

# Group Configuration Mode Commands

Group configuration mode allows you to configure a group. A group is a collection of local servers that initiate flows from within the local web farm. For example, after processing a group of real audio transmitters, they all appear on the same source IP address. The CSS lets you treat a group as a virtual server with its own source IP address.

To access group configuration mode, use the **group** command from any mode except ACL, boot, and header-field-group configuration modes. The prompt changes to (config-group [*name*]). You can also use this command from group mode to access another group. For information about commands available in this mode, refer to the following commands.

Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing group.

```
group group_name
no group existing_group_name
```

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## Syntax Description

<i>group_name</i>	The name of a new group you want to create or of an existing group. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 31 characters. To see a list of existing group names, enter:
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```
group ?
```

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## (config-group) active

To activate the specified group, use the **active** command.

```
active
```

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## Related Commands

(config-group) suspend

## (config-group) add destination service

To add a destination service to a source group, use the **add destination** command.

```
add destination service service_name
```

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### Syntax Description

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<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service to add to the group. Enter an unquoted text string. To see a list of services, enter:
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```
show service ?
```

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### Usage Guidelines

You cannot use a service with the same name in other source groups or the source service list within the same source group. You can use services with duplicate addresses among destination services since the actual service is chosen through content rule selection.

If the group is active and the same service is hit through a content rule, ACL preferred service, or sorry service, the source group is used to NAT the source address.

If your topology consists of a CSS 11800 using ECMP to the servers and server port NAT configured on the services, to ensure the correct processing of packets either:

- Create source groups for the services in the content rule with the **add destination service** command.
- Enable Service Remapping with the **persistence reset remap** command.

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### Related Commands

```
show group  
show service  
(config-group) remove destination service
```

## (config-group) add service

To add a source service to a source group, use the **add service** command.

```
add service service_name
```

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### Syntax Description

<i>service_name</i>	The name of the service to add to the group. Enter an unquoted text string. To see a list of services, enter:  <b>show service ?</b>
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### Usage Guidelines

You cannot use a service with:

- The same name in other source groups or the destination service list within the same source group
- The same address as a source service on another source group

If the service matches the client, the source group is used.

Before you can add a service, you must suspend the group.

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### Related Commands

```
show group  
show service  
(config-group) remove service
```

## (config-group) ip address

To specify the source IP address for the group, use the **ip address** command. This address is substituted for the source address in flows originating from one of the group's sources. This command's function is identical to the (config-group) **vip address** command.

**ip address** *ip\_address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ip_address</i>	The IP address for the group. Enter an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).
<b>Related Commands</b>	show group	

## (config-group) no

To negate a command or set it to its default, use the **no** command. For information on general **no** commands you can use in this mode, refer to the general **no** command. The following options are available in group mode.

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>no acl</b> <i>index</i>	Deletes an ACL
	<b>no portmap base-port</b>	Resets the starting SFP port number to its default value of 8192
	<b>no portmap number-of-ports</b>	Resets the number of ports per SFP to its default value
	<b>no redundancy-l4-stateless</b>	Disables stateless redundancy failover
	<b>no rmon-event</b> <i>index</i>	Deletes an RMON event
	<b>no rmon-history</b> <i>index</i>	Deletes an RMON history

## (config-group) portmap

To define the starting Switch Fabric Processor (SFP) port number in a Cisco CSS chassis and the number of ports per SFP on an SFM for port mapping, use the **portmap** command. There are two SFPs on each SFM. A Cisco CSS 11800 can contain up to two SFMs, for a maximum of four SFPs.

Use the **no** form of this command to reset the starting SFP port number to its default value of 8192 or number of ports to its default value of 57216 for a CSS 11050 or 11150, or 14304 for a CSS 11800.

```
portmap [base-port base_number|number-of-ports number]
no portmap [base-port|number-of-ports]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>base-port</b>	Defines the starting SFP port number in the Cisco CSS chassis.
<i>base_number</i>	The base port number. Enter a number from 8192 to 65530. The default is 8192.
<b>number-of-ports</b>	Defines the number of ports allowed on each Switch Fabric Processor (SFP).
<i>number</i>	The number of ports per SFP. Enter a number from 1 to 57216. The default for a CSS 11800 is 14304. The default for a CSS 11050 or 11150 is 57216.  If you enter a number that is not a multiple of 32, the CSS rounds up the number to the next multiple of 32.



**Note** Do not define the number of ports per SFP to exceed the number of available ports. To determine the number of available ports, subtract the base port number from 65531.

For example, if the base port number is 65530, the number of available ports is 1.

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**Usage Guidelines**

Before you can change the port mapping, you must suspend the group.

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**Examples**

If the starting SFP port number is 8192 and the number of ports per SFP is 2016, the first SFP has a range of port numbers from 8192 to 10207, and the next SFP has a port number range from 10198 to 12207.

## (config-group) **redundancy-l4-stateless**

To enable the Stateless Redundancy Failover feature for a source group on a redundant CSS, use the **redundancy-l4-stateless** command. The CSS can set up a connection for a mid-stream TCP flow, allowing TCP traffic to continue when a failure occurs at the load-balancing CSS. By default, the CSS rejects TCP sessions that do not begin with a TCP/SYN frame. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the default behavior of the CSS.

**redundancy-l4-stateless**  
**no redundancy-l4-stateless**

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**Command Modes**

Group configuration mode

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**Usage Guidelines**

The Stateless Redundancy Failover feature has specific environment and configuration requirements. The environment requirements are as follows:

- Layer 3 and Layer 4 content rules with a VIP address. This feature is not supported in Layer 5 configurations.
- Source IP address load balance method only.
- CSS-to-CSS identical server and content rule configuration including:
  - Content VIP address.
  - Content balance method.

- Failover method.
- Service IP address, number, and order. The CSS orders services alphabetically. Apply identical service names on the master and backup CSSs.
- Visibility of identical servers to keepalive traffic from CSS to CSS. This ensures that the redistribution of the balance method does not occur in a failover event.

Redundant routes in a high availability topology surrounding the CSS are supported. However, the topology must not balance packets in a TCP/IP socket connection across more than one Ethernet port on the CSS.

IP and VIP redundant configurations are supported. The configuration requirement for each server farm is synchronization across all CSSs of:

- Membership and IP addresses of the server farms.
- Content rule VIP address. Each CSS must share the content VIP address that is used as a balance point for the server farm.
- Source group VIP address. Define each CSS with a source group VIP address as the content VIP address to NAT source addresses for packets returning from the server. In case of a failover, the source group handles connection setups for TCP/IP retransmissions that arrive at the CSS from a server. All servers on the farm must be a member of the source group.

Do not configure source groups for outbound traffic from the servers because the backup CSS does not know which ports were mapped by the source group on the master CSS.

For more detailed information on Stateless Redundancy Failover, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Advanced Configuration Guide*.

## Related Commands

```
show redundancy
(config) ip redundancy
(config) group
(config) interface
(config) service
(config-owner) content
(config-owner-content) redundancy-l4-stateless
```

## (config-group) remove destination service

To remove a previously configured destination service from a source group, use the **remove** command.

**remove destination service** *service\_name*

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**Syntax Description**

*service\_name*

The name of an existing service you want to remove from the group. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of services for this group, enter:

**show group**

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**Related Commands**

**show group**

**show service**

**(config-group) add destination service**

## (config-group) remove service

To remove a previously configure source service from a source group, use the **remove** command.

```
remove service service_name
```

### Syntax Description

*service\_name*

The name of an existing service you want to remove from the group. Enter a case-sensitive unquoted text string. To see a list of services for this group, enter:

```
show group
```

### Usage Guidelines

Before you can remove a service, you must suspend the group.

### Related Commands

```
show group
show service
(config-group) add service
```

## (config-group) suspend

To suspend the specified group, use the **suspend** command. The group and its attributes remain the same but it no longer has an effect on flow creation.

```
suspend
```

### Usage Guidelines

To reactivate the group, use the **(config-group) active** command.

### Related Commands

```
show group
(config-group) active
```

## (config-group) vip address

To specify the source virtual IP address or a range of IP addresses for the group, use the **vip address** command. The address is substituted for the source address in flows originating from one of the group's sources. This command's function is identical to the **(config-group) ip address** command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the VIP address for the group.

```

vip address ip_or_host { range number }
no vip address

```

### Syntax Description

<i>ip_or_host</i>	The IP address or name for the group. Enter the address in either dotted-decimal IP notation (for example, 192.168.11.1) or mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).
<b>range</b> <i>number</i>	The option and variable that defines the range of IP addresses for the group. Enter a <i>number</i> from 1 to 65535. The default is 1. The <i>ip_or_host</i> variable is the first address in the range.

### Usage Guidelines

Before you can change the address to 0 or use the **no vip address** command, you must suspend the group.

### Related Commands

**show group**