



# Process and Memory Management Commands on Cisco IOS XR Software

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This chapter describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to manage processes and memory.

For more information about using the process and memory management commands to perform troubleshooting tasks, see *Cisco IOS XR Getting Started Guide for the Cisco XR 12000 Series Router*.

- [clear context](#), page 3
- [dumpcore](#), page 5
- [exception filepath](#), page 8
- [exception pakmem](#), page 13
- [exception sparse](#), page 15
- [exception sprsize](#), page 17
- [follow](#), page 19
- [monitor processes](#), page 26
- [monitor threads](#), page 31
- [placement memory](#), page 35
- [placement program](#), page 37
- [placement reoptimize](#), page 40
- [process](#) , page 42
- [process core](#), page 45
- [process mandatory](#), page 47
- [show context](#), page 50
- [show dll](#), page 53
- [show exception](#), page 57
- [show memory](#), page 60
- [show memory compare](#), page 64

- [show memory heap, page 67](#)
- [show placement location, page 72](#)
- [show placement policy, page 75](#)
- [show placement program, page 80](#)
- [show placement reoptimize, page 83](#)
- [show processes, page 85](#)
- [slow-migration-interval, page 92](#)

# clear context

To clear core dump context information, use the **clear context** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**clear context location** {*node-id* | **all**}

## Syntax Description

<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	(Optional) Clears core dump context information for a specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. Use the <b>all</b> keyword to indicate all nodes.
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## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **clear context** command to clear core dump context information. If you do not specify a node with the **location** *node-id* keyword and argument, this command clears core dump context information for all nodes.

Use the **show context** command to display core dump context information.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
diag	execute

**Examples**

The following example shows how to clear core dump context information:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# clear context
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show context, page 50</a>	Displays core dump context information.

# dumpcore

To manually generate a core dump, use the **dumpcore** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**dumpcore** {**running**| **suspended**} *job-id* **location** *node-id*

## Syntax Description

<b>running</b>	Generates a core dump for a running process.
<b>suspended</b>	Suspends a process, generates a core dump for the process, and resumes the process.
<i>job-id</i>	Process instance identifier.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Generates a core dump for a process running on the specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a process crashes on the Cisco IOS XR software, a core dump file of the event is written to a designated destination without bringing down the router. Upon receiving notification that a process has terminated abnormally, the Cisco IOS XR software then respawns the crashed process. Core dump files are used by Cisco Technical Support Center engineers and development engineers to debug the Cisco IOS XR software.

Core dumps can be generated manually for a process, even when a process has not crashed. Two modes exist to generate a core dump manually:

- **running**—Generates a core dump for a running process. This mode can be used to generate a core dump on a critical process (a process whose suspension could have a negative impact on the performance of the router) because the core dump file is generated independently, that is, the process continues to run as the core dump file is being generated.
- **suspended**—Suspends a process, generates a core dump for the process, and resumes the process. Whenever the process is suspended, this mode ensures data consistency in the core dump file.

Core dump files contain the following information about a crashed process:

- Register information
- Thread status information
- Process status information
- Selected memory segments

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

## Examples

The following example shows how to generate a core dump in suspended mode for the process instance 52:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# dumpcore suspended 52

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.982 : sysmgr[71]: process in stop/continue state 4104
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.989 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-4-CORE_INFO : Core for pid = 4104
(pkg/bin/devc-conaux) requested by pkg/bin/dumper_gen@node0_RP0_CPU0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.993 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-6-SPARSE_CORE_DUMP :
Sparse core dump as configured dump sparse for all
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.995 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO_HEAD : DLL path
Text addr. Text size Data addr. Data size Version
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.996 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll 0xfc0d5000 0x0000a914 0xfc0e0000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.996 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll 0xfc0e2000 0x0000ab48 0xfc0c295c 0x00000368 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.997 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll 0xfc0ed000 0x00032de0 0xfc120000 0x00000c90 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.997 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libbios.dll 0xfc121000 0x0002c4bc 0xfc14e000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.997 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libc.dll 0xfc150000 0x00077ae0 0xfc1c8000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.998 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll 0xfc1d2000 0x0000530c 0xfc120c90 0x00000308 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.998 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll 0xfc1d8000 0x0000134c 0xfc0c2e4c 0x000000a8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.999 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll 0xfc1e5000 0x00009114 0xfc1e41a8 0x00000208 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:26.999 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttyserver.dll 0xfc1f1000 0x0003dfcc 0xfc22f000 0x00002000 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Sep 22 01:40:27.000 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
```

```

/pkg/lib/libttytrace.dll 0xfc236000 0x00004024 0xfc1e44b8 0x000001c8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.000 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll 0xfc23b000 0x0000ef64 0xfc1e4680 0x00000550 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.001 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll 0xfc24a000 0x00004e2c 0xfc1e4bd0 0x000002a8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.001 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll 0xfc24f000 0x000452e0 0xfc295000 0x00000758 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.001 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll 0xfc296000 0x0000ae08 0xfc295758 0x000003ec 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.002 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_tty_svr_error.dll 0xfc2a1000 0x0000172c 0xfc1e4e78 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.002 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib tty_error.dll 0xfc2a3000 0x00001610 0xfc1e4f00 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.003 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll 0xfc2a5000 0x0000481c 0xfc295b44 0x00000188 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.003 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttydb.dll 0xfc2aa000 0x000051dc 0xfc295ccc 0x00000188 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.004 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttydb_error.dll 0xfc23a024 0x00000f0c 0xfc295e54 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.004 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/librs232.dll 0xfc2b0000 0x00009c28 0xfc2ba000 0x00000470 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.005 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_rs232_error.dll 0xfc2bb000 0x00000f8c 0xfc295edc 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.005 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libst16550.dll 0xfc2bc000 0x000008ed4 0xfc2ba470 0x00000430 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.006 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libconaux.dll 0xfc2c5000 0x00001dc0 0xfc2ba8a0 0x000001a8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.006 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/lib_conaux_error.dll 0xfc1ee114 0x00000e78 0xfc295f64 0x00000088 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.007 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttyutil.dll 0xfc2c7000 0x00003078 0xfc2baa48 0x00000168 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.007 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libbag.dll 0xfc431000 0x0000ee98 0xfc40cc94 0x00000368 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.008 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll 0xfc474000 0x0002ecf8 0xfc4a3000 0x00000950 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.008 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libsysdbbackend.dll 0xfc8ed000 0x0000997c 0xfc8d3aa8 0x0000028c 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.008 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttygmtconnection.dll 0xfce85000 0x00004208 0xfce8a000 0x00000468
0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.009 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttygmt.dll 0xfcea4000 0x0000e944 0xfce8abf0 0x000003c8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:27.009 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-7-DLL_INFO :
/pkg/lib/libttnmspc.dll 0xfcec7000 0x00004a70 0xfcec6644 0x000002c8 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:28.396 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-5-CORE_FILE_NAME :
Core for process pkg/bin/devc-conaux at harddisk:/coredump/devc-conaux.by.
dumper gen.sparse.20040922-014027.node0 RP0 CPU0.ppc.Z
RP/0/RP0/CPU0Sep 22 01:40:32.309 : dumper[54]: %DUMPER-5-DUMP_SUCCESS : Core dump success

```

## exception filepath

To modify core dump settings, use the **exception filepath** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception** [*choice preference*] [**compress** {**on**|**off**}] *filename filename lower-limit-higher-limit filepath*

**no exception** [*choice preference*] [**compress** {**on**|**off**}] *filename filename lower-limit-higher-limit filepath*

### Syntax Description

<b>choice preference</b>	(Optional) Configures the order of preference for the destination of core dump files. Up to the three destinations can be defined. Valid values are 1 to 3.
<b>compress</b> { <b>on</b>   <b>off</b> }	(Optional) Specifies whether or not the core dump file should be sent compressed. By default, core dump files are sent compressed. If you specify the <b>compress</b> keyword, you must specify one of the following required keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>on</b> —Compresses the core dump file before sending it.</li> <li>• <b>off</b> —Does not compress the core dump file before sending it.</li> </ul>
<b>filename filename lower-limit-higher-limit</b>	(Optional) Specifies the filename to be appended to core dump files and the lower and higher limit range of core dump files to be sent to a specified destination before being recycled by the circular buffer.  See <a href="#">Table 1: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description, page 10</a> for a description of the default core dump file naming convention.  Valid values for the <i>lower-limit</i> argument are 0 to 4. Valid values for the <i>higher-limit</i> argument are 5 to 64. A hyphen ( - ) must immediately follow the <i>lower-limit</i> argument.  <b>Note</b> To uniquely identify each core dump file, a value is appended to each core dump file, beginning with the lower limit value configured for the <i>lower-limit</i> argument and continuing until the higher limit value configured for the <i>higher-limit</i> argument has been reached. After the higher limit value has been reached, the Cisco IOS XR software begins to recycle the values appended to core dump files, beginning with the lower limit value.
<i>filepath</i>	Local file system or network protocol, followed by the directory path. All local file systems are supported. The following network protocols are supported: TFTP and FTP.

### Command Default

If you do not specify the order of preference for the destination of core dump files using the **choice preference** keyword and argument, the default preference is the primary location or 1.

Core dump files are sent compressed.

The default file naming convention used for core dump files is described in [Table 1: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description, page 10](#).



**Command Modes** Administration configuration  
Global configuration

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception filepath** command to modify core dump settings, such as the destination file path to store core dump files, file compression, and the filename appended to core dumps.

Up to three user-defined locations may be configured as the preferred destinations for core dump files:

- Primary location—The primary destination for core dump files. Enter the **choice** keyword and a value of **1** (that is, **choice 1**) for the *preference* argument to specify a destination as the primary location for core dump files.
- Secondary location—The secondary fallback choice for the destination for core dump files, if the primary location is unavailable (for example, if the hard disk is set as the primary location and the hard disk fails). Enter the **choice** keyword and a value of **2** (that is, **choice 2**) for the *preference* argument to specify a destination as the secondary location for core dump files.
- Tertiary location—The tertiary fallback choice as the destination for core dump files, if the primary and secondary locations fail. Enter the **choice** keyword and a value of 3 (that is, **choice 3**) for the *preference* argument to specify a destination as the tertiary location for core dump files.

When specifying a destination for a core dump file, you can specify an absolute file path on a local file system or on a network server. The following network protocols are supported: TFTP and FTP.

In addition to the three preferred destinations that can be configured, Cisco IOS XR software provides three default fallback destinations for core dump files in the event that user-defined locations are unavailable.

The default fallback destinations are:

- disk1:/dumper
- disk0:/dumper
- bootflash:/dumper



**Note** If a default destination is a boot device, the core dump file is not sent to that destination.

We recommend that you configure at least one preferred destination for core dump files as a preventive measure if the default fallback paths are unavailable. Configuring at least one preferred destination also ensures that core dump files are archived because the default fallback destinations store only the first and last core dump files for a crashed process.



**Note** Cisco IOS XR software does not save a core file on a local storage device if the size of the core dump file creates a low-memory condition.

By default, Cisco IOS XR software assigns filenames to core dump files according to the following format:

*process* [.by. *requester* |.abort][.sparse]. *date-time* . *node* . *processor-type* [.Z]

For example:

```
packet.by.dumper_gen.20040921-024800.node0_RP0_CPU0.ppc.Z
```

[Table 1: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description, page 10](#) describes the default core dump file naming convention.

**Table 1: Default Core Dump File Naming Convention Description**

Field	Description
<i>process</i>	Name of the process that generated the core dump.
.by. <i>requester</i>  .abort	If the core dump was generated because of a request by a process (requester), the core filename contains the string “.by. <i>requester</i> ” where the <i>requester</i> variable is the name or process ID (PID) of the process that requested the core dump. If the core dump was due to a self-generated abort call request, the core filename contains the string “.abort” instead of the name of the requester.
.sparse	If a sparse core dump was generated instead of a full core dump, “sparse” appears in the core dump filename.
. <i>date-time</i>	Date and time the dumper process was called by the process manager to generate the core dump. The <i>.date-time</i> time-stamp variable is expressed in the <i>yyyy.mm.dd-hh.mm.ss</i> format. Including the time

Field	Description
	stamp in the filename uniquely identifies the core dump filename.
<i>.node</i>	Node ID, expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation, where the process that generated the core dump was running.
<i>.processor-type</i>	Type of processor (mips or ppc).
<i>.Z</i>	If the core dump was sent compressed, the filename contains the <i>.Z</i> suffix.

You can modify the default naming convention by specifying a filename to be appended to core dump files with the optional **filename** *filename* keyword and argument and by specifying a lower and higher limit ranges of values to be appended to core dump filenames with the *lower-limit* and *higher-limit* arguments, respectively. The filename that you specify for the *filename* argument is appended to the core dump file and the lower and higher limit ranges of core dump files to be sent to a specified destination before the filenames are recycled. Valid values for the *lower-limit* argument are 0 to 4. Valid values for the *higher-limit* argument are 5 to 64. A hyphen (-) must immediately follow the *lower-limit* argument. In addition, to uniquely identify each core dump file, a value is appended to each core dump file, beginning with the lower-limit value specified with the *lower-limit* argument and continuing until the higher-limit value specified with the *higher-limit* argument has been reached. When the configured higher-limit value has been reached, Cisco IOS XR software begins to recycle the values appended to core dump files, beginning with the lower-limit value.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure the core dump setting for the primary user-defined preferred location. In this example, core files are configured to be sent uncompressed; the filename of core dump files is set to "core" (that is, all core filenames will be named core); the range value is set from 0 to 5 (that is, the values 0 to 5 are appended to the filename for the first five generated core dump files, respectively, before being recycled); and the destination is set to a directory on the hard disk.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exception choice 1 compress off
filename core 0-5 filepath /harddisk:/corefile
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">exception pakmem, page 13</a>	Collects packet memory information in core dumps.
<a href="#">exception sparse, page 15</a>	Enables or disables sparse core dumps.
<a href="#">exception sprsize, page 17</a>	Sets the maximum size of core dump files.

Command	Description
<a href="#">show exception, page 57</a>	Displays the configured core dump settings.

## exception pakmem

To configure the collection of packet memory information in core dump files, use the **exception pakmem** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception pakmem** {on| off}

**no exception pakmem** {on| off}

### Syntax Description

<b>on</b>	Enables the collection of packet memory information in core dump files.
<b>off</b>	Disables the collection of packet memory information in core dump files.

### Command Default

Packet memory information is not included in core dump files.

### Command Modes

Administration configuration  
Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception pakmem** command with the **on** keyword to configure the collection of packet memory information in core dump files. Cisco Technical Support Center engineers and development engineers use packet memory information to debug packet memory issues related to a process.

**Caution**

Including packet memory information in core dump files significantly increases the amount of data generated in the core dump file, which may delay the restart time for the process.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure core dumps to include packet memory information:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# exception pakmem on
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">exception filepath, page 8</a>	Modifies core dump settings.
<a href="#">exception sparse, page 15</a>	Enables or disables sparse core dumps.
<a href="#">exception sprsize, page 17</a>	Sets the maximum size of core dump files.
<a href="#">show exception, page 57</a>	Displays the configured core dump settings.

## exception sparse

To enable or disable sparse core dumps, use the **exception sparse** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception sparse** {on| off}

**no exception sparse**

### Syntax Description

<b>on</b>	Enables sparse core dumps.
<b>off</b>	Disables sparse core dumps

### Command Default

Sparse core dumps are disabled.

### Command Modes

Administration configuration

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception sparse** command to reduce the amount of data generated in the core dump file. Sparse core dumps reduce the amount of time required to generate the core dump file because only referenced data is generated in the core file (at the cost of lost information in the core file). Reducing the time required to generate core dump files corresponds to faster process restart times.

Sparse core dumps contain the following information about crashed processes:

- Register information for all threads, and any memory pages referenced in these register values
- Stack information for all threads, and any memory pages referenced in these threads
- All memory pages referenced by a loaded dynamic loadable library (DLL) data section, if the final program counter falls in a DLL data section
- Any user-specified marker pages from the lib\_dumper\_marker DLL

The **exception sparse** command dumps memory pages based on trigger addresses found in the previously listed dump information, according to the following criteria:

- If the trigger address in the memory page is in the beginning 128 bytes of the memory page, the previous memory page in the continuous address region is dumped also.
- If the trigger address in the memory page is in the final 128 bytes of the memory page, the next memory page in the continuous address region is dumped also.
- In all other instances, only the memory page that includes the trigger address is dumped.

#### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

#### Examples

The following example shows how to enable sparse core dumps:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# exception sparse on
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">exception filepath, page 8</a>	Modifies core dump settings.
<a href="#">exception pakmem, page 13</a>	Collects packet memory information in core dumps.
<a href="#">exception sprsize, page 17</a>	Sets the maximum file size of core dump files.
<a href="#">show exception, page 57</a>	Displays the configured core dump settings.



## exception sprsize

To specify the maximum file size for core dumps, use the **exception sprsize** command in administration configuration mode or in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**exception sprsize** *megabytes*

**no exception sprsize**

### Syntax Description

*megabytes*

Size in megabytes (MB).

### Command Default

*megabytes* : 192

### Command Modes

Administration configuration

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **exception sprsize** command to specify the maximum file size for core dumps. The maximum file size configured for the *megabytes* argument is used with the configuration set for the [exception sparse, page 15](#) command to determine whether or not to generate a sparse core dump file. If sparse core dumps are disabled and a core dump file is predicted to exceed the default value (192 MB) uncompressed or the value specified

for the *megabytes* argument uncompressed, a sparse core dump file is generated. If sparse core dumps are enabled, a sparse core dump file is generated, regardless of the size of the core dump file.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
diag	read, write

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the file size of sparse core dumps to 300 MB:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# exception sprsize 300
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">exception sparse, page 15</a>	Enables or disables sparse core dumps.

# follow

To unobtrusively debug a live process or a live thread in a process, use the **follow** command in EXEC mode.

**follow** {**job** *job-id* | **process** *pid* | **location** *node-id*} [**all**] [**blocked**] [**debug** *level*] [**delay** *seconds*] [**dump** *address size*] [**iteration** *count*] [**priority** *level*] [**stackonly**] [**thread** *tid*] [**verbose**]

## Syntax Description

<b>job</b> <i>job-id</i>	Follows a process by job ID.
<b>process</b> <i>pid</i>	Follows the process with the process ID (PID) specified for the <i>pid</i> argument.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Follows the target process on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Follows all threads.
<b>blocked</b>	(Optional) Follows the chain of thread IDs (TIDs) or PIDs that are blocking the target process.
<b>debug</b> <i>level</i>	(Optional) Sets the debug level for the following operation. Valid values for the <i>level</i> argument are 0 to 10.
<b>delay</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the delay interval between each iteration. Valid values for the <i>seconds</i> argument are 0 to 255 seconds.
<b>dump</b> <i>address size</i>	(Optional) Dumps the memory segment starting with the specified memory address and size specified for the <i>address</i> and <i>size</i> arguments.
<b>iteration</b> <i>count</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of times to display information. Valid values for the <i>count</i> argument are 0 to 255 iterations.
<b>priority</b> <i>level</i>	(Optional) Sets the priority level for the following operation. Valid values for the <i>level</i> argument are 1 to 63.
<b>stackonly</b>	(Optional) Displays only stack trace information.
<b>thread</b> <i>tid</i>	(Optional) Follows the TID of a process or job ID specified for the <i>tid</i> argument.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Displays register and status information pertaining to the target process.

## Command Default

Entering the **follow** command without any optional keywords or arguments performs the operation for five iterations from the local node with a delay of 5 seconds between each iteration. The output includes information about all live threads. This command uses the default scheduling priority from where the command is being run.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use this command to unintrusively debug a live process or a live thread in a process. This command is particularly useful for debugging deadlock and livelock conditions, for examining the contents of a memory location or a variable in a process to determine the cause of a corruption issue, or in investigating issues where a thread is stuck spinning in a loop. A livelock condition is one that occurs when two or more processes continually change their state in response to changes in the other processes.

The following actions can be specified with this command:

- Follow all live threads of a given process or a given thread of a process and print stack trace in a format similar to core dump output.
- Follow a process in a loop for a given number of iterations.
- Set a delay between two iterations while invoking the command.
- Set the priority at which this process should run while this command is being run.
- Dump memory from a given virtual memory location for a given size.
- Display register values and status information of the target process.

Take a snapshot of the execution path of a thread asynchronously to investigate performance-related issues by specifying a high number of iterations with a zero delay.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

**Examples**

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug the process associated with job ID 257 for one iteration:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# follow job 257 iteration 1

Attaching to process pid = 28703 (pkg/bin/packet)
No tid specified, following all threads

DLL Loaded by this process
-----

DLL path          Text addr. Text size  Data addr. Data size  Version
/pkg/lib/libovl.dll      0xfc0c9000 0x0000c398 0xfc0c31f0 0x0000076c 0
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll 0xfc0d6000 0x0000aa88 0xfc0e1000 0x00002000 0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll   0xfc0e3000 0x0000aeac 0xfc0c395c 0x00000388 0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll    0xfc0ee000 0x000332ec 0xfc122000 0x00000c70 0
/pkg/lib/libios.dll      0xfc123000 0x0002c4bc 0xfc150000 0x00002000 0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll        0xfc152000 0x00077ae0 0xfc1ca000 0x00002000 0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll   0xfc1d4000 0x0000530c 0xfc122c70 0x00000308 0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll 0xfc1da000 0x0000134c 0xfc0c3e6c 0x000000a8 0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll   0xfc1e7000 0x000091fc 0xfc1e61a8 0x00000208 0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll    0xfc23e000 0x0000ef64 0xfc1e6680 0x00000550 0
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll 0xfc24d000 0x00004e2c 0xfc1e6bd0 0x000002a8 0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll    0xfc252000 0x00046224 0xfc299000 0x0000079c 0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll 0xfc29a000 0x0000ae04 0xfc29979c 0x000003ec 0
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll   0xfc2a9000 0x0000481c 0xfc299b88 0x00000188 0
/pkg/lib/lib_mutex_monitor.dll 0xfc35e000 0x00002414 0xfc340850 0x00000128 0
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll    0xfc477000 0x0002ee04 0xfc474388 0x00000950 0
/pkg/lib/libpacket_common.dll 0xfc617000 0x000130f0 0xfc6056a0 0x000007b0 0

Iteration 1 of 1
-----

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 1

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x48204410 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 2

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0xfc48d848 [chk_evm_thread]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 3

trace_back: #0 0xfc17d54c [SignalWaitinfo]
trace_back: #1 0xfc161c64 [sigwaitinfo]
trace_back: #2 0xfc10302c [event_signal_thread]
```

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 4

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106c4 [MsgReceivePulse]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc604 [msg_receive_async]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffc5c [event_block_async]
trace_back: #4 0xfc35e36c [receive_events]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 5

trace_back: #0 0xfc17d564 [SignalWaitinfo_r]
trace_back: #1 0xfc161c28 [sigwait]
trace_back: #2 0x48203928 [<N/A>]

```

```
ENDOFSTACKTRACE
```

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug TID 5 of the process associated with job ID 257 for one iteration:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# follow job 257 iteration 1 thread 5

Attaching to process pid = 28703 (pkg/bin/packet)

DLL Loaded by this process
-----

DLL path                Text addr. Text size  Data addr. Data size  Version
/pkg/lib/libovl.dll     0xfc0c9000 0x0000c398 0xfc0c31f0 0x0000076c 0
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll 0xfc0d6000 0x0000aa88 0xfc0e1000 0x00002000 0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll  0xfc0e3000 0x0000aeac 0xfc0c395c 0x00000388 0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll   0xfc0ee000 0x000332ec 0xfc122000 0x00000c70 0
/pkg/lib/libbios.dll    0xfc123000 0x0002c4bc 0xfc150000 0x00002000 0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll       0xfc152000 0x00077ae0 0xfc1ca000 0x00002000 0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll  0xfc1d4000 0x0000530c 0xfc122c70 0x00000308 0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll 0xfc1da000 0x0000134c 0xfc0c3e6c 0x000000a8 0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll  0xfc1e7000 0x000091fc 0xfc1e61a8 0x00000208 0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll   0xfc23e000 0x0000ef64 0xfc1e6680 0x00000550 0
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll 0xfc24d000 0x00004e2c 0xfc1e6bd0 0x000002a8 0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll   0xfc252000 0x00046224 0xfc299000 0x0000079c 0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll 0xfc29a000 0x0000ae04 0xfc29979c 0x000003ec 0
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll  0xfc2a9000 0x0000481c 0xfc299b88 0x00000188 0
/pkg/lib/lib_mutex_monitor.dll 0xfc35e000 0x00002414 0xfc340850 0x00000128 0
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll   0xfc477000 0x0002ee04 0xfc474388 0x00000950 0
/pkg/lib/libpacket_common.dll 0xfc617000 0x000130f0 0xfc6056a0 0x000007b0 0

Iteration 1 of 1
-----

Current process = "pkg/bin/packet", PID = 28703 TID = 5

trace_back: #0 0xfc17d564 [SignalWaitinfo_r]
trace_back: #1 0xfc161c28 [sigwait]
trace_back: #2 0x48203928 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug the chain of threads blocking thread 2 associated with the process assigned PID 139406:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# follow process 139406 blocked iteration 1 thread 2

Attaching to process pid = 139406 (pkg/bin/lpts_fm)

DLL Loaded by this process
-----

```

DLL path	Text addr.	Text size	Data addr.	Data size	Version
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d6000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e1000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e3000	0x0000aeac	0xfc0c395c	0x00000388	0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ee000	0x000332ec	0xfc122000	0x00000c70	0
/pkg/lib/libios.dll	0xfc123000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc150000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll	0xfc152000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1ca000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libltrace.dll	0xfc1cc000	0x00007f5c	0xfc0c3ce4	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d4000	0x0000530c	0xfc122c70	0x00000308	0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1da000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c3e6c	0x000000a8	0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e7000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e61a8	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23e000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e6680	0x00000550	0
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll	0xfc24d000	0x00004e2c	0xfc1e6bd0	0x000002a8	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll	0xfc252000	0x00046224	0xfc299000	0x0000079c	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll	0xfc29a000	0x0000ae04	0xfc29979c	0x000003ec	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll	0xfc2a9000	0x0000481c	0xfc299b88	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/libbag.dll	0xfc40c000	0x0000ee98	0xfc41b000	0x00000368	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_notif.dll	0xfc4f8000	0x00005000	0xfc4fd000	0x00000100	0
/pkg/lib/libfmgr.dll	0xfc665000	0x00029780	0xfc68f000	0x00000300	0
/pkg/lib/libnetio_client.dll	0xfca6a000	0x000065c8	0xfca2c4f8	0x000001b4	0
/pkg/lib/libpa_client.dll	0xfceec5000	0x00006e9c	0xfcecc000	0x00000300	0
/pkg/lib/libltime.dll	0xfcecf000	0x00002964	0xfcdc4f20	0x000000a8	0

Iteration 1 of 1

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts\_fm", PID = 139406 TID = 2

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc110744 [MsgSendv]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fbf04 [msg_sendv]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fbbd8 [msg_send]
trace_back: #3 0xfcec7580 [pa_fm_close]
trace_back: #4 0xfcec78b0 [pa_fm_process_0]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

REPLY (node node0\_RP1\_CPU0, pid 57433)

No specific TID, following all threads of 57433 (pkg/bin/lpts\_pa)

DLL Loaded by this process

DLL path	Text addr.	Text size	Data addr.	Data size	Version
/pkg/lib/libplatform.dll	0xfc0d6000	0x0000aa88	0xfc0e1000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libsysmgr.dll	0xfc0e3000	0x0000aeac	0xfc0c395c	0x00000388	0
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll	0xfc0ee000	0x000332ec	0xfc122000	0x00000c70	0
/pkg/lib/libios.dll	0xfc123000	0x0002c4bc	0xfc150000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libc.dll	0xfc152000	0x00077ae0	0xfc1ca000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libltrace.dll	0xfc1cc000	0x00007f5c	0xfc0c3ce4	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/libsyslog.dll	0xfc1d4000	0x0000530c	0xfc122c70	0x00000308	0
/pkg/lib/libbackplane.dll	0xfc1da000	0x0000134c	0xfc0c3e6c	0x000000a8	0
/pkg/lib/libnodeid.dll	0xfc1e7000	0x000091fc	0xfc1e61a8	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libdebug.dll	0xfc23e000	0x0000ef64	0xfc1e6680	0x00000550	0
/pkg/lib/lib_procfs_util.dll	0xfc24d000	0x00004e2c	0xfc1e6bd0	0x000002a8	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdb.dll	0xfc252000	0x00046224	0xfc299000	0x0000079c	0
/pkg/lib/libsysdbutils.dll	0xfc29a000	0x0000ae04	0xfc29979c	0x000003ec	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_evm.dll	0xfc2a9000	0x0000481c	0xfc299b88	0x00000188	0
/pkg/lib/lrdlib.dll	0xfc2f6000	0x0000a900	0xfc2f551c	0x00000610	0
/pkg/lib/liblrfuncs.dll	0xfc30e000	0x00001998	0xfc2ebd80	0x000001ec	0
/pkg/lib/libdscapi.dll	0xfc310000	0x0000457c	0xfc2f5b2c	0x0000035c	0
/pkg/lib/liblrdshared.dll	0xfc315000	0x00005fec	0xfc31b000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libbag.dll	0xfc40c000	0x0000ee98	0xfc41b000	0x00000368	0
/pkg/lib/libchkpt.dll	0xfc477000	0x0002ee04	0xfc474388	0x00000950	0
/pkg/lib/libwd_notif.dll	0xfc4f8000	0x00005000	0xfc4fd000	0x00000100	0
/pkg/lib/libltrace_sdt.dll	0xfc65c000	0x000034fc	0xfc65b73c	0x00000568	0
/pkg/lib/libfabhandle.dll	0xfc6be000	0x00003354	0xfc65bca4	0x00000248	0
/pkg/lib/libfsdb_ltrace_util_rt.dll	0xfc6ea000	0x00001b74	0xfc605e50	0x00000108	0
/pkg/lib/libbcdl.dll	0xfc6fb000	0x0000f220	0xfc6fa6e8	0x0000045c	0
/pkg/lib/liblpts_pa_fgid.dll	0xfc8d7000	0x00006640	0xfc7acd5c	0x00000208	0
/pkg/lib/libfgid.dll	0xfc910000	0x0001529c	0xfc926000	0x00002000	0
/pkg/lib/libltime.dll	0xfcecf000	0x00002964	0xfcdc4f20	0x000000a8	0

```

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 1

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x48201904 [<N/A>]
trace_back: #6 0x48201e3c [<N/A>]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 2

```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x4821e978 [<N/A>]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 3

```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x482064c4 [<N/A>]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

The following example shows how to use the **follow** command to debug the chain of threads blocking thread 2 associated with the process assigned PID 139406:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# follow process 139406 blocked iteration 1 stackonly thread 2

```

```

Attaching to process pid = 139406 (pkg/bin/lpts_fm)

```

```

Iteration 1 of 1
-----

```

```

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_fm", PID = 139406 TID = 2

```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc110744 [MsgSendv]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fbf04 [msg_sendv]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fbbd8 [msg_send]
trace_back: #3 0xfcec7580 [pa_fm_close]
trace_back: #4 0xfcec78b0 [pa_fm_process_0]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

REPLY (node node0_RP1_CPU0, pid 57433)

```

```

No specific TID, following all threads of 57433 (pkg/bin/lpts_pa)
-----

```

```

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 1

```

```

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x48201904 [<N/A>]
trace_back: #6 0x48201e3c [<N/A>]

```

ENDOFSTACKTRACE



```

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 2

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x4821e978 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

Current process = "pkg/bin/lpts_pa", PID = 57433 TID = 3

trace_back: #0 0xfc1106dc [MsgReceivev]
trace_back: #1 0xfc0fc840 [msg_receivev]
trace_back: #2 0xfc0fc64c [msg_receive]
trace_back: #3 0xfc0ffa70 [event_dispatch]
trace_back: #4 0xfc0ffc2c [event_block]
trace_back: #5 0x482064c4 [<N/A>]

ENDOFSTACKTRACE

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">monitor threads, page 31</a>	Displays auto-updating process and thread statistics in a full-screen mode.
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

# monitor processes

To display auto-updating statistics on processes in a full-screen mode, use the **monitor processes** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**monitor processes** [**dumbtty**] [**location** *node-id*]

## Syntax Description

<b>dumbtty</b>	(Optional) Displays the output of the command as if on a dumb terminal (the screen is not refreshed).
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the output of the command from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

If you omit all keywords, the **monitor processes** command displays the top 10 processes of CPU usage for the local node, sorted in descending order by the time used. The display is cleared and updated every 5 seconds until you quit the command by pressing the **q** key.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **monitor processes** command to display the top ten processes based on CPU usage. The display refreshes every 10 seconds.

- To change the parameters displayed by the **monitor processes** command, enter one of the interactive commands described in [Table 2: Interactive Commands Available for the monitor processes Command, page 27](#).
- To terminate the display and return to the system prompt, enter the **q** key.
- To list the interactive commands, type **?** during the display.

**Table 2: Interactive Commands Available for the monitor processes Command**

Command	Description
<b>?</b>	Displays the available interactive commands.
<b>c</b>	Sorts display by number of open channels.
<b>d</b>	Changes the delay interval between updates.
<b>f</b>	Sorts display by number of open files.
<b>k</b>	Kills a process.
<b>l</b>	Refreshes the screen.
<b>m</b>	Sorts display by memory used.
<b>n</b>	Changes the number of processes to be displayed.
<b>q</b>	Quits the interactive display and returns the prompt to EXEC mode.
<b>t</b>	Sorts display by time (default).

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	execute

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the **monitor processes** command:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# monitor processes

195 processes; 628 threads; 3300 channels, 4579 fds
CPU states: 47.6% idle, 1.2% user, 51.1% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

  JID TIDS Chans  FDs Tmrs  MEM  HH:MM:SS  CPU  NAME
  --- --  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
    1  27  198    8   1    0   5:53:31 51.11% kernel
   52   5  215   44   5  228K  0:00:02  0.52% devc-conaux
  342   4  195   14   6   1M   0:00:08  0.34% wdsysmon
495806  1   1   10   0  648K  0:00:00  0.16% ptop
  293   7  31   39  11  352K  0:00:09  0.07% shelfmgr
   55  11  24   14   5   16M  0:00:29  0.06% eth_server
  121   3  10    8   2  564K  0:00:05  0.02% bcm_process
```

## monitor processes

```

311  4  7  18  4  216K  0:00:02  0.01% sysdb_medusa_s
138  4  14  40  5  240K  0:00:01  0.01% devc-vty
265  5  31  19  4  204K  0:00:09  0.01% packet

```

The following example shows sample output from the **monitor processes** command using the optional **location node-id** keyword and argument: **monitor processes**

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# monitor processes location 0/RP0/CPU0
```

```

202 processes; 724 threads; 3750 channels, 5092 fds
CPU states: 48.8% idle, 0.8% user, 1.5% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1526M avail, page size 4K

```

JID	TIDS	Chans	FDs	Tmrs	MEM	HH:MM:SS	CPU	NAME
1	27	205	3	1	0	10:54:12	1.52%	procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
264	5	42	19	4	272K	0:00:15	0.37%	packet
53	2	202	564	0	1M	0:00:06	0.10%	dllmgr
180	15	93	42	6	1M	0:00:19	0.05%	gsp
69	22	94	8	3	1M	0:00:54	0.04%	qnet
67	5	4	6	0	956K	0:00:04	0.03%	pkgfs
156	2	6	18	1	480K	0:00:00	0.02%	envmon
294	1	6	12	1	112K	0:00:00	0.02%	showd_lc
314	3	185	14	4	1M	0:00:17	0.02%	sysdb_svr_local
310	4	7	18	4	276K	0:00:07	0.02%	sysdb_medusa_s

The following example shows sample output from the **show processes** command using the **dumbtty** optional keyword:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# monitor processes dumbtty
```

```

Computing times...195 processes; 628 threads; 3721 channels, 4801 fds
CPU states: 37.1% idle, 1.1% user, 61.7% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

```

JID	TIDS	Chans	FDs	Tmrs	MEM	HH:MM:SS	CPU	NAME
1	27	198	6	1	0	6:33:33	61.76%	kernel
544958	1	1	8	0	648K	0:00:00	0.64%	ptop
293	7	31	39	11	352K	0:00:10	0.10%	shelfmgr
180	15	82	42	6	5M	0:00:26	0.10%	gsp
304	3	14	29	7	304K	0:00:02	0.06%	statsd_manager
55	11	24	14	5	16M	0:00:32	0.03%	eth_server
70	22	91	8	3	1M	0:00:31	0.03%	qnet
153	2	35	18	4	120K	0:00:01	0.03%	dsc
303	3	25	34	5	292K	0:00:00	0.03%	statsd_server
121	3	10	8	2	564K	0:00:06	0.03%	bcm_process

```

195 processes; 628 threads; 3409 channels, 4601 fds
CPU states: 46.5% idle, 0.5% user, 52.8% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

```

JID	TIDS	Chans	FDs	Tmrs	MEM	HH:MM:SS	CPU	NAME
1	27	198	6	1	0	6:33:44	52.89%	kernel
52	5	215	44	5	228K	0:00:06	0.38%	devc-conaux
309	6	25	23	8	352K	0:00:08	0.03%	sysdb_mc
315	3	177	14	4	1M	0:00:12	0.03%	sysdb_svr_local
138	4	14	40	5	240K	0:00:02	0.02%	devc-vty
298	9	25	111	9	2M	0:00:09	0.01%	snmpd
67	4	4	7	0	804K	0:00:04	0.00%	pkgfs
53	2	195	547	0	944K	0:00:06	0.00%	dllmgr
311	4	7	18	4	216K	0:00:03	0.00%	sysdb_medusa_s
342	4	195	14	6	1M	0:00:08	0.00%	wdsysmon

**Table 3: monitor processes Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
JID	Job ID.
TIDS	Thread ID.
Chans	Number of open channels.
FDs	Number of open file descriptors.
Tmrs	Number of timers.
MEM	Dynamic memory currently in use.
HH:MM:SS	Run time of process since last restart.
CPU	Percentage of CPU used by process thread.
NAME	Process name.

**Examples**

When the **n** or **d** interactive command is used, the **monitor processes** command prompts you to enter a number. For example, when the interactive command **n** is entered, the prompt responds as shown in the following example:

```

Enter number of procs to display: 15

195 processes; 628 threads; 3375 channels, 4495 fds
CPU states: 49.0% idle, 0.9% user, 50.0% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

   JID TIDS Chans  FDs Tmrs  MEM  HH:MM:SS  CPU  NAME
   --- --- ---  --- ---  ---  ---:---:---  ---  ---
    1  27  198    2   1    0   6:11:43 50.01% kernel
    52  5  215   44   5  228K  0:00:05  0.72% devc-conaux
  293  7   31   39  11  352K  0:00:09  0.04% shelfmgr
  315  3  177   14   4    1M  0:00:11  0.03% sysdb_svr_local
  304  3   14   29   7  304K  0:00:01  0.02% statsd_manager
  309  6   25   23   8  352K  0:00:08  0.02% sysdb_mc
  342  4  195   14   6    1M  0:00:08  0.01% wdsysmon
  298  9   25  111   9    2M  0:00:09  0.00% snmpd
  265  5   31   19   4  204K  0:00:09  0.00% packet
  153  2   35   18   4  120K  0:00:00  0.00% dsc
  290  4    6   17   2  112K  0:00:00  0.00% sc_reddrv
  275  7   34   36   7  588K  0:00:00  0.00% qlink
  303  3   25   34   5  292K  0:00:00  0.00% statsd_server
  262  5   23   46   6    1M  0:00:00  0.00% ospf
  239  3   26   31   9  452K  0:00:00  0.00% lpts_pa

```

If the number you enter is outside the acceptable range, you are prompted for another number:

```

Enter number of procs to display: 435
Please enter a number between 5 and 40
Enter number of procs to display:

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

# monitor threads

To display auto-updating statistics on threads in a full-screen mode, use the **monitor threads** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**monitor threads** [**dumbtty**] [**iteration** *number*] [**location** *node-id*]

## Syntax Description

<b>dumbtty</b>	(Optional) Displays the output of the command as if on a dumb terminal (the screen is not refreshed).
<b>iteration</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of times the statistics display is to be updated, in the range from 0 to 4294967295.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the output from the command from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

When all keywords are omitted, the **monitor threads** command displays the first ten threads for the local node, sorted in descending order by the time used. The display is cleared and updated every 5 seconds until you quit the command.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **monitor threads** command to show the top ten threads based on CPU usage. The display refreshes every 10 seconds.

- To change the parameters displayed by the **monitor threads** command, enter one of the key commands described in [Table 4: Interactive Display Commands for the monitor threads Command](#), page 32.
- To terminate the display and return to the system prompt, enter the **q** key.
- To list the interactive commands, type **?** during the display.

[Table 4: Interactive Display Commands for the monitor threads Command](#), page 32 describes the available interactive display commands.

**Table 4: Interactive Display Commands for the monitor threads Command**

Command	Description
<b>?</b>	Displays the available interactive commands.
<b>d</b>	Changes the delay interval between updates.
<b>k</b>	Kills a process.
<b>l</b>	Refreshes the screen.
<b>n</b>	Changes the number of threads to be displayed.
<b>q</b>	Quits the interactive display and returns the prompt to EXEC mode.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	execute

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the **monitor threads** command:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# monitor threads

195 processes; 628 threads;
CPU states: 98.2% idle, 0.9% user, 0.7% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

  JID   TID  LAST_CPU  PRI  STATE  HH:MM:SS   CPU  COMMAND
  ---   ---  ---      ---  ---    ---:---:---  ---  ---
    1    12    1         10  Rcv    0:00:09    0.42%  procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
    1    25    1         10  Run    0:00:30    0.36%  procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
  342    1    1         19  Rcv    0:00:07    0.20%  wdsysmon
   52    5    0         21  Rcv    0:00:03    0.15%  devc-conaux
   52    3    1         18  Rcv    0:00:02    0.07%  devc-conaux
```



```

532670    1    0    10 Rply    0:00:00    0.07% top
  293     6    0    55 Rcv     0:00:06    0.03% shelfmgr
   55     8    0    10 Rcv     0:00:02    0.03% eth_server
  315     3    0    10 Rcv     0:00:11    0.03% sysdb_svr_local
   55     7    0    55 Rcv     0:00:11    0.02% eth_server

```

The following example shows sample output from the **monitor threads** command using the optional **location** keyword:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# monitor threads location 0/RP0/CPU0
```

```

Computing times...195 processes; 628 threads;
CPU states: 95.1% idle, 2.7% user, 2.0% kernel
Memory: 2048M total, 1576M avail, page size 4K

```

```

      JID  TID LAST_CPU PRI STATE  HH:MM:SS      CPU  COMMAND
      1    25    0    10 Run    0:00:32    2.08% procnto-600-smp-cisco-instr
     265    5    0    10 SigW   0:00:09    0.89% packet
     279    1    1    10 Rcv    0:00:00    0.65% qsm
557246    1    0    10 Rply   0:00:00    0.51% top
     293    5    1    55 Rcv    0:00:01    0.07% shelfmgr
     180   13    1    10 Rcv    0:00:02    0.07% gsp
     315    3    0    10 Rcv    0:00:12    0.07% sysdb_svr_local
     55    7    1    55 Rcv    0:00:12    0.04% eth_server
     180    1    0    10 Rcv    0:00:01    0.04% gsp
     298    9    0    10 Rcv    0:00:01    0.04% snmpd

```

[Table 5: monitor threads Field Descriptions, page 33](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 5: monitor threads Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
JID	Job ID.
TIDS	Thread ID.
LAST_CPU	Number of open channels.
PRI	Priority level of the thread.
STATE	State of the thread.
HH:MM:SS	Run time of process since last restart.
CPU	Percentage of CPU used by process thread.
COMMAND	Process name.

## Examples

When the **n** or **d** interactive command is used, the **monitor threads** command prompts for a number appropriate to the specific interactive command. The following example shows sample output from the **monitor threads** command using the interactive **n** command after the first display cycle to change the number of threads:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# monitor threads
```

```

Computing times... 87 processes; 249 threads;
CPU states: 84.8% idle, 4.2% user, 10.9% kernel
Memory: 256M total, 175M avail, page size 4K

```

## monitor threads

```

      JID  TID PRI STATE  HH:MM:SS      CPU  COMMAND
553049   1   6  10 Run    0:00:10    10.92% kernel
          1  10 Rply    0:00:00     4.20% top
          58  3  10 Rcv    0:00:24     0.00% sysdsbvr
          1   3  10 Rcv    0:00:21     0.00% kernel
          69  1  10 Rcv    0:00:20     0.00% wdsysmon
          1   5  10 Rcv    0:00:20     0.00% kernel
          159 2  10 Rcv    0:00:05     0.00% qnet
          160 1  10 Rcv    0:00:05     0.00% netio
          157 1  10 NSlp   0:00:04     0.00% envmon_periodic
          160 9  10 Intr   0:00:04     0.00% netio

```

n

```

Enter number of threads to display: 3
Please enter a number between 5 and 40
Enter number of threads to display: 8
87 processes; 249 threads;
CPU states: 95.3% idle, 2.9% user, 1.7% kernel
Memory: 256M total, 175M avail, page size 4K

```

```

      JID  TID PRI STATE  HH:MM:SS      CPU  COMMAND
          1   6  10 Run    0:00:11     1.76% kernel
          69  1  10 Rcv    0:00:20     1.11% wdsysmon
          58  3  10 Rcv    0:00:24     0.40% sysdsbvr
          157 1  10 NSlp   0:00:04     0.23% envmon_periodic
          159 19 10 Rcv    0:00:02     0.20% qnet
553049   1  10 Rply    0:00:00     0.20% top
          159 12 10 Rcv    0:00:03     0.13% qnet
          160 1  10 Rcv    0:00:05     0.10% netio

```

When a number outside the acceptable range is entered, the acceptable range is displayed:

```

Please enter a number between 5 and 40
Enter number of threads to display:

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">monitor processes, page 26</a>	Displays interactive, auto-updating process statistics in a full-screen mode.

# placement memory

To set the process memory threshold, use the **placement memory** command in global configuration or administration configuration mode. To return the settings to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**placement memory** {**maximum** *max-value*| **threshold** *threshold-value*}

**no placement memory**

## Syntax Description

<b>maximum</b> <i>max-value</i>	Defines the maximum memory load level, as a percentage. The value can be 10 to 2000. The default value is 200.
<b>threshold</b> <i>threshold-value</i>	Defines the memory load level to trigger migration, as a percentage. The value can be 10 to 400. The default value is 80.

## Command Default

*max-value* : 200

*threshold-value* : 80

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the command with the **maximum value** keyword and argument to set the maximum percentage of memory that can be used on a node (based on the estimated memory usage of the processes). For example:

- The **placement memory maximum 100** command sets the maximum memory usage on nodes to 100 percent. If a node has 2 GB of available memory, then only 2 GB of processes can be placed on the node (estimated memory usage). This means that oversubscription is not allowed.
- The **placement memory maximum 50** command sets the maximum memory usage on nodes to 50 percent, so that placeable processes can use only half the memory on the node.
- The **placement memory maximum 200** command allows the system to attempt to run more than the available memory on a node.

Use the **placement memory** command with the **threshold value** keyword and argument to set the preferred percentage of memory use for each node. The system attempts to balance all nodes at or below the threshold memory percentage. In other words, the system does not place a process on a node that has exceeded the threshold value, unless all other nodes have also reached their thresholds (or unless some other large affinity overrides this consideration).

Use the **show placement** command with the **policy global** keywords to display the current settings:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show placement policy global

Per-location placement policy parameters
-----
Memory preferred threshold:      80%
Memory maximum threshold:       200%
Threshold satisfaction affinity points: 50
```

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read, write

## Examples

In the following example, the maximum memory threshold is set to 80 percent:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# placement memory maximum 80
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show placement policy, page 75</a>	Displays placement policy parameters and programs.

## placement program

To enter placement program configuration mode to set process affinities (preferences), use the **placement program** command in global configuration mode. To remove the assigned process placement, use the **no** form of this command.

**placement program** {*program* [**instance** *instance*]} **default**}

**no placement program** {*program* [**instance** *instance*]} **default**}

### Syntax Description

<i>program</i>	Process or group of processes.
<b>instance</b> <i>instance</i>	(Optional) Specifies a program name that uniquely identifies a placement process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters.
<b>default</b>	Specifies all processes instead of a specific process instance.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **placement program** command allows you to change the placement policy for any placeable process, such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

Placement policy consists of two types: resource consumption and affinities. Resource consumption involves CPU and memory usage and is a “hard” resource requirement. Affinities are preferences and are considered “soft” requirements for a placement policy. Only affinities can be configured by the operator.

The **placement program** command handles configuration for these affinity types:

- Affinity location set
- Affinity location type
- Affinity program
- Affinity self
- Affinity existence

To obtain a list of running placeable processes and placement policy parameters on your router system, use the **show placement policy** command.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read, write

### Examples

The following example enters placement program configuration mode to set all Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) processes on the node pair that it had already started on so that PIM does not move automatically when system conditions change:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# placement program pim
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-place)# affinity location-type current attract 100
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">affinity location-set</a>	Sets the affinity of a placeable program (process) to or from node pairs.
<a href="#">affinity location-type</a>	Sets the affinity of a placeable program (process) to or from a location type.
<a href="#">affinity program</a>	Sets the affinity of a placeable program (process) to or from another program.
<a href="#">affinity self</a>	Sets the affinity of a placeable program (process) to or from one of its own instances.
<a href="#">show placement location, page 72</a>	Displays all placeable programs (processes) by location.
<a href="#">show placement policy, page 75</a>	Displays placement policy parameters and programs.

Command	Description
<a href="#">show placement program, page 80</a>	Displays the operational state for each placement program.

# placement reoptimize

To reoptimize the placement of processes on a system among the available RP nodes in a secure domain router (SDR), use the **placement reoptimize** command in EXEC mode.

## placement reoptimize

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** The default is to reoptimize process placement for all processes.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **placement reoptimize** command to reoptimize the placement of running processes on the available RP nodes. The processes are redistributed to the available nodes based on memory usage and other calculations. The **placement reoptimize** command first displays the predicted results of the reoptimization before running the command. You can accept the changes and run the command, or cancel the procedure without impacting the router.

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read, write



**Examples**

The following example illustrates how to use the **placement reoptimize** command. The predicted changes are displayed, showing the current location of the process and the new location of the process. You can then decide to continue the operation or abort the reoptimization.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# placement reoptimize

Predicted changes to the placement:

bpm                0/0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0) --> 0/2/CPU0 (0/3/CPU0)
bgp instance 0    0/0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0) --> 0/2/CPU0 (0/3/CPU0)
ipv4_rib           0/0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0) --> 0/2/CPU0 (0/3/CPU0)
ipv4_arm          0/0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0) --> 0/2/CPU0 (0/3/CPU0)
rcp_fs            0/0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0) --> 0/2/CPU0 (0/3/CPU0)

Continue? [yes/no] yes
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#
RP/0/0/CPU0:Nov 12 1:1:1.1 : placed[170]: %PLACED_PLACE-6-
REOP_START: Re-optimization of the placement requested. You will be notified on completion.
RP/0/0/CPU0:Nov 12 1:1:1.1 : placed[254]: %OS-PLACED_PLACE-6-REOP_COMPLETE
: Re-optimization of the placement complete. Use 'show placement' to view the ne
w placement
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show placement reoptimize, page 83</a>	Displays information about process placements by node or process.

## process

To start, terminate, or restart a process, use the **process** command in administration EXEC mode.

**process** {**crash**| **restart**| **shutdown**| **start**} {*executable-name*|*job-id*} **location** {*node-id*| **all**}

### Syntax Description

<b>crash</b>	Crashes a process.
<b>restart</b>	Restarts a process.
<b>shutdown</b>	Stops a process. The process is not restarted (even if considered “mandatory□?”).
<b>start</b>	Starts a process.
<i>executable-name</i>	Executable name of the process to be started, terminated, or restarted. Supplying an executable name for the <i>executable-name</i> argument performs the action for all the simultaneously running instances of the process, if applicable.
<i>job-id</i>	Job ID of the process instance to be started, terminated, or restarted. Supplying a job ID for the <i>job-id</i> argument performs the action for only the process instance associated with the job ID.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	Starts, terminates, or restarts a process on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies all nodes.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values

### Command Modes

Administration EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	This command was removed from EXEC mode.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	The <b>blocked</b> keyword was not supported.

Release	Modification
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Under normal circumstances, processes are started and restarted automatically by the operating system as required. If a process crashes, it is automatically restarted.

Use this command to manually stop, start, or restart individual processes.

**Caution**

Manually stopping or restarting a process can seriously impact the operation of a router. Use these commands only under the direction of a Cisco Technical Support representative.

**process shutdown**

The **process shutdown** command shuts down (terminates) the specified process and copies associated with the specified process. The process is not restarted, even if considered “mandatory.” Use the **show processes** command to display a list of executable processes running on the system.

**Caution**

Stopping a process can result in an RP switchover, system failure or both. This command is intended for use only under the direct supervision of a Cisco Technical Support representative.

**process restart**

The **process restart** command restarts a process, such as a process that is not functioning optimally.

**process start**

The **process start** command starts a process that is not currently running, such as a process that was terminated using the **process kill** command. If multiple copies are on the system, all instances of the process are started simultaneously.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
root-lr	execute

**Examples**

The following example shows how to restart a process. In this example, the IS-IS process is restarted:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process restart isis
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#RP/0/0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:24:41 : isis[343]: %ISIS-6-INFO_ST
RTUP START : Cisco NSF controlled start beginning
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#RP/0/0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:24:52 : isis[352]: %ISIS-6-INFO_ST
```

```
RTUP_FINISH : Cold controlled start completed
```

The following example shows how to terminate a process. In this example, the IS-IS process is stopped:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process shutdown isis
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#
```

The following example shows how to start a process. In this example, the IS-IS process is started:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process start isis
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#RP/0/0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:27:19 : isis[227]:
%ISIS-6-INFO_STARTUP_START : Cold controlled start beginning
RP/0/0/CPU0:Mar 30 15:27:31 : isis[352]: %ISIS-6-INFO_STARTUP_FINISH :
Cold controlled start completed
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">process mandatory, page 47</a>	Sets the options for mandatory processes.
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

## process core

To modify the core dump options for a process, use the **process core** command in administration EXEC mode.

```
process {executable-name|job-id} core {context|copy|fallback|iomem|mainmem|off|sharedmem|
sparse|sync|text} [maxcore value] location node-id
```

### Syntax Description

<i>executable-name</i>	Executable name of the process for which you want to change core dump options. Specifying a value for the <i>executable-name</i> argument changes the core dump option for multiple instances of a running process.
<i>job-id</i>	Job ID associated with the process instance. Specifying a <i>job-id</i> value changes the core dump option for only a single instance of a running process.
<b>context</b>	Dumps only context information for a process.
<b>copy</b>	Copies a core dump locally before performing the core dump.
<b>fallback</b>	Sets the core dump options to use the fallback options (if needed).
<b>iomem</b>	Dumps the I/O memory of a process.
<b>mainmem</b>	Dumps the main memory of a process.
<b>off</b>	Indicates that a core dump is not taken on the termination of the specified process.
<b>sharedmem</b>	Dumps the shared memory of a process.
<b>sparse</b>	Enables sparse core dumps of a process.
<b>sync</b>	Enables only synchronous core dumping.
<b>text</b>	Dumps the text of a process.
<b>maxcore</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of core dumps allowed for the specified process on its creation.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Sets the core dump options for a process on a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

### Command Default

By default, processes are configured to dump shared memory, text area, stack, data section, and heap information.

### Command Modes

Administration EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The modular architecture of Cisco IOS XR software allows core dumps for individual processes. By default, processes are configured to dump shared memory, text area, stack, data section, and heap information.

Specifying an executable name for the *executable-name job-id* argument changes the core dump option for all instances of the process. Specifying a job ID for the value changes the core dump option for a single instance of a running process.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
root-lr	execute

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable the collection of shared memory of a process:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process ospf core sharedmem
```

The following example shows how to turn off core dumping for a process:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process media_ether_config_di core off
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

## process mandatory

To set the mandatory reboot options for a process, use the **process mandatory** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

### process mandatory

**process mandatory** {on|off} {*executable-name*|*job-id*} **location** *node-id*

### process mandatory reboot

**process mandatory reboot** {enable|disable}

### process mandatory toggle

**process mandatory toggle** {*executable-name*|*job-id*} **location** *node-id*

### Syntax Description

<b>on</b>	Turns on mandatory process attribute.
<b>off</b>	Turns off the mandatory process attribute. The process is not considered mandatory.
<b>reboot</b> { <b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b> }	Enables or disables the reboot action when a mandatory process fails.
<b>toggle</b>	Toggles a mandatory process attribute.
<i>executable-name</i>	Executable name of the process to be terminated. Specifying an executable name for the <i>executable-name</i> argument terminates the process and all the simultaneously running copies, if applicable.
<i>job-id</i>	Job ID associated with the process to be terminated. Terminates only the process associated with the job ID.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Sets the mandatory settings for a process on a designated node. The node-id argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values

### Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.

Release	Modification
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

### Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If a process unexpectedly goes down, the following action occurs based on whether the process is considered mandatory.

- If the process is mandatory and the process cannot be restarted, the node automatically reboots.
- If the process is not mandatory and cannot be restarted, it stays down and the node does not reboot.

### Task ID

Task ID	Operations
root-lr	execute

### Examples

The following example shows how to turn on a mandatory attribute. In this example, the mandatory attribute is turned on for the `media_ether_config_di` process.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process mandatory on media_ether_config_di
```

The following example shows how to turn the reboot option on. In this example, the router is set to reboot the node if a mandatory process goes down and cannot be restarted.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process mandatory reboot enable
```

```
RP/0/00/CPU0:Mar 19 19:28:10 : sysmgr[71]: %SYSMGR-4-MANDATORY_REBOOT_ENABLE :
mandatory reboot option enabled by request
```

The following example shows how to turn off the reboot option. In this example, the router is set *not* to reboot the node if a mandatory process goes down and cannot be restarted. In this case, the mandatory process is restarted, but the node is not rebooted.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# process mandatory reboot disable
```

```
RP/0/00/CPU0:Mar 19 19:31:20 : sysmgr[71]: %SYSMGR-4-MANDATORY_REBOOT_OVERRIDE
: mandatory reboot option overridden by request
```



**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

# show context

To display core dump context information, use the **show context** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show context** [*coredump-occurrence*] **clear** [**location** {*node-id*} **all**]

## Syntax Description

<i>coredump-occurrence</i>	(Optional) Core dump context information to be displayed based on the occurrence of the core dump. Valid values are 1 to 10.
<b>clear</b>	(Optional) Clears the current context information.
<b>location</b> { <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	Displays core dump information that occurred on the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies to display information for all nodes.

## Command Default

If no *coredump-occurrence* value is specified, core dump context information for all core dumps is displayed.

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **show context** command to display core dump context information. This command displays context information for the last ten core dumps. Cisco Technical Support Center engineers and development engineers use this command for post-analysis in the debugging of processes.

Use the [clear context](#), page 3 command to clear core dump context information.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
diag	read

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the **show context** command:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show context

Crashed pid = 20502 (pkg/bin/mbi-hello)
Crash time: Thu Mar 25, 2004: 19:34:14
Core for process at disk0:/mbi-hello.20040325-193414.node0_RP0_CPU0

    Stack Trace
#0 0xfc117c9c
#1 0xfc104348
#2 0xfc104154
#3 0xfc107578
#4 0xfc107734
#5 0x482009e4

Registers info
      r0      r1      r2      r3
R0  0000000e 481ffa80 4820c0b8 00000003
      r4      r5      r6      r7
R4  481ffb18 00000001 481ffa88 48200434
      r8      r9      r10     r11
R8  00000000 00000001 00000000 fc17ac58
      r12     r13     r14     r15
R12 481ffb08 4820c080 481ffc10 00000001
      r16     r17     r18     r19
R16 481ffc24 481ffc2c 481ffc44 00000000
      r20     r21     r22     r23
R20 00398020 00000000 481ffb6c 4820a484
      r24     r25     r26     r27
R24 00000000 00000001 4820efe0 481ffb88
      r28     r29     r30     r31
R28 00000001 481ffb18 4820ef08 00000001
      cnt      lr      msr      pc
R32 fc168d58 fc104348 0000d932 fc117c9c
      cnd      xer
R36 24000022 00000004

DLL Info
DLL path      Text addr.  Text size  Data addr.  Data size  Version
/pkg/lib/libinfra.dll 0xfc0f6000 0x00032698 0xfc0f5268 0x00000cb4
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show context** command. The output displays information about a core dump from a process that has not crashed.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show context

node:      node0_RP0_CPU0
-----

Crashed pid = 28703 (pkg/bin/packet)
Crash time: Tue Sep 21, 2004: 02:48:00
Core for process at harddisk:/packet.by.dumper_gen.20040921-024800.node0_RP0_CPU0.ppc.Z
```

Table 6: show context Field Descriptions, page 52 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 6: show context Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Crashed pid	Process ID (PID) of the crashed process followed by the executable path.
Crash time	Time and date the crash occurred.
Core for process at	File path to the core dump file.
Stack Trace	Stack trace information.
Registers Info	Register information related to crashed threads.
DLL Info	Dynamically loadable library (DLL) information used to decode the stack trace.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear context, page 3</a>	Clears core dump context information.

# show dll

To display dynamically loadable library (DLL) information, use the **show dll** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

```
show dll [jobid job-id [virtual]] [symbol]address virtual-address | dllname dll-virtual-path | memory | virtual]
[location node-id]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>jobid</b> <i>job-id</i>	(Optional) Displays DLL information for the specified job identifier.
<b>virtual</b>	(Optional) Displays the virtual path of DLLs. The virtual path is expressed in the /pkg/lib/library-name.dll format where the library name is the name of the DLL followed by the .dll suffix.
<b>symbol</b>	(Optional) Displays the symbol at the virtual address specified for the <i>virtual-address</i> argument.
<b>address</b> <i>virtual-address</i>	(Optional) Displays the DLL that is mapped at the virtual address specified for the <i>virtual-address</i> argument.
<b>dllname</b> <i>dll-virtual-path</i>	(Optional) Displays the process IDs (PIDs) of the process that have downloaded the DLL specified for the <i>dll-virtual-path</i> argument.
<b>memory</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of DLL memory usage.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays DLLs for the specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.

Release	Modification
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the **show dll** command. In this example, the output displays all the DLLs loaded on the router.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show dll
```

```

DLL path                               Text VA   Text Sz   Data VA   Data Sz   Refcount
-----
/lib/libui.dll                          0xfc000000 0x00007000 0xfc007000 0x00001000 1
/disk0/c12k-base-0.48.0/lib/liblogin.dll 0xfc008000 0x00006000 0xfc00e000 0x00001000 1
/mbi/lib/libbanner.dll                  0xfc00f000 0x00003000 0xfc012000 0x00001000 1
/disk0/c12k-base-0.48.0/lib/libaaav2.dll 0xfc013000 0x0000f000 0xfc022000 0x00001000 1
/disk0/c12k-base-0.48.0/lib/libaaatty.dll 0xfc023000 0x00004000 0xfc027000 0x00001000 1
/mbi/lib/libtermcap.dll                  0xfc028000 0x00003000 0xfc02b000 0x00001000 1
/mbi/lib/lib_show_dll.dll                 0xfc02c000 0x00004000 0xfc030000 0x00001000 1
/mbi/lib/libihplatform.dll                0xfc0bf2d4 0x00000c18 0xfc1e4f88 0x00000068 1
/lib/libovl.dll                           0xfc0c8000 0x0000c3b0 0xfc0c21f0 0x0000076c 23
/disk0/c12k-admin-0.48.0/lib/libfqm_ltrace_util_common.dll 0xfc0d43b0 0x00000bfc 0xfc391f7c 0x00000068 1
/lib/libplatform.dll                      0xfc0d5000 0x0000aa88 0xfc0e0000 0x00002000 165
/lib/libsysmgr.dll                        0xfc0e2000 0x0000ab48 0xfc0c295c 0x00000368 166
/lib/libinfra.dll                         0xfc0ed000 0x0003284c 0xfc120000 0x00000c70 169
/lib/libbios.dll                          0xfc121000 0x0002c4bc 0xfc14e000 0x00002000 166
/lib/libbc.dll                             0xfc150000 0x00077ae0 0xfc1c8000 0x00002000 175
/mbi/lib/libltrace.dll                     0xfc1ca000 0x00007f5c 0xfc0c2cc4 0x00000188 96
/lib/libsyslog.dll                         0xfc1d2000 0x0000530c 0xfc120c70 0x00000308 129
/disk0/c12k-base-0.48.0/lib/liblpts_ifib_platform.dll 0xfc1d730c 0x00000cc8 0xfccef4000 0x00000068 1
/lib/libbackplane.dll                     0xfc1d8000 0x0000134c 0xfc0c2e4c 0x000000a8 163
/disk0/c12k-base-0.48.0/lib/libipv6_platform_client.dll 0xfc1d934c 0x00000c48 0xfccef4f8c 0x00000068 1
/mbi/lib/libpkgfs_node.dll                 0xfc1da000 0x000092d4 0xfc1e4000 0x000001a8 3

```

The following example shows sample output from the **show dll** command with the optional **jobid job-id** keyword and argument:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show dll jobid 186
```

```

DLLs mapped by PID 86111
DLL path                               Text VA   Text Sz   Data VA   Data Sz   Refcount
-----

```

```
-----
/lib/libovl.dll                0xfc0c8000 0x0000c3b0 0xfc0c21f0 0x0000076c 23
/lib/libplatform.dll          0xfc0d5000 0x0000aa88 0xfc0e0000 0x00002000 165
/lib/libsysmgr.dll            0xfc0e2000 0x0000ab48 0xfc0c295c 0x00000368 167
/lib/libinfra.dll             0xfc0ed000 0x0003284c 0xfc120000 0x00000c70 169
/lib/libbios.dll              0xfc121000 0x0002c4bc 0xfc14e000 0x00002000 166
/lib/libc.dll                  0xfc150000 0x00077ae0 0xfc1c8000 0x00002000 175
/mbi/lib/libltrace.dll        0xfc1ca000 0x00007f5c 0xfc0c2cc4 0x00000188 96
/lib/libsyslog.dll            0xfc1d2000 0x0000530c 0xfc120c70 0x00000308 129
/lib/libbackplane.dll         0xfc1d8000 0x0000134c 0xfc0c2e4c 0x000000a8 163
/lib/libnodeid.dll            0xfc1e5000 0x000091fc 0xfc1e41a8 0x00000208 163
/mbi/lib/libinst_mem.dll      0xfc232000 0x000044f8 0xfc1e43b0 0x00000108 4
/lib/libdebug.dll             0xfc23c000 0x0000ef64 0xfc1e4680 0x00000550 159
-----
```

Table 7: show dll Field Descriptions, page 55 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7: show dll Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DLL path	Physical path of the DLL on the router.
Text VA	Virtual address of the text segment of the DLL.
Text Sz	Size of the text segment of the DLL.
Data VA	Virtual address of the data segment of the DLL.
Data Sz	Size of the data segment of the DLL.
Refcount	Number of clients using the DLL.

The following example shows sample output from the **show dll** command with the optional **dllname** *dll-virtual-path* keyword and optional argument:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show dll dllname /pkg/lib/libinst_mem.dll
PID:      4102  Refcount: 1
PID:      4105  Refcount: 1
PID:     24600  Refcount: 1
PID:     86111  Refcount: 1
```

Table 8: show dll dllname Field Descriptions, page 55 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8: show dll dllname Field Descriptions

Field	Description
PID:	Process ID of the process.
Refcount	Number of references to the DLL by the process.

The following example shows sample **show dll** output from the command with the optional **memory** keyword:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show dll memory
-----
```

 show dll

```
Total DLL Text - 14778896 bytes  Total DLL Data - 12688500 bytes
Total DLL Memory - 27467396 bytes
```



# show exception

To display the configured core dump settings, use the **show exception** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show exception** [**core-options** [**process** *process-name*] **location** *node-id*]

## Syntax Description

<b>core-options</b>	(Optional) Displays process core option values.
<b>process</b> <i>process-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the process for which to display the information.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays configured settings for a specified node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	Support for the <b>core-options</b> keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the command to display the configured core dump settings. The output from this command displays the core dump settings configured with the following commands:

- [exception filepath, page 8](#)
- [exception pakmem, page 13](#)
- [exception sparse, page 15](#)
- [exception sprsize, page 17](#)

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
diag	read

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the **show exception** command with the **location** keyword. All processes for the specified node are displayed.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show excep core-options location 0/rp0/cpu0

Mon Nov 30 01:31:31.391 PST
Process
  Options
attach_server:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
attachd:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
ksh-aux:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
bcm_logger:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
devf-scrp:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
bfm_server:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
ksh:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
dllmgr:
  COPY
dumper:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
eth_server:
  COPY SPARSE
inflator:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
insthelper:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
mbi-hello:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
cat:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
mq:
  COPY
mqueue:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
nname:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
nvram:
  TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
--More--
```

The following example shows sample output from the command for a specific process:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show excep core-options process upgrade_daemon location 0/6/cpu0

Mon Nov 30 01:32:20.207 PST
```

```
Process
Options
upgrade_daemon:
TEXT SHAREDMEM MAINMEM
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">exception filepath, page 8</a>	Modifies core dump settings.
<a href="#">exception pakmem, page 13</a>	Collects packet memory information in core dumps.
<a href="#">exception sparse, page 15</a>	Enables or disables sparse core dumps.
<a href="#">exception sprsize, page 17</a>	Sets the maximum size of core dump files.

# show memory

To display the available physical memory and memory usage information of processes on the router, use the **show memory** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show memory** [*jobid*] **summary** [**bytes**|**detail**]] **location** *node-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>job id</i>	(Optional) Job ID associated with a process instance. Specifying a job ID for the <i>job-id</i> argument displays the memory available and memory usage information for only the process associated with the specified job ID. If the <i>job-id</i> argument is not specified, this command displays information for all running processes.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the physical memory and memory usage information.
<b>bytes</b>	(Optional) Displays numbers in bytes for an exact count.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays numbers in the format “nnn.dddM” for more detail.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Displays the available physical memory from the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To display detailed memory information for the entire router, enter the **show memory** command without any parameters.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

**Examples**

The following example shows partial sample output from the **show memory** command entered without keywords or arguments. This command displays details for the entire router.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show memory

Physical Memory:2048M total
Application Memory :1802M (1636M available)
Image:116M (bootram:116M)
Reserved:128M, IOMem:0, flashfsys:0
Total shared window:0

kernel:jid 1
Address      Bytes      What
0008f000    12288     Program Stack
000b2000    12288     Program Stack
Total Allocated Memory:0
Total Shared Memory:0

sbin/devc-pty:jid 68
Address      Bytes      What
4817f000    4096      Program Stack (pages not allocated)
48180000    516096   Program Stack (pages not allocated)
481fe000    8192     Program Stack
48200000    28672    Physical Mapped Memory
48207000    4096     ANON FIXED ELF SYSRAM
48208000    4096     ANON FIXED ELF SYSRAM
```

The following example shows sample output from the **show memory** command entered with the job ID 7 to show the memory usage information for the process associated with this job identifier:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show memory 7

Physical Memory: 256M total
Application Memory : 249M (217M available)
Image: 2M (bootram: 2M)
Reserved: 4M, IOMem: 0, flashfsys: 0

sbin/pipe: jid 7
Address      Bytes      What
07f7c000    126976   Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07f9b000    4096     Program Stack
07f9d000    126976   Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07fbc000    4096     Program Stack
07fbc000    126976   Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07fdd000    4096     Program Stack
07fdf000    126976   Program Stack (pages not allocated)
07ffe000    4096     Program Stack
08000000    122880   Program Stack (pages not allocated)
```

```

0801e000      8192      Program Stack
08020000     12288     Physical Mapped Memory
08023000      4096     Program Text or Data
08024000      4096     Program Text or Data
08025000     16384     Allocated Memory
08029000     16384     Allocated Memory
7c001000     319488    DLL Text libc.dll
7e000000      8192     DLL Data libc.dll

```

The following example shows how to display a detailed summary of memory information for the router:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show memory summary detail

Physical Memory: 256.000M total
Application Memory : 140.178M (15.003M available)
Image: 95.739M (bootram: 95.739M)
Reserved: 20.000M, IOMem: 0, flashfsys: 0
Shared window fibv6: 257.980K
Shared window PFI_IFH: 207.925K
Shared window aib: 8.972M
Shared window infra_statsd: 3.980K
Shared window ipv4_fib: 1.300M
Shared window atc_cache: 35.937K
Shared window qad: 39.621K
Total shared window: 10.805M
Allocated Memory: 49.933M
Program Text: 6.578M
Program Data: 636.000K
Program Stack: 4.781M

```

**Table 9: show memory summary Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Physical Memory	Available physical memory on the router.
Application Memory	Current memory usage of all the processes on the router.
Image	Memory that is currently used by the image and available memory.
Reserved	Total reserved memory.
IOMem	Available I/O memory.
flashfsys	Total flash memory.
Shared window fibv6	Internal shared window information.
Shared window PFI_IFH	Internal shared window information.
Shared window aib	Internal shared window information.
Shared window infra_statsd	Internal shared window information.
Shared window ipv4_fib	Internal shared window information.

Field	Description
Shared window atc_cache	Internal shared window information.
Shared window qad	Internal shared window information.
Total shared window	Internal shared window information.
Allocated Memory	Amount of memory allocated for the specified node.
Program Text	Internal program test information.
Program Data	Internal program data information.
Program Stack	Internal program stack information.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show memory heap, page 67</a>	Displays information about the heap space for a process.
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

# show memory compare

To display details about heap memory usage for all processes on the router at different moments in time and compare the results, use the **show memory compare** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show memory compare** {start| end| report}

## Syntax Description

<b>start</b>	Takes the initial snapshot of heap memory usage for all processes on the router and sends the report to a temporary file named /tmp/memcmp_start.out.
<b>end</b>	Takes the second snapshot of heap memory usage for all processes on the router and sends the report to a temporary file named /tmp/memcmp_end.out. This snapshot is compared with the initial snapshot when displaying the heap memory usage comparison report.
<b>report</b>	Displays the heap memory comparison report, comparing heap memory usage between the two snapshots of heap memory usage.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.



**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the command to display details about the heap memory usage of all processes on the router at different moments in time and compare the results. This command is useful for detecting patterns of memory usage during events such as restarting processes or configuring interfaces.

Use the following steps to create and compare memory snapshots:

- 1 Enter the command with the **start** keyword to take the initial snapshot of heap memory usage for all processes on the router.

**Note**

The snapshot is similar to that resulting from entry of the [show memory heap, page 67](#) command with the optional **summary** keyword.

- 2 Perform the test you want to analyze.
- 3 Enter the command with the **end** keyword to take the snapshot of heap memory usage to be compared with the initial snapshot.
- 4 Enter the command with the **report** keyword to display the heap memory usage comparison report.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the command with the **report** keyword:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show memory compare report
```

JID	name	mem before	mem after	difference	mallocs	restarted
84	driver_infra_partner	577828	661492	83664	65	
279	gsp	268092	335060	66968	396	
236	snap_transport	39816	80816	41000	5	
237	mpls_lsd_agent	36340	77340	41000	5	
268	fint_partner	24704	65704	41000	5	
90	null_caps_partner	25676	66676	41000	5	
208	aib	55320	96320	41000	5	
209	ipv4_io	119724	160724	41000	5	
103	loopback_caps_partne	33000	74000	41000	5	
190	ipv4_arm	41432	82432	41000	5	
191	ipv6_arm	33452	74452	41000	5	
104	sysldr	152164	193164	41000	5	
85	nd_partner	37200	78200	41000	5	
221	clns	61520	102520	41000	5	
196	parser_server	1295440	1336440	41000	5	
75	bundlemgr_distrib	57424	98424	41000	5	
200	arp	83720	124720	41000	5	
201	cdp	56524	97524	41000	5	
204	ether_caps_partner	39620	80620	41000	5	
206	qosmgr	55624	96624	41000	5	
240	imd_server	92880	104680	11800	28	
260	improxy	77508	88644	11136	10	

## show memory compare

111	nrssvr	29152	37232	8080	60	
275	sysdb_svr_local	1575532	1579056	3524	30	
205	cfgmgr	31724	33548	1824	25	
99	sysdb_svr_shared	1131188	1132868	1680	14	
51	mbus-rp	26712	27864	1152	4	
66	wdsysmon	298068	299216	1148	15	
168	netio	1010912	1012060	1148	6	
283	itrace_manager	17408	17928	520	3	
59	devc-conaux	109868	110300	432	4	
67	syslogd_helper	289200	289416	216	2	
117	fctl	41596	41656	60	2	
54	sysmgr	171772	171076	-696	-5	
269	ifmgr	539308	530652	-8656	-196	*

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 10: show memory compare report Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
JID	Process job ID.
name	Process name.
mem before	Heap memory usage at start (in bytes).
mem after	Heap memory usage at end (in bytes).
difference	Difference in heap memory usage (in bytes).
mallocs	Number of unfreed allocations made during the test period.
restarted	Indicates if the process was restarted during the test period.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show memory heap, page 67</a>	Displays information about the heap space for a process.
<a href="#">show processes, page 85</a>	Displays information about the running processes.

# show memory heap

To display information about the heap space for a process, use the **show memory heap** command in administration EXEC mode or in EXEC mode.

**show memory heap** [**allocated**] [**dllname**] [**failure**] [**free**] {*jobid*} **all**}

## Syntax Description

<b>allocated</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of all allocated heap blocks.
<b>dllname</b>	(Optional) Displays heaps with dynamic link library (DLL) names.
<b>failure</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of heap failures.
<b>free</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of all free heap blocks.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the information about the heap space.
<i>job-id</i>	Job ID associated with the process instance.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the heap space for all processes. The <b>all</b> keyword is only available when the <b>failure</b> or <b>summary</b> keywords are used.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Administration EXEC  
EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.

Release	Modification
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the command, specifying a job ID for the *job-id* argument:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show memory heap 111
```

```

Malloc summary for pid 16433:
  Heapsize 16384: allocd 6328, free 8820, overhead 1236
  Calls: mallocs 144; reallocs 73; frees 5; [core-allocs 1; core-frees 0]
Block Allocated List
Total      Total      Block      Name/ID/Caller
Usize      Size      Count
0x000008c1 0x000008cc 0x00000001 0x7c018a10
0x000005ac 0x00000974 0x00000079 0x7c02b9e0
0x000004f0 0x000004f8 0x00000001 0x7c02b6fc
0x00000080 0x00000088 0x00000001 0x7c01936c
0x00000034 0x00000048 0x00000001 0x7c018954
0x00000024 0x00000030 0x00000001 0x7c019278
0x00000018 0x00000020 0x00000001 0x7c019b2c
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c017178
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c00fb54
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c00fb80
0x00000008 0x00000010 0x00000001 0x7c00fbb8

```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 11: show memory heap Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Malloc summary for pid	System-defined process ID (PID).
Heapsize	Size of the heap as allocated from the system by the malloc library.
allocd	Bytes allocated to the process.
free	Bytes available in the heap.
overhead	Malloc library overhead in bytes.
mallocs	Number of malloc calls.

Field	Description
reallocs	Number of realloc calls.
frees	Number of invocations to the caller interface provided in the malloc library for deallocating the memory.
[core-allocs 1; core-frees 0]	Number of core memory units, the memory units in the malloc library allocated by the system for the heap, allocated, and freed.

The following example shows sample output from the command, specifying the **summary job-id** keyword and argument:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show memory heap summary 65

Malloc summary for pid 20495 process pcmciad:
  Heapsize 65536: allocd 40332, free 16568, overhead 8636
  Calls: mallocs 883; reallocs 3; frees 671; [core-allocs 4; core-frees 0]
Band size 16, element per block 48, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 2, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 85, frees: 20
  allocmem: 1040, freemem: 496, overhead: 448
  blocks: 2, blknodes: 96
Band size 24, element per block 34, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 243, frees: 223
  allocmem: 480, freemem: 336, overhead: 168
  blocks: 1, blknodes: 34
Band size 32, element per block 26, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 107, frees: 97
  allocmem: 320, freemem: 512, overhead: 136
  blocks: 1, blknodes: 26
Band size 40, element per block 22, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 2, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 98, frees: 74
  allocmem: 960, freemem: 800, overhead: 240
  blocks: 2, blknodes: 44
Band size 48, element per block 18, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 53, frees: 42
  allocmem: 528, freemem: 336, overhead: 104
  blocks: 1, blknodes: 18
Band size 56, element per block 16, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 8, frees: 4
  allocmem: 224, freemem: 672, overhead: 96
  blocks: 1, blknodes: 16
Band size 64, element per block 14, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 6, frees: 2
  allocmem: 256, freemem: 640, overhead: 88
  blocks: 1, blknodes: 14
Band size 72, element per block 12, nbuint 1
  Completely free blocks: 0
  Block allocated: 1, Block freed: 0
  allocs: 1, frees: 0
  allocmem: 72, freemem: 792, overhead: 80
```

```
blocks: 1, blknodes: 12
```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 12: show memory heap summary Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Malloc summary for pid	System-defined process ID (pid).
Heapsize	Size of the heap as allocated from the system by the malloc library.
allocd	Bytes allocated to the process.
free	Bytes available in the heap.
overhead	Malloc library overhead in bytes.
mallocs	Number of malloc calls.
reallocs	Number of realloc calls.
frees	Number of invocations to the caller interface provided in the malloc library for deallocating the memory.
[core-allocs 1; core-frees 0]	Number of core memory units, the memory units in the malloc library allocated by the system for the heap, allocated and freed.
Band size	Small memory elements are arranged in bands. The band size specifies the size of elements within the band.
element per block	Number of elements per block in the band.
nbunit	Number of memory unit one block consists of. Any block in any band should be of a size that is an integer multiple of this basic unit.
Completely free blocks	Number of blocks in the band completely free (available for allocation).
Block allocd	Number of blocks currently allocated for the band.
allocs	Number of allocations currently performed from the band.
frees	Number of free calls that resulted in memory being returned to the band.

Field	Description
allocmem	Amount of memory currently allocated from the band.
overhead	Amount of memory in bytes as overhead for managing the band.
blocks	Number of blocks currently in the band.
blknodes	Number of nodes (elements) in all the blocks in the band.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show memory, page 60</a>	Displays the available physical memory and processes memory on a router.

# show placement location

To display all placeable processes by location, use the **show placement location** command in EXEC mode.

**show placement location** {*node-id* | **all**}

## Syntax Description

{ <i>node-id</i>   <b>all</b> }	Specifies the node for which to display placeable processes. The <i>node-id</i> argument is expressed in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. The <b>all</b> keyword specifies all nodes.
---------------------------------	--

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The command identifies the process placement locations, the operational state of the nodes, and the processes currently running on the nodes.

To display the node location and operational state for a program, use the **show placement program** command.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read



**Examples**

The following example shows all the nodes on the routing system and the placeable programs on those node locations:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show placement location all


Locations: [0/RP0/CPU0] 0/RP1/CPU0 (RP)
State: running Primary: yes Paired: no

Programs placed at this location:
rt_check_mgr
fm_server
fm_script_dir
fm_metric_dir
fm_fd_stats
fm_fd_hardware
fm_fd_drvinfra
fm_fd_counter
ipv6_rump
ipv6_local
ipv6_connected
ipv4_rump
ipv4_local
ipv4_connected
tftp_fs
rcp_fs
ftp_fs
domain_services
bfd
ipv6_mpa
ipv4_mpa
ipv6_arm
ipv4_arm
policy_repository
ipv6_rib
ipv4_rib
cdp_mgr
statsd_manager
```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 13: show placement location Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Locations	Physical placement locations identified on the routing system.
State	Operational state of the nodes.
Primary	Whether or not the locations are primary nodes.
Paired	Whether or not the locations are node pairs (active and standby).
Programs placed at this location	All processes that are currently placed at the location.

 show placement location**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show placement program, page 80</a>	Displays the operational state for each placement program.

# show placement policy

To display placement policy parameters and programs, use the **show placement policy** command in EXEC mode.

```
show placement policy {global| program {program| all| default}}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>global</b>	Displays system-wide placement policies.
<b>program</b>	Displays program placement policies.
<i>program</i>	Specific program or program group.
<b>all</b>	Displays all program placement policies.
<b>default</b>	Displays the default placement policies.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The command displays placement policy items that influence program or process placement. The **global** option lists the per node threshold parameters, and the remaining options list the policy based on program.

If you configured the placement policy, the scope could be the default program, a given program, or even a particular program instance. Alternatively, the policy could be specified in a placement file (entered by the system) with different levels of affinities. To view all this information, you can specify the **program all** option to display the source of each program, and the policy applied to the default program or the program that you configured to override it.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read

**Examples**

The following example shows how to display the global parameters for the placement policy:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show placement policy global

Per-location placement policy parameters
-----
Memory preferred threshold:      80%
Memory maximum threshold:       200%
Threshold satisfaction affinity points:  50
```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 14: show placement policy global Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
CPU preferred threshold	CPU threshold that should not be exceeded when placing processes.
CPU maximum threshold	The hard CPU threshold that should not be exceeded when placing processes.
Memory preferred threshold	Memory threshold that should not be exceeded when placing processes.
Memory maximum threshold	Hard-memory threshold that should not be exceeded when placing processes.
Threshold satisfaction affinity points	Number of affinity points awarded to a node with empty CPU or memory. Points are lowered as CPU or memory is used, reaching zero when the threshold value is reached.

The following example displays placement policy for all programs running on the system:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show placement policy program all

Program: rsvp                                     : source
-----
Assumed mem: 1 MB                               : system [default]
Slow migration interval: 1 second                : system [default]
```

```

affinity location-type primary attract 40      : system [default]
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: [default]                            : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary attract 40      : system [default]
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: mpls_static                          : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary attract 40      : system [default]
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: mpls_rid_helper                      : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary attract 40      : system [default]
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: mpls_ldp                            : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary attract 40      : system [default]
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: isis                                : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary repulse 40     : system isis
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: ipv6_static                          : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary repulse 40     : system ipv6_static
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]
affinity existence attract 90                 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100    : system [default]

Program: ipv4_static                          : source
-----
Assumed mem:                                1 MB      : system [default]
Slow migration interval:                    1 second  : system [default]

affinity location-type primary repulse 40     : system ipv4_static
affinity location-type paired attract 60      : system [default]

```

## show placement policy

```

affinity existence attract 90 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100 : system [default]

Program: brib : source
-----
Assumed mem: 1 MB : system [default]
Slow migration interval: 1 second : system [default]

affinity location-type current attract 600 : system brib
affinity location-type paired attract 200 : system brib
affinity location-type primary repulse 150 : system brib
affinity program ipv6_rib attract 70 : system brib
affinity program ipv4_rib attract 70 : system brib
affinity existence attract 90 : system [default]

Program: ipv6_rib : source
-----
Assumed mem: 1 MB : system [default]
Slow migration interval: 1 second : system [default]

affinity location-type paired attract 250 : system ipv6_rib
affinity location-type primary repulse 200 : system ipv6_rib
affinity program brib attract 70 : system ipv6_rib
affinity program bgp attract 250 : system ipv6_rib
affinity existence attract 90 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100 : system [default]

Program: ipv4_rib : source
-----
Assumed mem: 1 MB : system [default]
Slow migration interval: 1 second : system [default]

affinity location-type paired attract 250 : system ipv4_rib
affinity location-type primary repulse 200 : system ipv4_rib
affinity program brib attract 70 : system ipv4_rib
affinity program bgp attract 250 : system ipv4_rib
affinity existence attract 90 : system [default]
affinity location-type current attract 100 : system [default]

Program: bgp : source
-----
Assumed mem: 1 MB : system [default]
Slow migration interval: 1 second : system [default]

affinity location-type current attract 600 : system bgp
affinity location-type paired attract 50 : system bgp
affinity location-type primary repulse 50 : system bgp
affinity self repulse 160 : system bgp
affinity program ipv6_rib attract 250 : system bgp
affinity program ipv4_rib attract 250 : system bgp
affinity existence attract 90 : system [default]

```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 15: show placement policy program all Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
program	Placement policy program.
source	Position in the hierarchy for the policy origination: default entity, process class, or specific instance.

Field	Description
Assumed mem	Memory usage value from configuration or program placement file; defaults to 1 MB.

# show placement program

To display the operational state for each placement program, use the **show placement program** command in EXEC mode.

**show placement program** {*program*| **all**}

## Syntax Description

<i>program</i>	Specific program or program group.
<b>all</b>	Displays operational state for all placement programs.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The command displays information that identifies that the process (or program) is running, where the process is located, locations where the process was rejected, and location where the process is waiting to start.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read



**Examples**

The following example shows that all placement programs are running on the node pair 0/RP0/CPU0 and 0/RP1/CPU0:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show placement program all
```

```
Mon Aug 18 17:13:15.155 PST DST
```

If a program is shown as having 'rejected locations' (i.e., locations on which it cannot be placed), the locations in question can be seen using the "show placement policy program" command.

If a program has been placed but not yet started, the amount of time elapsed since the program was placed is shown in the 'waiting to start' field.

Parentheses around the node indicate that the node has not yet fully booted. This will be true of standby nodes.

Program	Placed at location	# rejected locations	Waiting to start
li_mgr	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
rsi_master	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
statd_manager	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv4_rib	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv6_rib	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
policy_repository	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv4_mpa	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv6_mpa	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
bfd	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
domain_services	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ftp_fs	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
rcp_fs	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
tftp_fs	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv4_connected	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv4_local	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv4_rump	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv6_connected	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv6_local	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv6_rump	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
atmgcmgr	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
eem_metric_dir	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
l2tp_mgr	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
l2vpn_mgr	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
rt_check_mgr	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ipv4_static	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
isis_instance lab	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ospf_instance 100	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
isis_uv	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ospf_uv	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
mpls_vpn_mib	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
rsvp	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
mpls_ldp	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
lspv_server	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ospf_instance 0	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ospfv3_instance 0	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		
ospfv3_uv	0/RP0/CPU0 (0/RP1/CPU0)		

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 16: show placement program Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Program	Name of the program that is placed.

**show placement program**

Field	Description
Placed at location	Location of the RP at which this process is placed, along with the paired node information.
rejected locations	Lists of nodes from which the program was rejected.
Waiting to start	The program is waiting in the process placement queue.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show placement policy, page 75</a>	Displays placement policy parameters and programs.

# show placement reoptimize

To display the predicted changes to reoptimize the placement of processes, use the **show placement reoptimize** command in EXEC mode.

**show placement reoptimize** [**program** {*program* **instance** *program-instance*} **all**]

## Syntax Description

<b>program</b>	(Optional) Displays changes for a particular program.
<i>program</i>	Specific program or program group.
<b>instance</b> <i>program-instance</i>	Specific program within a program group.
<b>all</b>	Displays changes for all programs.

## Command Default

The default is to display predicted changes for all route processor (RP) nodes and processes.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the command to display the predicted changes that will occur when the [placement reoptimize](#), page 40 command is run.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read

**Examples**

The following example is of the command, entered without keywords or arguments:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show placement reoptimize
```

```
Predicted changes to the placement
```

Program	Current location	New location
-----	-----	-----
ipv4_rib	0/7/CPU1 (1/14/CPU1)	1/RP0/CPU0 (1/RP1/CPU0)
ipv6_rib	0/7/CPU1 (1/14/CPU1)	1/RP0/CPU0 (1/RP1/CPU0)
brib_instance 81	0/7/CPU1 (1/14/CPU1)	1/RP0/CPU0 (1/RP1/CPU0)
bgp_instance 1	0/7/CPU1 (1/14/CPU1)	1/RP0/CPU0 (1/RP1/CPU0)

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">placement reoptimize, page 40</a>	Reoptimizes the processes among the available RPs.

## show processes

To display information about active processes, use the **show processes** command in administration EXEC or in EXEC mode.

```
show processes {job-id|process-name} aborts| all| blocked| boot| cpu| distribution process-name| dynamic|
failover| family| files| location node-id| log| mandatory| memory| pidin| searchpath| signal| startup|
threadname} [location node-id] [detail] [run]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>job-id</i>	Job identifier for which information for only the process instance associated with the <i>job-id</i> argument is displayed.
<i>process-name</i>	Process name for which all simultaneously running instances are displayed, if applicable.
<b>aborts</b>	Displays process abort information.
<b>all</b>	Displays summary process information for all processes.
<b>blocked</b>	Displays details about reply, send, and mutex blocked processes.
<b>boot</b>	Displays process boot information.
<b>cpu</b>	Displays CPU usage for each process.
<b>distribution</b>	Displays the distribution of processes.
<b>dynamic</b>	Displays process data for dynamically created processes.
<b>failover</b>	Displays process switchover information.
<b>family</b>	Displays the process session and family information.
<b>files</b>	Displays information about open files and open communication channels.
<b>location</b> <i>node-id</i>	Displays information about the active processes from a designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
<b>log</b>	Displays process log.
<b>mandatory</b>	Displays process data for mandatory processes.
<b>memory</b>	Displays information about the text, data, and stack usage for processes.
<b>pidin</b>	Displays all processes using the QNX command.
<b>searchpath</b>	Displays the search path.

<b>signal</b>	Displays the signal options for blocked, pending, ignored, and queued signals.
<b>startup</b>	Displays process data for processes created at startup.
<b>threadname</b>	Displays thread names.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays more detail. This option is available only with the <i>process-name</i> argument.
<b>run</b>	(Optional) Displays information for only running processes. This option is available only with the <i>process-name</i> argument.

**Command Default**

No default behavior or values

**Command Modes**

EXEC  
Administration EXEC

**Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
Release 3.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.3.0	No modification.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	The use of this command with no keywords or arguments was not supported.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the command to display general information about the active processes. To display more detailed information for a process, specify a job ID or process for the *job-id* argument or *process-name* argument, respectively.

You can also use the [monitor processes, page 26](#) command to determine the top processes and threads based on CPU usage.

**Task ID**

Task ID	Operations
basic-services	read

**Examples**

The command with the *process-name* argument displays detailed information about a process:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show processes ospf

Thu Feb 19 14:53:05.724 PST DST
      Job Id: 309
      PID: 565489
      Executable path: /disk0/c12k-rout-3.8.0.30I/bin/ospf
      Instance #: 1
      Version ID: 00.00.0000
      Respawn: ON
      Respawn count: 2
      Max. spawns per minute: 12
      Last started: Tue Feb 10 02:20:47 2009
      Process state: Run
      Package state: Normal
      Started on config: cfg/gl/ipv4-ospf/proc/100/ord_f/default/ord_a/routerid
      core: MAINMEM
      Max. core: 0
      Placement: Placeable
      startup_path: /pkg/startup/ospf.startup
      Ready: 3.105s
      Available: 3.185s
      Process cpu time: 148.307 user, 8.347 kernel, 156.654 total
JID  TID  Stack pri state      TimeInState      HR:MM:SS:MSEC NAME
309  1    104K  10 Receive      0:00:00:0050     0:01:09:0131 ospf
309  2    104K  10 Receive      0:00:03:0705     0:00:00:0004 ospf
309  3    104K  10 Receive      0:01:00:0276     0:00:01:0012 ospf
309  4    104K  10 Receive      15:54:44:0762     0:00:00:0004 ospf
309  5    104K  10 Receive      0:00:00:0081     0:00:00:0167 ospf
309  6    104K  10 Receive      0:00:00:0249     0:01:25:0420 ospf
309  7    104K  10 Receive      0:01:00:0277     0:00:00:0003 ospf
309  8    104K  10 Condvar     0:00:02:0452     0:00:00:0855 ospf
309  9    104K  10 Receive      33:17:15:0632     0:00:00:0048 ospf
309  10   104K  10 Receive      228:31:45:0355     0:00:00:0010 ospf
-----
      Job Id: 463
      PID: 2093323
      Executable path: /disk0/c12k-rout-3.8.0.30I/bin/ospf
      Instance #: 2
      Version ID: 00.00.0000
      Respawn: ON
      Respawn count: 1
      Max. spawns per minute: 12
      Last started: Fri Feb 13 02:49:23 2009
      Process state: Run
      Package state: Normal
      Started on config: cfg/gl/ipv4-ospf/proc/69/ord_g/69/ord_A/running
      core: MAINMEM
      Max. core: 0
      Placement: Placeable
      startup_path: /pkg/startup/ospf.startup
      Ready: 1.017s
      Available: 1.091s
      Process cpu time: 11.596 user, 0.930 kernel, 12.526 total
463  1    104K  10 Receive      0:00:00:0006     0:00:00:0457 ospf
463  2    104K  10 Receive      0:00:05:0612     0:00:00:0002 ospf
463  3    104K  10 Receive      0:01:29:0261     0:00:00:0042 ospf
463  4    104K  10 Receive      15:54:44:0781     0:00:00:0009 ospf
463  5    104K  10 Receive      0:00:00:0097     0:00:00:0158 ospf
```

```

463  6    104K  10 Receive      0:00:01:0228    0:00:11:0843  ospf
463  7    104K  10 Receive      0:00:29:0260    0:00:00:0004  ospf
463  8    104K  10 Condvar      69:49:13:0030    0:00:00:0001  ospf
463  9    104K  10 Receive      156:03:41:0221   0:00:00:0001  ospf
463  10   104K  10 Receive      156:03:11:0177   0:00:00:0008  ospf
-----

```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 17: show processes Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Job id	Job ID. This field remains constant over process restarts.
PID	Process ID. This field changes when process is restarted.
Executable path	Path for the process executable.
Instance	There may be more than one instance of a process running at a given time (each instance may have more than one thread).
Version ID	API version.
Respawn	ON or OFF. The field indicates if this process restarts automatically in case of failure.
Respawn count	Number of times this process has been started or restarted (that is, the first start makes this count 1).
Max. spawns per minute	Number of respawns not to be exceeded in 1 minute. If this number is exceeded, the process stops restarting.
Last started	Date and time the process was last started.
Process state	Current state of the process.
Started on config	Configuration command that started (or would start) this process.
core	Memory segments to include in core file.
Max. core	Number of times to dump a core file. 0 = infinity.

The command with the **memory** keyword displays details of memory usage for a given process or for all processes, as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show processes memory
```



```

JID    Text    Data    Stack    Dynamic    Process
55     28672   4096    69632    17072128  eth_server
317    167936  4096    45056    10526720  syslogd
122    512000  4096    77824    9797632   bgp
265    57344   4096    57344    5877760   parser_server
254    40960   4096    143360   3084288   netio
63     8192    4096    24576    2314240   nvram
314    4096    4096    36864    1699840   sysdb_svr_local
341    495616  4096    40960    1576960   wdsysmon
259    53248   4096    28672    1490944   nvgen_server
189    32768   4096    32768    1425408   hd_drv
69     77824   4096    110592   1421312   qnet
348    323584  4096    40960    1392640   ospf
347    323584  4096    40960    1392640   ospf
346    323584  4096    40960    1392640   ospf
345    323584  4096    40960    1392640   ospf
344    323584  4096    40960    1392640   ospf
261    323584  4096    40960    1392640   ospf
--More--
    
```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 18: show processes memory Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
JID	Job ID.
Text	Size of text region (process executable).
Data	Size of data region (initialized and uninitialized variables).
Stack	Size of process stack.
Dynamic	Size of dynamically allocated memory.
Process	Process name.

The command with the **all** keyword displays summary information for all processes, as shown in the following example:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show processes all

  JID    LAST STARTED          STATE    RE-    PLACE-    MANDA-    MAINT-    NAME (IID)  ARGS
        START           MENT     TORY     MODE
-----
  82     03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run      1         M         Y         wd-mpi(1)
  58     03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run      1         M         Y         dllmgr(1) -r 60 -u
30
  74     03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run      1         M         Y         pkgfs(1)
  57     03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run      1         Y         devc-conaux(1) -h
-d
                                                libs232.dll -m
                                                libconaux.dll -u
                                                libst16550.dll
  76     03/16/2007 14:54:52.488 Run      1         Y         devc-pty(1) -n 32
  56     Not configured      None     0         Y         clock_chip(1) -r
-b
--More--
    
```

describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 19: show processes all Field Description**

Field	Description
JID	Job ID.
Last Started	Date when the process was last started.
State	State of the process.
Restart	Number of times the process has restarted since the node was booted. If a node is reloaded, the restart count for all processes is reset. Normally, this value is 1, because usually processes do not restart. However, if you restart a process using the <b>process restart</b> command, the restart count for the process increases by one.
Placement	Indicates whether the process is a placeable process or not. Most processes are not placeable, so the value is blank. ISIS, OSPF, and BGP are examples of placeable processes.
Mandatory	M indicates that the process is mandatory. A mandatory process must be running. If a mandatory process cannot be started (for example, sysmgr starts it but it keeps crashing), after five attempts the sysmgr causes the node to reload in an attempt to correct the problem. A node cannot function properly if a mandatory process is not running.
Maint Mode	Indicates processes that should be running when a node is in maintenance mode. Maintenance mode is intended to run as few processes as possible to perform diagnostics on a card when a problem is suspected. However, even the diagnostics require some services running.
Name (IID)	Name of the process followed by the instance ID. A process can have multiple instances running, so the IID is the instance ID.
Args	Command-line arguments to the process.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">monitor processes, page 26</a>	Displays interactive auto-updating process statistics in a full-screen mode.
<a href="#">monitor threads, page 31</a>	Displays auto-updating process and thread statistics in a full-screen mode.

# slow-migration-interval

To set the slow migration interval for the program, use the **slow-migration-interval** command in placement program configuration mode. To return the slow migration interval to its default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**slow-migration-interval** *length*

**no slow-migration-interval**

## Syntax Description

<i>length</i>	Length of the slow migration interval, in seconds. The default is 1 second.
---------------	---

## Command Default

The default slow migration interval is 1 second.

## Command Modes

Placement program configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.3.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.4.0	No modification.
Release 3.5.0	No modification.
Release 3.6.0	No modification.
Release 3.7.0	No modification.
Release 3.8.0	No modification.
Release 3.9.0	No modification.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **placement reoptimize** command identifies processes that must be moved to achieve optimal placement. To prevent disruption on the router, you can use the command to specify the time to wait after moving each process, to allow the router to recover before preceding to move the next process.

## Task ID

Task ID	Operations
sysmgr	read, write

### Examples

The following example shows how to set the slow migration interval:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# placement program ipv4_rib
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-place)# slow-migration-interval 240
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">placement program, page 37</a>	Enters placement program configuration mode to set process affinities (preferences).

slow-migration-interval