

FT Group Configuration Mode Commands

FT group configuration mode commands allow you to configure fault-tolerant (FT) groups that consist of two contexts, each residing on a different ACE. FT groups are part of the ACE redundancy feature. For details about redundancy, see the *Cisco 4700 Series Application Control Engine Appliance Virtualization Configuration Guide*.

To create an FT group and access the FT group configuration mode, use the **ft group** command in configuration mode. The CLI prompt changes to (config-ft-group). For information about the commands in FT group configuration mode, see the commands in this section.

Use the **no** form of this command to remove an FT group from the configuration.

```
ft group group_id
```

```
no ft group group_id
```

Syntax Description	<i>group_id</i>	Unique identifier of an FT group. Enter an integer from 1 to 20.
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Command Modes	Configuration mode Admin context only
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Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	All commands in this mode require the Admin user role. For details about role-based access control (RBAC) and user roles, see the <i>Cisco 4700 Series Application Control Engine Appliance Virtualization Configuration Guide</i> .
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Examples To create an FT group with a group ID of 1 and access ft-group configuration mode, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config)# ft group 1
host1/Admin(config-ft-group)#
```

To delete the FT group, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config)# no ft group 1
```

Related Commands	show ft show running-config
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(config-ft-group) associate-context

To associate a context with a fault-tolerant (FT) group, use the **associate-context** command. You need to make this association for each of the two redundant contexts in an FT group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a context from an FT group.

associate-context *name*

no associate-context *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Identifier of the context that you want to associate with the FT group. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.
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Command Modes	FT group configuration mode Admin context only
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Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Before you can remove a context from an FT group, you must first take the group out of service using the no inservice command. See the (config-ft-group) inservice command.
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Examples	To associate a context with an FT group, enter: host1/Admin(config-ft-group)# associate-context C1
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Related Commands	show ft (config) context
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(config-ft-group) inservice

To place a fault-tolerant (FT) group in service, use the **inservice** command. Use the **no** form of this command to take the FT group out of service.

inservice

no inservice

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes FT group configuration mode
Admin context only

Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Before you place an FT group in service, be sure that you have associated one or two contexts with the FT group and properly configured the two peers.

Examples To place an FT group in service, enter:
host1/Admin(config-ft-group)# **inservice**

Related Commands This command has no related commands.

(config-ft-group) peer

To associate a peer ACE with a fault-tolerant (FT) group, use the **peer** command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the peer association with the FT group.

peer *peer_id*

no peer *peer_id*

Syntax Description

<i>peer_id</i>	Identifier of an existing peer appliance. Enter 1 for the peer ID.
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Command Modes

FT group configuration mode
Admin context only

Command History

Release	Modification
A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The peer designation is used to denote the remote standby member of the FT group. A context in a redundant configuration can have only one peer context.

Examples

To associate a peer appliance with an FT group, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config-ft-group)# peer 1
```

Related Commands

[show ft](#)
[\(config\) ft peer](#)

(config-ft-group) peer priority

To configure the priority of a fault-tolerant (FT) group on the remote standby member, use the **peer priority** command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default priority of 100.

peer priority *number*

no peer priority *number*

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Priority of the FT group on the standby member. Enter an integer from 1 to 255. The default is 100.
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Command Modes	FT group configuration mode Admin context only
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Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Configure a lower priority on the FT group member (context) that you want as the standby member.
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Examples	To configure the priority of the FT group on the standby appliance with a value of 50, enter: host1/Admin(config-ft-group)# peer priority 50
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Related Commands	(config-ft-group) peer (config-ft-group) preempt
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(config-ft-group) preempt

To configure preemption after it has been disabled, use the **preempt** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable preemption.

preempt

no preempt

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes FT group configuration mode
Admin context only

Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Preemption ensures that the group member with the higher priority always asserts itself and becomes the active member. By default, preemption is enabled.

If you disable preemption and a member with a higher priority is found after the other member has become active, the newly elected member becomes the standby member even though it has a higher priority.

Examples To reenabling preemption after its default setting was disabled, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config-ft-group)# preempt
```

Related Commands [show ft](#)
[\(config-ft-group\) priority](#)

(config-ft-group) priority

To configure the priority of the active group member, use the **priority** command. Use the **no** form of the command to restore the default priority of 100.

priority *number*

no priority *number*

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>
	Priority number for the active group member. Enter an integer from 1 to 255. The default is 100.

Command Modes	FT group configuration mode Admin context only
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Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You must configure the priority of a group on both peer appliances. Configure a higher priority for the group on the appliance where you want the active member to initially reside.
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Examples	To set the priority of the FT group on the active member to a value of 150, enter: host1/Admin(config-ft-group) # priority 150
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Related Commands	show ft (config-ft-group) preempt
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