

Configuring RMON

This chapter describes how to configure Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) on the Cisco Industrial Ethernet 2000U Series (IE 2000U) and Connected Grid Switches, hereafter referred to as *switch*.

RMON is a standard monitoring specification that defines a set of statistics and functions that can be exchanged between RMON-compliant console systems and network probes. RMON provides you with comprehensive network-fault diagnosis, planning, and performance-tuning information.

Note

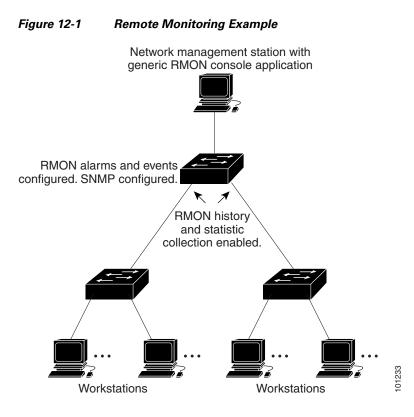
For complete syntax and usage information for the commands used in this chapter, see the documents listed in the "Related Documents" section on page 12-8.

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Information About RMON

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RMON is an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard monitoring specification that allows various network agents and console systems to exchange network monitoring data. You can use the RMON feature with the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent in the switch to monitor all the traffic flowing among switches on all connected LAN segments as shown in Figure 12-1.



The switch supports these RMON groups (defined in RFC 1757):

- Statistics (RMON group 1)—Collects Ethernet statistics (including Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet statistics, depending on the switch type and supported interfaces) on an interface.
- History (RMON group 2)—Collects a history group of statistics on Ethernet ports (including Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet statistics, depending on the switch type and supported interfaces) for a specified polling interval.
- Alarm (RMON group 3)—Monitors a specific management information base (MIB) object for a specified interval, triggers an alarm at a specified value (rising threshold), and resets the alarm at another value (falling threshold). Alarms can be used with events; the alarm triggers an event, which can generate a log entry or an SNMP trap.
- Event (RMON group 9)—Specifies the action to take when an event is triggered by an alarm. The action can be to generate a log entry or an SNMP trap.

Because switches supported by this software release use hardware counters for RMON data processing, the monitoring is more efficient, and little processing power is required.



64-bit counters are not supported for RMON alarms.

Prerequisites

You must also configure SNMP on the switch to access RMON MIB objects. For more information, see Chapter 14, "Configuring SNMP."

Guidelines and Limitations

64-bit counters are not supported for RMON alarms.

Default Settings

RMON is disabled by default; no alarms or events are configured.

Configuring RMON

- Configuring RMON Alarms and Events, page 12-3 (required)
- Collecting Group History Statistics on an Interface, page 12-5 (optional)
- Collecting Group Ethernet Statistics on an Interface, page 12-6 (optional)

Configuring RMON Alarms and Events

You can configure your switch for RMON by using the command-line interface (CLI) or an SNMP-compatible network management station. We recommend that you use a generic RMON console application on the network management station (NMS) to take advantage of the RMON network management capabilities.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

To learn more about alarms and events and how they interact with each other, see RFC 1757.

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DETAILED STEPS

Command	Purpose
configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
mon alarm number variable interval {absolute	Set an alarm on a MIB object.
delta } rising-threshold value [event-number] calling-threshold value [event-number] owner string]	• For <i>number</i> , specify the alarm number. The range is 1 to 65535.
	• For <i>variable</i> , specify the MIB object to monitor.
	• For <i>interval</i> , specify the time in second the alarm monitors the MIB variable. The range is 1 to 4294967295 seconds.
	• Specify the absolute keyword to test each MIB variable directly. Specify the delta keyword to test the change betwee samples of a MIB variable.
	• For <i>value</i> , specify a number at which the alarm is triggered and one for when the alarm is reset. The range for the rising threshold and falling threshold values in -2147483648 to 2147483647.
	• (Optional) For <i>event-number</i> , specify the event number to trigger when the risin or falling threshold exceeds its limit.
	• (Optional) For owner <i>string</i> , specify the owner of the alarm.
rmon event <i>number</i> [description <i>string</i>] [log] [owner <i>string</i>] [trap <i>community</i>]	Add an event in the RMON event table that associated with an RMON event number.
	• For <i>number</i> , assign an event number. Trange is 1 to 65535.
	• (Optional) For description <i>string</i> , specify a description of the event.
	• (Optional) Use the log keyword to generate an RMON log entry when the event is triggered.
	• (Optional) For owner <i>string</i> , specify the owner of this event.
	• (Optional) For trap <i>community</i> , enter the SNMP community string used for this trap.
end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
show running-config	Verify your entries.
copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable an alarm, use the **no rmon alarm** *number* global configuration command on each alarm you configured. You cannot disable at once all the alarms that you configured. To disable an event, use the **no rmon event** *number* global configuration command.

EXAMPLE

You can set an alarm on any MIB object. The following example configures RMON alarm number 10 by using the **rmon alarm** command. The alarm monitors the MIB variable *ifEntry.20.1* once every 20 seconds until the alarm is disabled and checks the change in the variable's rise or fall. If the *ifEntry.20.1* value shows a MIB counter increase of 15 or more, such as from 100000 to 100015, the alarm is triggered. The alarm in turn triggers event number 1, which is configured with the **rmon event** command. Possible events can include a log entry or an SNMP trap. If the *ifEntry.20.1* value changes by 0, the alarm is reset and can be triggered again.

Switch(config)# rmon alarm 10 ifEntry.20.1 20 delta rising-threshold 15 1 falling-threshold 0 owner jjohnson

The following example creates RMON event number 1 by using the **rmon event** command. The event is defined as *High ifOutErrors* and generates a log entry when the event is triggered by the alarm. The user *jjones* owns the row that is created in the event table by this command. This example also generates an SNMP trap when the event is triggered.

Switch(config)# rmon event 1 log trap eventtrap description "High ifOutErrors" owner
jjones

Collecting Group History Statistics on an Interface

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

You must first configure RMON alarms and events to display collection information.

DETAILED STEPS

Command	Purpose
configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
interface interface-id	Specify the interface on which to collect history, and enter interface configuration mode.
no shutdown	Enable the port, if necessary. By default, user network node interfaces (UNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) are disabled, and network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled.

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Command	Purpose
rmon collection history <i>index</i> [buckets <i>bucket-number</i>] [interval	Enable history collection for the specified number of buckets and time period.
seconds] [owner ownername]	• For <i>index</i> , identify the RMON group of statistics The range is 1 to 65535.
	• (Optional) For buckets <i>bucket-number</i> , specify the maximum number of buckets desired for the RMON collection history group of statistics. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 50 buckets.
	• (Optional) For interval <i>seconds</i> , specify the numbe of seconds in each polling cycle. The range is 1 to 3600. The default is 1800 seconds.
	• (Optional) For owner <i>ownername</i> , enter the name o the owner of the RMON group of statistics.
end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
show running-config	Verify your entries.
show rmon history	Display the contents of the switch history table.
copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable history collection, use the **no rmon collection history** *index* interface configuration command.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows how to enable an RMON MIB collection history group of statistics with an ID number of 20 and an owner as john:

Switch(config-if) # rmon collection history controlEntry 20 owner john

Collecting Group Ethernet Statistics on an Interface

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

You must first configure RMON alarms and events to display collection information.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface interface-id	Specify the interface on which to collect statistics, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	no shutdown	Enable the port, if necessary. By default, UNIs and ENIs are disabled, and NNIs are enabled.

Command	Purpose
rmon collection stats <i>index</i> [owner <i>ownername</i>]	 Enable RMON statistic collection on the interface. For <i>index</i>, specify the RMON group of statistics. The range is from 1 to 65535.
	• (Optional) For owner <i>ownername</i> , enter the name of the owner of the RMON group of statistics.
end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
show running-config	Verify your entries.
show rmon statistics	Display the contents of the switch statistics table.
copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable the collection of group Ethernet statistics, use the **no rmon collection stats** *index* interface configuration command.

EXAMPLE

This example shows how to collect RMON statistics for the owner root:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config)# no shutdown
Switch(config-if)# rmon collection stats 2 owner root
```

Verifying Configuration

Command	Purpose
show rmon	Displays general RMON statistics.
show rmon alarms	Displays the RMON alarm table.
show rmon events	Displays the RMON event table.
show rmon history	Displays the RMON history table.
show rmon statistics	Displays the RMON statistics table.

Configuration Example

The following example creates RMON event number 1 by using the **rmon event** command. The event is defined as *High ifOutErrors* and generates a log entry when the event is triggered by the alarm. The user *jjones* owns the row that is created in the event table by this command. This example also generates an SNMP trap when the event is triggered.

Switch(config)# rmon event 1 log trap eventtrap description "High ifOutErrors" owner
jjones

The following example shows how to enable an RMON MIB collection history group of statistics with an ID number of 20 and an owner as john:

```
Switch(config-if) # rmon collection history controlEntry 20 owner john
```

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This example shows how to collect RMON statistics for the owner root:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config)# no shutdown
Switch(config-if)# rmon collection stats 2 owner root
```

Related Documents

- RMON Command Reference
- Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference

Feature History

Platform	First Supported Release
IE 2000U	Cisco IOS Release 15.0(2)EH
CGS 2520	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(53)EX
Ethernet Switch Module (ESM) for CGR 2010	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(53)EX