



Configuring NetFlow

A NetFlow flow is a unidirectional sequence of packets that arrive on a single interface (or subinterface), and have the same values for key fields.

NetFlow is useful for the following:

- Accounting/Billing—NetFlow data provides fine grained metering for highly flexible and detailed resource utilization accounting.
- Network Planning and Analysis—NetFlow data provides key information for strategic network planning.
- Network Monitoring—NetFlow data enables near real-time network monitoring capabilities.

Feature History for Configuring NetFlow

Release	Modification
Release 3.9.1	This feature was introduced.
Release 4.0.0	IPv6 Sampled NetFlow feature was introduced.
Release 4.2.0	Destination-based Netflow Accounting feature was introduced.
Release 5.2.0	The VRF table was added: Options Template Overview, on page 5
Release 6.0.1	Flow Filter and IPFIX features were introduced.
Release 6.1.2	Enhancement to the Netflow Records to Capture BGP IPv6 Next-hop feature was introduced.

This module includes these sections:

- [Prerequisites for Configuring NetFlow, on page 2](#)
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Prerequisites for Configuring NetFlow

To perform these configuration tasks, your Cisco IOS XR software system administrator must assign you to a user group associated with a task group that includes the corresponding command task IDs. If you need assistance with your task group assignment, contact your system administrator.

To configure NetFlow, for certain cards, you must first set the feature profile. You must set it to the default profile because the L2 feature profile does not support NetFlow.

The Cisco ASR 9000 Ethernet Line Card is a card for which you must set the feature profile as a prerequisite to configuring NetFlow. This prerequisite is not applicable for Cisco ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Card and Cisco ASR 9000 High Density 100GE Ethernet Line Cards.

For more information on configuring feature profiles, refer [Information About Feature Profiles](#) section of the *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers*.

Restrictions for Configuring NetFlow

Consider these restrictions when configuring NetFlow in Cisco IOS XR software:

- A source interface must always be configured. If you do not configure a source interface, the exporter will remain in a disabled state.
- The export format Version 9 and IPFIX is supported.
- A valid record map name must always be configured for every flow monitor map.
- Only Sampled NetFlow is supported in the Satellite Gigabit Ethernet network interface. Destination-based NetFlow Accounting (DBA) is not supported on this interface.
- The CPU policer rate is equally shared among all the Network Processors (NPs) of a Line Card (LC) even if a single NP of the LC owns at least one interface from the Pseudowire Headend (PWHE) interface list.
- When Netflow is applied on PWHE interfaces, the *ing_inks* and *egr_inks* fields in the **show flow platform nfea policer np** command are not updated.

This issue is observed in the third and fourth generation of ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet line cards.



Note The *ing_inks* field indicates that the Netflow is configured in ingress direction for a particular interface corresponding to the NP. Similarly, *eng_inks* indicates that the Netflow is configured in egress direction.



Tip Do not use the management interface to export the NetFlow packets.

Information About Configuring NetFlow

NetFlow Overview

A flow is exported as part of a NetFlow export User Datagram Protocol (UDP) datagram under these circumstances:

- The flow has been inactive or active for too long.
- The flow cache is getting full.
- One of the counters (packets and or bytes) has wrapped.
- The user forces the flow to export.

NetFlow export UDP datagrams are sent to an external flow collector device that provides NetFlow export data filtering and aggregation. The export of data consists of expired flows and control information.

The NetFlow infrastructure is based on the configuration and use of these maps:

- Exporter map
- Monitor map
- Sampler map

These maps are described in the sections that follow.

Exporter Map Overview

An exporter map contains user network specification and transport layer details for the NetFlow export packet. The **flow exporter-map** command allows you to configure collector and version attributes. You can configure these collector information:

- Export destination IP address
- DSCP value for export packet
- Source interface
- UDP port number (This is where the collector is listening for NetFlow packets.)
- Transport protocol for export packets



Note In Cisco IOS XR Software, UDP is the only supported transport protocol for export packets.



Note NetFlow export packets use the IP address that is assigned to the source interface. If the source interface does not have an IP address assigned to it, the exporter will be inactive.

You can also configure these export version attributes:

- Template timeout
- Template data timeout
- Template options timeout
- Interface table timeout
- Sampler table timeout



Note A single flow monitor map can support up to eight exporters.

Monitor Map Overview

A monitor map contains name references to the flow record map and flow exporter map. Monitor maps are applied to an interface. You can configure these monitor map attributes:

- Number of entries in the flow cache
- Type of cache (permanent or normal); permanent caches entries aren't removed from the cache unless they are explicitly cleared by the user.
- Active flow timeout
- Inactive flow timeout
- Update timeout
- Default timeouts
- Record type of packets sampled and collected



Note The record name specifies the type of packets that NetFlow samples as they pass through the router. Currently, MPLS, IPv4, and IPv6 packet sampling are supported.



Note The active flow and inactive flow timeouts are associated with a normal cache type. The update timeout is associated with the permanent cache type.

Sampler Map Overview

The sampler map specifies the rate at which packets (one out of n packets) are sampled. On high bandwidth interfaces, applying NetFlow processing to every single packet can result in significant CPU utilization. Sampler map configuration is typically geared towards such high speed interfaces. However, in order to find out the best sampling rate for the device, use the below sampling rate formula:

Sampling rate per interface = (Average number of packet per NP / Policer rate per NP) * (Total number of directions with NetFlow configuration)



Note To check the NetFlow policer rate programmed on an NP use the, **show flow platform nfea policer npnp-number location node-id** command.

To find the NP number of the NetFlow interface, use the **show controllers np ports all** command.

The Policer rate is based on the network processor (NP). If netflow is applied on 1 NP, the aggregated maximum flow packet processing rate per line card (LC) is 100k flow packets per second for the ASR 9000 Ethernet LC and 200k flow packets per second for the ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet LC (irrespective of the direction and the number of interface netflow that is applied in that NP). However, depending on the Netflow monitor configuration distribution among NPs in an LC, policing of flow packet can take effect with an aggregated rate that is less than the aggregated maximum flow packet processing rate. For example for the ASR 9000 Ethernet LC, if Netflow is applied to 1 interface per NP in a 4 NP LC, then the Policer rate per NP is 25K packets per second.



Note On Cisco ASR 9000 High Density 100GE Ethernet line cards, when the configured sampling rate is one of the following values, the sampling behavior is random with a deviation of more than 10 percent:

- 2048
- 4096
- 8192
- 16384
- 32768
- 65535

Restriction

The Netflow sampling is random on the fourth generation of ASR 9000 Series Ethernet line cards. You can configure a sampling rate. However, during a sampling period, the number of packets sampled may vary from the configured value.

Options Template Overview

NetFlow version 9 is a template-based version. The templates provide an extensible design to the record format. This feature allows enhancements to NetFlow services without requiring concurrent changes to the basic flow-record format. An options template is a special type of template record that is used to communicate the format of data related to the NetFlow process. Rather than supplying information about IP flows, the options are used to supply metadata about the NetFlow process itself. The sampler options template and the interface options template are different forms of options templates. These two tables are exported by the NetFlow process. From release 5.2.0, the NetFlow process will also export the VRF table.

Sampler Table

The sampler options template consists of sampler tables. Similarly, the interface option templates consist of interface tables. By enabling the options for sampler table and interface table, it becomes easier for the collector to determine the information on data flow.

The sampler table consists of information on the active samplers. It is used by the collector to estimate the sampling rate for each data flow. The sampler table consists of the following information for each sampler:

Field Name	Value
FlowSamplerID	This ID is assigned to the sampler. It is used by the collector to retrieve information about the sampler for a data flow record.
FlowSamplerMode	This field indicates the mode in which the sampling has been performed. The default value for this field is 1 for deterministic sampling and 2 for random sampling.
FlowSamplerRandomInterval	This field indicates the rate at which the sampling is performed.
SamplerName	This field indicates the name of the sampler.

Interface Table

The interface table consists of information on interfaces that are being monitored for data flow. By using this information, the collector determines the names of interfaces associated with the data flow. The interface table consists of the following information:

Field Name	Value
ingressInterface	This field indicates the SNMP index assigned to the interface. By matching this value to the Ingress interface and the Egress Interface in the data flow record, the collector is able to retrieve the name of the interface.
interfaceDescription	This field indicates the name of the interface.

VRF Table

The VRF table consists of mapping of VRF IDs to the VRF names. By using this information, the collector determines the name of the required VRF. The VRF table consists of the following information:

Field Name	Value
ingressVRFID	The identifier of the VRF with the name in the VRF-Name field.
VRF-Name	The VRF name which has the VRFID value ingressVRFID. The value "default" indicates that the interface is not assigned explicitly to a VRF.

The data records contain `ingressVRFID` and `egressVRFID` fields as extra fields in each record. The values of these fields are used to lookup the VRF Table to find the VRF names. A value 0 in these fields indicates that the VRF is unknown.

The VRF table is exported at intervals specified by the optional **timeout** keyword that can be configured manually. The default value is 1800 seconds.

NetFlow Configuration Submodes

In Cisco IOS XR Software, NetFlow map configuration takes place in map-specific submodes. Cisco IOS XR Software supports these NetFlow map configuration submodes:



Note The Cisco IOS XR Software allows you to issue most commands available under submodes as one single command string from global configuration mode. For example, you can issue the **record ipv4** command from the flow monitor map configuration submode as follows:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record ipv4
```

Alternatively, you can issue the same command from global configuration mode, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map fmm record ipv4
```

Flow Exporter Map Configuration Submode

When you issue the **flow exporter-map** *fem-name* command in global configuration mode, the command-line interface (CLI) prompt changes to “config-fem,” indicating that you have entered the flow exporter map configuration submode.

In this sample output, the question mark (?) online help function displays all the commands available under the flow exporter map configuration submode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map fem
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# ?

clear          Clear the uncommitted configuration
clear          Clear the configuration
commit         Commit the configuration changes to running
describe      Describe a command without taking real actions
destination   Export destination configuration
do            Run an exec command
dscp          Specify DSCP value for export packets
exit          Exit from this submode
no            Negate a command or set its defaults
pwd           Commands used to reach current submode
root          Exit to the global configuration mode
show          Show contents of configuration
source        Source interface
transport     Specify the transport protocol for export packets
version       Specify export version parameters
```



Note If you enter the **version** command, you enter the flow exporter map version configuration submode.



Note A single flow monitor map can support up to eight exporters.

Flow Exporter Map Version Configuration Submode

When you issue the **version v9** command in the flow exporter map configuration submode, the CLI prompt changes to “config-fem-ver,” indicating that you have entered the flow exporter map version configuration submode.

In this sample output, the question mark (?) online help function displays all the commands available under the flow exporter map version configuration submode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-fem) # version v9
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-fem-ver) # ?

commit      Commit the configuration changes to running
describe    Describe a command without taking real actions
do          Run an exec command
exit        Exit from this submode
no          Negate a command or set its defaults
options     Specify export of options template
show        Show contents of configuration
template    Specify template export parameters
```

Flow Monitor Map Configuration Submode

When you issue the **flow monitor-map map_name** command in global configuration mode, the CLI prompt changes to “config-fmm,” indicating that you have entered the flow monitor map configuration submode.

In this sample output, the question mark (?) online help function displays all the commands available under the flow monitor map configuration submode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config) # flow monitor-map fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-fmm) # ?

cache       Specify flow cache attributes
commit      Commit the configuration changes to running
describe    Describe a command without taking real actions
do          Run an exec command
exit        Exit from this submode
exporter    Specify flow exporter map name
no          Negate a command or set its defaults
record      Specify a flow record map name
show        Show contents of configuration
```


Sampler Map Configuration Submode

When you issue the **sampler-map** *map_name* command in global configuration mode, the CLI prompt changes to “config-sm,” indicating that you have entered the sampler map configuration submode.

In this sample output, the question mark (?) online help function displays all the commands available under the sampler map configuration submode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sampler-map fmm

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# ?
clear      Clear the uncommitted configuration
clear      Clear the configuration
commit     Commit the configuration changes to running
describe   Describe a command without taking real actions
do         Run an exec command
exit       Exit from this submode
no         Negate a command or set its defaults
pwd        Commands used to reach current submode
random     Use random mode for sampling packets
root       Exit to the global configuration mode
show       Show contents of configuration
```

Enabling the NetFlow BGP Data Export Function

Use the **bgp attribute-download** command to enable NetFlow BGP routing attribute collection. The routing attributes are then exported. When no routing attributes are collected, zeroes (0) are exported.

When BGP attribute download is enabled, BGP downloads the attribute information for prefixes (community, extended community, and as-path) to the Routing Information Base (RIB) and Forwarding Information Base (FIB). This enables FIB to associate the prefixes with attributes and send the NetFlow statistics along with the associated attributes.

MPLS Flow Monitor with IPv4 and IPv6 Support

Cisco IOS XR Software supports the NetFlow collection of MPLS packets. It also supports the NetFlow collection of MPLS packets carrying IPv4, IPv6, or both IPv4 and IPv6 payloads.

MPLS Cache Reorganization to Support Both IPv4 and IPv6

In Cisco IOS XR Software, at a time, you can have only one MPLS flow monitor running on an interface. If you apply an additional MPLS flow monitor to the interface, the new flow monitor overwrites the existing one.

At a time, you can apply only one flow monitor on an interface per direction. You can apply either the same flow monitor to an interface in both directions, or each direction can have its own flow monitor.

At a time, you can apply one sampler map on an interface per direction per protocol.

You can configure the MPLS flow monitor to collect IPv4 fields, IPv6 fields, or IPv4-IPv6 fields. IPv4-IPv6 configuration collects both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses using one MPLS flow monitor. IPv4 configuration collects only IPv4 addresses. IPv6 configuration collects only IPv6 addresses.

The MPLS flow monitor supports up to 1,000,000 cache entries. NetFlow entries include these types of fields:

- IPv4 fields

- IPv6 fields
- MPLS with IPv4 fields
- MPLS with IPv6 fields

The maximum number of bytes per NetFlow cache entry is as follows:

- IPv4–88 bytes per entry
- MPLS–88 bytes per entry
- IPv6–108 bytes per entry
- MPLS with IPv4 fields–108 bytes per entry
- MPLS with IPv6 fields–128 bytes per entry



Note The different types of NetFlow entries are stored in separate caches. Consequently, the number of NetFlow entries on a line card can significantly impact the amount of available memory on the line card. Also, even though the sampling rate for IPv6 is the same as the sampling rate for IPv4, the CPU utilization for IPv6 is higher due to the longer keys used by the IPv6 fields.

MPLS Packets with IPv6 Flows

The collection of IPv6 flows in MPLS packets is an option. The CPU uses 128 bytes for each IPv6 field. IPv6 flows may contain these types of information:

- Source IP address
- Destination IP address
- Traffic class value
- Layer 4 protocol number
- Layer 4 source port number
- Layer 4 destination port number
- Flow ID
- Header option mask

To collect the IPv6 fields in MPLS packets, you must activate the MPLS record type, `ipv6-fields` by running the **record mpls ipv6-fields** command. You can also specify the number of labels to be used for aggregation with this command.

MPLS Aware Netflow Support

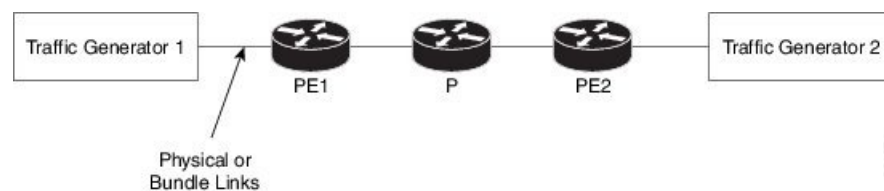
MPLS aware netflow for L2VPN traffic is supported on the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router High Density Ethernet Line Card. The feature supports capturing the MPLS records at the PW-tail end node in ingress direction, but the `OutputInterface` value is 0. However, these are not supported in release 5.3.2:

- Capturing netflow records for L2VPN traffic on P (transit node) node for both ingress & egress direction.
- Capturing netflow records for L2VPN traffic on PE (head-end node) node in egress direction.
- Mapping top Label to IP prefix for tailend node ingress netflow records.

Use Case

Consider a three router L2VPN topology, with access and core links on one of the PE router over Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router High Density Ethernet Line Card or ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Card. The PE1 router is configured with MPLS netflow, while the traffic flow is from Traffic Generator 2 to Traffic Generator 1.

Figure 1: Three Router L2VPN Topology



Configuration

Here is the flow monitor configuration *fmm-mpls-ipv4-ipv6*:

```

flow monitor-map fmm-mpls-ipv4-ipv6
 record mpls ipv4-ipv6-fields
 cache entries 10000
 cache timeout active 600
 cache timeout inactive 600
 !
  
```

Here is the sampler map configuration *fsml*:

```

sampler-map fsml
 random 1 out-of 1000
 !
  
```

Now apply the flow monitor map and the sampler map in the ingress direction of TenGigE interface (of PE1 router):

```

interface TenGigE0/2/0/6/1
 ipv4 address 81.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 30:1::1/32
 flow mpls monitor fmm-mpls-ipv4-ipv6 sampler fsml ingress
  
```

Verification

Here is the **show flow monitor** command output that shows the OutputInterface value is 0 in last two rows for captured ingress netflow records on PW-tail end node; the command is executed on the PE1 router:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#show flow monitor fmm-mpls-ipv4-ipv6 cache location 0/0/cPU0
Cache summary for Flow Monitor fmm-mpls-ipv4-ipv6:
  
```

```

Cache size:                10000
Current entries:           20
Flows added:               20
Flows not added:          0
Ager Polls:                77
- Active timeout           0
- Inactive timeout         0
- TCP FIN flag             0
- Emergency aged           0
- Counter wrap aged        0
- Total                    0
Periodic export:
- Counter wrap             0
- TCP FIN flag             0
Flows exported             0

```

LabelType	Prefix/Length	Label1-EXP-S	Label2-EXP-S	Label3-EXP-S	Label4-EXP-S
Label5-EXP-S	Label6-EXP-S	InputInterface	OutputInterface	ForwardStatus	
FirstSwitched	LastSwitched	ByteCount	PacketCount	Dir	SamplerID
OutputVRFID	InputVRFID				
Unknown	0.0.0.0/0	0-0-0	16001-0-1	-	-
-	-	AT0/1/1/2.1	Gi0/0/0/0	Fwd	-
00 00:50:37:458	00 00:50:48:947	69078	1047	Egr 3	default
	default				
Unknown	0.0.0.0/0	0-0-0	16057-0-1	-	-
-	-	AT0/1/1/2.58	Gi0/0/0/0	Fwd	-
00 00:50:37:464	00 00:50:48:953	69078	1047	Egr 3	default
	default				
Unknown	0.0.0.0/0	0-0-0	16059-0-1	-	-
-	-	AT0/1/1/2.6	Gi0/0/0/0	Fwd	-
00 00:50:37:459	00 00:50:48:947	69078	1047	Egr 3	default
	default				
Unknown	0.0.0.0/0	0-0-0	16022-0-1	-	-
-	-	AT0/1/1/2.26	Gi0/0/0/0	Fwd	-
00 00:50:42:339	00 00:50:48:950	39336	596	Egr 3	default
	default				
Unknown	0.0.0.0/0	0-0-0	16041-0-1	-	-
-	-	Gi0/0/0/0	0	Fwd	-
00 00:50:42:340	00 00:50:48:951	39336	596	Ing 1	default
	0				
Unknown	0.0.0.0/0	0-0-0	16023-0-1	-	-
-	-	Gi0/0/0/0	0	Fwd	-
00 00:50:42:339	00 00:50:48:950	39336	596	Ing 1	default
	0				

Destination-based NetFlow Accounting

Destination-based NetFlow accounting (DBA) is a usage-based billing application that tracks and records traffic according to its destination. It enables service providers to do destination-specific accounting and billing. The destination-based NetFlow accounting record includes the destination peer autonomous system (AS) number and the BGP next-hop IP address.



Note

When an EBGP neighborhood is established towards a directly connected peer (neighborship toward's the Peer routers Global IPv6 address configured on the directly connected interface), the EBGPv6 peer will advertise both the Link Local Next Hop (LL NH) and the Global Next Hop.

IPv4 DBA is already supported in CRS. In Release 4.3.1, the support for IPv6 DBA support is added.

DBA is supported on ASR9000 Gigabit Ethernet and ASR9000 Enhanced Gigabit Ethernet linecards. In destination-based NetFlow accounting, these parameters are collected and exported to destination:

- Destination peer AS number
- BGP next-hop IP address
- Ingress interface
- Egress interface
- Forwarding status
- Incoming IPv4 TOS
- Counter of packets in the flow
- Counter of bytes in the flow
- Timestamp for the first and last packets in the flow
- Counter of packets in the flow (64 bits)
- Counter of bytes in the flow (64 bits)
- Timestamp for the first and last packet in the flow. This is the timestamp when the flow is reported from hardware to the NetFlow server.

Destination-based NetFlow accounting supports:

- IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
- Configuration on physical interfaces, bundle interfaces, and logical subinterfaces
- IPv4 unicast and multicast traffic
- IPv6 unicast and multicast traffic
- Only ingress traffic
- Only full mode NetFlow
- NetFlow export format Version 9 over User Datagram Protocols (UDPs)
- All line cards (LCs)
- Normal cache type (active and inactive timeout aged flow records)
- Permanent cache type (no aging for flow records)

Destination-based NetFlow accounting does not support:

- MPLS IPv4 and IPv6
- Configuration for individual Modular QoS Command-Line Interface (MQC) classes
- Simultaneous configuration of destination-based NetFlow accounting with IPv4 and IPv6 sampled NetFlow on the same interface, in the same direction.
- Layer 2 switched MPLS traffic

- Egress traffic
- Sampled mode NetFlow
- NetFlow export formats version 5, version 8, IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX), or Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP).
- Immediate cache type

Enhancement to the Netflow Records to Capture BGP IPv6 Next-hop

This enhancement enables Netflow records to download recursive IPv6 global next-hops instead of IPv6 link-local next-hops for directly connected eBGP IPv6 neighbors. Downloading the IPv6 global next-hops helps Netflow records to capture BGP attributes (source AS and BGP IPv6 nexthop).

To enable this feature, use the **set next-hop ipv6-global** command in route-policy configuration mode.

This sample configuration shows how to enable Netflow records to download recursive IPv6 global next-hops:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy sample-table
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set next-hop ipv6-global
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end-policy

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# table-policy sample-table
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# commit
```

Flow Filter

NetFlow provides highly granular per-flow traffic statistics in a Cisco router. The router accumulates NetFlow statistics of all the flows in a NetFlow cache and exports them to an external device for further processing. But in some cases, you might want to gather NetFlow data on only a subset of these flows. The flow filter feature provides the capability to gather NetFlow data on only a specific user-defined subset of flow.

The flow filter feature is configured on interfaces in ingress or egress direction. The flow filter feature uses ACL and QoS bits to filter the NetFlow data; the match criteria is based on five tuple and DSCP bits. The filtered Netflow data is sampled (not all interface flows are sampled) and exported to a collector.

When both security ACL and Netflow filtering ACL are configured on an interface, the security ACL takes precedence over Netflow filtering ACL.

The Flow Filter supports:

- NetFlow v9 and IPFIX export formats.
- Yang data model for dynamic provisioning.



Note This feature is supported only on the Cisco ASR 9000 Third Generation High Density Ethernet LCs.

Restrictions

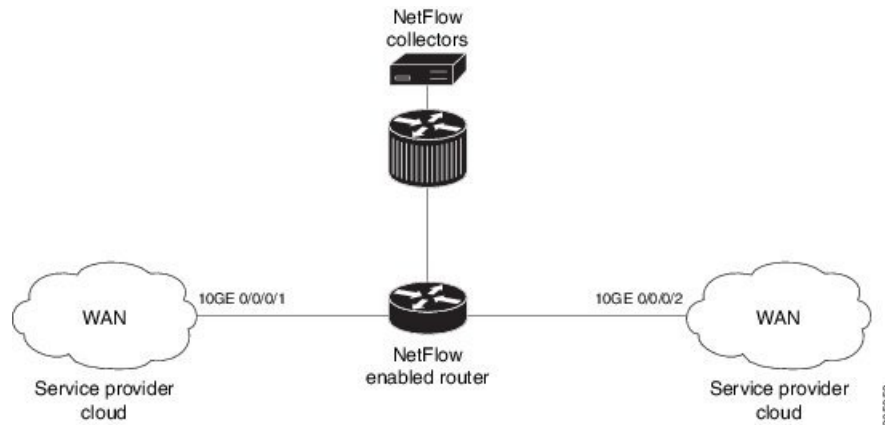
These are the restrictions for the flow filter feature:

- Supported on physical interface, physical subinterface, bundle interface, and bundle subinterface
- Not supported on satellite access interface, ICL interface and clusters.
- MPLS netflow filtering is not supported.

Configuring Flow Filter

Consider SP-PE use case where SP (Service Provide) cloud is connected to the PE (Provider Edge) router through gigabit ethernet.

Figure 2: SP-PE Topology



Configuring NetFlow on PE router involves:

1. Configuring ACL based filter criteria for NetFlow
2. Configuring Monitor map with filter netflow object
3. Configuring Sampler map
4. Configuring Exporter map
5. Applying the NetFlow flow filter ACL configuration and Monitor map to an interface

Configuring ACL based filter criteria for NetFlow

```
ipv4 access-list nf_ex
  10 permit ipv4 192.168.1.1/24 any capture
```

Configuring Monitor map with filter netflow object

```
flow monitor-map fmm1
  record ipv4
```

```

option filtered
exporter fem1
cache entries 10000
cache timeout active 1800
cache timeout inactive 15
exit

```

Configuring Sampler map

```

sampler-map fsm1
random 1 out-of 65535
exit

```

Configuring Exporter map

```

flow exporter-map fem1
destination 10.1.1.1
source Loopback 0
transport udp 1024
dscp 10
exit
version v9
template data timeout 600
options interface-table
exit

```

Applying the NetFlow Flow filter ACL configuration and Monitor map to an interface

```

interface 10GE0/0/0/1
ipv4 access-group nf_ex_ing
flow ipv4 monitor fmm1 sampler fsm1 ingress
exit

```

Verification

Use the **show flow monitor** command to verify the flow filter configuration successfully applied on the PE router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow monitor fmm1 location 0/0/CPU0
```

```

Flow Monitor :          fmm1
-----
Flow definition:      ipv4-raw
Cache configuration:
  Type:                Normal
  Cache size:          65535 entries
  Inactive timeout:    15 seconds
  Active timeout:      1800 seconds
  Update timeout:      N/A
  Rate limit:          2000 entries per second
Options:              filtered

```


IPFIX

Table 1: Feature History Table

Internet Protocol Flow Information Export (IPFIX) is an IETF standard export protocol for sending Netflow packets. IPFIX is based on Netflow version 9.

The IPFIX feature formats Netflow data and transfers the Netflow information from an exporter to a collector using UDP as transport protocol.

Restrictions

These IPFIX features are not supported:

- Variable-length information element in the IPFIX template
- Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) as the transport protocol

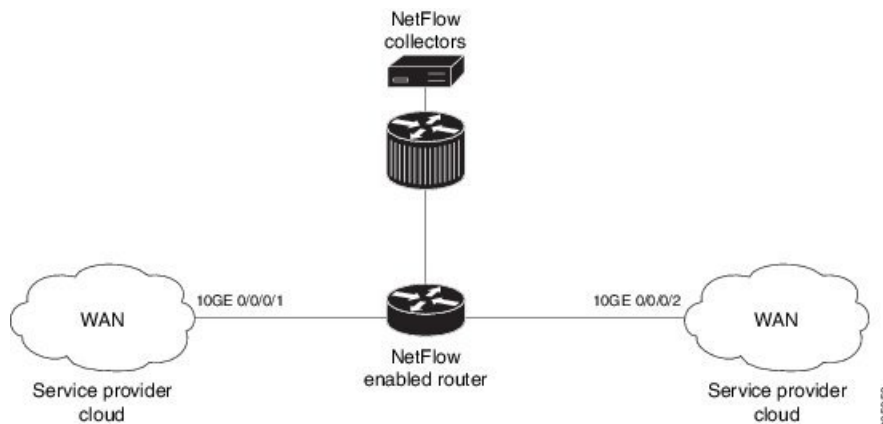
Limitations

- You cannot modify an exporter version of an exporter map that is already applied to an interface. To modify the exporter version, first remove the exporter configuration applied on the interface, later modify the version and apply the configuration to the interface.
- An interface can have eight different monitor-maps but all the monitor maps should have the same version for the exporters. There can be different exporters for the 8 monitor maps but they all need to have the same exporter version either v9 or IPFIX.

Configuring IPFIX

Consider SP-PE use case where SP (Service Provider) cloud is connected to the PE (Provider Edge) router through TenGigabit ethernet.

Figure 3: SP-PE Topology



Configuring NetFlow on PE router involves:

1. Configuring Exporter map with IPFIX as an exporter

2. Configuring Monitor map
3. Configuring Sampler map
4. Applying the Monitor map and Sampler map to an interface

Configuring Exporter map with IPFIX as the exporter version

```
flow exporter-map fem_ipfix
 destination 10.1.1.1
 source Loopback 0
 transport udp 1025
 exit
version ipfix
 template data timeout 600
 options sampler-table
 exit
```

Configuring Monitor map

```
flow monitor-map fmm1
 record ipv4
 option filtered
 exporter fem_ipfix
 cache entries 10000
 cache timeout active 1800
 cache timeout inactive 15
 exit
```

Configuring Sampler map

```
sampler-map fsm1
 random 1 out-of 65535
 exit
```

Applying the Monitor map to an interface

Now apply the monitor-map **fmm1** that is configured with an exporter version IPFIX and sampler-map **fsm1** to the 10GE 0/0/0/1 interface in the ingress direction:

```
configure
 interface 10GE0/0/0/1
 flow ipv4 monitor fmm1 sampler fsm1 ingress
 exit
```

Verification

Use the **show flow exporter map** command to verify the exporter version configured is IPFIX:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow exporter-map fem_ipfix
Flow Exporter Map : fem_ipfix
-----
Id                : 3
Packet-Length     : 1468
```

```

DestinationIpAddr   : 10.1.1.1
VRFName             : default
SourceIfName        : Loopback1
SourceIpAddr        : 4.4.0.1
DSCP                 : 40
TransportProtocol   : UDP
TransportDestPort   : 9001

```

Export Version: IPFIX

```

Common Template Timeout : 1800 seconds
Options Template Timeout : 1800 seconds
Data Template Timeout : 1800 seconds
Interface-Table Export Timeout : 0 seconds
Sampler-Table Export Timeout : 0 seconds
VRF-Table Export Timeout : 0 seconds

```

Exported packets in an IPFIX packet structure are in the form of template set or data set. The first data template is sent when the configuration is activated on the interface.

With constant stream, the flowset data does not change, so data is decoded. Data template is updated in the case of timeout on the template. To change the timeout options in the flow exporter, use the `template options timeout` command:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#flow exporter-map ipfix_exp1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)#version ipfix
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)#template options
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:TU-PE3(config-fem-ver)#template options timeout
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:TU-PE3(config-fem-ver)#template options timeout 30

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show flow exporter-map ipfix_exp1
version ipfix

    template data timeout 30
    !
    dscp 40
    transport udp 9001
    source Loopback0
    destination 10.127.59.86

```

IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX) 315

Internet Protocol Flow Information Export (IPFIX) is an IETF standard export protocol (RFC 7011) for sending IP flow information. Cisco ASR 9000 Router supports IPFIX 315 format to export flow information. IPFIX 315 format facilitates sending ‘n’ octets frame information starting from ethernet header till transport header of the traffic flow over the network. IPFIX 315 supports sending variable size packet record with variable payload information such as IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, and Nested packets like OuterIP-GRE-InnerIP etc. The process includes sampling and exporting the traffic flow information. Along with the ethernet frame information, IPFIX 315 format exports information of incoming and outgoing interface of the sampled packet.

The information of the packets flowing through a device is used for variety of purpose including network monitoring, capacity planning, traffic management, etc.

Sampling and Exporting Information

You must configure a sampling map to sample the traffic flow information. The sampler map specifies the rate at which packets (one out of n packets) are sampled.

The size of exported packet is until and including L4 header. If the L4 header is not found then the maximum of 160 bytes are exported.

The below figure *IPFIX 315 Export Packet Format* shows exported packet information.

Figure 4: IPFIX 315 Export Packet Format



A special cache type called Immediate Aging is used while exporting the packets. Immediate Aging ensures that the flows are exported as soon as they are added to the cache. Use the command **cache immediate** in flow monitor map configuration to enable Immediate Aging cache type.

IPFIX 315 Implementation Considerations

Here are few key points to consider before implementing IPFIX 315:

- You cannot enable the IPFIX 315 (using the `datalinkframesection` command) on an interface that has IPv4, IPv6 and MPLS flows already configured. Similarly, you cannot configure IPv4, IPv6 and MPLS flows if you have first enabled the IPFIX 315.
- Supported only in ingress direction.
- Supported on third generation of ASR 9000 line cards.
- Not supported on satellite interface.
- Supports only L3 routed packets.

Configuring IPFIX 315

Configuring IPFIX 315 involves:

1. Configuring Exporter map
2. Configuring Monitor map
3. Configuring Sampler map
4. Applying the Monitor map and Sampler map to an interface

Configuring Exporter map

```

flow exporter-map ipfix_exp
 version ipfix
 !
 dscp 40
 transport udp 9002
 source Loopback1
 destination 100.10.1.112
 !

```

Configuring Monitor map

```

flow monitor-map ipfix_mon
 record datalinksectiondump
 exporter ipfix_exp
 cache immediate
 cache entries 1000000
 cache timeout rate-limit 1000000
 !

```

Configuring Sampler map

```

sampler-map ipfix_sm
 random 1 out-of 32000
 !

```



Note The default cache size is 65535, hence you can configure sampling rate as 1 out of 65535 packets. However the recommended sampling rate is 1 out of 32000 packets.

Applying the Monitor map to an interface

```

interface HundredGigE 0/0/0/18
   flow datalinkframesection monitor ipfix_mon sampler ipfix_sm ingress

```

Verification

Use the **show flow platform producer statistics location** command to display the statistics for datalinkframesection in the ingress direction:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show flow platform producer statistics location 02/CPU0
Wed Dec  6 02:49:04.411 EST
Netflow Platform Producer Counters:
IPv4 Ingress Packets:                3558922
IPv4 Egress Packets:                  183
IPv6 Ingress Packets:                  0
IPv6 Egress Packets:                  0
MPLS Ingress Packets:                 2176292132
MPLS Egress Packets:                  96276772
Section Ingress Packets            2176292157
Drops (no space):                      0
Drops (other):                          0
Unknown Ingress Packets:                0
Unknown Egress Packets:                 0
Worker waiting:                          369792
SPP Packets:                            2119944979
Flow Packets:                           2276128009
Flow Packets per SPP Frame:              1

```

Use the **show flow monitor <monitor-map> cache location** command to check the flow monitor stats. In this example flow statistics for *ipfix_mon* monitor map are displayed:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0#show flow monitor ipfix_mon cache location 0/2/CPU0

Cache summary for Flow Monitor ipfix:
Cache size:                               65535
Current entries:                           0
Flows added:                               2515
Flows not added:                           0
Ager Polls:                                252
- Active timeout                           0
- Inactive timeout                          0
- Immediate                               2515
- TCP FIN flag                              0
- Emergency aged                            0
- Counter wrap aged                         0
- Total                                     2515
Periodic export:
- Counter wrap                              0
- TCP FIN flag                              0
Flows exported                             2

Matching entries:                           0
```

In the above sample output, cache immediate entries are 2515 and flows exported are 2.



Note The cache record statistics are not displayed for IPFIX 315.

Netflow over BVI

NetFlow monitoring on Bridge-Group Virtual Interface (BVI) enables traffic monitoring, capacity planning, accounting, security threat detection and billing.



Note This feature is supported only on ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Cards. This feature is not supported on A9K-SIP-700 Line Cards and ASR 9000 Ethernet Line Cards..

Supported Features

The supported features are as follows:

- Netflow monitor configuration
- Typhoon based LCs
- All NPs on all LCs should share per-LC CPU SPIO bandwidth of 200Kpps
- Bundles and Pseudowires could be part of the BVI bridge domain
- Egress NetFlow on a BVI interface with the limitation that it is applied on the ingress LC of the L3 packet

- IPv4, IPv6 and DBA flow monitoring on BVI

How to Configure NetFlow on Cisco IOS XR Software

The steps that follow provide a general overview of NetFlow configuration:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Create and configure an exporter map.
2. Create and configure a monitor map and a sampler map.
3. Apply the monitor map and sampler map to an interface.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 Create and configure an exporter map.

Step 2 Create and configure a monitor map and a sampler map.

Note The monitor map must reference the exporter map you created in Step 1. If you do not apply an exporter-map to the monitor-map, the flow records are not exported, and aging is done according to the cache parameters specified in the monitor-map.

Step 3 Apply the monitor map and sampler map to an interface.

These steps are described in detail in these sections:

Configuring an Exporter Map

Configure an exporter map and apply it to the monitor map with the **flow monitor-map *map_name* exporter *map_name*** command. You can configure the exporter map prior to configuring the monitor map, or you can configure the monitor map first and then configure and apply an exporter map later on.



Note Cisco IOS XR Software supports the configuration of a single collector only in the exporter map.

The steps that follow describe how to create and configure an exporter map and enable exporting of the sampler table or the interface table.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **flow exporter-map *map_name***
3. **destination *hostname_or_IP_address***
4. **dscp *dscp_value***
5. **source *type interface-path-id***
6. **transport udp *port***

7. **version v9**
8. **options {interface-table | sampler-table | vrf-table} [timeout seconds]**
9. **template [data | options] timeout seconds**
10. **commit**
11. **exit**
12. **exit**
13. **show flow exporter-map map_name**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	flow exporter-map map_name Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map fem	Creates an exporter map, configures the exporter map name, and enters flow exporter map configuration mode.
Step 3	destination hostname_or_IP_address Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# destination 170.1.1.11	Configures the export destination for the flow exporter map. The destination can be a hostname or an IPv4/IPv6 address.
Step 4	dscp dscp_value Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# dscp 55	(Optional) Specifies the differentiated services codepoint (DSCP) value for export packets. Replace the <i>dscp_value</i> argument with a value in the range from 0 through 63.
Step 5	source type interface-path-id Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# source gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0	Specifies a source interface, in the format <i>type interface-path-id</i> .
Step 6	transport udp port Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# transport udp 9991	(Optional) Specifies the destination port for UDP packets. Replace <i>port</i> with the destination UDP port value, in the range from 1024 through 65535.
Step 7	version v9 Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# version v9	(Optional) Enters flow exporter map version configuration submode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	<p>options {interface-table sampler-table vrf-table} [timeout <i>seconds</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver) # options sampler-table timeout 2000</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures the export timeout value for the sampler table. Replace <i>seconds</i> with the export timeout value, in the range from 1 through 604800 seconds.</p> <p>Default is 1800 seconds.</p>
Step 9	<p>template [data options] timeout <i>seconds</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver) # template data timeout 10000</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures the export period for data packets. Replace <i>seconds</i> with the export timeout value, in the range from 1 through 604800 seconds.</p>
Step 10	commit	
Step 11	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver) # exit</pre>	Exits flow exporter map version configuration submode.
Step 12	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config) # exit</pre>	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 13	<p>show flow exporter-map <i>map_name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow exporter-map fem</pre>	Displays exporter map data.

Configuring a Sampler Map

Perform these steps to create and configure a sampler map.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **sampler-map** *map_name*
3. **random 1 out-of** *sampling_interval*
4. **commit**
5. **exit**
6. **exit**
7. **show sampler-map** *map_name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	sampler-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sampler-map sm RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)#	Creates a sampler map and enters sampler map configuration mode. Keep the following in mind when configuring a sampler map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Step 3	random 1 out-of <i>sampling_interval</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# random 1 out-of 65535	Configures the sampling interval to use random mode for sampling packets. Replace the <i>sampling_interval</i> argument with a number, in the range from 1 through 65535 units.
Step 4	commit	
Step 5	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# exit	Exits sampler map configuration mode and enters the global configuration mode.
Step 6	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit	Exits the global configuration mode and enters EXEC mode.
Step 7	show sampler-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show sampler-map fsm	Displays sampler map data.

Configuring a Monitor Map

Perform these steps to create and configure a monitor map.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **flow monitor-map** *map_name*
3. Do one of the following:
 - **record ipv4**
 - **record ipv4** [*peer as*]
 - **record ipv6**
 - **record mpls** [*labels number*]
 - **record mpls** [*ipv4-fields*] [*labels number*]

- **record mpls** [ipv6-fields] [labels *number*]
 - **record mpls** [ipv4-ipv6-fields] [labels *number*]
4. **cache entries** *number*
 5. **cache permanent**
 6. **cache timeout** {**active** *timeout_value* | **inactive** *timeout_value* | **update** *timeout_value*}
 7. **exporter** *map_name*
 8. Use the **commit** or **end** command.
 9. **exit**
 10. **exit**
 11. **show flow monitor-map** *map_name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>configure</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	<p>flow monitor-map <i>map_name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map fmm RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)#</pre>	Creates a monitor map and configures a monitor map name and enters flow monitor map configuration submode.
Step 3	<p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • record ipv4 • record ipv4 [peer as] • record ipv6 • record mpls [labels <i>number</i>] • record mpls [ipv4-fields] [labels <i>number</i>] • record mpls [ipv6-fields] [labels <i>number</i>] • record mpls [ipv4-ipv6-fields] [labels <i>number</i>] <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record ipv4</pre>	<p>Configures the flow record map name for IPv4, IPv6, or MPLS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the record ipv4 command to configure the flow record map name for IPv4. By default, you collect and export the originating autonomous system (AS) numbers. • Use the record ipv4 [peer-as] command to record peer AS. Here, you collect and export the peer AS numbers. <p>Note Ensure that the bgp attribute-download command is configured. Else, no AS is collected when the record ipv4 or record ipv4 peer-as command is configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the record ipv6 command to configure the flow record map name for IPv6. • Use the record mpls labels command with the <i>number</i> argument to specify the number of labels that you want to aggregate. By default, MPLS-aware

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>NetFlow aggregates the top six labels of the MPLS label stack. The maximum value is 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the record mpls ipv4-fields command to collect IPv4 fields in the MPLS-aware NetFlow. • Use the record mpls ipv6-fields command to collect IPv6 fields in the MPLS-aware NetFlow. • Use the record mpls ipv4-ipv6-fields command to collect IPv4 and IPv6 fields in the MPLS-aware NetFlow.
Step 4	<p>cache entries <i>number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache entries 10000</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures the number of entries in the flow cache. Replace the <i>number</i> argument with the number of flow entries allowed in the flow cache, in the range from 4096 through 1000000.</p> <p>The default number of cache entries is 65535.</p>
Step 5	<p>cache permanent</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# flow monitor-map fmm cache permanent</pre>	<p>(Optional) Disables removal of entries from flow cache.</p>
Step 6	<p>cache timeout {<i>active timeout_value</i> <i>inactive timeout_value</i> <i>update timeout_value</i>}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache timeout inactive 1000</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures the active, inactive, or update flow cache timeout value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The default timeout value for the inactive flow cache is 15 seconds. • The default timeout value for the active flow cache is 1800 seconds. • The default timeout value for the update flow cache is 1800 seconds. <p>Note The update timeout_value keyword argument is used for permanent caches only. It specifies the timeout value that is used to export entries from permanent caches. In this case, the entries are exported but remain the cache.</p>
Step 7	<p>exporter <i>map_name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exporter fem</pre>	<p>Associates an exporter map with a monitor map.</p> <p>Note A single flow monitor map can support up to eight exporters.</p>
Step 8	Use the commit or end command.	commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		end —Prompts user to take one of these actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session. • No —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes. • Cancel —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.
Step 9	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit	Exits flow monitor map configuration submode.
Step 10	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 11	show flow monitor-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow monitor-map fmm	Displays flow monitor map data.

Applying a Monitor Map and a Sampler Map to an Interface

Perform these steps to apply a monitor map and a sampler map to an interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface** *type number*
3. **flow** [**ipv4** | **ipv6** | **mpls**] **monitor** *monitor_map* **sampler** *sampler_map* {**egress** | **ingress**}
4. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>type number</i> Example:	Enters interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#</pre>	
Step 3	<p>flow [ipv4 ipv6 mpls] monitor <i>monitor_map</i> sampler <i>sampler_map</i> {egress ingress}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor fmm sampler fsm egress</pre>	<p>Associates a monitor map and a sampler map with an interface.</p> <p>Enter ipv4 to enable IPV4 NetFlow on the specified interface.</p> <p>Enter ipv6 to enable IPV6 NetFlow on the specified interface.</p> <p>Enter mpls to enable MPLS-aware NetFlow on the specified interface.</p>
Step 4	Use the commit or end command.	<p>commit —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.</p> <p>end —Prompts user to take one of these actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session. • No —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes. • Cancel —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Clearing NetFlow Data

Perform these steps to clear flow exporter map and flow monitor map data.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **clear flow exporter** [*exporter_name*] {**restart** | **statistics**} **location** *node-id*
2. **clear flow monitor** [*monitor_name*] **cache** [**force-export** | **statistics**] **location** *node-id*}

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>clear flow exporter [<i>exporter_name</i>] {restart statistics} location <i>node-id</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear flow exporter statistics location 0/0/CPU0</pre>	<p>Clears the flow exporter data.</p> <p>Specify the statistics option to clear exporter statistics.</p> <p>Specify the restart option to export all of the templates that are currently configured on the specified node.</p>
Step 2	<p>clear flow monitor [<i>monitor_name</i>] cache [force-export statistics] location <i>node-id</i>}</p>	Clears the flow monitor data.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear flow monitor cache force-export location 0/0/CPU0	Specify the statistics option to clear cache statistics. Specify the force-export option to export the data from cache to server first and then clear the entries from cache.

Configuring NetFlow Collection of MPLS Packets with IPv6 Fields

Perform these steps to configure NetFlow collection of MPLS packets with IPv6 fields.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **flow exporter-map** *map_name*
3. **version v9**
4. **options** {*interface-table* | *sampler-table*} [*timeout seconds*]
5. **template** [*data* | *options*] *timeout seconds*
6. **exit**
7. **transport udp** *port*
8. **source** *type interface-path-id*
9. **destination** *hostname_or_IP_address*
10. **exit**
11. **flow monitor-map** *map_name*
12. **record mpls** [*ipv4-ipv6-fields*] [*labels number*]
13. **exporter** *map_name*
14. **cache entries** *number*
15. **cache timeout** {*active timeout_value* | *inactive timeout_value* | **update** *timeout_value*}
16. **cache permanent**
17. **exit**
18. **sampler-map** *map_name*
19. **random 1 out-of** *sampling_interval*
20. **exit**
21. **interface** *type number*
22. **flow** [*ipv4* | *ipv6* | *mpls*] **monitor** *monitor_map* **sampler** *sampler_map* {*egress* | *ingress*}
23. **commit**
24. **exit**
25. **exit**
26. **show flow monitor-map** *map_name*
27. **show flow exporter-map** *map_name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	flow exporter-map <i>map_name</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map exp1</pre>	Creates an exporter map, configures the exporter map name, and enters flow exporter map configuration mode.
Step 3	version v9 Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# version v9</pre>	(Optional) Enters flow exporter map version configuration submenu.
Step 4	options {interface-table sampler-table} [timeout seconds] Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# options interface-table timeout 300</pre>	(Optional) Configures the export timeout value for the interface table or the sampler table. Replace <i>seconds</i> with the export timeout value, in the range from 1 through 604800 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds for both the interface table and the sample table. You must perform this step twice to configure the export timeout value for both an interface table and a sample table.
Step 5	template [data options] timeout seconds Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# template data timeout 300</pre>	(Optional) Configures the export period for data packets or options packets. Replace <i>seconds</i> with the export timeout value, in the range from 1 through 604800 seconds. You must perform this step twice to configure the export period for both data packets and options packets.
Step 6	exit Example: <pre>RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# exit</pre>	Exits flow exporter map version configuration mode, and enters flow exporter map configuration mode.
Step 7	transport udp port Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# transport udp 12515</pre>	(Optional) Specifies the destination port for UDP packets. Replace <i>port</i> with the destination UDP port value, in the range from 1024 through 65535.
Step 8	source type interface-path-id Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# source Loopback0</pre>	Specifies a source interface, in the format <i>type interface-path-id</i> . For example: POS 0/1/0/1 or Loopback0
Step 9	destination hostname_or_IP_address Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# destination 170.1.1.11</pre>	Configures the export destination for the flow exporter map. The destination can be a hostname or an IPv4/IPv6 address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	exit Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# exit</pre>	Exits flow exporter map configuration mode, and enters global configuration mode.
Step 11	flow monitor-map <i>map_name</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map MPLS-IPv6-fmm</pre>	Creates a monitor map and configures a monitor map name and enters flow monitor map configuration submode.
Step 12	record mpls [ipv4-ipv6-fields] [labels <i>number</i>] Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record mpls ipv6-fields labels 3</pre>	Configures the flow record map name for IPv4, IPv6, or MPLS. Use the ipv4-ipv6-fields keyword to collect IPv4 and IPv6 fields in an MPLS-aware NetFlow.
Step 13	exporter <i>map_name</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exporter expl</pre>	Associates an exporter map with a monitor map. Note A single flow monitor map can support up to eight exporters.
Step 14	cache entries <i>number</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache entries 10000</pre>	(Optional) Configures the number of entries in the flow cache. Replace the <i>number</i> argument with the number of flow entries allowed in the flow cache, in the range from 4096 through 1000000. The default number of cache entries is 65535.
Step 15	cache timeout {active <i>timeout_value</i> inactive <i>timeout_value</i> update <i>timeout_value</i>} Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache timeout inactive 1800</pre>	(Optional) Configures the active, inactive, or update flow cache timeout value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The default timeout value for the inactive flow cache is 15 seconds. • The default timeout value for the active flow cache is 1800 seconds. • The default timeout value for the update flow cache is 1800 seconds. Note The inactive and active keywords are not applicable to permanent caches. Note The update keyword is used for permanent caches only. It specifies the timeout value that is used to export entries from permanent caches. In this case, the entries are exported but remain the cache.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 16	cache permanent Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# flow monitor-map fmm cache permanent</pre>	(Optional) Disables the removal of entries from flow cache.
Step 17	exit Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit</pre>	Exits flow monitor map configuration submode.
Step 18	sampler-map <i>map_name</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sampler-map fsm RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)#</pre>	<p>Creates a sampler map and enters sampler map configuration mode.</p> <p>Keep the following in mind when configuring a sampler map:</p>
Step 19	random 1 out-of <i>sampling_interval</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# random 1 out-of 65535</pre>	Configures the sampling interval to use random mode for sampling packets. Replace the <i>sampling_interval</i> argument with a number, in the range from 1 through 65535 units.
Step 20	exit Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)#exit</pre>	Exits sampler map configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 21	interface <i>type number</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 22	flow [<i>ipv4</i> <i>ipv6</i> <i>mpls</i>] monitor <i>monitor_map</i> sampler <i>sampler_map</i> {<i>egress</i> <i>ingress</i>} Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor MPLS-IPv6-fmm sampler fsm egress</pre>	<p>Associates a monitor map and a sampler map with an interface.</p> <p>Enter ipv4 to enable IPV4 NetFlow on the specified interface. Enter ipv6 to enable IPV6 NetFlow on the specified interface. Enter mpls to enable MPLS-aware NetFlow on the specified interface.</p>
Step 23	commit	
Step 24	exit Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit</pre>	Exits interface configuration submode for the Ethernet interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 25	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 26	show flow monitor-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow monitor-map fmm	Displays flow monitor map data.
Step 27	show flow exporter-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow exporter-map fem	Displays exporter map data.

Configuring Destination-based NetFlow Accounting

Perform these tasks to configure destination-based NetFlow accounting.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **flow monitor-map** *map_name*
3. **record destination-tos** {ipv4} [destination]
4. **exit**
5. **interface** *type interface-path-id*
6. **flow** {ipv4 } **monitor** *map-name* { **ingress** }
7. **commit**
8. **show flow monitor-map** *map_name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	flow monitor-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map map1 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)#	Creates a monitor map and configures a monitor map name and enters flow monitor map configuration submenu.
Step 3	record destination-tos {ipv4} [destination] Example:	Configures the flow record for an IPv4 destination-based NetFlow accounting record. The destination keyword specifies that the record is for IPv4 destination-based NetFlow accounting.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record ipv4 destination-tos	
Step 4	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit	Exits flow monitor map mode and enters the global configuration mode.
Step 5	interface <i>type interface-path-id</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface POS 0/1/0/0	Interface <i>type</i> and physical <i>interface-path-id</i> in the format <i>type rack/slot/module/port</i> . <i>type</i> —POS, Ethernet, ATM, etc. <i>rack</i> —Chassis number of the rack. <i>slot</i> —Physical slot number of the line card or modular services card. <i>module</i> —Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. <i>port</i> —Physical port number of the interface.
Step 6	flow {ipv4 }monitor <i>map-name</i> { ingress } Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor monitor1 ingress	Configures an IPv4 flow monitor for the ingress direction and assigns the name of the monitor.
Step 7	commit	
Step 8	show flow monitor-map <i>map_name</i> Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow monitor-map map1	Verifies monitor map data.

Configuring Netflow over BVI

Perform this task to configure Netflow over BVI.



Note For information on configuring the exporter, monitor, and sampler, see [Configuring an Exporter Map](#), [Configuring a Monitor Map](#), and [Configuring a Sampler Map](#).

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **l2vpn**
3. **bridge group bg1**

4. **bridge-domain bd1**
5. **interface TenGigE0/0/0/0**
6. **exit**
7. **interface Bundle-Ether100**
8. **exit**
9. **routed interface BVI1**
10. **interface BVI1**
11. **ipv4 address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0**
12. **flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP ingress**
13. **flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP egress**
14. **flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP ingress**
15. **flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP egress**
16. **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	l2vpn Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
Step 3	bridge group bg1 Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group bg1	Configures bridge group.
Step 4	bridge-domain bd1 Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bd1	Configures bridge domain.
Step 5	interface TenGigE0/0/0/0 Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/0	Assigns TenGigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface to the configured bridge domain.
Step 6	exit Example: RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# exit	Exits the interface sub-mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	interface Bundle-Ether100 Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether100</pre>	Assigns aggregated ethernet interface to the configured bridge domain.
Step 8	exit Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# exit</pre>	Exits the interface sub-mode.
Step 9	routed interface BVI1 Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface BVI1</pre>	Assigns Bridge-Group Virtual Interface to the configured bridge domain.
Step 10	interface BVI1 Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface BVI1</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 11	ipv4 address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0 Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0</pre>	Configures the IPv4 address of the interface.
Step 12	flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP ingress Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP ingress</pre>	Configures IPv4 flow monitor, specifies a sampler for packets, and applies flow monitor on incoming packets.
Step 13	flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP egress Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP egress</pre>	Configures IPv4 flow monitor, specifies a sampler for packets, and applies flow monitor on outgoing packets.
Step 14	flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP ingress Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP ingress</pre>	Configures IPv6 flow monitor, specifies a sampler for packets, and applies flow monitor on incoming packets.
Step 15	flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP egress Example:	Configures IPv6 flow monitor, specifies a sampler for packets, and applies flow monitor on outgoing packets.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP egress	
Step 16	commit	

ASR 9000 Ethernet LC Netflow

ASR 9000 Ethernet LC Netflow exports using only the V9 (Version 9) format. V9 is the most flexible NetFlow export. This format is flexible and extensible. It provides the flexibility to support new fields and record types.

Supported features

- Flow monitor type of IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS can all be configured to an interface per direction.
- Sampled Netflow. There is no support for full mode sampling.
- Non-deterministic Random Sampling Algorithm.
- Different traffic types, including unicast and multicast traffic.

Punt path policer rate

In order to achieve the maximum flow processing without overloading the LC CPU, all flow packets that are punted from each Network Processor are policed. This is done to avoid overloading the CPU. The aggregate punt policer rate is 100 Kpps for the ASR 9000 Ethernet LC. To avoid having flow packets arrive at the CPU at a huge rate, the punt path policer needs to be applied on all NPs that have the netflow feature applied on them.

The Punt path policer rate can be calculated in following way:

Calculating Punt path policer rate

The policer rate of each NP_NetflowMonitor is 100k, where NP_NetflowMonitor is NP that has Netflow monitor configured to its associated interfaces; or any of its associated interfaces are member of a bundle interfaces or bundle sub-interfaces that has Netflow monitor applied.

Determining NP for NP_NetflowMonitor or non - NP_NetflowMonitor:

1. If any of its associated interface or sub-interface has any flow monitor applied, then it is NP_NetflowMonitor.
2. If any of its interfaces is a member of a bundle interface or bundle sub-interface that has Netflow monitor configured, the NP is considered as non- NP_NetflowMonitor.

ASR 9000 Ethernet Line Card Features

- Ingress and egress NetFlow (IPv4, IPv6, MPLS) on L3 physical interface, L3-sub-interface, L3-Bundle interface, and L3 bundle sub-interface.
- Configurable Sampling Rate 1:1 ~ 1: 65535
- Up to 4 Sampling Rates (or Intervals) per line card.

- Up to 8k (Large memory line card) or 4k (Small Memory line card) interfaces/subinterfaces
- Configuration with flow monitor per Network Processor (NP).
- Maximum aggregate NetFlow processing rate of 50k flow packets per seconds per line card, enforced by NetFlow Punt Policer on each NP.
- NetFlow processing of 100Kpps, with CPU utilization not exceeding 50%.
- Combined NetFlow processing of 100kpps per line card for the ASR 9000 Ethernet Line Cards and 200kpps per line card for the ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Cards.
- Up to 4 flow exporters per flow monitor.
- Exporting packet rates of up to 100k flows per second.

Configuration Examples for NetFlow

These examples show NetFlow configurations:

Sampler Map: Example

This example shows how to create a new sampler map called “fsm1,” which samples 1 out of 65535 packets:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# sampler-map fsm1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# random 1 out-of 65535
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
```

Exporter Map: Example

This example shows how to create a new flow exporter map called “fem1,” which uses the version 9 (V9) export format for NetFlow export packets. The data template flow-set is inserted into the V9 export packets once every 10 minutes, and the options interface table flow-set is inserted into the V9 export packet. The export packets are sent to the flow collector destination 10.1.1.1, where the source address is identical to the interface IP address of Loopback 0. The UDP destination port is 1024, and the DSCP value is 10:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map fem1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# destination 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# source Loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# transport udp 1024
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# dscp 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# version v9
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# template data timeout 600
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# options interface-table
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# exit
```

This example shows how to create a new flow exporter map called “fem1,” which uses the version 9 (V9) export format for the NetFlow export packets. The data template flow-set is inserted into the V9 export packets once every 10 minutes, and the options sampler table flow-set is inserted into the V9 export packet. The export packets are sent to the flow collector destination 10.1.1.1, where the source address is identical to the interface IP address of Loopback 0. The UDP destination port is 1024, and the DSCP value is 10:


```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map fem1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# destination 10.1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# source Loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# transport udp 1024
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# dscp 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# version v9
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# template data timeout 600
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# options sampler-table
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# exit

```

Flow Monitor Map: Examples

This example shows how to create a new flow monitor map with name “fmm1”. This flow monitor map references the flow exporter map “fem1,” and sets the flow cache attributes to 10000 cache entries. The active entries from the cache are aged every 30 seconds, while the inactive entries from the cache are aged every 15 seconds. The record map for this monitor map is IPv4:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map fmm1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exporter fem1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache entries 10000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache timeout active 30
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache timeout inactive 15
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit

```

This example shows how to apply the flow monitor “fmm1” and the sampler “fsm1” to the TenGigE 0/0/0/0 interface in the ingress direction:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor fmm1 sampler fsm1 ingress
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit

```

This example shows how to configure the NetFlow monitor to collect MPLS packets with IPv6 fields:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map expl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# version v9
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# options interface-table timeout 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# options sampler-table timeout 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# template data timeout 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# template options timeout 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem-ver)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# transport udp 12515
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# source Loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# destination 170.1.1.11
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map MPLS-IPv6-fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record mpls ipv6-fields labels 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exporter expl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache entries 10000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache permanent
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sampler-map FSM
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# random 1 out-of 65535
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sm)# exit

```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow mpls monitor MPLS-IPv6-fmm sampler FSM ingress
```

MPLS Flow Monitor with IPv4 and IPv6 Support: Examples

This configuration collects MPLS traffic, but no payload information is collected.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map MPLS-fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record mpls labels 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache permanent
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow mpls monitor MPLS-fmm sampler fsm ingress
```

This configuration collects MPLS traffic with IPv4 payloads. It also collects MPLS traffic without IPv4 payloads, but it populates the IPv4 fields with zeros (0).

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map MPLS-IPv4-fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record mpls IPv4-fields labels 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache permanent
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow mpls monitor MPLS-IPv4-fmm sampler fsm ingress
```

This configuration collects MPLS traffic with IPv6 payloads. It also collects MPLS traffic without IPv6 payloads, but it populates the IPv6 fields with zeros (0).

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map MPLS-IPv6-fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record mpls IPv6-fields labels 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache permanent
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow mpls monitor MPLS-IPv6-fmm sampler fsm ingress
```

This configuration collects MPLS traffic with both IPv6 and IPv4 fields. It also collects MPLS traffic without IPv4 or IPv6 payloads, but it populates the IPv6 and IPv4 fields with zeros (0).

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map MPLS-IPv4-IPv6-fmm
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# record mpls IPv4-IPv6-fields labels 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# cache permanent
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow mpls monitor MPLS-IPv4-IPv6-fmm sampler fsm ingress
```



Note Flow records are exported using the Version 9 format.

Destination-based NetFlow Accounting: Example

This example shows how to configure an IPv4 flow record for destination-based NetFlow accounting:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow exporter-map fem
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem)# source Loopback0
```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem) # destination 80.80.80.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem) # transport udp 1025
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fem) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# flow monitor-map map1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm) # record ipv4 destination
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm) # exporter fem
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-fmm) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface pos 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if) # flow ipv4 monitor map1 ingress
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if) # end
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow monitor-map map1

```

This example displays the output for the show flow monitor-map command:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show flow monitor-map map2
Tue Jan 22 00:15:53.424 PST

Flow Monitor Map : map2
-----
Id:                               1
RecordMapName:   ipv6-destination
CacheAgingMode:   Normal
CacheMaxEntries: 65535
CacheActiveTout: 1800 seconds
CacheInactiveTout: 15 seconds
CacheUpdateTout: N/A

```

Configure BGP to display BGP attributes in netflow record: Example

This example shows how to configure BGP to display BGP attributes in netflow record:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface loopback 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if) # ipv4 address 5.5.5.5 255.255.255.255.
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp) # bgp router-id 5.5.5.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp) # address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp) # address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp) # neighbor 6.6.6.6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr) # remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr) # address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # route-policy craft in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # route-policy craft out
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr) # address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp) # vrf vrfl
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf) # rd 100:1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf) # label-allocation-mode per-vrf
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf) # address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af) # redistribute connected
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af) # redistribute static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf) # exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf) # neighbor 196.1.1.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr) # remote-as 100

```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# route-policy craft in
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# route-policy craft out
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit

```

Limitations

- When the netflow configuration for VPNv4 or VPNv6 is applied in label allocation mode (either per prefix or per CE) then the IPv4 or IPv6 netflow do not capture the BGP attributes such as BGP nh, BGP AS numbers and prefix lengths; these attributes values are set to zero.
- Under VPNv4 and VPNv6 label allocation mode per vrf, BGP attributes, source and destination lengths are captured but AS numbers are not captured.
- Netflow is not supported on BNG subscriber.



Note

- To enter label mode per VRF, you must type the **label-allocation-mode per-vrf** command.
- To enter label mode per CE, you must type the **label-allocation-mode per-ce** command.
- To enter label mode per prefix, you must type the **label-allocation-mode per-prefix** command.

Netflow over BVI: Example

This example shows how to configure netflow over BVI:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group bg1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bd1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface BVI 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface BVI 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 11.11.11.11 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP ingress
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv4 monitor FMM sampler SAMP egress
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP ingress
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# flow ipv6 monitor FMM-v6 sampler SAMP egress
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# l2transport
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# interface Bundle-Ether100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# l2transport
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end

```

Additional References

These sections provide references related to interface configuration.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS XR interface configuration commands	<i>Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers</i>
Initial system bootup and configuration information for a router using the Cisco IOS XR software.	<i>Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Getting Started Guide</i>
Information about user groups and task IDs	<i>Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers</i>
Information about configuring interfaces and other components from a remote Craft Works Interface (CWI) client management application.	Cisco Craft Works Interface User Guide

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
—	Text for MIBs: To locate and download MIBs using Cisco IOS XR software, use the MIB Locator found at the Cisco Feature Navigator.

RFCs

RFCs	Title
3954	NetFlow services export protocol Version 9.
7011	IPFIX protocol

Technical Assistance

