



# Configuring Port Security

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## Configuring Port Security

All switches in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family provide port security features that reject intrusion attempts and report these intrusions to the administrator.

This chapter includes the following topics:

### Information About Port Security

All switches in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family provide port security features that reject intrusion attempts and report these intrusions to the administrator.

Typically, any Fibre Channel device in a SAN can attach to any SAN switch port and access SAN services based on zone membership. Port security features prevent unauthorized access to a switch port in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family in the following ways:

- Login requests from unauthorized Fibre Channel devices (Nx ports) and switches (xE ports) are rejected.
- All intrusion attempts are reported to the SAN administrator through system messages.
- Configuration distribution uses the CFS infrastructure, and is limited to those switches that are CFS capable. Distribution is disabled by default.
- Configuring the port security policy requires the ENTERPRISE\_PKG license (see the Cisco MDS 9000 Family NX-OS Licensing Guide).

This section includes the following topics:

### Port Security Enforcement

To enforce port security, configure the devices and switch port interfaces through which each device or switch is connected, and activate the configuration.

- Use the port world wide name (pWWN) or the node world wide name (nWWN) to specify the Nx port connection for each device.
- Use the switch world wide name (sWWN) to specify the xE port connection for each switch.

Each Nx and xE port can be configured to restrict a single port or a range of ports.

Enforcement of port security policies are done on every activation and when the port tries to come up.

The port security feature uses two databases to accept and implement configuration changes.

- Configuration database—All configuration changes are stored in the configuration database.
- Active database—The database currently enforced by the fabric. The port security feature requires all devices connecting to a switch to be part of the port security active database. The software uses this active database to enforce authorization.

## About Auto-Learning

You can instruct the switch to automatically learn (auto-learn) the port security configurations over a specified period. This feature allows any switch in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family to automatically learn about devices and switches that connect to it. Use this feature when you activate the port security feature for the first time as it saves tedious manual configuration for each port. You must configure auto-learning on a per-VSAN basis. If enabled, devices and switches that are allowed to connect to the switch are automatically learned, even if you have not configured any port access.

When auto-learning is enabled, learning happens only for the devices or interfaces that were not already logged into the switch. Learned entries on a port are cleaned up after you shut down that port if auto-learning is still enabled.

Learning does not override the existing configured port security policies. So, for example, if an interface is configured to allow a specific pWWN, then auto-learning will not add a new entry to allow any other pWWN on that interface. All other pWWNs will be blocked even in auto-learning mode.

No entries are learned for a port in the shutdown state.

When you activate the port security feature, auto-learning is also automatically enabled.



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**Note** If you enable auto-learning before activating port security, you cannot activate until auto-learning is disabled.

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## Port Security Activation

By default, the port security feature is not activated in any switch in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family.

By activating the port security feature, the following apply:

- Auto-learning is also automatically enabled, which means:
  - From this point, auto-learning happens only for the devices or interfaces that were not logged into the switch.
  - You cannot activate the database until you disable auto-learning.
- All the devices that are already logged in are learned and are added to the active database.
- All entries in the configured database are copied to the active database.

After the database is activated, subsequent device login is subject to the activated port bound WWN pairs, excluding the auto-learned entries. You must disable auto-learning before the auto-learned entries become activated.

When you activate the port security feature, auto-learning is also automatically enabled. You can choose to activate the port security feature and disable auto-learning.



**Tip** If a port is shut down because of a denied login attempt, and you subsequently configure the database to allow that login, the port does not come up automatically. You must explicitly issue a no shutdown CLI command to bring that port back online.

## Database Activation Rejection

Database activation is rejected in the following cases:

- Missing or conflicting entries exist in the configuration database but not in the active database.
- The auto-learning feature was enabled before the activation. To reactivate a database in this state, disable auto-learning.
- The exact security is not configured for each PortChannel member.
- The configured database is empty but the active database is not.

If the database activation is rejected due to one or more conflicts listed in the previous section, you may decide to proceed by forcing the port security activation.

## About Enabling Auto-learning

The state of the auto-learning configuration depends on the state of the port security feature:

- If the port security feature is not activated, auto-learning is disabled by default.
- If the port security feature is activated, auto-learning is enabled by default (unless you explicitly disabled this option).



**Tip** If auto-learning is enabled on a VSAN, you can only activate the database for that VSAN by using the **force** option.

## Auto-learning Device Authorization

[Table 1: Authorized Auto-learning Device Requests](#), on page 3 summarizes the authorized connection conditions for device requests.

**Table 1: Authorized Auto-learning Device Requests**

Condition	Device (pWWN, nWWN, sWWN)	Requests Connection to	Authorization
1	Configured with one or more switch ports	A configured switch port	Permitted
2		Any other switch port	Denied
3	Not configured	A switch port that is not configured	Permitted if auto-learning enabled
4			Denied if auto-learning disabled

Condition	Device (pWWN, nWWN, sWWN)	Requests Connection to	Authorization
5	Configured or not configured	A switch port that allows any device	Permitted
6	Configured to log in to any switch port	Any port on the switch	Permitted
7	Not configured	A port configured with some other device	Denied

## Authorization Scenarios

Assume that the port security feature is activated and the following conditions are specified in the active database:

- A pWWN (P1) is allowed access through interface fc1/1 (F1).
- A pWWN (P2) is allowed access through interface fc1/1 (F1).
- A nWWN (N1) is allowed access through interface fc1/2 (F2).
- Any WWN is allowed access through interface fc1/3 (F3).
- A nWWN (N3) is allowed access through any interface.
- A pWWN (P3) is allowed access through interface fc1/4 (F4).
- A sWWN (S1) is allowed access through interface fc1/10-13 (F10 to F13).
- A pWWN (P10) is allowed access through interface fc1/11 (F11).

[Table 2: Authorization Results for Scenario](#), on [page 4](#) summarizes the port security authorization results for this active database. The conditions listed refer to the conditions from [#unique\\_1636 unique\\_1636\\_Connect\\_42\\_tab\\_1000664](#).

**Table 2: Authorization Results for Scenario**

Device Connection Request	Authorization	Condition	Reason
P1, N2, F1	Permitted	1	No conflict.
P2, N2, F1	Permitted	1	No conflict.
P3, N2, F1	Denied	2	F1 is bound to P1/P2.
P1, N3, F1	Permitted	6	Wildcard match for N3.
P1, N1, F3	Permitted	5	Wildcard match for F3.
P1, N4, F5	Denied	2	P1 is bound to F1.
P5, N1, F5	Denied	2	N1 is only allowed on F2.
P3, N3, F4	Permitted	1	No conflict.
S1, F10	Permitted	1	No conflict.
S2, F11	Denied	7	P10 is bound to F11.

Device Connection Request	Authorization	Condition	Reason
P4, N4, F5 (auto-learning on)	Permitted	3	No conflict.
P4, N4, F5(auto-learning off)	Denied	4	No match.
S3, F5 (auto-learning on)	Permitted	3	No conflict.
S3, F5 (auto-learning off)	Denied	4	No match.
P1, N1, F6 (auto-learning on)	Denied	2	P1 is bound to F1.
P5, N5, F1 (auto-learning on)	Denied	7	Only P1 and P2 bound to F1.
S3, F4 (auto-learning on)	Denied	7	P3 paired with F4.
S1, F3 (auto-learning on)	Permitted	5	No conflict.
P5, N3, F3	Permitted	6	Wildcard ( * ) match for F3 and N3.
P7, N3, F9	Permitted	6	Wildcard ( * ) match for N3.

## About WWN Identification

If you decide to manually configure port security, be sure to adhere to the following guidelines:

- Identify switch ports by the interface or by the fWWN.
- Identify devices by the pWWN or by the nWWN.
- If an Nx port is allowed to log in to SAN switch port Fx, then that Nx port can only log in through the specified Fx port.
- If an Nx port's nWWN is bound to an Fx port WWN, then all pWWNs in the Nx port are implicitly paired with the Fx port.
- TE port checking is done on each VSAN in the allowed VSAN list of the trunk port.
- All PortChannel xE ports must be configured with the same set of WWNs in the same PortChannel.
- E port security is implemented in the port VSAN of the E port. In this case the sWWN is used to secure authorization checks.
- Once activated, the config database can be modified without any effect on the active database.
- By saving the running configuration, you save the configuration database and activated entries in the active database. Learned entries in the active database are not saved.

## Activation and Auto-learning Configuration Distribution

Activation and auto-learning configurations in distributed mode are remembered as actions to be performed when you commit the changes in the pending database.

Learned entries are temporary and do not have any role in determining if a login is authorized or not. As such, learned entries do not participate in distribution. When you disable learning and commit the changes in the pending database, the learned entries become static entries in the active database and are distributed to all switches in the fabric. After the commit, the active database on all switches are identical and learning can be disabled.

If the pending database contains more than one activation and auto-learning configuration when you commit the changes, then the activation and auto-learning changes are consolidated and the behavior may change (see [Table 3: Scenarios for Activation and Auto-learning Configurations in Distributed Mode](#), on page 6).

**Table 3: Scenarios for Activation and Auto-learning Configurations in Distributed Mode**

Scenario	Actions	Distribution = OFF	Distribution = ON
A and B exist in the configuration database, activation is not done and devices C,D are logged in.	You activate the port security database and enable auto-learning.	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {A,B, C <sup>1</sup> , D*}	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {null} pending database = {A,B + activation to be enabled}
	A new entry E is added to the configuration database.	configuration database = {A,B, E} active database = {A,B, C*, D*}	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {null} pending database = {A,B, E + activation to be enabled}
	You issue a commit.	Not applicable	configuration database = {A,B, E} active database = {A,B, E, C*, D*} pending database = empty
A and B exist in the configuration database, activation is not done and devices C,D are logged in.	You activate the port security database and enable auto-learning.	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {A,B, C*, D*}	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {null} pending database = {A,B + activation to be enabled}
	You disable learning.	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {A,B, C, D}	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {null} pending database = {A,B + activation to be enabled + learning to be disabled}
	You issue a commit.	Not applicable	configuration database = {A,B} active database = {A,B} and devices C and D are logged out. This is equal to an activation with auto-learning disabled. pending database = empty

<sup>1</sup> The \* (asterisk):autolearned entries \* (asterisk) indicates learned entries.



**Tip** In this case, we recommend that you perform a commit at the end of each operation: after you activate port security and after you enable auto-learning.

## Database Interaction

[Table 4: Active and Configuration Port Security Databases](#), on page 7 lists the differences and interaction between the active and configuration databases.

**Table 4: Active and Configuration Port Security Databases**

Active Database	Configuration Database
Read-only.	Read-write.
Saving the configuration only saves the activated entries. Learned entries are not saved.	Saving the configuration saves all the entries in the configuration database.
Once activated, all devices that have already logged into the VSAN are also learned and added to the active database.	Once activated, the configuration database can be modified without any effect on the active database.
You can overwrite the active database with the configured database by activating the port security database. Forcing an activation may violate the entries already configured in the active database.	You can overwrite the configuration database with the active database.

## Guidelines and Limitations

- Port security is only supported for Fibre Channel ports.

### Database Merge Guidelines

A database merge refers to a union of the configuration database and static (unlearned) entries in the active database.

When merging the database between two fabrics, follow these guidelines:

- Verify that the activation status and the auto-learning status is the same in both fabrics.
- Verify that the combined number of configurations for each VSAN in both databases does not exceed 2 K.



#### Caution

If you do not follow these two conditions, the merge will fail. The next distribution will forcefully synchronize the databases and the activation states in the fabric.

## Default Settings

[Table 5: Default Security Settings](#), on page 8 lists the default settings for all port security features in any switch.

**Table 5: Default Security Settings**

Parameters	Default
Auto-learn	Enabled if port security is enabled.
Port security	Disabled
Distribution	Disabled. <b>Note</b> Enabling distribution enables it on all VSANs in the switch.

## Configuring Port Security

The steps to configure port security depend on which features you are using. Auto-learning works differently if you are using CFS distribution.

This section includes the following topics:

### Configuring Port Security with Auto-Learning and CFS Distribution

To configure port security, using auto-learning and CFS distribution, follow these steps:

#### Procedure

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- Step 1** Enable port security. See the [Enabling Port Security, on page 11](#).
  - Step 2** Enable CFS distribution. See the [Enabling Distribution, on page 16](#).
  - Step 3** Activate port security on each VSAN. This turns on auto-learning by default. See the [Activating Port Security, on page 11](#).
  - Step 4** Issue a CFS commit to copy this configuration to all switches in the fabric. See the [Committing the Changes, on page 17](#). At this point, all switches are activated, and auto-learning.
  - Step 5** Wait until all switches and all hosts are automatically learned.
  - Step 6** Disable auto-learn on each VSAN. See the [Disabling Auto-learning, on page 14](#).
  - Step 7** Issue a CFS commit to copy this configuration to all switches in the fabric. See the [Committing the Changes, on page 17](#). At this point, the auto-learned entries from every switch are combined into a static active database that is distributed to all switches.
  - Step 8** Copy the active database to the configure database on each VSAN. See the [Copying the Port Security Database, on page 17](#).
  - Step 9** Issue a CFS commit to copy this configuration to all switches in the fabric. See the [Committing the Changes, on page 17](#). This ensures that the configure database is the same on all switches in the fabric.
  - Step 10** Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, using the fabric option. This saves the port security configure database to the startup configuration on all switches in the fabric.
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## Configuring Port Security with Auto-Learning without CFS

To configure port security using auto-learning without CFS, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Enable port security. See the [Enabling Port Security, on page 11](#).
  - Step 2** Activate port security on each VSAN. This turns on auto-learning by default.
  - Step 3** Wait until all switches and all hosts are automatically learned.
  - Step 4** Disable auto-learn on each VSAN. See the [Disabling Auto-learning, on page 14](#).
  - Step 5** Copy the active database to the configure database on each VSAN. See the [Copying the Port Security Database, on page 17](#).
  - Step 6** Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration This saves the port security configure database to the startup configuration.
  - Step 7** Repeat `#unique_1651 unique_1651_Connect_42__1001237` through `#unique_1651 unique_1651_Connect_42__1001252` for all switches in the fabric.
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## Configuring Port Security with Manual Database Configuration

To configure port security and manually configure the port security database, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Enable port security. See the [Enabling Port Security, on page 11](#).
  - Step 2** Manually configure all port security entries into the configure database on each VSAN. See the [Configuring Port Security with Manual Database Configuration, on page 9](#).
  - Step 3** Activate port security on each VSAN. This turns on auto-learning by default. See the [Activating Port Security, on page 11](#).
  - Step 4** Disable auto-learn on each VSAN. See the [Disabling Auto-learning, on page 14](#).
  - Step 5** Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration This saves the port security configure database to the startup configuration.
  - Step 6** Repeat `#unique_1652 unique_1652_Connect_42__1001270` through `#unique_1652 unique_1652_Connect_42__1001284` for all switches in the fabric.
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## Configuring Port Security Using the Configuration Wizard

The Port Security Configuration wizard provides step-by-step procedures for setting up the Port Security Policy for a selected VSAN. The Port Security Configuration wizard also supports the central management through CFS, making it possible to complete the entire configuration at one place.

The wizard automatically conducts few essential operations. For example, if you want central management, the wizard conducts operations to check CFS capability, enable CFS, and issue CFS commit at the proper stages.

To manage security at a particular port, you do not need to run through the wizard to configure the port security policy from the VSAN wide, but you can directly edit accesses on the port itself. This operation can be done through the Port Binding dialog box. If the port's belonging switch has not enabled port security yet, the dialog box enables security first. If the port security is enabled, the dialog box will edit the policy database based on user operations.

CFS should be enabled on all switches in the VSAN. A CFS master switch is selected to do all configurations. All changes will be distributed to the VSAN through the CFS commit command.


To configure port security, follow these steps:

### Before you begin

The following are the prerequisites:

- Enable port security on the switch.
- Define port security policy either manually by editing bound devices or switches or ports or by using autolearning.
- Activate port security policy.
- Ensure that activated and configured databases are synchronized through copy.
- Copy the activated database to be the startup configuration.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	Before launching the Port Security Setup Wizard, DCNM-SAN checks the CFS capability of the switches in the VSAN.	If VSAN context is not available, the wizard prompts to select VSAN as shown in <a href="#">Figure 1: Select VSAN Window, on page 10</a> <i>Figure 1: Select VSAN Window</i> 
<b>Step 2</b>	Select the VSAN from the list and click <b>OK</b> . Do the following in the <b>Select Master Switch</b> page:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select the required master switch.</li> <li>• Select <b>Automatically learn all logged in ports in VSAN</b> to Autolearn port configuration.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 3</b>	Click <b>Next</b> to proceed.	You see the <b>Edit and Activate Configuration</b> page. <b>Note</b> From Cisco NX-OS Release 5.2, devices can bind to vFC interfaces.
<b>Step 4</b>	Click <b>Insert</b> to create port binding.	<b>Note</b> When interfaces are inserted for binding, vFC ports can be selected. Two types of port binding can be created using the Insert Port Security Devices dialog box: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Port WWN-pWWN</b> bound to an interface WWN.</li> </ul>

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Switch</b>-Switch WWN bound to an interface. (Mainly useful for ISL binding).</li> </ul>
<b>Step 5</b>	Select the type of port binding by clicking the radio buttons and enter the supporting values.	
<b>Step 6</b>	Click <b>OK</b> .	
<b>Step 7</b>	Click <b>Close</b> to exit the Insert Port Security window.	<b>Note</b> To delete an entry in the Edit and Activate Configuration page of the wizard, select the entry and click the <b>Delete</b> button.
<b>Step 8</b>	Click <b>Finish</b> to complete the Port Security Configuration for the selected switch.	

## Enabling Port Security

By default, the port security feature is disabled in all switches in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family.

To enable port security, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN, and then select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the CFS tab.
- Step 3** Enable CFS on all participating switches in the VSAN by clicking each entry in the Global column and selecting **enable**.
- Step 4** Click Apply Changes to enable CFS distribution for the port security feature.
- Step 5** Click the Control tab.  
You see the port security enable state for all switches in the selected VSAN.
- Step 6** Set the Command column to enable for each switch in the VSAN.
- Step 7** Click the CFS tab and set the Command column to commit on all participating switches in the VSAN.
- Step 8** Click Apply Changes to distribute the enabled port security to all switches in the VSAN.
- 

## Activating Port Security

To activate port security, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.

You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.

- Step 2** Click the Actions tab.
- Step 3** Click in the Action column under Activation, next to the switch or VSAN on which you want to activate port security. You see a drop-down menu with options.
- Step 4** Set the Action field you want for that switch.
- Step 5** Uncheck the AutoLearn check box for each switch in the VSAN to disable auto-learning.
- Step 6** Click the CFS tab and set the command column to commit on all participating switches in the VSAN.
- Step 7** Click Apply Changes in DCNM-SAN or Apply in Device Manager to save these changes.

**Note** If required, you can disable auto-learning (see the [Disabling Auto-learning, on page 14](#)).

## Activating the Port Security Forcefully

If the port security activation request is rejected, you can force the activation.



**Note** An activation using the **force** option can log out existing devices if they violate the active database.

You can view missing or conflicting entries using the **port-security database diff active vsan** command in EXEC mode.

To forcefully activate the port security database, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the Actions tab.
- Step 3** Click in the Action column under Activation, next to the switch or VSAN on which you want to activate port security and select the **forceactivate** option.
- Step 4** Set the Action field you want for that switch.
- Step 5** Click the CFS tab and set the command column to commit on all participating switches in the VSAN.
- Step 6** Click Apply Changes in DCNM-SAN or Apply in Device Manager to save these changes.

## Reactivating the Database



**Tip** If auto-learning is enabled, and you cannot activate the database, you will not be allowed to proceed without the force option until you disable auto-learning..

To reactivate the port security database, follow these steps:

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**Procedure**

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- Step 1** Disable auto-learning.
- Step 2** Copy the active database to the configured database.
- Tip** If the active database is empty, you cannot perform this step.
- Step 3** Make the required changes to the configuration database.
- Step 4** Activate the database.
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## Copying an Active Database to the Config Database

To copy the active database to the config database, follow these steps:

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**Procedure**

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the Actions tab.  
You see the switches for that VSAN.
- Step 3** Check the CopyActive ToConfig check box next to the switch for which you want to copy the database.  
The active database is copied to the config database when the security setting is activated.
- Step 4** Uncheck the CopyActive ToConfig check box if you do not want the database copied when the security setting is activated.
- Step 5** Click the CFS tab and set the command column to commit on all participating switches in the VSAN.
- Step 6** Click Apply Changes to save these changes or click Undo Changes to discard any unsaved changes.
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## Configuring Auto-learning

This section contains the following topics:

### Enabling Auto-learning

To enable auto-learning, follow these steps:

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**Procedure**

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.

- Step 2** Click the Actions tab.
- Step 3** Click in the Action column under Activation, next to the switch or VSAN on which you want to activate port security. You see a drop-down menu with the following options:
- **activate**—Valid port security settings are activated.
  - **activate (TurnLearningOff)**—Valid port security settings are activated and auto-learn turned off.
  - **forceActivate**—Activation is forced.
  - **forceActivate(TurnLearningOff)**—Activation is forced and auto-learn is turned off.
  - **deactivate**—All currently active port security settings are deactivated.
  - **NoSelection**— No action is taken.
- Step 4** Select one of the port security options for that switch.
- Step 5** Check the AutoLearn check box for each switch in the VSAN to enable auto-learning.
- Step 6** Click the Apply Changes icon to save these changes.
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## Disabling Auto-learning

To disable auto-learning, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the Actions tab.  
You see the switches for that VSAN.
- Step 3** Uncheck the AutoLearn check box next to the switch if you want to disable auto-learning.
- Step 4** Click the Apply Changes icon to save these changes.
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## Configuring Port Security Manually

This section includes the following topics:

### Task Flow for Configuring Port Security

Follow these steps to configure port security on any switch in the Cisco MDS 9000 Family:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Identify the WWN of the ports that need to be secured.

- Step 2** Secure the fWWN to an authorized nWWN or pWWN.
  - Step 3** Activate the port security database.
  - Step 4** Verify your configuration.
- 

## Adding Authorized Port Pairs

After identifying the WWN pairs that need to be bound, add those pairs to the port security database.



- Tip** Remote switch binding can be specified at the local switch. To specify the remote interfaces, you can use either the fWWN or sWWN-interface combination.
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To add authorized port pairs for port security, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.
  - Step 2** Click the Config Database tab.
  - Step 3** Click Create Row to add an authorized port pair.  
You see the Create Port Security dialog box.
  - Step 4** Double-click the device from the available list for which you want to create the port security setting.
  - Step 5** Double-click the port from the available list to which you want to bind the device.
  - Step 6** Click Create to create the port security setting.
  - Step 7** Click the Apply Changes icon to save these changes.
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## Deleting Port Security Setting

To delete a port security setting from the configured database on a switch, follow these steps:

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.
- Step 2** Click the Config Database tab.  
You see the configured port security settings for that VSAN.
- Step 3** Click the row you want to delete.
- Step 4** Click Delete Row.  
You see the confirmation dialog box.
- Step 5** Click Yes to delete the row, or click No to close the confirmation dialog box without deleting the row.

**Step 6** Click the Apply Changes icon to save these changes.

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## Configuring Port Security Distribution

The port security feature uses the Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) infrastructure to enable efficient database management, provide a single point of configuration for the entire fabric in the VSAN, and enforce the port security policies throughout the fabric (see [Chapter 35, “Configuring IPsec Network Security .”](#)).

This section includes the following topics:

### Enabling Distribution

For example, if you activate port security, follow up by disabling auto-learning, and commit the changes in the pending database, then the net result of your actions is the same as issuing a **port-security activate vsan vsan-id no-auto-learn** command.

All the configurations performed in distributed mode are stored in a pending (temporary) database. If you modify the configuration, you need to commit or discard the pending database changes to the configurations. The fabric remains locked during this period. Changes to the pending database are not reflected in the configurations until you commit the changes.



**Note** Port activation or deactivation and auto-learning enable or disable do not take effect until after a CFS commit if CFS distribution is enabled. Always follow any one of these operations with a CFS commit to ensure proper configuration. See the [Activation and Auto-learning Configuration Distribution, on page 5](#).

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**Tip** In this case, we recommend that you perform a commit at the end of each operation: after you activate port security and after you enable auto learning.

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To enable distribution, follow these steps:

#### Procedure

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- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
  - Step 2** Click the Control tab.  
You see the switches for that VSAN.
  - Step 3** In the Command column, select enable or disable from the drop-down menu.
  - Step 4** Click the **Apply Changes** icon to save the changes.
-



## Locking the Fabric

The first action that modifies the existing configuration creates the pending database and locks the feature in the VSAN. Once you lock the fabric, the following situations apply:

- No other user can make any configuration changes to this feature.
- A copy of the configuration database becomes the pending database.

## Committing the Changes

If you commit the changes made to the configurations, the configurations in the pending database are distributed to other switches. On a successful commit, the configuration change is applied throughout the fabric and the lock is released.

## Discarding the Changes

If you discard (abort) the changes made to the pending database, the configuration remains unaffected and the lock is released.

## Interacting with the Database



---

**Note** You can overwrite the configuration database with the active database using the **port-security database copy vsan** command. The **port-security database diff active vsan** command in EXEC mode lists the differences between the active database and the configuration database.

---

This section includes the following topics:

### Copying the Port Security Database

Use the **port-security database copy vsan** command to copy from the active to the configured database. If the active database is empty, this command is not accepted.

```
switch# port-security database copy vsan 1
```

Use the **port-security database diff active vsan** command to view the differences between the active database and the configuration database. This command can be used when resolving conflicts.

```
switch# port-security database diff active vsan 1
```

Use the **port-security database diff config vsan** command to obtain information on the differences between the configuration database and the active database.

```
switch# port-security database diff config vsan 1
```



---

**Tip** We recommend that you copy the active database to the configuration database issue the **port-security database copy vsan** command after disabling auto-learning. This action ensures that the configuration database is in sync with the active database. If distribution is enabled, this command creates a temporary copy (and consequently a fabric lock) of the configuration database. If you lock the fabric, you need to commit the changes to the configuration databases in all the switches.

---

## copy the active database to the configuration database

To copy the active database to the configuration database, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Expand a **Fabric**, expand a **VSAN**, and then select **Port Security** in the Logical Domains pane.
  - Step 2** Click the **Actions** tab. You see all the configuration databases.
  - Step 3** Select the appropriate configuration database and check the **Copy Active to Config** check box.
  - Step 4** Click the **Apply Changes** icon to save your changes.
- 

## View differences between Active DB and Configuration DB

To view the differences between the active database and the configuration database, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Expand a **Fabric**, expand a **VSAN**, and then select **Port Security** in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the Port Security information in the Information pane.
  - Step 2** Click the **Database Differences** tab. You see all the configuration databases.
  - Step 3** Select the appropriate configuration database. Select the **Active** or **Config** option to compare the differences between the selected database and the active or configuration database.
  - Step 4** Click the **Apply Changes** icon to save your changes.
- 

## Deleting the Port Security Database



**Tip** If the distribution is enabled, the deletion creates a copy of the database. An explicit deletion **port-security commit** command is required to actually delete the database.

Use the **no port-security database vsan** command in configuration mode to delete the configured database for a specified VSAN

```
switch(config)# no port-security database vsan 1
```

To delete a port security database, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Expand a **Fabric**, expand a **VSAN**, and then select **Port Security** in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the Port Security information in the Information pane.
  - Step 2** Click the **Config Database** tab. You see all the configuration databases.

- Step 3** Select the appropriate configuration database and click the **Delete Row** button.
- Step 4** Click **Yes** if you want to delete the configuration database.

---

## Cleaning the Port Security Database

Use the **clear port-security statistics vsan** command to clear all existing statistics from the port security database for a specified VSAN.

```
switch# clear port-security statistics vsan 1
```

Use the **clear port-security database auto-learn interface** command to clear any learned entries in the active database for a specified interface within a VSAN.

```
switch# clear port-security database auto-learn interface fc1/1 vsan 1
```

Use the **clear port-security database auto-learn vsan** command to clear any learned entries in the active database for the entire VSAN.

```
switch# clear port-security database auto-learn vsan 1
```



---

**Note** The **clear port-security database auto-learn** and **clear port-security statistics** commands are only relevant to the local switch and do not acquire locks. Also, learned entries are only local to the switch and do not participate in distribution.

---

Use the **port-security clear vsan** command to clear the pending session in the VSAN from any switch in the VSAN.

```
switch# clear  
port-security session vsan 5
```

To clear all existing statistics from the port security database for a specified VSAN, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Expand a **Fabric**, expand a **VSAN**, and then select **Port Security** in the Logical Domains pane. You see the Port Security information in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the **Statistics** tab. You see all the configuration databases.
- Step 3** Select the appropriate configuration database and check the **Clear** option.
- Step 4** Click the **Apply Changes** icon to save your changes.
- 

## Cleaning the Port Security Database

To clear any learned entries in the active database for a specified interface within a VSAN, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Expand a **Fabric**, expand a **VSAN**, and then select **Port Security** in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the Port Security information in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Select the **Actions** tab. You see all the configuration databases.
- Step 3** Select the appropriate configuration database and check the **AutoLearn** option.
- Step 4** Click the **Apply Changes** icon to save your changes.
- 

### What to do next



- Note** You can clear the Statistics and the AutoLearn option only for switches that are local and do not acquire locks. Also, learned entries are only local to the switch and do not participate in distribution.
- 

## Displaying Activated Port Security Settings

To display active port security settings, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the Active Database tab.  
You see the active port security settings for that VSAN.
- 

## Displaying Port Security Statistics

To display port security statistics, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the Statistics tab.  
You see the port security statistics for that VSAN.
-

## Displaying Port Security Violations

Port violations are invalid login attempts (for example, login requests from unauthorized Fibre Channel devices). You can display a list of these attempts on a per-VSAN basis.

To display port security violations, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Expand a VSAN and select Port Security in the Logical Domains pane.  
You see the port security configuration for that VSAN in the Information pane.
- Step 2** Click the Violations tab. You see the port security violations for that VSAN.
- 

## Field Descriptions for Port Security

The following are the field descriptions for port security.

### Port Security Actions

Field	Description
Activation	
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• activate— Results in the valid port bindings on this VSAN/VLAN being activated.</li> <li>• activate (Turn LearningOff)— Results in the valid port bindings on this VSAN/VLAN being activated and copied to the active database and will also result in auto learn being turned off on this VSAN/VLAN, once the activation is complete.</li> <li>• force activate— Results in forced activation, even if there are errors during activation and the activated port bindings will be copied to the active database.</li> <li>• force activate (Turn Learning Off)—Results in forced activation along with turning auto learn off after activation and the activated port bindings will be copied to the active database.</li> <li>• deactivate— Results in deactivation of currently activated valid port bindings (if any), on this VSAN/VLAN. Currently active entries (if any), which would have been present in the active database, will be removed.</li> <li>• Activation will not be allowed on a VSAN if auto-learn is enabled on that VSAN</li> </ul>
Enabled	The state of activation on this VSAN/VLAN. If true, then an activation has been attempted as the most recent operation on this VSAN/VLAN. If false, then an activation has not been attempted as the most recent operation on this VSAN/VLAN.
Result	Indicates the outcome of the most recent activation/deactivation.
Last Change	When the valid port bindings on this VSAN/VLAN were last activated. If the last activation took place prior to the last re-initialization of the agent, then this value will be N/A.

Field	Description
CopyActiveToConfig	If enabled, results in the active port binding database to be copied on to the configuration database on this VSAN/VLAN. Note that the learned entries are also copied.
AutoLearn	Helps to learn the valid port binding configuration of devices/ports logged into the local device on all its ports and populate the above active database with the same. This mechanism of learning the configuration of devices/ports logged into the local device over a period of time and populating the configuration is a convenience mechanism for users. If enabled on a particular VSAN, all subsequent logins (FLOGIs) on that VSAN will be populated in the enforced port binding database, provided it is not in conflict with existing enforced port bindings on that VSAN. When disabled, the mechanism of learning is stopped. The learned entries will however be in the active database.
Clear AutoLearned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear VSAN results in port bind auto-learned entries being cleared on this VSAN.</li> <li>• Clear Interface(s) results in port bind auto-learned entries being cleared on the interface specified on this VSAN.</li> </ul>
Action	
Interface	Specifies the interface(s) on which the port bind auto-learned entries need to be cleared.

## Port Security Config Database

Field	Description
Interface or fWWN	Represents the address of the port on the local device through which the device specified can FLOGI. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If fwwn, then the value is the fabric WWN of a port on the local device.</li> <li>• If intfIndex, then a port on the local device is being represented by its interface.</li> <li>• If wildCard, then it represents a wild-card entry. The wild-card represents any port on the local device.</li> </ul>
Type	The mechanism to identify a switch port.
WWN	Represents the logging-in device address.
Available Interface	Displays the available interface. The interfaces available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fibre Channel</li> <li>• PortChannel</li> <li>• Ethernet PortChannel</li> <li>• VFC</li> </ul>

## Port Security Active Database

Field	Description
Interface or fWWN	The address of a port on the local device.

Field	Description
Type	The mechanism to identify a switch port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fwwn— The local switch port is identified by Fabric WWN(fWWN).</li> <li>• intfIndex— The local switch port is identified by ifIndex.</li> <li>• wildCard— Wild card (any switch port on local device).</li> </ul>
WWN	Represents the logging-in device address.
IsLearnt	Indicates if this entry is a learned entry or not.

## Port Security Database Differences

Field	Description
CompareWith	Specifies the database for the comparison. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• configDb— Compares the configuration database with respect to active database on this VSAN/VLAN. So, the active database will be the reference database and the results of the difference operation will be with respect to the active database.</li> <li>• activeDb— Compares the active database with respect to configuration database on this VSAN/VLAN. So, the configuration database will be the reference database and the results of the difference operation will be with respect to the configuration database.</li> </ul>
VSANId	The ID of the VSAN to compare against.
Interface/fWWN	The address of a port on the local device.
Type	The mechanism to identify a switch port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fwwn— The local switch port is identified by Fabric WWN(fWWN).</li> <li>• intfIndex— The local switch port is identified by ifIndex.</li> <li>• wildCard— Wild card (any switch port on local device).</li> </ul>
WWN	Represents the logging in device address.
Reason	Indicates the reason for the difference between the databases being compared, for this entry.

## Port Security Violations

Field	Description
Interface	The fWWN of the port on the local device where the login was denied.
End Device	The pWWN of the device that was denied FLOGI on one of the local device's ports.
Or Switch	The sWWN of the device (if the device happens to be a switch), that was denied entry on one of the local device's ports.

Field	Description
Time	When the login denial took place.
Count	The number of times this particular pWWN/nWWN or sWWN has been denied login on this particular local interface.

## Port Security Statistics

Field	Description
AllowedLogins	The number of FLOGI requests that have been allowed on this VSAN/VLAN.
DeniedLogins	The number of FLOGI requests that have been denied on this VSAN/VLAN.
Clear	When set to clear, it results in port bind statistic counters being cleared on this VSAN/VLAN.