



Configuring Traffic Mirroring

This module describes the configuration of the traffic mirroring feature. Traffic mirroring is sometimes called port mirroring, or switched port analyzer (SPAN).

Feature History for Traffic Mirroring

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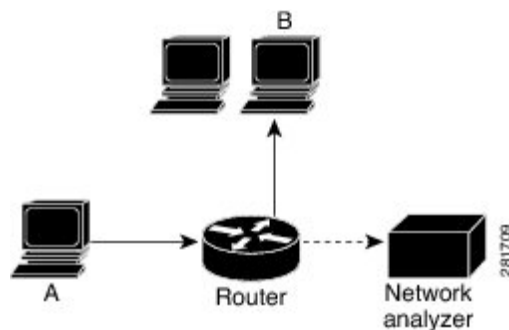
Introduction to Traffic Mirroring

Traffic mirroring, sometimes called port mirroring or Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN), is a Cisco proprietary feature that enables you to monitor network traffic passing in or out of a set of ports. You can then pass this traffic to a destination port on the same router.

Traffic mirroring copies traffic from one or more source ports and sends the copied traffic to one or more destinations for analysis by a network analyzer or other monitoring device. Traffic mirroring does not affect the flow of traffic on the source interfaces or sub-interfaces. It allows the mirrored traffic to be sent to a destination interface or sub-interface.

For example, you can attach a traffic analyzer to the router and capture Ethernet traffic that is sent by host A to host B.

Figure 1: Traffic Mirroring Operation



When local traffic mirroring is enabled, the traffic analyzer gets directly attached to the port that is configured to receive a copy of every packet that host A sends. This port is called a traffic mirroring port.



Note From Release 7.2.1, traffic mirroring is introduced on Cisco NC57 line cards.

From Release 7.4.2, you can mirror incoming(rx) and outgoing(tx) traffic from the source ports to separate destinations on Cisco NC57 line cards. During a session, you can configure one destination port for incoming traffic and one for outgoing traffic.

Traffic Mirroring Types

The following types of traffic mirroring are supported:

- **Local traffic mirroring:** This is the most basic form of traffic mirroring. The network analyzer or sniffer is attached directly to the destination interface. In other words, all monitored ports are located on the same router as the destination port.
- **Remote traffic mirroring:** The network analyzer is reached through a GRE tunnel over an IP network.



Note A copy of every packet includes the Layer 2 header if the ethernet keyword is configured. As this renders the mirrored packets unroutable, the end point of the GRE tunnel must be the network analyzer.

- **ACL-based traffic mirroring:** Traffic is mirrored based on the configuration of the interface ACL. You can mirror traffic based on the definition of an interface access control list. When you are mirroring Layer 3 traffic, the ACL is configured using the **ipv4 access-list** or the **ipv6 access-list** command with the **capture** option. The **permit** and **deny** commands determine the behavior of regular traffic. The **capture** option designates the packet is to be mirrored to the destination port, and it is supported only on permit type of access control entries (ACEs).



Note Prior to Release 6.5.1, ACL-based traffic mirroring required the use of UDK (User-Defined TCAM Key) with the **enable-capture** option so that the **capture** option can be configured in the ACL.

Traffic Mirroring Terminology

- Ingress Traffic — Traffic that comes into the router.
- Egress Traffic — Traffic that goes out of the router.
- Source (SPAN) interface — An interface that is monitored using the SPAN feature.
- Source port—A port that is monitored with the use of traffic mirroring. It is also called a monitored port.

- Destination port—A port that monitors source ports, usually where a network analyzer is connected. It is also called a monitoring port.
- Monitor session—A designation for a collection of SPAN configurations consisting of a single destination and, potentially, one or many source interfaces.

Characteristics of Source Port

A source port, also called a monitored port, is a routed port that you monitor for network traffic analysis. In a single traffic mirroring session, you can monitor source port traffic. The NCS 5500 Series Router supports a maximum of up to 800 source ports.

A source port has these characteristics:

- It can be any data port type, such as Bundle Interface, 100 Gigabit Ethernet, or 10 Gigabit Ethernet.



Note Bridge group virtual interfaces (BVI) are not supported.

- Each source port can be monitored in only one traffic mirroring session.
- When a port is used as a source port, the same port cannot be used as a destination port.
- Each source port can be configured with a direction (ingress, egress, or both) to monitor local traffic mirroring. Remote traffic mirroring is supported both in the ingress and egress directions. For bundles, the monitored direction applies to all physical ports in the group.

Characteristics of Monitor Session

A monitor session is a collection of traffic mirroring configurations consisting of a single destination and, potentially, many source interfaces. For any given monitor session, the traffic from the source interfaces (called *source ports*) is sent to the monitoring port or destination port. If there are more than one source port in a monitoring session, the traffic from the several mirrored traffic streams is combined at the destination port. The result is that the traffic that comes out of the destination port is a combination of the traffic from one or more source ports.

Monitor sessions have these characteristics:

- A single router can have a maximum of four monitor sessions. However, both SPAN and CFM share common mirror profiles. If you configure SPAN and CFM together on the router, the maximum number of monitor sessions may reduce to two.
- Cisco NC57 line cards support only four Rx and three Tx monitor sessions.
- A single monitor session can have only one destination port.
- A single destination port can belong to only one monitor session.
- A monitor session can have a maximum of 800 source ports, as long as the maximum number of source ports from all monitoring sessions does not exceed 800.

Characteristics of Destination Port

Each session must have a destination port that receives a copy of the traffic from the source ports.

A destination port has these characteristics:

- A destination port must reside on the same router as the source port for local traffic mirroring. For remote mirroring, the destination is always a GRE tunnel.
- A destination port for local mirroring can be any Ethernet physical port, EFP, GRE tunnel interface, or bundle interface. It can be a Layer 2 or Layer 3 transport interface.
- A destination port on NCS5500 cannot be a VLAN subinterface.
- At any one time, a destination port can participate in only one traffic mirroring session. A destination port in one traffic mirroring session cannot be a destination port for a second traffic mirroring session. In other words, no two monitor sessions can have the same destination port.
- A destination port cannot also be a source port.

Restrictions

The following are the generic restriction(s):

- Partial mirroring and sampled mirroring are not supported.
- The destination bundle interfaces flap when:
 - both the mirror source and destination are bundle interfaces in LACP mode and
 - mirror packets next-hop is a router or a switch instead of a traffic analyzer.

This behavior is observed due to a mismatch of LACP packets on the next-hop bundle interface due to the mirroring of LACP packets on the source bundle interface.

The following general restrictions apply to traffic mirroring using ACLs:

- Traffic mirroring counters are not supported.
- ACL-based traffic mirroring is not supported with Layer 2 (ethernet-services) ACLs.
- Configure ACL(s) on the source interface or any interface on the same network processing unit as the source interface, to avoid default mirroring of traffic. If a Bundle interface is a source interface, configure the ACL(s) on any interface on the same network processing unit as all active bundle-members. Bundle members can be on multiple NPUs. Also ensure that the ACL(s) configured are of the same protocol type and direction as the SPAN configuration. For example, if you configure SPAN with ACL for IPv4 or IPv6, configure an ingress IPv4 or IPv6 ACL on that network processing unit respectively.

The following general restrictions apply to SPAN:

- SPAN only supports port-level source interfaces.

The following restrictions apply to ERSPAN and SPAN ACL:

- Both SPAN and ER-SPAN features cannot be configured on a router simultaneously. Either SPAN or ERSPAN feature can be configured on the same router.

- The value of ERSPAN session-ID is always zero.
 - IOS XR Command for configuring ERPAN is not available.
- ERSPAN next-hop must have ARP resolved.
 - Any other traffic or protocol will trigger ARP.
- ERSPAN cannot travel over MPLS.
 - Additional routers may encapsulate in MPLS.
- ERSPAN decapsulation is not supported.
- ERSPAN does not work if the GRE next hop is reachable over sub-interface. For ERSPAN to work, the next hop must be reachable over the main interface.
- SPAN-ACL is only supported in the Rx direction, that is, in the ingress direction v4 or v6 ACL.
- MPLS traffic cannot be captured with SPAN-ACL.
 - ACL for any MPLS traffic is not supported.

Configure Traffic Mirroring

These tasks describe how to configure traffic mirroring:

Configure Remote Traffic Mirroring

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **monitor-session** *session-name*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#
```

Defines a monitor session and enters monitor session configuration mode.

Step 3 **destination interface** *tunnel-ip*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# destination interface tunnelip3
```

Specifies the destination subinterface to which traffic is replicated.

Step 4 **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

Exits monitor session configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.

Step 5 **interface** *type number***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/0/1/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified source interface. The interface number is entered in *rack/slot/module/port* notation. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Step 6 **monitor-session** *session-name* **ethernet direction rx-only****port-only****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet
direction rx-only port-only
```

Specifies the monitor session to be used on this interface. Use the **direction** keyword to specify that only ingress or egress traffic is mirrored.

Step 7 **end** or **commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
 - Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
 - Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 8 `show monitor-session [session-name] status [detail] [error]`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session
```

Displays information about the traffic mirroring session.

Attaching the Configurable Source Interface

Step 1 `configure`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 `interface type number`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/0/1/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified source interface. The interface number is entered in *rack/slot/module/port* notation. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Step 3 `ipv4 access-group acl-name {ingress | egress}`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl1 ingress
```

Controls access to an interface.

Step 4 `monitor-session session-name ethernet direction rx-only port-level acl`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet direction rx-only port-level acl  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)#
```

Attaches a monitor session to the source interface and enters monitor session configuration mode.

Note `rx-only` specifies that only ingress traffic is replicated.

Step 5 `acl`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)# acl
```

Specifies that the traffic mirrored is according to the defined ACL.

Note If an ACL is configured by name, then this step overrides any ACL that may be configured on the interface.

Step 6 **exit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#
```

Exits monitor session configuration mode and returns to interface configuration mode.

Step 7 **end** or **commit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 8 **show monitor-session [session-name] status [detail] [error]**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
```

Displays information about the monitor session.

Traffic Mirroring Configuration Examples

This section contains examples of how to configure traffic mirroring:

Configuring ACLs for Traffic Mirroring

This section describes the configuration for creating ACLs for traffic mirroring.

Configuration

Use the following configuration to enable traffic mirroring with ACLs.

```
Router(config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 src-addr dst-addr src-port
proto frag-bit enable-capture
Router(config)# commit
```

Use the following configuration to configure ACLs for traffic mirroring.

```
/* Create an IPv4 ACL (TM-ACL) for traffic mirroring */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list TM-ACL
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 10 any capture
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20 any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
Router(config)# commit

/* Validate the configuration */
Router(config)# show run
Thu May 17 11:17:49.968 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu May 17 11:17:47 2018 by user
...
hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 src-addr dst-addr src-port proto frag-bit
enable-capture

ipv4 access-list TM-ACL
 10 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 10 any capture
 20 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20 any
!
```

You have successfully configured an IPv4 ACL for traffic mirroring.

Configuring UDF-Based ACL for Traffic Mirroring

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	udf udf-name header {inner outer} {I2 I3 I4} offset offset-in-bytes length length-in-bytes Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header outer	Configures individual UDF definitions. You can specify the name of the UDF, the networking header from which offset, and the length of data to be extracted. The inner or outer keywords indicate the start of the offset from the unencapsulated Layer 3 or Layer 4 headers, or if

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>14 offset 0 length 1 (config-mon)#</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header inner 14 offset 10 length 2 (config-mon)#</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header outer 14 offset 50 length 1 (config-mon)#</pre>	<p>there is an encapsulated packet, they indicate the start of offset from the inner L3/L4.</p> <p>Note The maximum offset allowed, from the start of any header, is 63 bytes</p> <p>The length keyword specifies, in bytes, the length from the offset. The range is from 1 to 4.</p>
Step 3	<p>hw-module profile tcam format access-list {ipv4 ipv6} [acl-qualifiers] [udf1 udf-name1 ... udf8 udf-name8] enable-capture</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hw-module profile tcam format access-list ipv4 src-addr dst-addr src-port dst-port proto tcp-flags packet-length frag-bit udf1 udf-test1 udf2 udf-test2 enable-capture</pre>	<p>Adds user-defined fields to ACL key definition that is sent to the hardware.</p> <p>Note A reload of the line card is required for the new TCAM profile to take effect.</p>
Step 4	<p>ipv4 access-list acl-name</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 access-list acl1</pre>	<p>Creates ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The length of the <i>acl-name</i> argument can be up to 64 characters.</p>
Step 5	<p>permit regular-ace-match-criteria udf udf-name1 value1 ... udf-name8 value8</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 any any udf udf1 0x1234 0xffff udf3 0x56 0xff capture RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit ipv4 any any dscp af11 udf udf5 0x22 0x22 capture</pre>	<p>Configures ACL with UDF match.</p>
Step 6	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit</pre>	<p>Exits IP ACL configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</p>
Step 7	<p>interfacetype number</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/0/1/0</pre>	<p>Configures interface and enters interface configuration mode.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	ipv4 access-group <i>acl-name</i> ingress Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl1 ingress	Applies access list to an interface.
Step 9	commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit	Applies access list to an interface.

Verifying UDF-based ACL

Use the **show monitor-session status detail** command to verify the configuration of UDF on ACL.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:leaf1# show monitor-session 1 status detail

Fri May 12 19:40:39.429 UTC
Monitor-session 1
  Destination interface tunnel-ip3
  Source Interfaces
  -----
  TenGigE0/0/0/15
    Direction: Rx-only
    Port level: True
    ACL match: Enabled
    Portion: Full packet
    Interval: Mirror all packets
    Status: Not operational (destination not active)
```

Traffic Mirroring with Physical Interfaces (Local): Example

This example shows the basic configuration for traffic mirroring with physical interfaces.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session ms1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# destination interface HundredGigE0/0/1/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session ms1 ethernet direction rx-only port-level
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Viewing Monitor Session Status: Example

This example shows sample output of the **show monitor-session** command with the **status** keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status

Monitor-session cisco-rtp1
Destination interface HundredGigE 0/0/1/0
```

```

=====
Source Interface   Dir   Status
-----
TenGigE0/0/0/4    Both Operational
TenGigE0/0/0/17   Both Operational

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status detail

Monitor-session sess1
Destination interface is not configured
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE0/0/0/0
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: Full packet
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known).
TenGigE0/0/0/1
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: First 100 bytes

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status error

Monitor-session ms1
Destination interface TenGigE0/0/0/15 is not configured
=====
Source Interface   Dir   Status
-----

Monitor-session ms2
Destination interface is not configured
=====
Source Interface   Dir   Status
-----

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session test status

Monitor-session test (ipv4)

Destination Nexthop 255.254.254.4
=====
Source Interface   Dir   Status
-----
Gi0/0/0/2.2       Rx    Not operational (source same as destination)
Gi0/0/0/2.3       Rx    Not operational (Destination not active)
Gi0/0/0/2.4       Rx    Operational
Gi0/0/0/4         Rx    Error: see detailed output for explanation

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session test status error

Monitor-session test
Destination Nexthop ipv4 address 255.254.254.4
=====
Source Interface   Status
-----
Gi0/0/0/4         < Error: FULL Error Details >

```

Monitoring Traffic Mirroring on a Layer 2 Interface

This section describes the configuration for monitoring traffic on a Layer 2 interface.

Configuration

To monitor traffic mirroring on a Layer 2 interface, configure the monitor under `l2transport` sub-config of the interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/42
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# l2transport
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-l2)# monitor-session EASTON ethernet port-level
```

Verification

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
Thu Aug 29 21:42:22.829 UTC
Monitor-session EASTON
Destination interface TenGigE0/0/0/20
=====
Source Interface      Dir      Status
-----
Te0/0/0/42 (port)    Both    Operational
```

Troubleshooting Traffic Mirroring

When you encounter any issue with traffic mirroring, begin troubleshooting by checking the output of the **show monitor-session status** command. This command displays the recorded state of all sessions and source interfaces:

```
# show monitor-session status

Monitor-session msl
<session status>
=====

Interface      Dir      Status
-----
Gi0/1/0/0.10    Both    <Source interface status>
Gi0/1/0/0.11    Rx      <Source interface status>
Gi0/1/0/0.12    Tx      <Source interface status>
Gi0/2/0/0 (port) Rx      <Source interface status>
```

In the preceding example, the line marked as `<Session status>` can indicate one of these configuration errors:

Session Status	Explanation
Session is not configured globally	The session does not exist in global configuration. Review the show run command output and ensure that a session with a correct name has been configured.
Destination interface <intf> (<down-state>)	The destination interface is not in Up state in the Interface Manager. You can verify the state using the show interfaces command. Check the configuration to determine what might be keeping the interface from coming up (for example, a sub-interface needs to have an appropriate encapsulation configured).

The `<Source interface status>` can report these messages:

Source Interface Status	Explanation
Operational	Everything appears to be working correctly in traffic mirroring PI. Please follow up with the platform teams in the first instance, if mirroring is not operating as expected.
Not operational (Session is not configured globally)	The session does not exist in global configuration. Check the show run command output to ensure that a session with the right name has been configured.
Not operational (destination not known)	The session exists, but it either does not have a destination interface specified, or the destination interface named for the session does not exist. For example, if the destination is a sub-interface that has not been created.
Not operational (source same as destination)	The session exists, but the destination and source are the same interface, so traffic mirroring does not work.
Not operational (destination not active)	The destination interface or pseudowire is not in the Up state. See the corresponding <i>Session status</i> error messages for suggested resolution.
Not operational (source state <down-state>)	The source interface is not in the Up state. You can verify the state using the show interfaces command. Check the configuration to see what might be keeping the interface from coming up (for example, a sub-interface needs to have an appropriate encapsulation configured).
Error: see detailed output for explanation	Traffic mirroring has encountered an error. Run the show monitor-session status detail command to display more information.

The **show monitor-session status detail** command displays full details of the configuration parameters and any errors encountered. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router show monitor-session status detail
```

```
Monitor-session sess1
Destination interface is not configured
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE0/0/0/1
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: Full packet
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known)
TenGigE0/0/0/2
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: First 100 bytes
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known). Error: 'Viking SPAN PD' detected
the 'warning' condition 'PRM connection
creation failure'.
```

```

Monitor-session foo
Destination next-hop TenGigE 0/0/0/0
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE 0/0/0/1.100:
  Direction: Both
  Status: Operating
TenGigE 0/0/0/2.200:
  Direction: Tx
  Status: Error: <blah>

Monitor session bar
No destination configured
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE 0/0/0/3.100:
  Direction: Rx
  Status: Not operational(no destination)

```

Here are additional trace and debug commands:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session platform trace ?

all      Turn on all the trace
errors   Display errors
events   Display interesting events

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session trace ?

process  Filter debug by process

#

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process all
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process ea
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process ma
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session process mgr

detail   Display detailed output
errors   Display only attachments which have errors
internal Display internal monitor-session information
|        Output Modifiers

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status errors
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status internal

```

