state change 01:06:01
Track object 80 state Up
Link-Local Virtual IPv6 address is FE80::5:73FF:FEA0:C2 (impl auto EUI64)
Virtual IPv6 address 2001:10:96:194::1/64
Active virtual MAC address is 0005.73a0.00c2 (MAC In Use)
Local virtual MAC address is 0005.73a0.00c2 (v2 IPv6 default)
Hello time 1 sec, hold time 4 sec
Next hello sent in 0.352 secs
Authentication MD5, key-string
Preemption enabled, delay min 180 secs
Active router is local
Standby router is FE80::2E73:A0FF:FEB3:4AC1, priority 105 (expires in 3.888 sec)
Priority 110 (configured 110)
Group name is "hsrp-Gi0/0/1.94-194" (default)
FLAGS: 1/1

```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command using the **brief** keyword:

```

Device# show standby brief
Interface Grp Pri P State Active Standby Virtual IP
Gi0/0/1 94 110 P Active local 10.96.194.3 10.96.194.1
Gi0/0/1 194 110 P Active local FE80::2E73:A0FF:FEB3:4AC1 FE80::5:73FF:FEA0:C2

```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command when HSRP MD5 authentication is configured:

```

Device# show standby

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 - Group 94 (version 2)
State is Standby
  1 state change, last state change 01:06:09
Track object 8 state Up
Virtual IP address is 10.96.194.1
Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f05e (MAC Not In Use)
Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c9f.f05e (v2 default)
Hello time 1 sec, hold time 4 sec
Next hello sent in 0.688 secs
Authentication MD5, key-string
Preemption enabled, delay min 180 secs
Active router is 10.96.194.2, priority 110 (expires in 4.272 sec)
MAC address is cc16.7e8c.6ddl
Standby router is local
Priority 105 (configured 105)
Group name is "hsrp-Gi0/0/1.94-94" (default)

```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command when HSRP group shutdown is configured:

```

Device# show standby

Ethernet0/0 - Group 1
State is Init (tracking shutdown)
3 state changes, last state change 00:30:59
Track object 100 state Up
Track object 101 state Down
Track object 103 state Up

```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command when HSRP BFD peering is enabled:

```
Device# show standby

Ethernet0/0 - Group 2
  State is Listen
    2 state changes, last state change 01:18:18
  Virtual IP address is 10.0.0.1
  Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac02
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac02 (v1 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
  Preemption enabled
  Active router is 10.0.0.250, priority 120 (expires in 9.396 sec)
  Standby router is 10.0.0.251, priority 110 (expires in 8.672 sec)
  BFD enabled
  Priority 90 (configured 90)
  Group name is "hsrp-Et0/0-1" (default)
```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby** command displaying the state of the standby RP:

```
Device# show standby

GigabitEthernet3/25 - Group 1
  State is Init (standby RP, peer state is Active)
  Virtual IP address is 10.0.0.1
  Active virtual MAC address is unknown
  Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01 (v1 default)
  Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
  Preemption disabled
  Active router is unknown
  Standby router is unknown
  Priority 100 (default 100)
  Group name is "hsrp-Gi3/25-1" (default)
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the output:

Table 113: show standby command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Active router is	Value can be local , unknown , or an IP address . Address (and the expiration date of the address) of the current active hot standby router.
Active virtual MAC address	Virtual MAC address being used by the current active router.
Authentication	Authentication type configured based on the standby authentication command.
BFD enabled	Indicates that BFD peering is enabled on the router.
Ethernet - Group	Interface type and number and hot standby group number for the interface.
expires in	Time (in hours:minutes:seconds) in which the standby router will no longer be the standby router if the local router receives no hello packets from it.
Followed by groups:	Indicates the client HSRP groups that have been configured to follow this HSRP group.

Field	Description
Gratuitous ARP 14 sent, next in 7.412 secs	Number of the gratuitous ARP packet HSRP has sent and the time, in seconds, when HSRP sends the next gratuitous ARP packet. This output appears only when HSRP sends gratuitous ARP packets.
Group name is	Name of the HSRP group.
Hello time, hold time	Hello time is the time between hello packets, in seconds, based on the command. The holdtime is the time, in seconds, before other routers declare the active or standby router to be down, based on the standby timers command. All the routers in an HSRP group use the hello and hold- time values of the current active router. If the locally configured values are different, the variance appears in parentheses after the hello time and hold-time values.
key-string	Indicates that a key string is used for authentication. Configured key chains aren't displayed.
Local virtual MAC address	Virtual MAC address that will be used if this router became the active router. The origin of this address (displayed in parentheses) can be default , bia (burned-in address), or configd (configured).
Next hello sent in	Time at which the Cisco IOS software sends the next hello packet (in hours:minutes:seconds).
P	Indicates that the router is configured to preempt.
Preemption enabled, sync delay	Indicates whether preemption is enabled or disabled. If enabled, the minimum delay is the time a higher-priority nonactive router waits before preempting the lower-priority active router. The sync delay is the maximum time a group waits for to synchronize with the IP redundancy clients.
Standby router is	Value can be local , unknown , or an IP address . IP address is the address (and the expiry date of the address) of the “standby” router (the router that is next in line to be the hot standby router).

Field	Description
State is	<p>State of local router. Can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active: Indicates the current hot standby router. • Standby: Indicates the router that is next in line to be the hot standby router. • Speak: Router is sending packets to claim the active or standby role. • Listen: Router is not in the active or standby state. However, if no messages are received from the active or standby router, it starts to speak. • Init or Disabled: Router isn't yet ready or able to participate in HSRP, possibly because the associated interface isn't up. HSRP groups configured on the other routers on the network, which are learned through snooping, are displayed as being in the initState. Locally configured groups with an interface that is down or groups without a specified interface IP address appear in the initState. For these cases, the Active address and Standby address fields show unknown. The state is listed as disabled in the fields when the standby ip command hasn't been specified. • Init (tracking shutdown): HSRP groups appear in the initState when HSRP group shutdown is configured and a tracked object goes down.
timeout	Duration (in seconds) for which HSRP accepts message digests based on both the old and new keys.
Tracking	Displays the list of interfaces that are being tracked and their corresponding states based on the configurations, using the standby track command.
Virtual IP address is, Secondary virtual IP addresses	All secondary virtual IP addresses are listed on separate lines. If one of the virtual IP addresses is a duplicate of an address configured for another device, it will be marked as duplicate . A duplicate address indicates that the router has failed to defend its Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache entry.

show standby neighbors

To display information about Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) peer routers on an interface, use the **show standby neighbors** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show standby neighbors [*interface-type interface-number*]

Syntax Description

<i>interface-type interface-number</i>	(Optional) Interface type and number for which output is displayed.
--	---

Command Default

HSRP neighbor information is displayed for all the interfaces.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show standby neighbors](#) command.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show standby neighbors Ethernet0/0** command displaying the HSRP neighbors on Ethernet interface 0/0. Neighbor 10.0.0.250 is active for group 2 and standby for groups 1 and 8, and is registered with BFD.

```
Device# show standby neighbors Ethernet0/0

HSRP neighbors on Ethernet0/0
 10.0.0.250
   Active groups: 2
   Standby groups: 1, 8
   BFD enabled
 10.0.0.251
   Active groups: 5, 8
   Standby groups: 2
   BFD enabled
 10.0.0.253
   No Active groups
   No Standby groups
   BFD enabled
```

The following is a sample output from the **show standby neighbors** command displaying information for all the HSRP neighbors:

```
Device# show standby neighbors

HSRP neighbors on FastEthernet2/0
 10.0.0.2
   No active groups
   Standby groups: 1
   BFD enabled
HSRP neighbors on FastEthernet2/0
 10.0.0.1
   Active groups: 1
   No standby groups
   BFD enabled
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 114: show standby neighbors command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Active groups	Indicates the HSRP groups for which an interface is acting as the active peer.
Standby groups	Indicates the HSRP groups for which an interface is acting as the standby peer.
BFD enabled	Indicates that HSRP BFD peering is enabled.

show support policy route-policy

To display the control policies configured on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller, use the **show support policy route-policy** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show support policy route-policy

Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification		This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines Use the command on a Cisco SD-WAN Controller. The command output shows the control policies configured on the Cisco SD-WAN Controller, and the TLOCs associated with each control policy.

Example

The following example shows information for a single policy, including the TLOCs of interest.

```
vsmart# show support policy route-policy
```

```
=====
ROUTE POLICIES
=====
```

```
route-policy hub-and-spoke-v1
seq-num 46
users-count 1
action srvc/srvc-chain/tloc/tloc-list/affinity counts: 0/0/0/1/0
Policy TLOC-Interest Database:
  TLOC:172.16.255.11 : lte : ipsec Ref-Count: 1
```

```
sequence: 1
  match tloc [SITE-LIST (0x1) ]
    site-list: HUB (0x1234567890ab)
  action: accept
  set: [ (0x0) ]
sequence: 11
  match route [PFX-LIST (0x10) ]
    IPv4 prefix-list: ALL-ROUTES (0x2345678901ab)
  action: accept
  set: [TLOC-LIST (0x20) ]
    tloc-list: HUB-TLOCS [none]
  default-action: reject, fetch_xml: 1
```

```
Users:
  172.16.255.14, type: route, dir: out, policy: hub-and-spoke-v1 (0x3456789012ab), ctx:
  0x4567890123ab, cb: 0x5678901234ab, change: no
```

show tech-support sdwan bfd

To display BFD information on Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN devices, use the **show tech-support sdwan bfd** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show tech-support sdwan bfd [detail]

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **show tech-support sdwan bfd** command displays BFD information about devices for troubleshooting. The command displays the output of the following **show** commands:

- show sdwan bfd summary
- show platform software sdwan session
- show platform software bfd f0 summary
- show platform hardware qfp active feature bfd datapath sdwan summary
- show platform hardware qfp active feature sdwan datapath session summary

The **show tech-support sdwan bfd detail** command displays detailed BFD information about devices for troubleshooting. With the **detail** keyword, the command displays the output of the following commands:

- show sdwan bfd sessions
- show platform software sdwan session
- show platform software sdwan session adj
- show platform software ipsec ftm-msg-stats
- show platform software bfd f0
- show platform software object-manager f0 statistics
- show platform software ipsec f0 flow table
- show platform hardware qfp active feature bfd datapath sdwan all
- show platform hardware qfp active feature bfd datapath statistics

Example 1

The following is a sample output from the **show tech-support sdwan bfd** command.

show tech-support sdwan bfd

Device#show tech-support sdwan bfd

----- show sdwan bfd summary -----

```

sessions-total          12
sessions-up             12
sessions-max            12
sessions-flap           2
poll-interval           600000
sessions-up-suspended  0
sessions-down-suspended 0
    
```

----- show platform software sdwan session -----

====Session Database====

RemoteSysIP	Color	Proto	SrcIP	SPort	DstIp
10.1.1.21	metro-ethernet	IPSEC	10.10.1.129	12346	10.10.1.121
12386 10.10.1.121		20011 11	603979798	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	(10.10.1.121)
10.1.1.23	metro-ethernet	IPSEC	10.10.1.129	12346	10.10.1.123
12426 10.10.1.123		12426 20009 9	603979794	GigabitEthernet0/0/1	(10.10.1.123)
...					

----- show platform software bfd f0 -----

Forwarding Manager BFD Information

Local	Discri	If	Handle	Src IP	Dst IP	Encap	AOM ID	Status
-------	--------	----	--------	--------	--------	-------	--------	--------

20001			0x8	10.10.1.129	10.10.1.130	IPSEC	403	Done
20002			0x8	10.10.1.129	10.10.1.135	IPSEC	404	Done
...								

----- show platform hardware qfp active feature bfd datapath sdwan summary -----

Total number of session: 12

LD	SrcIP	DstIP	TX	RX	Encap	State	AppProbe
20001	10.10.1.129	10.10.1.130	23973	23971	IPSEC	Up	YES
	GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (0xf800005f)						
20002	10.10.1.129	10.10.1.135	22769	22766	IPSEC	Up	YES
	GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (0xf800006f)						
...							

----- show platform hardware qfp active feature sdwan datapath session summary -----

Src IP	Dst IP	Src Port	Dst Port	Encap	Uidb	Bfd	Discrim	PMTU
10.10.1.129	10.10.1.71	12346	12346	CTRL	0	0	0	
0x0								
10.10.1.129	10.10.1.125	12346	12406	IPSEC	65527	20004	1442	
0x0								
...								

Example 2

The following is a sample output from the **show tech-support sdwan bfd detail** command.

Device#show tech-support sdwan bfd detail

```

----- show sdwan bfd sessions -----
                SOURCE TLOC      REMOTE TLOC
                DST PUBLIC      DETECT      TX
SYSTEM IP      SITE ID      STATE      COLOR      COLOR      SOURCE IP
                ENCAP  MULTIPLIER  INTERVAL(msec  UPTIME      TRANSITIONS      PORT
-----
10.1.1.21      121      up      metro-ethernet  default      10.10.1.129
                ipsec  7      1000      10.10.1.121  0:01:30:24      1      12386
10.1.1.23      123      up      metro-ethernet  public-internet  10.10.1.129
                ipsec  7      1000      10.10.1.123  0:02:50:15      0      12426
...
    
```

----- show platform software sdwan session -----

```

=====Session Database=====
RemoteSysIP      Color      Proto SrcIp      SPort DstIp
  DPort DPubIp      PPort BFD-LD TUN-ID SA-ID      WAN-Intf (nexthop)
10.1.1.21      12386 10.10.1.121  metro-ethernet  IPSEC 10.10.1.129      12346 10.10.1.121
12386 10.10.1.121  12386 20011 11      603979798 GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (10.10.1.121)
10.1.1.23      12426 10.10.1.123  metro-ethernet  IPSEC 10.10.1.129      12346 10.10.1.123
12426 10.10.1.123  12426 20009 9      603979794 GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (10.10.1.123)
...
    
```

----- show platform software sdwan session adj -----

```

===== Adjacency Database =====
Index Interface      IP address      Same-Cable is-p2p adj-exist resolved
ref-count handle
(0): GigabitEthernet0/0/1(8), 10.10.1.130, 1, 0, 1, 1,
1, 0x7F543F07B518
(1): GigabitEthernet0/0/1(8), 10.10.1.135, 1, 0, 1, 1,
1, 0x7F543F07A5C8
...
    
```

----- show platform software ipsec ftm-msg-stats -----

```

MSG Type  From FTM  Suppressed  OK  ERR
CREATE    12        0          12  0
DELETE    0         0          0   0
REKEY(IN) 0         0          0   0
REKEY(OUT) 1         0          1   0

Ring Name  Read  Write  ReadERR  WriteERR  ItemCount
DCR Ring   0     0      0         0         0
DDM Ring   0     0      0         0         0
ftm_msg_rate(per second) 100
    
```

----- show platform software bfd f0 -----

Forwarding Manager BFD Information

```

Local Discr  If Handle      Src IP      Dst IP      Encap      AOM ID      Status
-----
20001      0x8      10.10.1.129  10.10.1.130  IPSEC      403      Done
20002      0x8      10.10.1.129  10.10.1.135  IPSEC      404      Done
    
```

...

----- show platform software object-manager f0 statistics -----

Forwarding Manager Asynchronous Object Manager Statistics

Object update: Pending-issue: 0, Pending-acknowledgement: 0
 Batch begin: Pending-issue: 0, Pending-acknowledgement: 0
 Batch end: Pending-issue: 0, Pending-acknowledgement: 0
 Command: Pending-acknowledgement: 0
 Total-objects: 560
 Stale-objects: 0
 Resolve-objects: 0
 Childless-delete-objects: 0
 Backplane-objects: 0
 Error-objects: 0
 Number of bundles: 0
 Paused-types: 3

----- show platform software ipsec f0 flow table -----

Flow id	QFP SA hdl	SPI	local IP		proto	mode	lport	remote IP
			rport	dir				
1	6	0x000102	10.10.1.129		esp	transport	12346	10.10.1.130
2	26	0x000255	10.10.1.129	12406 inbound	esp	transport	12346	10.10.1.130
			10.10.1.129	12406 outbound	esp	transport		

...

----- show platform hardware qfp active feature bfd datapath sdwan all -----

Total number of session: 12

LD : 20001
 My Private IP : 10.10.1.129
 Remote Private IP : 10.10.1.130
 Tx Stats : 24060
 Rx Stats : 24058
 Encap Type : IPSEC
 State : Up
 AppProbe : YES
 IPSec Out SA ID : 603979778
 Tunnel Rec ID : 1
 IfName : GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (0xf800005f)
 Uidb : 65528
 Config Tx Timer : 1000000
 Conig Detect Timer : 7000000
 Actual Tx Timer : 1000000
 Actual Detect Timer : 7000000
 My Pub IP : 10.10.1.129
 My Pub Port : 12346
 My Symmetric NAT IP : 0.0.0.0
 My Symmetric NAT Port : 0
 Remote public IP : 10.10.1.130
 Remote public Port : 12406
 MTU(config), Actual : 1442, 1442
 Farend PMTU : 1442
 My Capabilities : 0x160
 Remote Capabilities : 0x160
 SDWAN BFD flags : ||||
 local_color : 3

```

Ipssec Overhead          : 38
PFR stats for SLA default (addr:df297530)
  Number of pkts       : 30
  Loss Count           : 0
  Latency(1/16ms)     : 416
  Jitter(1/16ms)      : 96
Following are SDWAN stats
Echo Tx                 : 23829
Echo Rx                 : 23827
PMTU Tx                 : 231
PMTU RX                 : 231
AppProbeID  Valid  NextProbeID  StatAddr  #Packets  Loss  Latency(1/16ms)
Jitter(1/16ms)
  1          N      0           df297548      0        0      0
  0
  2          N      0           df297560      0        0      0
  0
...
----- show platform hardware qfp active feature bfd datapath statistics
-----
QFP BFD global statistics

CPP num: 0
Data Path IPC Statistics:
  IPC Tx: 31, IPC Rx: 31

Data Path Session Statistics:
  Session Added: 12, Removed: 0
  Session Up: 12, Down: 0, Init: 0

Data Path Memory Chunk Statistics:
  Alloc: 12, Free: 0, Fail: 0
  Chunk Add: 0, Return: 0

Data Path BFD ingress packets Statistics:
  Total receive: 272567, Punt to PI: 0
  Drop due to error: 0, Consume normally: 0

Data Path BFD SDWAN packets Statistics:
  PktSb Not Found: 0, No Bfd session: 0, Bfd AdminDown: 0
  BFD Corrupted TLV: 0, BFD No TLV: 0
  No Tunnel Adj: 0, Invalid Adj2: 0, Physical Adj Invalid: 0
  Pmtu tx error: 0, Pmtu rx error: 0, Pmtu disabled: 14
  Echo Tx error: 0, Echo Rx error: 0
  tloc ipc: 0, Pmtu ipc: 12, Bfd state ipc: 16, bfd timer ipc: 0
  Oce chain invalid: 0

```

show track

To display information about objects that are tracked by the tracking process, use the **show track** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```

show track track-number [{ brief | interface [brief] | ip [{ route | sla }]} [brief] | application
[brief] | WORD [map] | stub-object [brief] | service [brief] | resolution | summary | timers
}]

```

Syntax Description	<i>track-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the track number that is being tracked. The range is from 1 to 1000.
	WORD	(Optional) Displays track object string.
	map	(Optional) Displays track object map information.
	application	(Optional) Displays application objects.
	brief	(Optional) Displays a single line of information related to the preceding argument or keyword.
	endpoint-tracker	(Optional) Displays endpoint object tracker.
	interface	(Optional) Displays interface objects.
	iproutesla	(Optional) Displays tracked IP route or sla objects.
	ipv6route	(Optional) Displays tracked IPv6 route objects.
	resolution	(Optional) Displays resolution of ipv4 or ipv6 tracked parameters.
	service	(Optional) Displays service objects.
	timers	(Optional) Displays polling interval timers.

Command Default

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show track](#) command.

Example

The following is a sample output from the **show track** command:

```
Device# show track 8
Track 8
  IP route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 reachability
  Reachability is Up (OMP)
    10 changes, last change 1w3d
  VPN Routing/Forwarding table "509"
  First-hop interface is Sdwan-system-intf
  Tracked by:
    HSRP GigabitEthernet0/0/1.94 94
  Track List 7
```

show uidp statistics

To display UIDP statistics, use the **show uidp statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show uidp statistics

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays UIDP statistics.

```

Device# show uidp statistics
Add/Delete Stats
-----
Total Users added           : 22
Total Usergroups added      : 12
Total SGT added             : 0
Total Users deleted         : 0
Total Usergroups deleted    : 0
Total SGT deleted           : 0
-----
Add/Delete Error Stats
-----
User add error              : 0
Usergroup add error         : 0
SGT add error               : 0
User delete error           : 0
Usergroups delete error     : 0
SGT delete error            : 0
-----
Memory allocation error Stats
-----
ipvrf key list create error : 0
Index list create error     : 0
Memory allocation error     : 0
Invalid binding event       : 0
-----
DB Add/Delete Bindings stats
-----
Total IP User binding added      : 341
Total IP User binding delete     : 0
Total IP User binding add error   : 0
Total IP User binding delete error : 0
Total User Usergroups binding added : 20
Total User Usergroups binding deleted : 0
Total User Usergroups binding add error : 0
Total User Usergroups binding delete error : 0
    
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uidp user-group all	Displays UIDP user group info.
show uidp user ip	Displays the user information by IP address.

show uidp user-group all

To display UIDP user group information, use the **show uidp user-group all** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show uidp user-group all

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays UIDP user group info.

```
Device# show uidp user-group all
Total Usergroups : 12
-----
SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Builtin/Users
User Identity Groups:Employee
User Identity Groups:TestUserGroup-1
null
Unknown
sdwan-identity.cisco.com/S-1-5-32-545
S-1-5-21-787885371-2815506856-1818290038-513
SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Users/Domain Users
cisco
eng
dev
mgmt
cEdge-identity#
cEdge-identity#sh uidp user-group us
cEdge-identity#sh uidp user ?
  all  Show all users info
  ip   Show user info by ip
  name Show user info by user name
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uidp statistics	Displays UIDP statistics.
show uidp user ip	Displays the user information by IP address.

show uidp user ip

To display the user information by IP address, use the **show uidp user ip** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show uidp user ip

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the user information by IP address.

```
Device# show uidp user ip
User Info 1 : TestUser0@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM
cEdge-identity#sh uidp user name TestUser0@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM
```

User Id	User Name	IP address
VRF	Usergroup Usergroup Name	
1	TestUser0@SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM	72.1.1.7
0	1 SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Builtin/Users	
	5 Unknown	
	6 sdwan-identity.cisco.com/S-1-5-32-545	
	7 S-1-5-21-787885371-2815506856-1818290038-513	
	8 SDWAN-IDENTITY.CISCO.COM/Users/Domain Users	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show uidp statistics	Displays UIDP statistics.
	show uidp user-group all	UIDP user group information.

show utd engine standard config

To display the Unified Threat Defense (UTD) configuration, use the **show utd engine standard config** command in user EXEC mode.

show utd engine standard config

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the unified threat defense (UTD) configuration.

```
Device# show utd engine standard config
TD Engine Standard Configuration:
```

```
Unified Policy: Enabled
```

```
URL-Filtering Cloud Lookup: Enabled
```

```
URL-Filtering On-box Lookup: Disabled
```

```
File-Reputation Cloud Lookup: Disabled
```

```
File-Analysis Cloud Submission: Disabled
```

```
UTD TLS-Decryption Dataplane Policy: Enabled
```

```
Flow Logging: Disabled
```

```
UTD VRF table entries:
```

```
Policy: uni-utd
```

```
Threat Profile: uips
```

```
VirtualPortGroup Id: 1
```

```
UTD threat-inspection profile table entries:
```

```
Threat profile: uips
```

```
Mode: Intrusion Prevention
```



```

Policy: Balanced

Logging level: Error

UTD threat-inspection whitelist profile table entries:
  UTD threat-inspection whitelist profile table is empty

UTD web-filter profile table entries
  UTD web-filter profile table is empty

UTD TLS-Decryption profile table entries
  UTD TLS-Decryption profile table is empty

UTD File analysis table entries
  UTD File analysis profile table is empty

UTD File reputation table entries
  UTD File reputation profile table is empty
    
```

show utd unified-policy

To display the unified policy configuration, use the **show utd unified-policy** command in user EXEC mode.

show utd unified-policy

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the unified policy configuration.

```

Device# show utd unified-policy
Unified Policy is enabled
    
```

```

Config State : MT Config Sync Complete

Bulk download Timer State : Stopped

Messages sent in current transaction: 0

Config download queue size: 0

UTD TLS-decryption dataplane policy is enabled

```

show vrrp

To display the status of configured Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) groups on a device, use the **show vrrp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show vrrp group number [{ GigabitEthernet | ipv4 | all | brief | detail | statistics }]
```

Syntax Description

<i>group number</i>	VRRP group number. The range is from 1–255.
GigabitEthernet	(Optional) Displays GigabitEthernet information for IEEE 802.3z.
ipv4	(Optional) Displays information about IPv4 groups.
all	(Optional) Displays information about all VRRP groups, including groups in a disabled state.
brief	(Optional) Displays a summary view of the VRRP group information.
detail	(Optional) Displays information about all VRRP groups, including statistical information.
statistics	(Optional) Displays statistical information about the VRRP groups.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	This command is supported for Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines

If no group is specified, the status for all groups is displayed.

For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show vrrp](#) command.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show vrrp detail** command:

```

Device# show vrrp detail
GigabitEthernet2 - Group 1 - Address-Family IPv4
State is BACKUP
State duration 2 hours 13 mins 4 secs
Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.10
Virtual MAC address is 0000.5E00.0101
Advertisement interval is 1000 msec

```

```

Preemption enabled
Priority is 100
  Track object 1 state UNDEFINED decrement 10
Router is 10.1.1.1, priority is 180
Master Advertisement interval is 1000 msec (learned)
Master Down interval is 3609 msec (expires in 3319 msec)
tloc-change increase-preference 333 configured
FLAGS: 1/1

```

The following is a sample output from the **show vrrp** command:

```

Device# show vrrp
Ethernet1/0 - Group 1
State is Master
Virtual IP address is 10.2.0.10
Virtual MAC address is 0000.5e00.0101
Advertisement interval is 3.000 sec
Preemption is enabled
  min delay is 0.000 sec
Priority 100
  Track object 1 state down decrement 15
Master Router is 10.2.0.1 (local), priority is 100
Master Advertisement interval is 3.000 sec
Master Down interval is 9.609 sec
Ethernet1/0 - Group 2
State is Master
Virtual IP address is 10.0.0.20
Virtual MAC address is 0000.5e00.0102
Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Preemption is enabled
  min delay is 0.000 sec
Priority 95
Master Router is 10.0.0.1 (local), priority is 95
Master Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Master Down interval is 3.628 sec

```

The following is a sample output from the **show vrrp** command, displaying peer RP state information:

```

Device# show vrrp
Ethernet0/0 - Group 1
  State is Init (standby RP, peer state is Master)
Virtual IP address is 172.24.1.1
Virtual MAC address is 0000.5e00.0101
Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Preemption enabled
Priority is 255
Master Router is 172.24.1.1 (local), priority is 255
Master Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Master Down interval is 3.003 sec

```

The following is a sample output from the **show vrrp** command, displaying information about a configured VRRS group name:

```

Device# show vrrp
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 - Group 1
State is Master
Virtual IP address is 10.0.0.7
Virtual MAC address is 0000.5e00.0101
Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Preemption enabled
Priority is 100
VRRS Group name CLUSTER1 ! Configured VRRS Group Name

```

```
Master Router is 10.0.0.1 (local), priority is 100
Master Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Master Down interval is 3.609 sec
```

The following is a sample output from the **show vrrp** command, displaying information when an object is being tracked:

```
Device# show vrrp
Ethernet0/0 - Group 1 - Address-Family IPv4
  State is BACKUP
  State duration 1 mins 41.856 secs
  Virtual IP address is 172.24.1.253
  Virtual MAC address is 0000.5E00.0101
  Advertisement interval is 1000 msec
  Preemption enabled
  Priority is 80 (configured 100)
  Track object 1 state Down decrement 20
  Master Router is 172.24.1.2, priority is 100
  Master Advertisement interval is 1000 msec (learned)
  Master Down interval is 3609 msec (expires in 3297 msec)
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 115: show vrrp command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Ethernet1/0 - Group	Interface type and number, and VRRP group number.
State is	Role this interface plays within VRRP (master or backup).
Advertisement interval is	Interval at which the device sends VRRP advertisements when it is the master virtual device. This value is configured with the vrrp timers advertise command.
Priority	Priority of the interface.
Track object	Object number representing the object to be tracked.
state	State value (up or down) of the object being tracked.
decrement	Amount by which the priority of the device is decremented (or incremented) when the tracked object goes down (or comes back up).
Master Router is	IP address of the current master virtual device.
priority is	Priority of the current master virtual device.
Master Advertisement interval is	Advertisement interval, in seconds, of the master virtual device.

Field	Description
Master Down interval is	Calculated time, in seconds, that the master virtual device can be down before the backup virtual device takes over.

The following is a sample output from the **show vrrp brief** command:

```
Device# show vrrp brief
Interface   Grp  A-F Pri   Time Own Pre  State  Master addr/Group addr
Et1/0      1    IPv4 150    0  N  Y   MASTER 10.0.0.1(local) 10.0.0.10
Et1/0      1    IPv6 100    0  N  Y   INIT   AF-UNDEFINED no address
Et1/0      6    IPv6 150    0  N  Y   MASTER FE80::1(local) FE80::100
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 116: show vrrp brief command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Interface type and number.
Grp	VRRP group to which this interface belongs.
Pri	VRRP priority number for this group.
Time	Calculated time that the master virtual device can be down before the backup virtual device takes over.
Own	IP address owner.
Pre	Preemption status. Y indicates that preemption is enabled. If this field is empty, preemption is disabled.
State	Role this interface plays within VRRP (master or backup).
Master addr	IP address of the master virtual device.
Group addr	IP address of the virtual device.

show wireless-lan radio

To display the radio parameters of the wireless LAN, use the **show wireless-lan radio** command in user EXEC mode.

show wireless-lan radio

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays the radio parameters of the wireless LAN.

```
Device# show wireless-lan radio

band  admin  oper  TxPwr  Channel
-----
 2.4g   on     up    2dbm   1
 5g     on     up    2dbm   100,104,108,112
```

show wireless-lan wlan

To display information about the wireless SSID, use the **show wireless-lan wlan** command in user EXEC mode.

show wireless-lan wlan**Syntax Description**

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays information about the wireless SSID.

```
Device# show wireless-lan wlan

wlan  oper  vlan  #client  SSID
-----
 1     up    19    0        119
 2     up    105   0        122
 3     up    23    0        123
 4     up    100   0        hello
 5     up    22    0        hello2
```

show wireless-lan client

To display information about the wireless clients in a wireless LAN, use the **show wireless-lan client** command in user EXEC mode.

show wireless-lan client

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes User EXEC (>)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays information about the wireless clients in the wireless LAN.

```
Device# show wireless-lan client

Client-MAC-Addr   band  status      SSID
-----
64:BC:0C:65:8B:4C  5g   Associated  hello
```

show zone-pair security

To display the source zone, destination zone, and policy attached to the zone-pair, use the **show zone-pair security** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN

Usage Guidelines For usage guidelines, see the Cisco IOS XE [show zone-pair security](#) command.

Example

The following example displays the source zone, destination zone, and policy attached to the zone-pair.

```
Device#show zone-pair security
Zone-pair name ZP_zone1_zone1_seq_1 1
```

```
Source-Zone zone1 Destination-Zone zone1
service-policy seq_1
```

verify

To verify the file integrity of a software image stored in the device bootflash, use the **verify** command in privileged EXEC mode.

verify *image*

Syntax Description

image Software image stored in the device bootflash. Specify the file as follows:

bootflash:*filename*

Command Default

This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Example

```
Device# verify bootflash:image.bin
Verifying file integrity of
bootflash:
```

```
Embedded Hash  SHA1 : 0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF01234567
Computed Hash  SHA1 : 0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF01234567
Starting image verification
Hash Computation: 100%Done!
Computed Hash  SHA2: 0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
                  0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
                  0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
                  0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef

Embedded Hash  SHA2: 0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
                  0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
                  0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
                  0123456789abcdef0123456789abcdef
```

```
Digital signature successfully verified in file bootflash:image.bin
```

vdiagnose vmanage cluster

To run diagnostics on a Cisco SD-WAN Manager cluster, use the **vdiagnose vmanage cluster** command in privileged EXEC mode on Cisco SD-WAN Manager.

vdiagnose vmanage cluster [*verbose*]

Syntax Description

cluster Run diagnostics on a Cisco SD-WAN Manager cluster.

verbose (Optional) View a verbose version of the **vdiagnose vmanage cluster** command.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	This command is supported in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN.

Usage Guidelines

Run the **vdiagnose vmanage cluster** command directly from the CLI on any Cisco SD-WAN Manager node in a cluster.

The **vdiagnose vmanage cluster** command tests the following for a Cisco SD-WAN Manager cluster:

- **Mandatory interfaces operational status:** Tests the operational status of the cluster interface on a Cisco SD-WAN Manager node.
- **Cluster interface reachability:** Runs a ping test on all cluster node interfaces in a network, verifying full interface reachability across all Cisco SD-WAN Manager nodes.
- **Cluster services health status:** Provides the health status of cluster services running on one or more Cisco SD-WAN Manager nodes.
- **Cluster service reachability:** Performs nping test for cluster services running on Cisco SD-WAN Manager nodes in the cluster.
- **Current node container status:** Provides the docker container status of cluster services running on the current Cisco SD-WAN Manager node.

Perform the following steps to run the **vdiagnose vmanage cluster** diagnostics command from the CLI on any Cisco SD-WAN Manager node in a cluster:

1. From the Cisco SD-WAN Manager menu, choose **Tools > SSH Terminal**.
2. Choose **vManage** as the device in the left pane. The **SSH Terminal** window opens in the right pane.
3. Enter the username and password to log in to Cisco SD-WAN Manager.
4. Enter the **vdiagnose vmanage cluster** command to run a diagnostic test on a Cisco SD-WAN Manager cluster.
5. (Optional) Enter the **vdiagnose vmanage cluster verbose** command to view the verbose of the diagnostic test executed on a Cisco SD-WAN Manager cluster.

Example

The following example shows the results of the diagnostics run on a Cisco SD-WAN Manager controller to test a Cisco SD-WAN Manager cluster:

```
Device#vdiagnose vmanage cluster
Running vdiagnostics, this can take some time...
Current Date and time is 2023-08-03 15:37:02.897422

Personality is Vmanage
Running vdiagnostics for Cluster, this can take some time..

Current node: 10.0.105.39

Checking interfaces operational status
=====
      eth5 - Cluster                                     PASS

Checking cluster interface reachability
=====
      Full interface reachability across all nodes      PASS

Checking services health status
=====
      Services healthy across all nodes                 PASS

Checking service reachability
=====
      Full service reachability across all nodes        PASS

Checking current node container status
=====
      All cluster services containers are up            PASS
```



CHAPTER 66

Wireless Commands

- [passphrase](#), on page 1343
- [data-security](#), on page 1344
- [qos-type](#), on page 1345
- [radio-profile](#), on page 1345
- [ssid](#), on page 1346
- [wireless-lan country](#), on page 1347
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- [wlan-profile](#), on page 1348

passphrase

To set a Wi-Fi protected access (WPA) pass phrase, use the **passphrase** command in wireless lan profile configuration mode. To remove a pass phrase, use the **no** form on this command.

passphrase *pass-phrase*

no passphrase

Syntax Description		
	<i>pass-phrase</i> Specifies a pass phrase to access a wireless network.	
Command Default	There are no default values.	
Command Modes	Wireless LAN profile configuration (config-wlan-profile)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you set a pass phrase as part of wireless configuration.

```
Device(config)# wlan-profile wl  
Device(config-wlan-profile)# passphrase 0 Pass-Phrase-Sample123#
```

data-security

To configure the Wi-Fi protected access (WPA) and WPA2 data protection and network access control to use for an IEEE 802.11i wireless LAN, use the **data-security** command in wireless lan profile configuration mode. To remove security, use the **no** form of this command.

WPA authenticates individual users on the WLAN using a username and password. WPA uses the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP), which is based on the RC4 cipher.

WPA2 implements the NIST FIPS 140-2-compliant AES encryption algorithm along with IEEE 802.1X-based authentication, to enhance user access security over WPA. WPA2 uses the Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol (CCMP), which is based on the AES cipher.

Authentication is done either using preshared keys and through RADIUS authentication

data-security *security*

no data-security

Syntax Description

security Data Security Method:

Security method to apply to wireless LAN network data. It can be one of the following:

- none—No security is applied to the WLAN data. This is the default.
 - wpa-enterprise—Also called WPA-802.1X mode. Enable WPA security in conjunction with a RADIUS authentication server. Configure the RADIUS server to use with the **radius-servers** command.
 - wpa-personal—Also called WPA-PSK (preshared key) mode. Enable WPA security where each user enters a username and password to connect to the WLAN. Each wireless network device encrypts network traffic using a 256-bit key. Configure the password with the **wpa-personal-key** command.
 - wpa/wpa2-enterprise—Enable both WPA and WPA2 security in conjunction with a RADIUS authentication server. Configure the RADIUS server to use with the **radius-servers** command.
 - wpa/wpa2-personal—Enable both WPA and WPA2 security using only a username and password for authentication. Configure the password with the **wpa-personal-key** command.
 - wpa2-enterprise—Enable WPA2 security in conjunction with a RADIUS authentication server. Configure the RADIUS server to use with the **radius-servers** command.
 - wpa2-personal—Enable WPA2 security using only a username and password for authentication. Configure the password with the **wpa-personal-key** command.
-

Command Default

There are no default values.

Command Modes

Wireless LAN profile configuration (config-wlan-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you a configure a security type.:

```
Device(config)# wlan-profile-sample-1
Device(config-wlan-profile)# vlan-id 100
Device(config-wlan-profile)# ssid sample-ssid-1
Device(config-wlan -profile)# data-security personal
```

qos-type

To assign a Quality of Service (QoS) profile to a WLAN, use the **qos-type** command in wireless lan profile configuration mode. To remove a qos type, use the **no** form of this command.

qos-type *profile-type*

no qos-type

Syntax Description	
	<i>profile-type</i> Specifies a QOS profile type.

Command Default	
	There are no default values.

Command Modes	
	Wireless LAN profile configuration (config-wlan-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you assign a QOS profile to a WLAN.

```
Device(config)# wlan-profile-sample-1
Device(config-wlan-profile)# vlan-id 100
Device(config-wlan-profile)# ssid sample-ssid-1
Device(config-wlan -profile)# qos-type silver
```

radio-profile

To specify the radio channel, use the **radio-profile** command in global configuration mode. To remove the radio channel, use the **no** form of this command

radio-profile *channel*

no radio-profile

Syntax Description *channel* Specifies a radio channel. Choose 5Ghz or 24Ghz.

Command Default There are no default values.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you configure a 5-GHz channel and a 24-GHz channel:

```
Device(config)# radio-profile 5ghz
Device(config)# radio-profile 24ghz
```

ssid

To configure the service set identifier (SSID) for a WLAN, use the **ssid** command in wireless lan profile configuration mode. To remove an ssid, use the **no** form of this command.

Each SSID is called a virtual access point (VAP) interface. To a client, each VAP interfaces appears as a different access point (AP) with its own SSID. To provide access to different networks, assign each VAP to a different VLAN.

ssid *ssid-name*

no ssid

Syntax Description *ssid-name* Specify a SSID name for the WLAN.

Command Default There are no default values.

Command Modes Wireless LAN profile configuration (config-wlan-profile)

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you a configure a ssid for a wireless lan:

```
Device(config)# wlan-profile wl
Device(config-wlan-profile)# ssid dev
```

wireless-lan country

To configure the wireless LAN controller's country code, use the **wireless-lan country** command in global configuration mode.

wireless-lan country *country code*

Syntax Description	<i>country code</i> Specifies a two-letter or three-letter country code.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	There are no default values.
------------------------	------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you assign a country code to the wireless LAN controller.

```
Device(config)# wireless-lan country US
```

wireless-lan mgmt

To configure details for the wireless connection on the wireless LAN controller, use the **wireless-lan mgmt** command in global configuration mode. To remove a wireless connection, use the **no** form of this command.

wireless-lan mgmt { **credential** | { **username** *username* | **password** *password* } | **ip** | { **address** *ipv4 address* } }

no wireless-lan mgmt

Syntax Description	<i>username</i> Specifies the user name for the wireless LAN controller.
	<i>password</i> Specifies the password for the wireless LAN controller.
	<i>ipv4 address</i> Specifies the ip address for the wireless LAN controller.

Command Default	There are no default values.
------------------------	------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you configure details for the wireless connection on the wireless LAN controller.

```
Device(config)# wireless-lan mgmt ip address 10.10.1.100 255.255.0.0 default-gateway
192.168.1.1
Device(config)# wireless-lan mgmt credential username admin password 0 sRe32dfst#asd
```

wlan-profile

To configure a wireless lan profile, use the **wlan-profile** command in global configuration mode. To remove a wireless lan profile, use the **no** form of this command.

wlan-profile *profile-name*

no wlan-profile

Syntax Description

profile-name Specify a profile name used to identify the wireless profile.

Command Default

There are no default values.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Command qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

In the following example, you configure a wireless lan profile:

```
Device(config)# wlan-profile wl
```




CHAPTER 67

Commands Qualified in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.x

- [Qualified CLIs for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r, on page 1349](#)
- [Qualified CLIs for Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v, on page 1351](#)
- [Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a, on page 1369](#)
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- [Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a, on page 1427](#)
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Qualified CLIs for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r

This section lists the CLIs that are qualified for the CLI add-on feature templates in Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.2.1r.

Cisco AAA Commands

```
aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs-511
server-private 172.16.0.1 key 7 110a1016141d
ip vrf forwarding 511
!
aaa authentication attempts login 5
aaa authentication login default group tacacs-511
aaa authentication enable default group tacacs-511 enable
aaa authorization config-commands
aaa authorization exec default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 0 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 1 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 2 default group tacacs-511 local none
```

```

aaa authorization commands 3 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 4 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 5 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 6 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 7 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 8 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 9 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 10 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 11 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 12 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 13 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 14 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization commands 15 default group tacacs-511 local none
aaa authorization network default local
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 0 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 1 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 2 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 3 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 4 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 5 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 6 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 7 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 8 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 9 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 10 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 11 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 12 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 13 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 14 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting connection default start-stop group tacacs-511
aaa accounting system default start-stop group tacacs-511

```

Cisco BGP Commands

```

router bgp 64496
neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 64496
bgp graceful-restart
neighbor 10.0.0.1 ha-mode graceful-restart disable

```

!

```

router bgp 64496
address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
redistribute omp
redistribute static
redistribute connected

```

!

```

router bgp 64496
address-family ipv6 unicast vrf 1
redistribute omp
redistribute static
redistribute connected

```

!

```

policy-map PMap
class PMap-super-fast
priority level 1
police percent 5
class PMap-fast

```

```
priority level 2
police percent 5

class cos-map-generic
bandwidth remaining percent 5
queue-limit 108 packets
class class-default
bandwidth remaining percent 95
queue-limit 2028 packets
```

IP Commands

```
ip dns server
ip host vrf 1 test_1 192.168.0.{{variable1}}
ip host vrf 1 test_2 192.168.0.{{variable2}}
```

Privilege Exec Show Commands

```
privilege exec level 1 show logging
privilege exec level 1 show sdwan control connections
privilege exec level 1 show sdwan bfd sessions
privilege exec level 1 show sdwan system
```

Qualified CLIs for Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v

This section lists the CLIs that are qualified for the CLI add-on feature templates in Cisco IOS XE Release Amsterdam 17.2.1v.

ACL Commands

```
ip access-list extended acl_1
 11 permit object-group employee_1 any any
!
```

AppNav Commands

```
service-insertion appnav-controller-group scg
 appnav-controller 192.3.3.1 vrf 2
 appnav-controller 192.3.3.2 vrf 2
!
service-insertion service-node-group acg1
 service-node 192.3.3.3
!
service-insertion service-context waas/1
 appnav-controller-group scg
 service-node-group acg1
 service-policy pl
 enable
!
service-insertion waas interface Tunnel2
service-insertion waas interface Tunnel3
!
```

AppQoS Commands

```

appqoe
no tcptopt enable

```

BFD Commands

```

bfd color mpls
hello-interval 300000
no pmtu-discovery
multiplier 60
!
bfd color lte
hello-interval 300000
pmtu-discovery
multiplier 60
!
bfd color 3g
hello-interval 300000
no pmtu-discovery
multiplier 60
!
bfd app-route multiplier 6
bfd app-route poll-interval 4294967295

```

Cisco BGP Commands

```

router bgp
address-family no-vrf ipv4
address-family no-vrf ipv6
address-family with-vrf ipv4
address-family with-vrf ipv6
bgp always-compare-med
bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
bgp bestpath med missing-as-worst
bgp deterministic-med
bgp graceful-restart
bgp bestpath compare-routerid
bgp log-neighbor-changes
    bgp router-id

distance bgp extern-as
distance bgp internal-as
distance bgp local
maximum-paths eibgp
timers bgp holdtime
timers bgp keepalive-interval
neighbor dns-address1 remote-as 999999999

neighbor dns-address1 ebgp-multihop 255
neighbor dns-address1 password 7 00141215174C04140B1E1E
neighbor dns-address1 shutdown
neighbor dns-address1 timers 65534 65535
neighbor dns-address2 remote-as 999999
neighbor dns-address2description test_neighbor_1
neighbor dns-address2ebgp-multihop 255
neighbor dns-address2 password 7 13151601181B0B382F1B7A
neighbor dns-address2 shutdown
neighbor dns-address2 timers 65534 65535
neighbor 10.228.0.129 remote-as 999999999
neighbor 10.228.0.129 advertise-map ADVERTISE non-exist-map NON-EXIST
neighbor 10.228.0.129 ha-mode graceful-restart disable
propagate-aspath

```

```

address-family ipv4 unicast vrf 1
 redistribute connected
 redistribute omp
 redistribute static
 exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6 unicast vrf 1
 redistribute connected
 redistribute omp
 redistribute static
 exit-address-family
      propagate-aspath
!
address-family ipv4 unicast
 aggregate-address 192.168.51.0 255.255.255.0 as-set summary-only
 aggregate-address 192.168.52.0 255.255.255.0 as-set summary-only
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 advertise-map ADVERTISE non-exist-map NON-EXIST
 neighbor dns-address1 remote-as 999999999
 neighbor dns-address1 activate
 neighbor dns-address1 advertisement-interval 600
 neighbor dns-address1 maximum-prefix 2147483647 100
 neighbor dns-address1 maximum-prefix 769434 100 restart 65535
 neighbor dns-address1 next-hop-self
 neighbor dns-address1 send-community both
 neighbor dns-address2 remote-as 999999
 neighbor dns-address2 activate
 neighbor dns-address2 advertisement-interval 600
 neighbor dns-address2 maximum-prefix 98765 100 restart 65535
 neighbor dns-address2 next-hop-self
 neighbor dns-address2 route-map <route_map_name>
 neighbor dns-address2 send-community both
 neighbor dns-address2 timers 3 9
 network dns-address2 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 192.168.51.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 192.168.52.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 exit-address-family
!
timers bgp 60 180
!

```

Class Map Commands

```

class-map match-any BestEffort
 match qos-group 3
!
class-map match-any Bulk
 match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any Critical
 match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Critical-Low
 match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any BULK
 match qos-group 2
!
class-map match-any CONTROL-SIGNALING
 match qos-group 4
!
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
 match qos-group 1
!
class-map match-any Default

```

```

    match qos-group 5
  !
  class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
    match qos-group 3
  !
  class-map match-any LLQ
    match qos-group 0
  !
  class-map match-any Queue0
    match qos-group 0
  !
  class-map match-any Queue1
    match qos-group 1
  !
  class-map match-any Queue2
    match qos-group 2
  !
  class-map match-any Queue3
    match qos-group 3
  !
  class-map match-any Queue4
    match qos-group 4
  !
  class-map match-any Queue5
    match qos-group 5
  !
  class-map type inspect match-all cmap
    match access-group name cmap
  !
    pass
  !
  class-map match-any Queue4
    match qos-group 0
  !

```

Crypto Commands

```

crypto ikev2 authorization policy li_policy
exit
no crypto ikev2 diagnose error
crypto ikev2 keyring if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
  peer if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring-peer
    address 172.16.93.1
    pre-shared-key cisco123
  !
!
crypto ikev2 policy policy1-global
  proposal p1-global
!
crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
  aaa authorization group psk list default li_policy
  authentication local pre-share
  authentication remote pre-share
  no config-exchange request
  keyring local if-ipsec256-ikev2-keyring
  lifetime 86400
  match identity remote address 172.16.93.2
!
crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
  encryption aes-cbc-128 aes-cbc-256
  group 14 15 16 2
  integrity sha1 sha256 sha384 sha512
!

```

```

!
crypto ipsec transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform esp-gcm 256
 mode tunnel
!
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec256-ipsec-profile
 set ikev2-profile if-ipsec256-ikev2-profile
 set pfs group16
 set transform-set if-ipsec256-ikev2-transform
 set security-association lifetime kilobytes disable
 set security-association lifetime seconds 3600
 set security-association replay window-size 512
!
no crypto isakmp diagnose error
      crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable
parameter-map type inspect-global
      multi-tenancy
      vpn zone security
!
no crypto ikev2 diagnose error
no crypto isakmp diagnose error

```

EIGRP Commands

```

router eigrp eigrp-name
 address-family ipv4 vrf {{SVPN}} autonomous-system {{SVPN}}
 af-interface {{LAN_EIGRP_INT1_name}}
  no dampening-change
  no dampening-interval
  hello-interval 5
  hold-time 15
  split-horizon
  exit-af-interface
!
 af-interface {{LAN_EIGRP_INT2_name}}
  no dampening-change
  no dampening-interval
  hello-interval 5
  hold-time 15
  split-horizon
  exit-af-interface
!
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor1_tf}} neighbor {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor1_ip_addr}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor1_src_int}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor2_tf}} neighbor {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor2_ip_addr}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor2_src_int}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor3_tf}} neighbor {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor3_ip_addr}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor3_src_int}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor4_tf}} neighbor {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor4_ip_addr}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor4_src_int}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor5_tf}} neighbor {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor5_ip_addr}}
 {{LAN_EIGRP_neighbor5_src_int}}
 network {{LAN_EIGRP_INT1_linknet}}
 network {{LAN_EIGRP_INT2_linknet}}
 topology base
 redistribute omp metric 1000000 255 1 1500
 redistribute static
 exit-af-topology
!
 exit-address-family
!
!

```

Global Configuration Commands

```

memory free low-watermark processor 70694
    platform punt-keepalive disable-kernel-core
no service pad
no service tcp-small-servers
no service udp-small-servers
platform console virtual
platform qfp utilization monitor load 80
platform punt-keepalive disable-kernel-core
hostname myorg
username admin privilege 15 secret
username
username employee1 privilege
username employee1 secret encryption
username employee1 secret secret
clock timezone UTC
logging monitor
logging persistent
logging persistent size 104857600 filesize 10485760
logging buffered
logging console
logging trap errors
logging rate-limit
logging host 10.90.9.6 vrf 4
logging source-interface loopback111 vrf 4
login on-success log
no crypto ikev2 diagnose error
no crypto isakmp diagnose error
crypto pki trustpoint TP-self-signed-3865005142
    enrollment selfsigned
    revocation-check none
    subject-name      cn=IOS-Self-Signed-Certificate-3865005142
line con 0
    login authentication default
    speed      9600
    stopbits 1
!
    login authentication default
    speed      19200
    stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
    transport input ssh
line vty 5 80
    transport input ssh
!mac address-table aging-time <timeout>

lldp run

```

Interface GigabitEthernet Commands

```

no shutdown
arp timeout
ip address 192.10.6.5
    vrf forwarding vrf10
    ip address dhcp client-id GigabitEthernet1
no ip redirects
ip mtu
mtu
ip nat outside
ip ospf 65535 area 1
ip ospf authentication message-digest
ip ospf network      broadcast

```



```
ip ospf cost
ip ospf dead-interval
ip ospf hello-interval
ip ospf message-digest-key 255 md5 7 00051105005E0D01072846
ip ospf priority
ip ospf retransmit-interval
negotiation auto
service-policy output policy_1
    ip tcp adjust-mss 1100
    cdp enable
    ip nat outside
    bandwidth 100000
vrrp 64 address-family ipv4
    vrrpv2
    track 2 shutdown
    address 10.50.4.3 primary
    priority 11
    timers advertise 1000

interface GigabitEthernet1.101
    no shutdown
    encapsulation dot1Q 101
    vrf forwarding 2
    ip address 192.168.66.1
    no ip redirects
        ip directed-broadcast
    ip mtu 1496
    ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1
    ipv6 enable
    ip nbar protocol-discovery
        ip policy route-map policy_1
        ip helper-address 10.8.4.5
        ip helper-address 10.50.4.6

tunnel-interface
    encapsulation gre weight 1
        encapsulation ipsec weight 1
    no border
    color lte
    no last-resort-circuit
    no low-bandwidth-link
    max-control-connections 1
    exclude-controller-group-list 1
    no vbond-as-stun-server
    vmanage-connection-preference 5
    port-hop
    carrier default
    nat-refresh-interval 5
    hello-interval 1000
    hello-tolerance 12
    no allow-service all
    no allow-service bgp
    allow-service dhcp
    allow-service dns
    allow-service icmp
    no allow-service sshd
    no allow-service netconf
    no allow-service ntp
    no allow-service ospf
    no allow-service stun
    allow-service https
    no allow-service snmp
    bandwidth-downstream 300000000
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet4.302
  tloc-extension GigabitEthernet
  access-list 4451-Marking-Spoke in

interface Dialer1
  no shutdown
  encapsulation ppp
  ip address negotiated
  ip nat outside
  dialer pool 1
  ppp chap hostname ntt
  ppp chap password ntt
  ppp authentication chap calling

interface Loopback100
  interface VirtualPortGroup0
  interface Vlan1

pppoe enable group global
pppoe-client dial-pool-number

interface Tunnel
  ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/2.101
  no ip redirects
  ipv6 unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/2.101
  no ipv6 redirects
  tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/2.101
  tunnel mode sdwan

interface atm 0/3/0
  description site1
  ip mtu 1496
  no shutdown

interface atm 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
  description site1
  ip mtu 1496
  [no] ip address 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.252
  no shutdown
  load-interval 30
  pvc 0/100
  [no] shutdown
  bridge-dot1q encap 1
  encapsulation aal5snap
  dialer pool-member 1
  protocol ppp dialer

interface GigabitEthernet1
  description branch1
  no ip address
  no shutdown
  ip mtu 1500

interface GigabitEthernet4.302
  description branch1
  encapsulation dot1Q 101
  pppoe enable group global
  pppoe-client dial-pool-number
  no shutdown
  [no] ip address 192.10.6.5
  ip mtu 1496
```

```

interface Dialer1
ip address negotiated
encapsulation ppp
dialer pool 1
dialer-group 1
ppp authentication chap callin
ppp chap hostname ntt
ppp chap password ntt
ppp pap sent-username ntt password ntt
ppp sent-password ntt password 0 ntt
no shutdown

controller VDSL 0/3/0
description branch1
operating mode auto
[no] firmware filename bootflash:firmware
[no] modem auto
[no] sra
no shutdown
training log filename flash:4431.log
[no] bitswap
line-mode single-wire line 0
sync mode none
no diagnostics DELT

```

IP Commands

```

ip dhcp use hardware-address client-id
no ip dhcp use class
    ip host <vbond ip_address1 ip_address2>
ip ssh version 2
ip dhcp use vrf remote
ip multicast route-limit
ip route
ip name-server 10.70.1.2
ip name-server vrf
    ip prefix-list prfx1 permit 172.16.55.1
ip bootp server
no ip source-route
no ip http server
    ip route vrf Mgmt-intf 172.16.55.10
    ipv6 route vrf Mgmt-intf 2001:DB8:101::1
    ip tcp mss 1200
no ip http secure-server
no ip igmp ssm-map query dns
ip nat settings central-policy
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet5 overload
ip nat translation tcp-timeout
ip nat translation udp-timeout
cdp run
object-group service cdp-service-1
    ip
ip access-list extended access_list_1
    permit object-group group1 any any
ip arp proxy disable
no ip rcmd rcp-enable
no ip rcmd rsh-enable
no ip domain lookup
    ip dhcp use class
ip dhcp pool vrf-1-GigabitEthernet5
    option 150 ip ip-list
    vrf
    lease 365 0 0

```

```

default-router 10.1.19.15
dns-server 172.16.79.1
domain-name dns1
network 255.255.255.0
ip http authentication local
no ip finger
ip http server
ip http secure-server
no ip igmp ssm-map query dns

ip nat pool natpool-GigabitEthernet0/0/0-0 10.4.1.11 10.4.1.250 prefix-length 24
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool-GigabitEthernet0/0/0-0 overload
egress-interface GigabitEthernet4
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet4.101
overload
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet4.102
overload
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet4.103
overload
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet4.104
overload
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet4.105
overload
ip nat translation tcp-timeout 10
ip nat translation udp-timeout 40
ip nat route vrf 65529 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 global
ip nat route vrf 2 172.16.200.0 255.255.255.0 global
ipv6 route vrf 1 2001:DB8:EF::1
vlan internal allocation policy ascending
ip redirects
route-map trigger permit
match ip address prefix
line vty 0 4
access-class
ipv6 access-class

```

Logging Commands

```

logging trap informational syslog-format rfc5424
logging tls-profile profile1 tls-version TLSv1.1
logging tls-profile profile1 ciphersuite aes-256-cbc-sha

```

NAT Commands

```

nat64 translation timeout tcp 60
nat64 translation timeout udp 1

```

NTP Commands

```

ntp authentication-key 65535 md5 test
ntp server 10.0.1.1 source GigabitEthernet8 key 65535 prefer version 4
ntp source GigabitEthernet8
ntp trusted-key
ntp access-group peer 25

```

Object Group Commands

```

object-group network Auth-Servers
 host 10.16.137.22
 !
object-group service ZBF-DIA-External
 tcp 80

```

```

udp
tcp range 1024 65535
tcp source 23
ip
icmp
!

```

OMP Commands

```

omp
no shutdown
overlay-as          4294967295
send-path-limit    16
ecmp-limit         16
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime           65535
advertisement-interval 65535
graceful-restart-timer 43200
eor-timer          3600
exit
address-family ipv4
advertise bgp
advertise ospf external
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis
!
address-family ipv6
advertise bgp
advertise connected
advertise static
advertise eigrp
advertise lisp
advertise isis

```

OSPF Commands

```

router ospf 1 10
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100
timers throttle spf 200 1000 10000
router-id 10.68.202.1
compatible rfc1583
    default-information originate
    default-information originate metric-type 1
distance ospf external 110
distance ospf inter-area 110
distance ospf intra-area 110
redistribute connected subnets
redistribute nat-route dia
!
max-metric router-lsa on-startup 86400
area 4294967295 nssa no-summary
area 4294967295 range 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 not-advertise
area 4294967295 range 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 cost 16777214
area 4294967295 range 172.16.5.0 255.255.255.0 advertise
default-information originate always metric 16777214 metric-type 1
redistribute static

```

Policy Commands

```

route-map rmap1 deny 10
  match ip address prefix-list prfx1
  !
route-map rmap1 permit 10
  match as-path 120
  match ip address prefix-list prfx1 !
route-map clear-df permit 10
  !

parameter-map type inspect-global
  alert on
  log dropped-packets
  multi-tenancy
  vpn zone security
  !

policy
  app-visibility
  flow-visibility
  implicit-acl-logging
  log-frequency 1000
  policer poll
  rate 500000000
  burst 15000
  exceed drop
  lists
    data-prefix-list Email-Server
    ip-prefix prfx1

class-map
  class LLQ queue 0
  class Queue0 queue 0
  class VOICE queue 0
  class CRITICAL-DATA queue 1
  class Queue1 queue 1
  class BULK queue 2
  class Queue2 queue 2
  class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO queue 3
  class Queue3 queue 3
  class CONTROL-SIGNALING queue 4
  class Queue4 queue 4
  class Default queue 5
  class Queue5 queue 5
  !
  rewrite-rule Branch-QoS-Rewrite-Template
  class BULK low dscp 10
  class BULK high dscp 10
  class CRITICAL-DATA low dscp 28
  class CRITICAL-DATA high dscp 28
  class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO low dscp 34
  class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO high dscp 34
  !
  access-list acl1
  sequence 10
  match
    destination-ip 172.16.5.10
  !
  action drop
  default-action accept
  action drop
  count 192-167-199-DROP-CNT

```

```
access-list 4451-Marking-Spoke
sequence 1
match
  destination-ip 172.16.10.5
!
action accept
count SSL
class LLQ
count EXCHANGE
class CONTROL-SIGNALING
action accept
count RTP
class LLQ
action accept
count HTTP_10K_60K
class BULK
action accept
count HTTP_BROWSING
class BULK
count Oracle
class CRITICAL-DATA
count Citrix
class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
count SSL
class BULK
count EXCHANGE
class CONTROL-SIGNALING
count Video
class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO

"access-list Marking-HQ
sequence 1
match
  source-ip 10.74.201.203/32"
"!
sequence 21
match
  source-ip 10.74.201.202/32
!
action accept
set
  dscp 18"
"policy-map type inspect security-zbfbw
class security-zbfbw-seq-1
inspect"
"sequence 181
match
  destination-data-prefix-list QOS-QUALYS-SCANNERS"
"sequence 11
match
  destination-ip 10.53.128.23/32
  destination-port 443"
```

Policy Map Commands

```
policy-map type inspect pmap1
class cos-map-generic inspect
bandwidth remaining percent 5
policy-map Branch-QoS-Policy
class Queue0
priority level 1
police rate percent 30
!
!
```

```

class Queue1
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
  random-detect precedence-based
!
class class-default
  bandwidth remaining ratio 10
  random-detect precedence-based
!
class Queue3
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
  random-detect precedence-based
!
class Queue4
  bandwidth remaining ratio 10
  random-detect precedence-based
!
class Queue5
  bandwidth remaining ratio 10
  random-detect precedence-based
!
!
policy-map shape_GigabitEthernet0/0/1
class class-default
  service-policy Branch-QoS-Policy
  shape average 1000000000
!
class class-default
  drop
!
!

```

QOS Policy commands

```

policy-map QOS-POLICY-MAP
class Queue0
  priority percent 30
class Queue1
  bandwidth percent 20
class Queue3
  bandwidth percent 20
class class-default
  bandwidth percent 30

policy-map QOS-POLICY-MAP
class Queue0
  priority percent 30
class Queue1
  bandwidth percent 20
  random-detect
class Queue3
  bandwidth percent 20
class class-default
  bandwidth percent 30
  random-detect

policy-map QOS-POLICY-MAP
class Queue0
  priority percent 30
class Queue1
  bandwidth percent 20
  random-detect
class Queue3
  bandwidth percent 20
class class-default

```



```

    bandwidth percent 30
    random-detect

policy-map QOS-POLICY-MAP
class Queue0
  priority level 1
  police rate percent 30
class Queue1
  bandwidth percent 20
  random-detect
class Queue3
  bandwidth percent 20
class class-default
  bandwidth percent 30
  random-detect

policy-map QOS-POLICY-MAP
class Queue0
  priority level 1
  police rate percent 30
class Queue1
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
  random-detect
class Queue3
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
class class-default
  bandwidth remaining ratio 30
  random-detect

```

RADIUS Commands

```

radius-server dead-criteria time 10 tries 3
radius-server deadtime 15

```

Security Commands

```

security
  ipsec
    rekey 1209600
    replay-window 4096
    authentication-type sha1-hmac ah-sha1-hmac ah-no-id
    pairwise-keying

```

SNMP Commands

```

snmp-server community Log view Logging RO
snmp-server community Trap view Interface RO
snmp-server contact
snmp-server enable traps
snmp-server engineID local
snmp-server group test_group_v3 v3 noauth read view_test_v3
snmp-server host 10.100.51.1 vrf 1 version 2c Log udp-port 7081
snmp-server host 10.1.15.15 version 3 noauth test_user_v3 udp-port 161
snmp-server community xxxxx view yyyyy RO acl-name1
snmp-server ifindex persist
snmp-server location
snmp-server trap timeout
snmp-server trap-source Loopback

snmp-server user test_user_v3 test_group_v3 v3 encrypted
snmp-server view Interface 1.3.1 included
snmp-server view Logging 1.4.1 included
snmp-server view view_test_v3 1.3.6.1 included

```

SSL Proxy Commands

```

sslproxy
  no enable
  rsa-key-modulus      2048
  certificate-lifetime 730
  eckey-type           P256
  ca-tp-label
  settings expired-certificate drop
  settings untrusted-certificate drop
  settings unknown-status drop
  settings certificate-revocation-check none
  settings unsupported-protocol-versions drop
  settings unsupported-cipher-suites drop
  settings failure-mode close
  settings minimum-tls-ver TLSv1
no tcpproxy enable

```

System Commands

```

gps-location latitude 37.368140
gps-location longitude -121.913658
system-ip
overlay-id
site-id
port-offset
control-session-pps
  controller-group-list 1 2
  device-groups a
admin-tech-on-failure
sp-organization-name
organization-name
  max-omp-sessions 8
port-hop
track-transport
track-default-gateway
upgrade-confirm
console-baud-rate
vbond 192.168.5.4 port 12346
logging
enable

```

UTD Commands

```

utd multi-tenancy
  utd engine standard multi-tenancy
  utd global
    file-reputation
      cloud-server cloud-isr-asn.amp.cisco.com
      est-server cloud-isr-est.amp.cisco.com
      query-interval 300
    !
    file-analysis
      cloud-server panacea.threatgrid.com
    !
  !
  file-analysis profile FILE-ANA-PROFILE1
  file-types
    pdf
    ms-exe
    new-office
    rtf
    mdb

```

```

    mscab
    msole2
    wri
    xlw
    flv
    swf
    !
    alert level critical
    !
    file-reputation profile FILE-REP-PROFILE1
    alert level critical
    !
    file-inspection profile FILE-INS-PROFILE1
    analysis profile FILE-ANA-PROFILE1
    reputation profile FILE-REP-PROFILE1
    !

```

Voice Commands

```

sip-ua
!
voice class codec 1000
  codec preference 1 g729r8
  codec preference 2 g711ulaw bytes 160
  codec preference 3 g711alaw bytes 160
  codec preference 4 g722-64 bytes 160
!
voice service voip

  allow-connections sip to sip
  no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces
  no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily
  no supplementary-service sip refer
  sip
  registrar server expires max 300 min 200
  !
!
voice register global
  max-dn 200
  max-pool 100
  system message "SRST mode"
!
voice register pool 100
  id network 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
!
dial-peer voice 1000 voip
  description Branch 1

  destination-pattern 1T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
  dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
!
dial-peer voice 2000 voip
  description Branch 1
  destination-pattern 2T
  no shutdown
  voice-class codec 1000
  session transport udp
  session protocol sipv2
  session target ipv4:10.1.101.8

```

```

    dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
  !
  dial-peer voice 8000 voip
    description          Branch 7
    destination-pattern 8T
    no shutdown
    voice-class codec 1000
    session transport udp
    session protocol sipv2
    session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
    dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
  !
  dial-peer voice 9000 voip
    description          CallManager for Dial 9

    destination-pattern 9T
    no shutdown
    voice-class codec 1000
    session transport udp
    session protocol sipv2
    session target ipv4:10.1.101.8
    dtmf-relay rtp-nte digit-drop sip-kpml sip-notify
  !

```

VRF Commands

```

vrf definition
  address-family ipv4
  address-family ipv6
  description
  rd
  route-target export
  route-target import
  service tcp-keepalives-in
  service tcp-keepalives-out
  service tcp-small-servers
  service udp-small-servers

```

Zone Based Firewall commands

```

zone security LAN
  vpn 2
  !
zone security WAN
  vpn 0
  !
zone-pair security ZP_LAN_WAN_test-policy source LAN destination WAN
  service-policy type inspect test-policy
  !
zone-pair security ZP_WAN_LAN_test-policy source WAN destination LAN
  service-policy type inspect test-policy

```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a

Table 117: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a Cisco vManage Release 20.3.1	Starting Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.3.1a, you can use additional commands in CLI Add-on feature templates.

AAA Commands

- `aaa authentication password-prompt <>`
- `aaa authentication username-prompt <>`
- `aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local`
- `aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+ enable`
- `aaa authorization console`
- `aaa authorization config-commands`
- `aaa authorization exec default local group tacacs+`
- `aaa authorization commands 15 default local group tacacs+`
- `aaa accounting connection default stop-only group tacacs+`
- `aaa accounting exec default start-stop group tacacs+`
- `aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs+`
- `aaa authorization network default local`
- `aaa accounting system default start-stop group tacacs+`
- `aaa authentication attempts login`
- `aaa authentication ppp dialinppp local`
- `login block-for <> attempts <> within`
- `login quiet-mode access-class <ACL>`
- `tacacs server server name`
- `tacacs server server name
address ipv4 192.0.2.1`
- `ip tacacs source-interface Loopback0`
- `tacacs server server-name
key Ys6WhgHS40`

ACL Commands

- ip access-list standard <>
- ip access-list standard 15
 permit <>
- ip access-list standard 15
 deny <>
- ip access-list standard 15
 deny any <>
- ip access-list extended <>
- ip access-list extended 105
 <> ip any any
- ip access-list extended 105
 deny <> any any
- ip access-list extended 105
 deny ip <> any
- ip access-list extended 105
 deny ip any <>
- ip access-list extended EXTACL
 deny ip any any <>
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 <> udp any range 64001 64005 any
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit <> any range 64001 64005 any
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp <> range 64001 64005 any
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp any range <> 64005 any
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp any range 64001 <> any
- ip access-list extended BGP-D1
 permit tcp any eq <> any
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp any range 64001 64005 <>
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit icmp host <> any
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp any any range <> 64005
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp any any range 64001 <>
- ip access-list extended DSCP-OUT-SAA
 permit udp any range 64001 64005 any <>
- ip access-list extended BGP-D1
 permit tcp any any eq <>

ATM Commands

- interface ATM <>
- interface ATM 0/0/0
ip <>
- interface ATM 0/0/0
atm <>
- interface ATM 0/0/0
<>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 <>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
encapsulation aal5mux <>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
encapsulation <>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
vbr-nrt <> 48 1
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
vbr-nrt 48 <> 1
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
service-policy output <>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
<>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
oam-pvc <>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
oam-pvc manage <>
- interface ATM 0/2/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/1
oam retry <>

Frame Relay Commands

- interface Serial 0/1/0
encapsulation frame-relay <ietf>
- interface Serial 0/1/0
frame-relay lmi-type <ansi>
- interface Serial 0/1/0
frame-relay intf-type <dte>
- interface Serial 0/1/0
frame-relay intf-type <dce>

- interface Serial 0/1/0
frame-relay interface-dlci <>
- interface Serial 0/1/0
< >
- interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point
ip address <192.0.2.1> 255.255.255.0
- interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point
frame-relay interface-dlci <>
- interface Serial 0/1/0.2 point-to-point
<>
- interface Serial 0/0/1:5
ip address <192.0.2.1> 255.255.255.0
- interface Serial 0/0/1:5
encapsulation frame-relay
- interface Serial 0/0/1:5
frame-relay intf-type <dte>
- interface Serial 0/0/1:5
frame-relay intf-type <dce>
- interface Serial 0/0/1:5
<>
- interface MFR<>
- interface MFR 1
ip address <192.0.2.1> 255.255.255.0
- interface MFR 1
frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class <a>
- interface MFR 1
frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class
- interface MFR 1
frame-relay multilink bandwidth-class c <>
- interface MFR 1
frame-relay intf-type <dte>
- interface MFR 1
frame-relay intf-type <dce>
- interface MFR 1
frame-relay interface-dlci <>
- interface MFR 1
<>

HTTP Commands

- no ip http server
- no ip http secure-server

Interface Commands

- configure interface <id> mtu <size>
- configure interface <id> mtu <size greater than 1500 and upto 9000>
- configure interface <id> ip mtu <size>
- configure interface <id> description
- configure interface <id> hold-queue in
- configure interface <id> hold-queue out
- configure interface <id> no shutdown
- configure interface ATM <id> encapsulation dot1Q <vlan-id>
- configure interface Ethernet <id> encapsulation dot1Q <vlan-id>

IP Commands

- interface GigabitEthernet2.1
encapsulation dot1Q 1
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface GigabitEthernet 3
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface ATM0/3/0
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface ATM0/3/0.1
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface Serial2/0
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface Loopback 2
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface Dialer2
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface Vlan 1
ip address <> 255.255.255.0
- interface Dialer 2
ip unnumbered <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 track <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 198.51.100.1 tag <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 tag <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 tag <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 198.51.100.1 <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 Dialer2 <>

- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet2 <>
- ip route 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 <>
- ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 track <>
- ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 tag <>
- ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 198.51.100.1 <>
- ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 GigabitEthernet2 <>
- ip route vrf 1 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 <>
- ip icmp rate-limit unreachable <>
- interface Dialer 2
 - ip <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2.100
 - ip <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 - ip <>
- ip <>
- ip icmp redirect <host>
- ip icmp redirect <subnet>
- interface Tunnel 10
 - ip <>
- ip ftp <>
- ip rcmd <>
- interface Dialer 2
 - ip address <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 - ip address <>
- interface Virtual-Template 2
 - ip address <>

IPoE MTU

- mtu<size>
- ip mtu <size>

IPv6 Commands

- no ipv6 source-route
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 - ipv6 <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2.100
 - ipv6 <>

- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 ipv6 nd ra suppress <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 ipv6 nd prefix <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 ipv6 nd router-preference <>
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 ipv6 address autoconfig
- interface GigabitEthernet 2
 ipv6 nd other-config-flag

Line Commands

- line console 0
 transport <>
- line vty 0 4
 transport <>
- line console 0
 transport output <ssh>
- line vty 0 4
 transport output <ssh>

Logging Commands

- logging console <>
- logging monitor <>
- logging <>
- banner login <>

PPP Commands

- interface Dialer 1
 encapsulation ppp
- interface Dialer 2
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap <>
- interface Dialer 3
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp chap hostname <>
- interface Dialer 4
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp chap password 0 <>
- interface ATM 0/3/0
 pvc 0/1
 encapsulation aal5mux ppp <>

- interface ATM 0/3/0.1 point-to-point
pvc 0/20
encapsulation aal5mux ppp <>
- interface ATM 0/3/0
pvc 0/1
encapsulation aal5mux ppp Virtual-Template <>

PPPoEoVlan - Chap Commands

- policy-map COS-OUT-SHAPED
- class class-default
- set cos {dot1P_Value}
- interface {Ethernet_Interface}
- mtu 1774
- no ip address
- no shutdown pppoe enable group global
- pppoe-client dial-pool-number 1
- pppoe-client ppp-max-payload 1766
- service-policy output COS-OUT-SHAPED
- no shutdown
- interface Dialer1
- mtu 1766
- ip unnumbered Loopback0
- encapsulation ppp
- dialer pool 1
- ppp authentication chap callin
- ppp chap hostname {Username}
- ppp chap password {Chap_Password}
- no shutdown

Routemap Commands

- route-map <>
- route-map abc <permit> 10
- route-map def <deny> 20
- route-map abc permit <>
- route-map map-tag deny <>

- route-map map-tag permit 25
match length <> 2147483647
- route-map map-tag permit 30
match length 1 <>
- route-map map-tag permit 35
match ipv6 address prefix-list <>
- route-map map-tag permit 40
match ipv6 address <>
- route-map map-tag permit 311
set ipv6 next-hop <2::2>
- route-map map-tag permit 45
set ipv6 precedence <>
- route-map map-tag permit 50
set interface Dialer <1>
- route-map map-tag permit 55
set interface GigabitEthernet <3>
- route-map map-tag permit 60
set interface Tunnel <1>
- route-map map-tag permit 251
set ipv6 default next-hop <1::1>
- route-map map-tag permit 56
set default interface GigabitEthernet <3>
- route-map map-tag permit 79
set default interface Tunnel <11>
- route-map map-tag permit 75
set vrf <1>
- interface GigabitEthernet 3
ipv6 policy route-map <>
- ipv6 local policy route-map <>

Security Commands

To configure posture assessment use the CLI Add-on template in Cisco vManage.

Configure IEEE 802.1x authentication and authorization

```

policy-map type control subscriber simple_dot1x
  event session-started match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
  10 authenticate using dot1x
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/7
  switchport access vlan 22
  switchport mode access
  access-session closed
  access-session port-control auto
  dot1x pae authenticaton
  service-policy type control subscriber simple_dot1x
!

```

```
interface Vlan22
 ip address 198.51.100.1 198.51.100.254
```

Configure device tracking

```
!
device-tracking policy tracking_test
 security-level glean
 no protocol ndp
 no protocol dhcp6
 tracking enable
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/7
 device-tracking attach-policy tracking_test
```

SHDSL Commands

- Router# config-transaction
Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
- Router# config-transaction
Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination <cpe/co>
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
- Router# config-transaction
Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode efm
- Router# config-transaction
Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
- Router# config-transaction
Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group auto
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
- Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0-3 m-pair
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
- Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode efm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0-3 efm-bond
Router(config-controller-dsl-group)#
- Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode atm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 1 pairs 2-3 m-pair

```

Router(config)# controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# termination cpe
Router(config-controller)# mode efm
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 0 pairs 0
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 1 pairs 1-2 efm-bond
Router(config-controller)# dsl-group 3 pairs 3

```

- Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#controller shdsl 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)#firmware phy?
filename filename to read firmware

Router(config-controller)# firmware phy filename ?

flash: Download fw file name
bootflash: Download fw file name

Router(config-controller)#firmware phy filename
bootflash:IDC_192.0.2.1_DFE_1.1-1.8.1__001.pkg
- shdsl annex { annex standard } [coding < tcpam >]

Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex ?

A Annex A of G.991.2 standard
A-F Annex A/F of G.991.2 standard
B Annex B of G.991.2 standard
B-G Annex B/G of G.991.2 standard
F Annex F of G.991.2 standard
G Annex G of G.991.2 standard

Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex F coding ?

128-TCPAM 128-TCPAM line coding
16-TCPAM 16-TCPAM line coding
32-TCPAM 32-TCPAM line coding
4-TCPAM 4-TCPAM line coding
64-TCPAM 64-TCPAM line coding
8-TCPAM 8-TCPAM line coding

Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl annex F coding 32-TCPAM
- Router (config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl rate <rate>
- Router(config-controller-dsl-group)# handshake ?

auto Initiate auto handshake
ieee Initiate IEEE handshake
itut Initiate ITUT handshake
- CPE(config-controller-dsl-group)# shdsl 4-wire mode enhanced
- CPE(config-controller-dsl-group)# ignore
- CPE(config-controller-dsl-group)# shutdown

SNMP Commands

- snmp-server packetsize <>

- `snmp-server view supriya iso <>`
- `snmp-server user SNMP_V3_User SNMP_Group_Name v3 auth sha sha_pwd priv aes 128 aes_pwd access ipv6 <>`
- `snmp-server engineID local <123456ABCD>`
- `snmp mib community-map SNMP_V2c_Community_String engineid <12345ABCD6>`
- `snmp-server community <>`
- `snmp-server community MyROCommunity ro <>`
- `snmp-server community someword1 view someword2 ro <>`
- `snmp-server group someword v3 priv read someword access <>`
- `snmp-server group someword v3 priv read someword access ipv6 <>`
- `snmp-server file-transfer access-group <>`
- `snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication`
- `snmp-server enable traps snmp coldstart`
- `snmp-server enable traps snmp linkdown`
- `snmp-server enable traps snmp linkup`
- `snmp-server enable traps snmp warmstart`

TCP Commands

- `service tcp-keepalives-in`
- `service tcp-keepalives-out`
- `service tcp-small-servers`
- `service udp-small-servers`
- `ip finger`

VDSL Commands

- `config-transaction`
`controller VDSL slot/subslot/port`
`operating mode auto`
- `line-mode single-wire line line-number`
- `line-mode bonding`
- Router# `config-transaction`
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#`controller shdsl 0/1/0`
Router(config-controller)#`firmware phy?`
filename filename to read firmware
Router(config-controller)# `firmware phy filename ?`

- sra
- bitswap
- modem <keyword>
- description <string>
- diagnostics DELT
- training log filename flash:<filename>
- sync mode
- sync interval

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a

Table 118: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a Cisco vManage Release 20.4.1	Starting Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.4.1a, you can use additional commands in CLI Add-on feature templates.

AAA and DOT1X Global Configuration

```
aaa group server radius radius-0
  server-private {ise_server} auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813 timeout 5 retransmit 3 key
  cisco123
```

```
aaa authorization network default group radius-0
aaa authentication dot1x default group radius-0
aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group radius-0
```

```
dot1x system-auth-control
radius-server dead-criteria time 10 tries 3
radius-server deadtime 15
```

AAA Tacacs and Radius

```
aaa group server radius rad123
  server-private 10.255.255.254
ip radius source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  radius-server key 0
$CRYPT_CLUSTER$a8YJvVLAfYXnoYOhLUM05Q==$6tofKux6yYsQ42+nYL9FGf3wg4cKWLxB4O5zdWoFvmY=
aaa group server tacacs+ tac123
  server-private 10.255.255.254 key 0
$CRYPT_CLUSTER$a8YJvVLAfYXnoYOhLUM05Q==$6tofKux6yYsQ42+nYL9FGf3wg4cKWLxB4O5zdWoFvmY=
ip tacacs source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
aaa authentication login default group rad123 group tac123 local
username admin privilege 15 secret 5 $1$XQJ4$Vx1Ku0qZFDzNz8PjZqFSF1
```

CFM CLI List

```

ethernet cfm ieee
ethernet cfm global
ethernet cfm traceroute cache
ethernet cfm logging
ethernet cfm traceroute cache size entries
ethernet cfm traceroute cache hold-time minutes
snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc
snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck
ethernet evc evc-id
ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id
  id dns dns-name
mep ccm-hold-time hours
mep ccm-fastage enable
mep archive-hold-time minutes
sender-id chassis
service vpn-id vpn-id port
service vlan-id vlan-id port
service number MA-number port
service short-ma-name port
service short-ma-name evc evc-name vlan vlanid direction down
continuity-check
continuity-check [interval cc-interval]
continuity-check loss-threshold threshold
ais period 1 or 60
ais level 0-7
ais expiry-threshold 0-255
ais suppress-alarms
maximum meps 1-65535
sender-id chassis
  offload sampling sample
Interface interface-name
  cfm mep domain domain-name mpid id service service-name
  alarm notification all*
  cos 0-7
  ethernet oam
  ethernet oam mode passive
  ethernet oam remote-loopback supported
  ethernet loopback permit external

```

CXP Branch DIA

```

class-map match-any ART_APPLICATIONS
  match protocol attribute application-group ms-cloud-group
!
performance monitor context sdwanarts profile sdwan-performance
  exporter destination local-sdwan source Null0
  traffic-monitor art-cor-saas class-and ART_APPLICATIONS ipv4
!
performance monitor sampling-rate 10
performance monitor apply sdwanarts color-all-dia|color
!

```

CXP Gateway

```

class-map match-any ART_APPLICATIONS
  match protocol attribute application-group ms-cloud-group
!
performance monitor context sdwanarts profile sdwan-performance
  exporter destination local-sdwan source Null0
  traffic-monitor art-cor-saas class-and ART_APPLICATIONS ipv4
!
performance monitor sampling-rate 10

```

```
interface GigabitEthernetx/x/x
 performance monitor context sdwanarts
!
```

DSL NIM Support

```
controller VDSL 0/1/0
line-mode single-wire line
no shutdown/shutdown
operating mode auto/adsl1/adsl2/adsl2+/auto adsl/auto adsl2/auto adsl2+/vds12
sra
bitswap
description VADSL_Ping_Test
training log filename bootflash:testlog.bin
firmware phy filename bootflash:nim_vab_phy_fw_A38q_B39x3.pkg
!
interface ATM0/1/0
description Atm_Main_intf
no shutdown
ip mtu 1500
mtu 1500
!
interface ATM0/1/0.303 point-to-point
description Atm_Sub_intf
no shutdown
ip address 192.0.2.254 255.255.255.0
ip mtu 1492
pvc 20/60
encapsulation aal5snap/aal5mux ppp dialer
protocol ppp dialer/dialer pool-member 1
!
!
interface Ethernet0/1/0
description Ethernet_Main_intf
no shutdown
mtu 1500
!
interface Ethernet0/1/0.303
description Ethernet_Sub_intf
no shutdown
encapsulation dot1Q 303
ip address 192.0.2.254 255.255.255.0
ip mtu 1492
pppoe enable
pppoe-client dial-pool-number 30
pppoe-client ppp-max-payload 1708
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
no shutdown
arp timeout 1200
ip address 192.0.2.254 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
ip mtu 1500
mtu 1500
negotiation auto
!
interface Loopback1
description intf_loop_1
no shutdown
ip address 192.0.2.254 255.255.255.0
!
interface Loopback2
description intf_loop_2
no shutdown
```

```

ip address 192.0.2.254 255.255.255.0
!
interface Dialer30
no shutdown
encapsulation ppp
ip unnumbered Loopback1/Loopback2/GigabitEthernet0/0/0
dialer pool 30
ppp chap hostname cisco
ppp chap password 0 sisco
ppp pap sent-username cisco password sisco
ppp authentication chap pap callin
!
interface Tunnel0
no shutdown
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/0/0
no ip redirects
ipv6 unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/0/0
no ipv6 redirects
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0/0
tunnel mode sdwan
!
interface Tunnel3
no shutdown
ip unnumbered Dialer30
tunnel source Dialer30
tunnel mode sdwan
!
sdwan
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec weight 1
no border
color mpls
no last-resort-circuit
no low-bandwidth-link
no vbond-as-stun-server
vmanage-connection-preference 5
port-hop
carrier default
nat-refresh-interval 5
hello-interval 1000
hello-tolerance 12
allow-service all
no allow-service bgp
allow-service dhcp
allow-service dns
allow-service icmp
allow-service sshd
allow-service netconf
no allow-service ntp
no allow-service ospf
no allow-service stun
allow-service https
no allow-service snmp
no allow-service bfd
!
interface Dialer30
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec
color biz-internet
allow-service all
no allow-service bgp
allow-service dhcp
allow-service dns

```

```

allow-service icmp
allow-service sshd
allow-service netconf
no allow-service ntp
no allow-service ospf
no allow-service stun
allow-service https
no allow-service snmp
no allow-service bfd
!
!

```

FNF Support for IPv6

```

app-visibility-ipv6
flow-visibility-ipv6
ip visibility cache entries
ipv6 visibility cache entries

```

GRE/IPSec LoadBalancing Using ECMP to Zscaler ZEN Node

```

interface Tunnel100512
 tunnel route-via GigabitEthernet1 mandatory
 ip sdwan route vrf 1 0.0.0.0/0 service sig
 sdwan service sig vrf global
 ha-pairs
 interface-pair Tunnel100511 active-interface-weight 100 Tunnel100512 backup-interface-weight
 200

```

IPSLA IPv4

```

ip sla 1
 icmp-echo 203.0.113.255
 vrf 100
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
track 1 ip sla 1 state
ip sla 2
 icmp-echo 203.0.113.255
 vrf 300
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now
track 2 ip sla 2 state
ip access-list extended test300
 100 permit ip any 203.0.113.255 255.255.255.0
ip access-list extended test100
 100 permit ip any 192.0.2.254 255.255.255.0
!
class-map match-any test300
 match access-group name test300
class-map match-any test100
 match access-group name test100
!
policy-map type eubr test300
 class test300
 set ipv4 vrf 300 next-hop verify-availability 192.0.2.254 10 track 2
policy-map type eubr test100
 class test100
 set ipv4 vrf 100 next-hop verify-availability 192.0.2.254 10 track 1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 service-policy type eubr input test300
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 service-policy type eubr input test100
!

```

IPv4 EPBR

```

ip access-list extended test300
 100 permit ip any 0.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
ip access-list extended test100
 100 permit ip any 0.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
!
class-map match-any test300
 match access-group name test300
class-map match-any test100
 match access-group name test100
!
policy-map type epbr test300
 class test300
  set ipv4 vrf 300 next-hop 203.0.113.255
policy-map type epbr test100
 class test100
  set ipv4 vrf 100 next-hop 203.0.113.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 service-policy type epbr input test300
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 service-policy type epbr input test100

```

IPv6 EPBR

```

ipv6 access-list test300_v6
 sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2003::2/64
ipv6 access-list test100_v6
 sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001::2/64
!
class-map match-any test300_v6
 match access-group name test300_v6
class-map match-any test100_v6
 match access-group name test100_v6
!
policy-map type epbr test300_v6
 class test300_v6
  set ipv6 vrf 300 next-hop 2003::2
policy-map type epbr test100_v6
 class test100_v6
  set ipv6 vrf 100 next-hop 2001::2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 service-policy type epbr input test300_v6
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 service-policy type epbr input test100_v6

```

Loopback Ports

```

interface Loopback100
 ip mtu 2000

```

Multi-SN (SC CLI List)

```

vrf definition 300
 rd 1:300
 address-family ipv4
 route-target export 1:300
 route-target import 1:300
 exit-address-family
!
 address-family ipv6

```

```

exit-address-family
interface TenGigabitEthernet0/1/2
no shutdown
arp timeout 1200
vrf forwarding 300
ip address 10.255.255.254 255.255.255.0
ip mtu 1496
ip nbar protocol-discovery
mtu 1500
exit
service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe ACG-APPQOE
appnav-controller 10.255.255.254 vrf 300
!
service-insertion service-node-group appqoe SNG-APPQOE
service-node 10.255.255.254
service-node 10.255.255.254
!
service-insertion service-context appqoe/1
appnav-controller-group ACG-APPQOE
service-node-group SNG-APPQOE
cluster-type service-controller
enable
vrf global
!
policy
app-visibility
app-visibility-ipv6
flow-visibility
flow-visibility-ipv6
no implicit-acl-logging
log-frequency 1000
!

```

Multi-SN (SN CLI List)

```

interface GigabitEthernet2
no shutdown
arp timeout 1200
ip address 10.255.255.254 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
ip mtu 1500
mtu 1500
negotiation auto
interface VirtualPortGroup2
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
service-insertion appqoe
service-insertion service-node-group appqoe SNG-APPQOE
device-role service-node
service-node 192.168.2.2

```

Per-Class App Aware Routing

```

policy
sla-class sla1
loss 10
jitter 10
latency 10
app-probe-class apc1
!
sla-class sla2
loss 50
jitter 50

```

```

latency 50
app-probe-class apc2
!
app-route-policy _vpn_1_list_perclassaar_policy_vpn_1_list
vpn-list vpn_1_list
sequence 1
match
source-ip 10.0.0.0/8
!
action
sla-class sla1
!
!
sequence 11
match
source-ip 10.0.0.0/8
!
action
count counter2
sla-class sla1
!
!
default-action sla-class sla2
!
lists
site-list site_all_app_regr
site-id 100
site-id 400
site-id 500
site-id 600
!
app-probe-class apc1
forwarding-class class3
color lte dscp 10
color 3g dscp 11
color red dscp 12
color gold dscp 13
!
app-probe-class apc2
forwarding-class class5
color lte dscp 20
color 3g dscp 21
!
vpn-list vpn_1_list
vpn 1
!
!
!
apply-policy
site-list site_all_app_regr
app-route-policy _vpn_1_list_perclassaar_policy_vpn_1_list
bfd color lte
dscp 35
bfd color 3g
dscp 36
bfd default-dscp 28
!
!

```

PMTU Configuration

```

bfd color lte
hello-interval 1000

```



```
pmtu-discovery
multiplier 1
```

POE

```
interface {intf-name}
power inline auto max <4000-60000>
power inline auto
power inline never
```

Policy Based SIG

```
policy
data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_vedg
  vpn-list vpn_1
  sequence 90
  match
    destination-ip 10.255.255.254/32
  action accept
  count seqcnt_90
  sig
sequence 100
match
  destination-ip 10.255.255.254/32
action accept
count seqcnt_100
sig
sequence 110
match
  destination-ip 10.255.255.254/32
action accept
count seqcnt-110
sig
default-action accept
lists
vpn-list vpn_1
vpn 1
site-list vedge_1
site-id 500
site-id 600
apply-policy
site-list vedge_1
data-policy sig_ha_zscaler_data_policy_vedg from-service
```

Routed Ports

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
ip mtu 9000
mtu 9216
```

SLA IPv6

```
ip sla 3
  icmp-echo 2001::2
  vrf 100
ip sla schedule 3 life forever start-time now
track 3 ip sla 3 state
ip sla 4
  icmp-echo 2003::2
  vrf 300
ip sla schedule 4 life forever start-time now
track 4 ip sla 4 state
ipv6 access-list test300_v6
```

```

sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2003::2/64
ipv6 access-list test100_v6
sequence 100 permit ipv6 any 2001::2/64
!
class-map match-any test300_v6
match access-group name test300_v6
class-map match-any test100_v6
match access-group name test100_v6
!
policy-map type epbr test300_v6
class test300_v6
set ipv6 vrf 300 next-hop verify-availability 2003::2 10 track 4
policy-map type epbr test100_v6
class test100_v6
set ipv6 vrf 100 next-hop verify-availability 2001::2 10 track 3
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
service-policy type epbr input test300_v6
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
service-policy type epbr input test100_v6
!

```

SNMP

- `snmp-server community 0 $CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA== view 4431_view ro`
`snmp-server host 10.255.255.254 0`
`$CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA== udp-port 100 version 2csnmp-server view 4431_view iso included`
- `snmp-server host 10.255.255.254 vrf Mgmt-intf 0`
`$CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA==snmp-server host 10.255.255.254 vrf Mgmt-intf 0`
`$CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA== udp-port 15`
- `snmp-server host 10.1.1.1 vrf vrf-name informs version 2c priv 0`
`$CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA== udp-port 15`
- `snmp mib community-map 0 $CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA==`
- `snmp-server community 0 $CRYPT_CLUSTER$IXnkuKPGacBNK+bXDmIq4Q==$msxENYwt8IX5ylClfcb+rA==> ro acl-name`

Spanning Tree

```

spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
interface {intf-name}
spanning-tree portfast

```

SVI Ports

```

interface Vlan25
ip mtu 1600

```

Switchport Interface Configuration

- `interface {intf-name}`
`switchport mode access`
`switchport access vlan {vlan_id}`
`dot1x pae authenticator`
`authentication order dot1x mab`

```

authentication host-mode single-host
authentication port-control auto
authentication timer reauthenticate <timer_num/server>
authentication timer inactivity <timer_num/server>
authentication event server dead action authorize vlan {critical_vlan}
authentication event fail action authorize vlan {restrict_vlan}
authentication event no-response action authorize vlan {guest_vlan}
no shutdown

• interface {intf-name}
  speed {value}
  duplex {value}
  mtu {value}
  switchport mode trunk
  switchport trunk allowed vlan {vlans}
  switchport trunk native vlan {vlans_id}
  no shutdown

• mac address-table static {mac1} vlan {intf_vlan} interface {intf_name}

```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a

Table 119: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Release 17.5.1	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.5.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Application-Aware Routing

```

fallback-best-tunnel
criteria jitter

```

Application Performance Monitoring

```

performance monitor context 175_SDWAN profile sdwan-performance
exporter destination 10.0.1.128 source GigabitEthernet9 port 2055
traffic-monitor application-response-time
traffic-monitor media
!
performance monitor apply 175_SDWAN sdwan-tunnel

```

Multicast PIM BSR Dynamic RP

```

ip pim vrf 1 bsr-candidate GigabitEthernet5
ip pim vrf 1 rp-address 172.16.255.116
ip pim vrf 1 rp-candidate GigabitEthernet5 interval 10 priority 5

ip pim sparse-mode

spt-only

```

Data Policy Next-hop

```
next-hop-loose
```

DCA

```
platform resource service-plane-heavy
platform resource data-plane-heavy
```

DIA - DDOS Visibility

```
policy
implicit-acl-logging
log-frequency <int value>
```

DRE**Service Node Configuration**

```
interface VirtualPortGroup2
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
service-insertion appqoe
exit
interface VirtualPortGroup3
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252
exit

app-hosting appid dreopt
app-vnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
!
start
!

dual-side optimization enable
```

Integrated Service Node Configuration

```
interface VirtualPortGroup2
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
service-insertion appqoe
exit
interface VirtualPortGroup3
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252

service-insertion appnav-controller-group appqoe ACG-APPQOE
appnav-controller 192.168.2.1
!
service-insertion service-node-group appqoe SNG-APPQOE
service-node 192.168.2.2
!
service-insertion service-context appqoe/1
appnav-controller-group ACG-APPQOE
service-node-group SNG-APPQOE
cluster-type integrated-service-node
enable
vrf global
!
iox
app-hosting appid dreopt
```

```

app-vnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
!
start
!
dreopt enable
!
dual-side optimization enable
!

```

Office 365: Dynamic NBAR Mapping

```

service-area exchange

```

Geo Filter

```

object-group geo DST_GEO_LIST1
  country FLK
  country UZB
  country YEM
!
object-group geo SELF_ZONE_RULES-seq-Rule_5-geo-dstn-og_
  country MYT
  country TCD
  continent OC
!
object-group geo master-seq-Rule_11-geo-dstn-og_
  group-object DST_GEO_LIST1
!

object-group geo master-seq-Rule_11-geo-src-og_
  group-object GEO_SRC_LIS1
  group-object GEO_SRC_LIST2
!
object-group geo ruleset-RS4-R1-geo-dstn-og_
  continent NA
!
object-group geo ruleset-RS5-R1-geo-dstn-og_
  country FIN
  country FRA
!
ip access-list extended LAN_to_WAN_and_DIA-seq-Rule_11-acl_
  17 permit object-group LAN_to_WAN_and_DIA-seq-Rule_11-service-og_ geo-group
  master-seq-Rule_11-geo-src-og_ object-group master-seq-Rule_11-network-dstn-og_
  18 permit object-group LAN_to_WAN_and_DIA-seq-Rule_11-service-og_ geo-group
  master-seq-Rule_11-geo-src-og_ fqdn-group master-seq-Rule_11-fqdn-dstn-og_
  19 permit object-group LAN_to_WAN_and_DIA-seq-Rule_11-service-og_ geo-group
  master-seq-Rule_11-geo-src-og_ geo-group master-seq-Rule_11-geo-dstn-og_
!
ip access-list extended SELF_ZONE_RULES-seq-Rule_5-acl_
  15 permit object-group SELF_ZONE_RULES-seq-Rule_5-service-og_ any geo-group
  SELF_ZONE_RULES-seq-Rule_5-geo-dstn-og_
!
ip access-list extended ruleset-RS4-acl_
  175 permit object-group ruleset-RS4-R1-service-og_ geo-group ruleset-RS4-R1-geo-src-og_
  object-group master-ruleset-RS4-R1-network-dstn-og_
  200 permit object-group ruleset-RS4-R1-service-og_ geo-group ruleset-RS4-R1-geo-src-og_
  fqdn-group master-ruleset-RS4-R1-fqdn-dstn-og_
  225 permit object-group ruleset-RS4-R1-service-og_ geo-group ruleset-RS4-R1-geo-src-og_
  geo-group ruleset-RS4-R1-geo-dstn-og_
!
ip access-list extended ruleset-RS5-acl_
  125 permit object-group ruleset-RS5-R1-service-og_ any geo-group ruleset-RS5-R1-geo-dstn-og_

```

```
!
geo database
```

GRE Tunnel from the Service Side

```
interface Tunnel100512
no shutdown
vrf forwarding 1
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.248
no ip clear-dont-fragment
ip tcp adjust-mss 1387
ip mtu 1500
tunnel source 10.0.3.55
tunnel destination 10.0.3.149
exit
```



Note This can also be used with an Amazon Web Services (AWS) transit gateway (TGW) running a GRE tunnel.

NetAdmin

Authorization

```
aaa authorization console
aaa authorization config-commands
aaa authorization exec default group tacacs-0 local
aaa authorization commands 15 default group tacacs-0 if-authenticated
```

Accounting

```
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group tacacs-0
aaa accounting commands 15 default start-stop group tacacs-0
aaa accounting commands 1 default start-stop group tacacs-0
aaa accounting network default start-stop group tacacs-0
aaa accounting system default start-stop group tacacs-0
```

PPPoE

- bandwidth 500
- bandwidth qos-reference 100000
- ip access-group 1 out
 - ip v6 enable
 - keepalive 60
- ppp ipcp mask request
- ppp ipcp dns request

Security

```
snmp
no shutdown
view v2
oid 1.3.6.1
!
view v3
oid 1.3.6.1
!
```

```

community $CRYPT_CLUSTER$i7nR7D99DS1Ey4fF/WLdKA==$Vi0BKsnRfjxxini04bGutg==
view v2
authorization read-only
!
community $CRYPT_CLUSTER$kISnggeJ63senHxHbOCp0g==$PQAGFWVSrWCPpLJ5AulmYw==
view v3
authorization read-only
!
ipv6 shutdown

```

Service Side Static NAT

Static NAT Inside Mapped to Inside Pool

```

ip nat pool natpool1 10.11.11.1 10.11.11.30 prefix-length 27
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf overload
!
ip nat inside source static 192.168.11.10 11.11.11.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1

```

Static NAT Outside Mapped to Outside Pool

```

ip nat pool natpool1 10.21.21.1 10.21.21.30 prefix-length 27
ip nat outside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 overload match-in-vrf
!
ip nat outside source static 192.168.21.10 10.21.21.10 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool natpool1

```

Port-forwarding Mapped to Inside Pool

```

ip nat pool natpool1 10.11.11.1 10.11.11.30 prefix-length 27
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf overload
!
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.11.10 80 10.11.11.10 8080 vrf 1 match-in-vrf pool
natpool1

```

SLE

Direct Connect Mode

```

license smart transport smart
license smart url smart https://smartreceiver-stage.cisco.com/licservice/license
ip name-server 172.16.168.183
ip http client source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2

```

Indirect Connect Mode

```

license smart transport cslu
license smart url cslu http:10.195.85.83:8182/cslu/v1/pi
ip name-server 172.20.168.183
ip http client source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2

```

Indirect Connect Mode

```

license smart transport off

```

Spanning Tree

```

spanning-tree guard root
spanning-tree bpdu guard enable

```

TCP MSS

```

ip tcp adjust-mss 1300

```

TrustSec

```

ip access-list role-based CTS_ACCESS_LIST
 10 permit ip
 20 permit tcp
 30 deny icmp
!
aaa group server radius radius-1
 server-private 77.251.1.1 timeout 5 retransmit 3 pac key 6 cd[UCLCiMIM^HTXbigAKUf[VJKJPSOQFD

ip radius source-interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
ip vrf forwarding 1
!
aaa server radius dynamic-author
 client 77.251.1.1 vrf 1 server-key 6 gWTLbecJKOQcFcIbJNR[ ]WKP_g^TRacRF
!
key chain key1 tcp
 key 1000
  cryptographic-algorithm hmac-sha-256
  key-string 6 _RPB[dVI]SO^BAOVNMKATgOZKMXFGXFTa
  accept-lifetime local 18:00:00 Jan 12 2021 06:00:00 Jan 12 2022
  send-lifetime local 18:00:00 Jan 12 2021 01:00:00 Jan 12 2022
  send-id 215
  recv-id 215
  exit
!
cts authorization list cts-mlist
cts role-based permissions from 300 to 500 CTS_ACCESS_LIST
cts role-based enforcement
cts role-based sgt-map vrf 1 77.29.1.2 sgt 5
cts role-based sgt-map vrf 1 77.29.1.4 sgt 10
cts sxp node-id ipv4 77.29.1.1
cts sxp default password 6 LZcdEUScdLSVZceMAJ_R[cJgb^NbWNLLC
cts sxp default source-ip 77.29.1.1
cts sxp default key-chain key1
cts sxp connection peer 77.201.1.2 source 77.29.1.1 password key-chain mode local both vrf
 1
cts sxp enable
cts credentials id cEDGE4 password 6 RX^ASQVgFV^EOAeQWVZ]VFQ_hcLDdgJJ

```

Interface Level Enforcement

```
cts role-based enforcement
```

Voice

```
rellxx disable
header-passing
```

Commands Under Interface Serial

```
[no] cdp enable
snmp ifindex <clear | persist>
```

ISDN Commands Under Interface Serial

```

isdn map address <digit-string> plan [data | isdn | national | privacy | reserved/10 |
reserved/11 |
reserved/12 | reserved/13 | reserved/14 | reserved/2 | reserved/5 | reserved/6 | reserved/7
| telex |
unknown] type [abbreviated | international | national | reserved/5 | subscriber | unknown]

```



```
isdn outgoing ie <called-number | called-subaddr | caller-number | caller-subaddr |
connected-number |
connected-subaddr | display | extended-facility | facility | high-layer-compat |
low-layer-compat |
```

Commands Under Trunk Group Hunt-Scheme

```
hunt-scheme <least-used | round-robin | sequential> [both | even | odd] [up | down]
```

SCCP Commands

```
bind interface <interface-name-slot/bay/port>
keepalive retries <1-32> default 3
keepalive timeout <0-180> default 10
```

```
sccp ip precedence <1-7> default is 5
```

Weighted Load Balancing for SaaS Traffic

```
probe-path load-balance-dia latency-variance 50
probe-path load-balance-dia loss-variance 30
probe-path load-balance-dia source-ip-hash false
```

Zscaler Location Based API

```
zscaler-location-settings
datacenters primary-data-center viel-vpn.zscalerthree.net
auth-required false
ssl-scan-enabled false
xff-forward-enabled false
surrogate ip false
surrogate idle-time 0
surrogate display-time-unit MINUTE
surrogate ip-enforced-for-known-browsers false
surrogate refresh-time 0
surrogate refresh-time-unit MINUTE
ofw-enabled false
ips-control false
aup disabled
aup block-internet-until-accepted false
aup force-ssl-inspection false
aup timeout 0
caution-enabled false
!
tunnel-options tunnel-set secure-internet-gateway-zscaler tunnel-dc-preference primary-dc
source-interface GigabitEthernet1
exit
tunnel-options tunnel-set secure-internet-gateway-zscaler tunnel-dc-preference secondary-dc
source-interface GigabitEthernet2
exit
zscaler organization cisco-dev.com
zscaler partner-base-uri admin.zscalerthree.net/api/v1
zscaler partner-key SAGv4U2lwh9R
zscaler username sig-dev@cisco-dev.com
zscaler password $8$00i/6etiDQsqcm+B4yetJDPaYBx1x0wQujnz3pqQG7s=
```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a

Table 120: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Configurations for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.6.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

IP SLA

```
ip sla responder

ip sla 6001
  udp-jitter 172.31.11.85 44444 source-ip 172.31.17.220 num-packets 100
  request-data-size 64
  tag 6001:UDP64 HNZ-H7Z
  frequency 300

ip sla schedule 6001 life forever start-time now
ip sla 7001
  icmp-echo 172.31.17.222 source-ip 172.31.17.216
  request-data-size 64
  tag 7001:AVAILABILITY DSO-D7S
  frequency 30

ip sla schedule 7001 life forever start-time now
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react rtt threshold-value 40 40 threshold-type immediate
  action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
  trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react packetLossDS threshold-value 1 1 threshold-type
  immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 6001 react packetLossSD threshold-value 1 1 threshold-type
  immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
ip sla reaction-configuration 7001 react timeout threshold-type immediate action-type
  trapAndTrigger
```

AppQoE for RA user

SD-WAN Datacenter

```
hostname SDWAN-DC-B40
!
interface Loopback1
  description apple.com DC-LAN
  vrf forwarding 10
  ip address 196.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
end
!
interface Loopback2
  description google.com DC-LAN
  vrf forwarding 20
  ip address 197.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
end
```

```

!
interface GigabitEthernet4
description shared-service VPN (RADIUS server)
vrf forwarding 1
ip address 77.27.11.1 255.255.255.0
end
!
interface GigabitEthernet2 -> Internet TLOC
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec
color biz-internet restrict
!
interface GigabitEthernet5 -> MPLS TLOC
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec
color mpls restrict

```

Interface Configuration

```

interface GigabitEthernet2
description INTERNET-LINK(TLOC)
ip address 77.27.5.2 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
negotiation auto
end
!
interface GigabitEthernet2 -> Internet TLOC
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec
color biz-internet restrict
!
interface GigabitEthernet7 -> MPLS TLOC
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec
color mpls restrict
!
interface GigabitEthernet4
description shared-service VPN
vrf forwarding 1
ip address 77.27.13.1 255.255.255.0
end

```

DIA configuration

```

ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet2 overload

ip nat route vrf 10 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 global

```

IKEv2/IPsec FlexVPN RA server configuration with Preshared-key

```

crypto ikev2 profile prof

description RA-SERVER common profile
match identity remote email domain apple.com
match identity remote email domain google.com
authentication remote pre-share key cisco
authentication local pre-share key cisco
aaa authorization user psk list AUTHORIZE name-mangler server
virtual-template 1
!
crypto ipsec profile prof
set ikev2-profile prof
!
interface Virtual-Templatel type tunnel
no ip address
tunnel mode ipsec ipv4

```

```
tunnel protection ipsec profile prof
!
```

IKEv2/IPsec FlexVPN RA server configuration with PKI

For any PKI configuration to work properly, the “clock” of the device should be set.

All the devices in the topology should be sync using NTP and the “show ntp status” should be synchronized.

```
cry key generate rsa modulus 2048 label test-key

crypto pki trustpoint tp
enrollment url http://10.0.149.205:80/certsrv/mscep/mscep.dll
usage ike
fingerprint 32AE15680731AD3E91A612A72A35419D
subject-name CN=R1 C=pmi
revocation-check none
rsa-keypair tp 2048
auto-enroll 80
end

crypto pki trustpoint tp
enrollment url http://10.0.149.205:80
end
```

Routes to push to RA clients

```
ip access-list standard 98 (For google.com)
10 permit 197.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
ip access-list standard 99 (For apple.com)
20 permit any
!
```

IP pools to assign IP to RA clients

```
ip local pool apple 10.0.0.4 10.0.0.10 (For apple.com)
ip local pool google 20.0.0.4 20.0.0.10 (For google.com)
!
```

AAA configuration

```
aaa new-model
!
aaa group server radius RADIUS_PSK
server-private 77.27.11.2 key cisco
ip vrf forwarding 1
ip radius source-interface GigabitEthernet4
!
aaa authorization network AUTHORIZE group RADIUS_PSK
!
```

PKI Server config

For any PKI configuration to work properly, the “clock” of the device should be set. All the devices in the topology should be sync using NTP and the “show ntp status” should be synchronized. PKI server should **ip http server** config as a prerequisite.

RootCA:

```
crypto pki server ROOTCA
database level complete
database archive pkcs12 password 0 cisco123
grant auto
hash sha256
```

```
lifetime certificate 365
auto-rollover 0 0 20
no shutdown
```

```
hostname SOHO-RA-CLIENT
```

Configuration for apple.com

```
interface Loopback1

description APPLE.COM client-LAN
vrf forwarding 10
ip address 199.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
description INTERNET LINK FOR APPLE.COM
ip address 192.167.1.33 255.255.255.0
end
!
ip access-list standard 99
10 permit 199.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
crypto ikev2 authorization policy apple
route set interface
route set access-list 99
!
crypto ikev2 authorization policy google
route set interface
route set access-list 98
!
crypto ikev2 profile apple
description RA-CLIENT profile for apple.com
match identity remote any
identity local email abc@apple.com
authentication remote pre-share key cisco
authentication local pre-share key cisco
aaa authorization group psk list mylist apple
!
crypto ipsec profile apple
set ikev2-profile apple
!
interface Tunnel10
description SVTI-TUNNEL for apple.com
vrf forwarding 10
ip address negotiated
tunnel source GigabitEthernet3
tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
tunnel destination 77.27.5.2
tunnel protection ipsec profile apple
end
!
```

Configuration for google.com

```
interface Loopback2

description GOOGLE.COM client-LAN
vrf forwarding 20
ip address 199.170.1.1 255.255.255.0
end
!
interface GigabitEthernet4
description INTERNET LINK FOR GOOGLE.COM
ip address 194.167.1.33 255.255.255.0
negotiation auto
no mop enabled
```

```

no mop sysid
end
!
ip access-list standard 98
10 permit 199.170.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
crypto ikev2 profile google
description RA-CLIENT profile for google.com
match identity remote any
identity local email xyz@google.com
authentication remote pre-share key cisco
authentication local pre-share key cisco
aaa authorization group psk list mylist google
!
crypto ipsec profile google
set ikev2-profile google
!
interface Tunnel20
description SVTI-TUNNEL for google.com
vrf forwarding 20
ip address negotiated
tunnel source GigabitEthernet4
tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
tunnel destination 77.27.5.2
tunnel protection ipsec profile google
end
!

```

Carrier Supporting Carrier

```

interface GigabitEthernet2

no shutdown
mpls bgp forwarding
ip address 10.1.17.15 255.255.255.0

interface GigabitEthernet3
no shutdown
mpls bgp forwarding
ip address 10.1.19.15 255.255.255.0

router bgp 10
bgp router-id 10.1.1.15
neighbor 10.1.17.14 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.19.16 remote-as 100

address-family ipv4 unicast
maximum-paths 4
neighbor 10.1.17.14 activate

neighbor 10.1.17.14 as-override
neighbor 10.1.17.14 allowas-in

neighbor 10.1.17.14 advertisement-interval 30
neighbor 10.1.17.14 send-label explicit-null
neighbor 10.1.19.16 activate
neighbor 10.1.19.16 advertisement-interval 30
neighbor 10.1.19.16 send-community both
neighbor 10.1.19.16 send-label explicit-null
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!

```

Cisco SD-WAN Etherchannel

```
interface Port-channel2
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 no negotiation auto
!

interface GigabitEthernet2/1/0
 no ip address
 negotiation auto
 cdp enable
 channel-group 2
!

interface GigabitEthernet2/1/1
 no ip address
 negotiation auto
 cdp enable
 channel-group 2
!
```

Cloud onRamp Over SIG Tunnels

```
probe-path branch sig-tunnel-list Tunnel100015 Tunnel100016
probe-path branch all-auto-sig-tunnels
```

Collect-tos/DSCP

```
Policy
 cflowd-template cflowd_server
 flow-active-timeout 60
 flow-inactive-timeout 30
 flow-sampling-interval 10
 protocol ipv4
 collector vpn 0 address 10.0.100.1 port 4739 transport transport_udp
 customized-ipv4-record-fields
 collect-tos
 collect-dscp-outputpath
```

Cloud onRamp-SaaS gateway interface

```
probe
vanalytics-url https://us01.cloudservice.cisco.com
saas office365_apps
saas amazon_aws_apps
saas box_net_apps
saas dropbox_apps
saas intuit_apps
saas concur_apps
saas google_apps
!

probe-path gateway color-list <color>

OR

probe-path gateway color-list <color>
```

DRE Profiles

```
interface VirtualPortGroup3
 no shutdown
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252
 exit
```

```

platform resource service-plane-heavy
iox
app-hosting appid dreopt
app-resource package-profile medium
app-vmnic gateway0 virtualportgroup 3 guest-interface 1
  guest-ipaddress 192.168.3.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
start

```

The following CLI command can be configured on a vSmart.

```

policy
data-policy _v1_dataPolicy
  vpn-list v1
    sequence 1
    match
      ...
      !
    action accept
      dre-optimization
      !
      !
  default-action drop
  !

```

Geofencing with SD-WAN Edges

```

system
gps-location latitude 37.416399
gps-location longitude -121.918717
gps-location geo-fencing-enable
gps-location geo-fencing-config
  geo-fencing-range 200
sms
  sms-enable
  mobile-number +14080000000
  !
  !
  !
  !

```

Implicit ACL on Loopback Interface

```

sdwan
interface Loopback100
  tunnel-interface
    [bind interface-name]
  encapsulation ipsec
  color mpls
  no allow-service bgp
  allow-service dhcp
  allow-service dns
  allow-service icmp
  no allow-service sshd
  no allow-service netconf
  no allow-service ntp
  no allow-service ospf
  no allow-service stun
  allow-service https
exit

```


Per VPN QoS

```
class-map match-all Queue0
match qos-group 0
class-map match-all Queue2
match qos-group 2
class-map match-all Queue3
match qos-group 3
class-map match-all Queue5
match qos-group 5
class-map match-all Queue7
match qos-group 7
!

class-map match-any Tenant-1
match packet-tag 1 11 65535
match packet-tag 1 12 65535
!
class-map match-any VPN_100
match packet-tag 1 100 65535
!

policy-map qos_1_500000 // generate specific qos_1 policy for 500000kbps
class Queue0
  priority level 1
policer rate 100000000 // priority queue policer rate 100Mbps = 500Mbps * 20%
class Queue3
  bandwidth remaining ratio 30
class Queue7
  bandwidth remaining ratio 35
class class-default
  bandwidth remaining ratio 15
!

policy-map qos_1_300000 // generate specific qos_1 policy for 300000kbps
class Queue0
  priority level 1
policer rate 60000000 // priority queue policer rate 60Mbps = 300Mbps * 20%
class Queue3
  bandwidth remaining ratio 30
class Queue7
  bandwidth remaining ratio 35
class class-default
  bandwidth remaining ratio 15
!

policy-map qos_2_200000 // generate specific qos_2 policy for 200000kbps
class Queue0
  priority level 1
policer rate 70000000 // priority queue policer rate 70Mbps = 200Mbps * 35%
class Queue5
  bandwidth remaining ratio 45
class class-default
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20
!

policy-map VPN_Policy
class Tenant-1
  bandwidth remaining ratio 50 // configured bandwidth 500000kbps
  service-policy qos_1_500000
class VPN_100
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20 // configured bandwidth 200000kbps
shape average 300000000 // configured maximum bandwidth 300000kbps
  service-policy qos_2_200000
```

```

class class-default
  bandwidth remaining ratio 30 // rest of 300000kbps (1000000kbps - 500000kbps - 200000kbps)

  service-policy qos_1_300000
!

policy-map Phy_WAN_Policy
class class-default
  shape average 1000000000
  service-policy VPN_Policy
!

interface GigabitEthernet2
service-policy output Phy_WAN_Policy
!

sdwan
  vpn packet-tag 1

ipsec
rekey 86400
replay-window 512
extended-ar-window 256
authentication-type ah-shal-hmac shal-hmac
!
!
```

QoS Commands

```

policy
  cloud-qos
  cloud-qos-service-side
  class-map
    class Queue0 queue 0
    class Queue3 queue 3
    class Queue4 queue 4
    class queue4 queue 4
  !

  qos-scheduler ut-qos-222_0
    class Queue0
    bandwidth-percent 5
    buffer-percent 10
    scheduling llq
  !

  qos-scheduler ut-qos-222_3
    class Queue3
    bandwidth-percent 30
    buffer-percent 30
  !

  qos-scheduler ut-qos-222_4
    class Queue4
    bandwidth-percent 1
    buffer-percent 50
    drops red-drop
  !
  qos-map ut-qos-222
    qos-scheduler ut-qos-222_4
```

Route Leaking

```
track 1 ip route 12.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 reachability
ip vrf red
```

vrrp-v3 configuration

```
interface GigabitEthernet7
vrf forwarding 100
ip address 13.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
negotiation auto
vrrp 2 address-family ipv4
vrrpv2
priority 220
track 1 decrement 25
preempt delay minimum 30
address 13.1.1.100 primary
exit
```

vrf configuration

```
vrf definition 100
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
sdwan
omp
no shutdown
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime 15
graceful-restart-timer 120
exit
address-family ipv4
distance 100
advertise bgp
!
address-family ipv6
distance 100
advertise bgp
!
address-family ipv4 vrf 1
distance 200
advertise bgp
!
address-family ipv6 vrf 1
distance 200
advertise bgp
!
!
```

SD-WAN Multitenancy

```
clear sdwan reverse-proxy context
clear sdwan certificate reverse-proxy
show sdwan certificate reverse-proxy
```

SNMP Commands

```
snmp ifmib ifindex persist
snmp-server community private view v3 ro 5
snmp-server community public view v2 ro
snmp-server contact MY_CONTACT_NAME
snmp-server context MY_CONTEXT
```

```

snmp-server enable traps alarms informational
snmp-server enable traps bgp state-changes limited
snmp-server enable traps config
snmp-server enable traps entity
snmp-server enable traps entity-state
snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication coldstart linkdown linkup warmstart
snmp-server enable traps ospf state-change
snmp-server enable traps ospf errors
snmp-server enable traps ospf lsa
snmp-server enable traps ospf cisco-specific errors
snmp-server enable traps sdwan
snmp-server enable traps bgp state-changes limited
snmp-server group groupAuthNoPriv v3 auth read v3
snmp-server group groupAuthPriv v3 priv read v3
snmp-server group groupNoAuthNoPriv v3 noauth read v3
snmp-server host 172.27.54.199 vrf 172 version 2c public udp-port 162
snmp-server host 172.27.214.64 vrf 172 version 2c public udp-port 16664
snmp-server location sjc-20
snmp-server packetsize 1300
no snmp-server sparse-tables
no snmp-server trap authentication unknown-context
snmp-server trap-source Loopback0
snmp-server view v2 1.3.6.1 included
snmp-server view v3 1.3.6.1 included
snmp-server view v3 internet included

```

UCSE as AppQoE Service Node

```

platform resource app-heavy

service-insertion service-context appqoe/1
  cluster-type hybrid
  appnav-controller-group ACG-APPQOE
  service-node-group SNG-APPQOE1
  service-node-group SNG-APPQOE2
  vrf global
  enable

!

```

Unified Security Policy

Policy CLI

```

parameter-map type inspect-global
log dropped-packets
multi-tenancy
vpn zone security
alert on
utd-policy AIP_1

parameter-map type inspect AIP_1-pmap_
utd-policy AIP_1

policy-map type inspect FW_UNIFIED_POLICY_1
class type inspect FW_UNIFIED_POLICY_1-seq-1-cm_
inspect AIP_1-pmap_
class class-default
drop

zone security ZONE_1_2
vpn 1
vpn 2

```

```
zone-pair security ZP_ZONE_1_2_ZONE_1_2_F_671459382 source ZONE_1_2 destination ZONE_1_2
service-policy type inspect FW_UNIFIED_POLICY_1
```

UTD CLI

```
utd engine standard unified-policy
web-filter block page profile block-URLF_UNIFIED_1
text Access to the requested page has been denied.Blocked by admin
web-filter url profile URLF_UNIFIED_1
alert all
categories block
sports
gambling
block page-profile block-URLF_UNIFIED_1
log level error
reputation
block-threshold low-risk
threat-inspection profile IPS_UNIFIED_1
threat detection
policy security
logging level info
utd global
file-analysis
apikey 0 <apikey>
cloud-server isr.api.threatgrid.eu
file-reputation
cloud-server cloud-isr-asn.amp.cisco.com
est-server cloud-isr-est.amp.cisco.com
file-analysis profile AMP_UNIFIED_1-fa-profile
alert level info
file-types
pdf
ms-exe
file-reputation profile AMP_UNIFIED_1-fr-profile
alert level info
file-inspection profile AMP_UNIFIED_1-fi-profile
reputation profile AMP_UNIFIED_1-fr-profile
analysis profile AMP_UNIFIED_1-fa-profile
tls-decryption profile TLS_UNIFIED_1-tls-profile
categories never-decrypt
financial-services
log level error
reputation
decrypt-threshold low-risk
sourcedb fail decrypt
policy AIP_1
file-inspection profile AMP_UNIFIED_1-fi-profile
tls-decryption profile TLS_UNIFIED_1-tls-profile
tls-decryption action decrypt
threat-inspection profile IPS_UNIFIED_1
web-filter url profile URLF_UNIFIED_1
```

Wireless Management on Cisco 1000 Series Integrated Services Routers

Radio Profile Definition

```
radio-profile 24ghz
channel auto
channel-bandwidth auto
```

```
radio-profile 5ghz
channel auto
channel-bandwidth auto
```

WLAN Profile Definition

```
wlan-profile TEST-Enterprise
  radio-band all
  vlan-id 300
  ssid TEST-Enterprise
  data-security enterprise
  aaa radius-server 192.168.100.20 auth-port 1812 shared-secret 6
  XEJ_TKR[gATN^EOAJfVKBtdcIAeEFHBC^
  qos-type silver

wlan-profile TEST-Personal
  radio-band all
  ssid TEST-Personal
  data-security personal
  passphrase 6 EJcWJK]F_anQUZBdCDW[aJOKRAHdELKOY
  qos-type silver
```

General Wireless LAN Settings

```
wireless-lan mgmt ip address 192.168.1.11 255.255.255.0 default-gateway 192.168.1.1
wireless-lan mgmt credential username admin password 6
IPSWCKabbF_OHgaVHZADPAg]UiWLcK]Q^IZKEVS
wireless-lan country US
```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.4

Table 121: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Configurations for Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.4	Cisco IOS XE Release 17.6.4	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Network Address Translation (NAT) Commands

```
ip nat log translations flow-export v9 udp destination IPv4address-port source interface-name
interface-number
```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a

Table 122: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.7.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Cisco Unified Border Element Commands

```
address-hiding
anat
```

answer-address
application (global)
asserted id
asymmetric payload
audio forced
authentication
bind
block
call spike
call threshold global
call treatment action
call treatment cause-code
call treatment isdn-reject
call treatment on
callmonitor
call-route
clid
codec preference
codec profile
codec transparent
connection-reuse
contact-passing
cpa
credentials
crypto signaling
dial-peer cor custom
dial-peer cor list
dspfarm profile
dtmf-interworking
early-media update block263
early-offer
emergency
error-code-override
error-passthru
g729-annexb override
gcid
header-passing
host-registrar
http client connection idle timeout
http client connection persistent
http client connection timeout
ip qos dscp
localhost
max-conn
media
media-address voice-vrf
media disable-detailed-stats
media-inactivity-criteria
media profile asp
media profile nr
media profile stream-service
media profile video
media-renegotiate
midcall-signaling
min-se
notify redirect
num-exp
options-ping
outbound-proxy
pass-thru content
privacy
privacy-policy
progress_ind
protocol mode

```

reason-header override
redirect ip2ip
redirection
referto-passing
registrar
rellxx
remote-party-id
requi-passing
retry bye
rtcp all-pass-through
rtcp keepalive
rtp payload-type
rtp-media-loop count
rtp-port
rtp-ssrc multiplex
session refresh
session transport
set pstn-cause.
set sip-status
signaling forward
silent discard untrusted
sip-server
srtp
stun
stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata
supplementary-service
timers
transport
uc secure-wsapi
uc wsapi
update-callerid
url (SIP)
vad
voice cause code
voice class codec
voice class dpg
voice class e164-pattern-map
voice class media
voice class server-group
voice-class sip options-keepalive
voice class sip-copylist
voice class sip-event-list
voice class sip-hdr-passthruelist
voice class sip-profiles
voice class srtp-crypto
voice class uri
voice iec syslog
voice statistics iec

```

Cloud onRamp SaaS Commands

```
probe saas-app webex
```

Crypto Commands

```
crypto pki import
```

Dual Endpoint DIA Tracker Commands

```

system
endpoint-tracker tracker-name
    endpoint-dns-name dns-name

```



```
endpoint-ip ip-address
endpoint-api-url api-url
interval seconds
multiplier number
threshold milliseconds
    endpoint-tracker <group-name> boolean or|and
        tracker-elements <tracker1-name> <tracker2-name>
        tracker-type tracker-group
interface interface-name
    ip nat outside
        endpoint-tracker <tracker-group-name>
endpoint-ip <ipv4 address> tcp|udp <port number>
```

Event Commands

```
event ipsla
event manager applet
event manager session cli username
event none
event routing
event syslog
event timer
event track
```

HSRP Commands

```
standby authentication
standby follow
standby ip
standby ipv6
standby mac-address
standby mac-refresh
standby name
standby preempt
standby priority
standby timers
standby track
standby version
show standby
show standby neighbors
```

IP Commands

```
DHCPv6
address prefix
ipv6 address dhcp client request
ipv6 dhcp relay destination
ipv6 dhcp-relay option vpn
ipv6 dhcp client pd
ipv6 dhcp pool
ipv6 dhcp server
ipv6 address autoconfig
prefix-delegation
prefix-delegation pool
vendor-specific
```

Packet Capture Commands

```
monitor capture match ipv4
```

NAT Commands

```

nat66 outside
nat66 prefix
nat66 nd enable
nat66 max-vpn
nat66 route

```

```

show commands:
show nat66 prefix
show nat66 statistics
show nat66 dia route
show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix
show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics
show platform software nat66 fp active prefix-translation
show platform software nat66 rp active prefix-translation
clear platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath stat

```

Routing Information Protocol Commands

```

address-family ipv4 vrf
auto-summary (RIP)
default-information originate (RIP)
default-metric (RIP)
distance (IP)
distribute-list (RIP)
input-queue
ip rip advertise
ip rip receive version
ip rip send version
maximum-paths
neighbor (RIP)
network (RIP)
offset-list (RIP)
omp-route-tag
output-delay
passive-interface
redistribute
router rip
timers basic (RIP)
traffic-share min
validate-update-source
version (RIP)
show ip protocols
show ip rip database
show ip rip neighbors
show ip route vrf

```

SNMP Commands

```

snmp-server enable traps config-copy
snmp-server enable traps config-ctid
snmp-server enable traps cpu
snmp-server enable traps event-manager
snmp-server enable traps flash
snmp-server enable traps memory
snmp-server enable traps syslog
snmp-server sparse-tables
snmp trap link-status

```

System Commands

```
gps-location (system)
```

Tracker Commands

```
boolean  
endpoint-api-url  
endpoint-dns-name  
endpoint-ip  
endpoint-tracker  
interval  
multiplier  
threshold  
tracker-elements  
tracker-type  
tracker-type  
show endpoint-tracker  
show ip sla summary
```

Unified Logging for Security Connection Events

ZBFW

Use this configuration to enable Unified Logging for ZBFW at a global level.

```
Device(config)# parameter-map type inspect-global
```

```
Device(config-profile)# log flow
```

UTD

Use this configuration to enable Unified Logging for all UTD features.

```
Device(config)# utd engine standard unified-policy
```

```
Device(config-utd-unified-policy)# utd global
```

```
Device(config-utd-mt-global)# flow-logging all
```

```
Device(config-utd-mt-global)# flow-logging all {file-inspection threat-inspection  
web-filtering}
```

Configure Netflow

Use this configuration to enable Netflow to export log data of ZBFW and UTD features to an external collector

```
Device(config)# flow exporter exporter-name
```

```
Device(config-flow-exporter)# description description
```

```
Device(config-flow-exporter)# destination IP address
```

```
Device(config-flow-exporter)# export-protocol netflow-v9
```

```
Device(config-flow-exporter)# transport udp udp-port
```

```
show performance monitor context temp0 configuration
```

```
show performance monitor context temp1 exporter
```

```
show performance monitor context temp1 traffic-monitor sdwan-fnf-vpn0-stats cache
```

VRRP Commands

```
object (tracking)  
track interface  
track list  
track service  
tloc-change increase-preference  
vrrp address-family  
vrf forwarding  
show vrrp
```

Troubleshooting Commands

```
monitor capture match ipv4  
show autoip status  
show crypto key mypubkey rsa
```

```

show crypto pki certificates
show crypto session
show endpoint-tracker
show flow monitor sdwan_flow_monitor cache
show ip protocols
show ip rip database
show ip rip neighbors
show ip route rip
show ip route vrf
show ip sla summary
show ipv6 dhcp binding
show ipv6 dhcp database
show ipv6 dhcp interface
show ipv6 dhcp pool
show platform hardware qfp active classification class-group-manager class-group client cce
  name
show platform hardware qfp active feature firewall drop
show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath prefix
show platform hardware qfp active feature nat66 datapath statistics
show platform software nat66 fp active
show platform software nat66 rp active
show policy-firewall config
show policy-map type inspect
show nat66 dia route
show nat66 nd
show nat66 prefix
show nat66 statistics
show sdwan bfd sessions region-access
show sdwan bfd sessions region-core
show sdwan cloudexpress applications
show sdwan omp cloudexpress
show sdwan omp peers
show standby
show standby neighbors
show track
show vrrp

```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a

Table 123: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.8.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

Access Point Name (APN) Commands

```
profile id <id> apn <name> authentication <type> pdn-type <type>
```

Cloud onRamp for SaaS Commands

```
probe saas-app <applist name>
app <appl>
```

```

app <app2>
endpoint-fqdn    DNS name of saas-app endpoint
endpoint-ip     IP address of saas-app endpoint
endpoint-url    API url of saas-app endpoint

```

Hierarchical SD-WAN Commands

```

region <region_id> [secondary-region <region_id>]
region (secondary-shared | secondary-only)
omp best-path region-path-length ignore
transport-gateway enable
omp best-path transport-gateway [prefer | ecmp-with-direct-path]
match route transport-gateway-reoriginated
affinity-group <number>
affinity-group-preference <number1> <number2> ...
filter route outbound affinity-group preference

```

IP Commands

```

ip cef load-sharing algorithm src-only [id]
ipv6 cef load-sharing algorithm src-only
ip load-sharing algorithm src-ip-only
ipv6 load-sharing algorithm src-ip-only

```

Network Address Translation (NAT) Commands

```

ip nat inside source static 10.0.0.1 12.0.0.1 vrf 1 match-in-vrf track <track-id>
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool2 vrf 1 match-in-vrf overload track
<track-id>

```

Routing Information Protocol Next Gen (RIPng) Commands

```

ipv6 rip vrf-mode enable
ipv6 rip enable
ipv6 router rip sdwan
address-family ipv6 vrf <vpn-id>
omp-route-tag
distribute-list prefix-list <ipv6-prefix-list-name> {in | out}
redistribute {omp | static | connected | ospf <id>} [route-map <route-map-name>] [metric
<1-15>]
ipv6 rip default-information {only | originate} [metric <1-15>]
ipv6 rip metric-offset <value>
ipv6 rip summary-address <ipv6-add>

```

Voice Commands

```

caller-id alerting dsp-pre-allocate
caller-id alerting line-reversal
caller-id alerting pre-ring
caller-id alerting ring [ 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 ]
caller-id block
caller-id format 911
caller-id mode {BT | FSK | DTMF [start | end {# | * | A | B | C | D}]}
clid dtmf-codes <start-code><redirect-code><end-code>

```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a

Table 124: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.9.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

AppQoE Commands

```
sdwan appqoe tcptopt http-connect port port-number
```

Cisco SD-WAN Identity-Based Firewall Policy Commands

```
identity
  pxgrid
    server-address name>
    username name>
    password name>
    subscriptions {user-identity | sgt}
    domain-name domain-name>
    vpn 0

class-map type inspect match-any cm3
  match identity user-group source Engineering
  match identity user-group source Security
  match identity user source Jim

class-map type inspect match-all cm4
  match access-group name group-name>
  match application-class>
  match protocol-class>
  match identity-class-cm3>

policy-map type inspect pm1
  class type inspect cm4
    inspect
```

Network Address Translation (NAT) Commands

```
ip nat service all-algs
ip nat service dns tcp
ip nat service dns udp
ip nat service ftp
ip nat service sip tcp port port-number
ip nat service sip udp port port-number

ip nat inside source static tcp ip-address port ip-address port egress-interface
interface-type-number
ip nat inside source static tcp ip-address port interface interface-type-number

ip nat outside source static ip-address ip-address vrf vrf-name redundancy
```

```
hsrp-standby-group-name match-in-vrf
```

```
ip nat log translations flow-export v9 udp destination IPv4address-port source interface-name
interface-number
```

Policy Configuration Tagging Commands

```
tag-instances [tag-instance] [lists]
```

```
tag-instance tag-instance-name [id global-unique-id] [app-list app-list-name] [data-prefix-list
prefix-list-name] [data-ipv6-prefix-list ipv6-prefix-list-name]
```

```
lists [app-list app-list-name] [data-prefix-list prefix-list-name] [data-ipv6-prefix-list
ipv6-prefix-list-name]
```

```
match [destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | source-tag-instance src-tag-name]
```

```
match [destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | source-tag-instance src-tag-name |
tag-instance tag-name]
```

```
match[destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name | source-tag-instance src-tag-name | tag-instance
tag-name]
```

```
access-list acl-name sequence sequence-number match source-tag-instance src-tag-name
```

```
access-list acl-name sequence sequence-number match destination-tag-instance dest-tag-name
```

Route Leaking Between Service VPNs

```
route-replicate from vrf source-vrf-name unicast protocol [route-map map-tag]
```

```
redistribute vrf vrf-name protocol subnets [route-map map-tag]
```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Release 17.10.1a

Table 125: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.10.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

AAA Commands

```
no ip scp server enable
no ip http tls-version TLSv1.1
no ip http tls-version TLSv1.0
ip http tls-version TLSv1.2
no snmp-server system-shutdown
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
aaa group server tacacs+ tacacs-100
tacacs server <server name>
port <xx> timeout <xx>
aaa accounting connection default start-stop group
aaa authorization credential-download [default | <string>] <group-name>
```

Cisco SD-WAN Identity-Based Firewall Policy Commands

```

identity
  pxgrid
    server-address name>
    username name>
    password name>
    subscriptions {user-identity | sgt}
    domain-name domain-name>
    vpn 0
class-map type inspect match-any cm3
  match identity user-group source Engineering
  match identity user-group source Security
  match identity user source Jim
class-map type inspect match-all cm4
  match access-group name group-name>
  match application-class>
  match protocol-class>
  match identity-class-cm3>
object-group security sec-source
  security-group tag 100
  security-group tag 200
  security-group tag 300
object-group security sec-dest
  security-group tag 400
  security-group tag 500
policy-map type inspect pm1
  class type inspect cm4
    inspect

```

CUBE Commands

```

conn-reuse
disable-early-media 180
gw-accounting
handle-replaces
max-forwards
nat
notify ignore substate
notify telephone-event
permit hostname
random-contact
retry invite
srtp negotiate
stun flowdata shared-secret
video codec
voice class codec preference
voice class tls-cipher
voice class tls-profile
xfer target

credentials
security-policy (voice register global)
translation-profile (voice register)

```

DHCP Commands

```

ip dhcp client vendor-class
ipv6 dhcp client vendor-class

```


Network Address Translation (NAT) Commands

```
ip nat settings preserve-sdwan-ports
nat64 route
nat64 settings
nat64 settings mtu (mtu keyword added for 17.10.1.a)
nat64 provisioning
```

Security Command

```
threat-inspection custom-signature profile
```

System Commands

```
system
gps-location latitude 32.0
gps-location longitude -100.0
system-ip 172.16.255.14
domain-id 1
site-id 400
ipv6-strict-control true
admin-tech-on-failure
organization-name "vIPtela Inc Regression"
vbond vbond
!
```

Underlay Measurement and Tracing Services Commands

```
sdwan
umts
monitor
periodicity 30
local-color-all
remote-color-all
remote-system-ip-all
!
event
event-type tunnel-sla-change
local-color-all
remote-color-all
remote-system-ip-all
!
event-type tunnel-pmtu-change
local-color-all
remote-color-all
remote-system-ip-all
!
```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Release 17.11.1a

Table 126: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.11.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco vManage CLI templates.

IP Commands

```

ntp disable ip/ipv6
radius server <server-name>
ipv6 nd autoconfig default-route
aaa group server tacacs+
ip tacacs source-interface
server-private (TACACS+)
tacacs server address ipv4
aaa group server radius
ip radius source-interface
ipv6 tcp adjust-mss
ipv6 radius source-interface
ipv6 address dhcp
ipv6 tacacs source-interface
ipv6 address dhcp client request
ipv6 access-class
ipv6 address autoconfig
ipv6 dhcp client pd
ipv6 enable
ntp access-group
ntp server

```

```

object-group v6-network ipv6-og1 host 2001:DB8:1::1 2002::1/64
object-group v6-network ipv6-og2 host 2001:DB8:2::1 2003::1/64
ipv6 access-list ipv6acl permit ipv6 ::2 2001:3c0:1::64/128
ipv6 access-list ipv6-acl2
permit tcp object-group ipv6-og1 object-group ipv6-og2
class-map type inspect match-any ipv6cm
match access-group name ipv6acl
match access-group name ipv6acl2
policy-map type inspect ipv6pm

  class type inspect ipv6cm
inspect
zone security inside
  vpn 1
zone security outside
  vpn 0
zone-pair security zp source-zone inside destination-zone outside
service-policy type inspect ipv6pm

```

Firewall Support for Dual Stack of IPv4 and IPv6

```

object-group network ipv4-og1
host 192.168.12.10 host 192.168.12.11
object-group network ipv4-og2 host 192.168.12.12
host 192.168.12.13
object-group v6-network ipv6-og1
host 2001:DB8:1::1 2002::1/64
object-group v6-network ipv6-og2
host 2001:DB8:2::1 2003::1/64

ip access-list extended ipv4acl
permit tcp 0.0.0.2 255.255.255.0 0.0.0.3 255.255.255.0
ipv6 access-list ipv6acl
permit ipv6 ::2 ::3
ip access-list extended ipv4-acl2
permit udp object-group ipv4-og1 object-group ipv4-og2
ipv6 access-list ipv6-acl2
permit tcp object-group ipv6-og1 object-group ipv6-og2
class-map type inspect match-any dualcm

  match access-group name ipv4acl

```

```

match access-group name ipv6acl

match access-group name ipv4-acl2

match access-group name ipv6-acl2
policy-map type inspect dualpm

class type inspect dualcm
inspect
zone security inside
  vpn 1
zone security outside
  vpn 0
zone-pair security zp source-zone inside destination-zone outside

service-policy type inspect dualpm

```

Multicast Commands

```

multicast
address-family ipv4 vrf 1
replicator
spt-only
msdp-interworking

```

Multi-Region Fabric Commands

```

advertise aggregate prefix <pfx> ... [region <access | core>]

system
host-name          vm9
gps-location latitude 45.0
gps-location longitude -122.0
system-ip          172.16.255.19
site-id            100
tloc-color-compatibility
compatible lte private1
!
compatible private1 private2
!
incompatible lte default
!
incompatible lte 3g
!
!

omp
no shutdown
ecmp-limit          6
graceful-restart
no as-dot-notation
timers
holdtime            15
tloc-color-cap-update-interval 120
graceful-restart-timer 120
exit

show running-config policy
policy
control-policy test-affinity
sequence 1

```

```

match route
  site-id 100
  !
action accept
  set
    affinity-group-number 2
  !
  !
sequence 2
  match tloc
    tloc 172.16.255.21 color lte encap ipsec
  !
action accept
  set
    affinity-group-number 5
  !
  !
  !
default-action reject
!
!
```

NAT Commands

```

ip nat service all-algs
ip nat service H225
ip nat service ras
ip nat service pptp
ip nat service tftp
ip nat service sunrpc tcp
ip nat service sunrpc udp
```

```

ip nat inside source static tcp 10.0.0.12 8080
interface Loopback15 8585 vrf 1 egress-interface GigabitEthernet3
```

Policy Commands

```
Device(config)# policy log-rate-limit
```

```
(<1..10000> logs per second. Default is 25) (25):
```

```

Device# show sdwan running-config policy
policy
no app-visibility
no app-visibility-ipv6
no flow-visibility
no flow-visibility-ipv6
no implicit-acl-logging
log-frequency 1000
log-rate-limit 25
access-list ACL1
  sequence 1
  match
    dscp 10
  !
  action accept
  count CNT2
  log
  !
!
```

```

    default-action drop
    !
    !

```

Tunnel Interface Commands

```

gre-in-udp

match-inner ipv4
match-inner ipv6
mpls match-inner ipv4
allow-no-label
mpls match-inner ipv6
mpls <label> <depth> match-inner ipv4
mpls <label> <depth> match-inner ipv6

```

Zone Based Firewall Commands

```

parameter-map type inspect-global
log flow-export v9 udp destination 10.10.10.50 5050 source interface GigabitEthernet0/0/5
log flow-export v9 udp destination 10.10.10.51 5050 source interface GigabitEthernet0/0/5
log flow-export v9 udp destination 10.10.10.52 5050 source interface GigabitEthernet0/0/5
log flow-export v9 udp destination 10.10.10.53 5050 source interface GigabitEthernet0/0/5

logging host 10.10.10.1 source-interface Loopback10

```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Release 17.12.1a

Table 127: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.12.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

AAA Commands

```

aaa
lockout-policy
fail-attempts 3 fail-interval 300 lockout-interval 100
num-inactive-days days
multi-factor-auth
duo
api-hostname name
secret-key s-key
integration-key i-key
proxy proxy-url

```

Hub and Spoke Commands

```

topology hub-and-spoke enable

```


Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a

Table 128: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.13.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Interface Commands

```

interface GigabitEthernet slot/subslot/port
no ip address
channel-group channel-group-number mode { active passive}
exit
lacp system-priority priority
interface GigabitEthernet slot/subslot/port
lacp port-priority priority
config-transaction
interface GigabitEthernet slot/subslot/port
no ip address
channel-group channel-group-number

```

IP Commands

```
ip dhcp smart-relay
```

Multi-Region Fabric Commands

```
management-gateway
management-region
```

NAT Commands

```

nat66 prefix inside source-prefix outside interface interface-name
nat66 prefix inside source-prefix outside interface interface-name vrf 1

```

SD-WAN Tunnel Interface Commands

```

interface Tunnel tunnel-number
ip unnumbered Port-channel channel-group-number
no ip redirects
tunnel source Port-channel channel-group-number
tunnel mode sdwan
interface Port-channel channel-group-number
tunnel-interface
encapsulation { ipsec gre}
color { public-internet mpls biz-internet lte}

```

Tracker Commands

```

tracker-type interface-icmp

tracker-type ipv6-interface-icmp

icmp-interval

endpoint-tracker-settings dia-stabilize-status

```

Service Insertion Commands

```

service-chain
service-chain-affect-bfd
service-chain-description
service-chain-enable
service-chain-vrf
service-track-enable

```

Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a

Table 129: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Qualified Commands for Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Cisco IOS XE Catalyst SD-WAN Release 17.14.1a	Additional commands are qualified for use in Cisco SD-WAN Manager CLI templates.

Interface Commands

```

port-channel load-balance-hash-algo sdwan
ip load-sharing algorithm src-dst-ip

port-channel load-balance-hash-algo sdwan
ipv6 load-sharing algorithm ip-and-ports

```

L2VPN Commands

```

l2vpn sdwan instance 10 point-to-point
l2vpn sdwan instance 11 multipoint

interface GigabitEthernet7
 service instance 20 ethernet
 encapsulation dot1q 200
 !
 service instance 21 ethernet
 encapsulation dot1q 201
 !
bridge-domain 30
 member GigabitEthernet7 service-instance 20
 member sdwan-instance 10 remote-site 2 vc-id 1 single-homing

```



```
bridge-domain 31
 member GigabitEthernet7 service-instance 21
 member sdwan-instance 11 vc-id 1 single-homing
```

NAT Commands

```
nat66 prefix inside source-prefix outside interface interface-name
nat66 prefix inside source-prefix outside interface interface-name vrf 1
```

Policy Commands

```
policy app-agg-node max-records-per-minute
```

Tracker Commands

```
endpoint-tracker-sla-profile sla_agg
loss 10
latency 300
jitter 80
sla-mode aggressive
```

