



Commands Specific to the Content Switching Module with SSL

This chapter contains an alphabetical listing of SSL specific commands for the Catalyst 6500 series switch Content Switching Module with SSL.

These commands are not supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switch Content Switching Module.

For additional SSL Services information, refer to the following documentation:

- *Release Notes for the Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Content Switching Module with SSL*
- *Catalyst 6500 Series Content Switching Module with SSL Installation and Configuration Note*

clear ssl-proxy conn

To clear all TCP connections on the entire system, use the **clear ssl-proxy conn** command.

clear ssl-proxy conn [*service name*]

Syntax Description	service name (Optional) Clears the connections for the specified service.
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Defaults	This command has no default settings.
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Command Modes	EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To reset all the statistics counters that the Content Switching Module with SSL maintains, use the clear ssl-proxy connection command without options.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear the connections for the specified service:
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```
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy conn service S6
```

This example shows how to clear all TCP connections on the entire system:

```
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy conn
ssl-proxy#
```

clear ssl-proxy session

To clear all entries from the session cache, use the **clear ssl-proxy session** command.

```
clear ssl-proxy session [service name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>service name</i> (Optional) Clears the session cache for the specified service.
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Defaults	This command has no default settings.
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Command Modes	EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To clear all entries from the session cache for all services, use the clear ssl-proxy session command without options.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear the entries from the session cache for the specified service on the Content Switching Module with SSL:
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```
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy session service S6
```

This example shows how to clear all entries in the session cache that are maintained on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy session
ssl-proxy#
```

clear ssl-proxy stats

To reset the statistics counters that are maintained in the different system components on the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **clear ssl-proxy stats** command.

clear ssl-proxy stats [**crypto** | **fd**u | **ipc** | **pki** | **service** | **ssl** | **tcp**]

Syntax Description

crypto	(Optional) Clears statistics information about the crypto.
fd u	(Optional) Clears statistics information about the F6DU.
ipc	(Optional) Clears statistics information about the inter-process communications (IPC).
pki	(Optional) Clears information about the public key infrastructure (PKI).
service <i>name</i>	(Optional) Clears statistics information for a specific service.
ssl	(Optional) Clears statistics information about the SSL.
tcp	(Optional) Clears statistics information about the TCP.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To reset all the statistics counters that the Content Switching Module with SSL maintains, use the **clear ssl-proxy stats** command without options.

Examples

This example shows how to reset the statistics counters that are maintained in the different system components on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy stats crypto
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy stats ipc
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy stats pki
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy stats service S6
```

This example shows how to clear all the statistic counters that the Content Switching Module with SSL maintains:

```
ssl-proxy# clear ssl-proxy stats
ssl-proxy#
```

crypto ca export pem

To export privacy-enhanced mail (PEM) files from the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the `crypto ca export pem` command.

```
crypto ca export trustpoint_label pem {terminal {des | 3des} {url url}} pass_phrase
```

Syntax Description

<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint.
terminal	Displays the request on the terminal.
des	Specifies the 56-bit DES-CBC encryption algorithm.
3des	Specifies the 168-bit DES (3DES) encryption algorithm.
url <i>url</i>	Specifies the URL location. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ftp:—Exports to the FTP: file system null:—Exports to the NULL: file system nvr:—Exports to the NVRAM: file system rcp:—Exports to the RCP: file system scp:—Exports to the SCP: file system system:—Exports to the system: file system tftp:—Exports to the TFTP: file system
<i>pass_phrase</i>	Pass phrase that is used to protect the private key.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *pass_phrase* value can be any phrase including spaces and punctuation except for a question mark, which has special meaning to the Cisco IOS parser.

Pass-phrase protection associates a pass phrase with the key. The pass phrase is used to encrypt the key when it is exported. When this key is imported, you must enter the same pass phrase to decrypt it.

A key that is marked as unexportable cannot be exported.

You can change the default file extensions when prompted. The default file extensions are as follows:

- public key (.pub)
- private key (.prv)
- certificate (.crt)
- CA certificate (.ca)
- signature key (-sign)
- encryption key (-encr)



Note

In SSL software release 1.2, only the private key (.prv), the server certificate (.crt), and the issuer CA certificate (.ca) of the server certificate are exported. To export the whole certificate chain, including all the CA certificates, use a PKCS12 file instead of PEM files.

Examples

This example shows how to export a PEM-formatted file on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# crypto ca import TP5 pem url tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5 password
% Importing CA certificate...
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.1]?
Destination filename [TP5.ca]?
Reading file from tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5.ca
Loading TP5.ca from 10.1.1.1 (via Ethernet0/0.168): !
[OK - 1976 bytes]

% Importing private key PEM file...
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.1]?
Destination filename [TP5.prv]?
Reading file from tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5.prv
Loading TP5.prv from 10.1.1.1 (via Ethernet0/0.168): !
[OK - 963 bytes]

% Importing certificate PEM file...
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.1]?
Destination filename [TP5.crt]?
Reading file from tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5.crt
Loading TP5.crt from 10.1.1.1 (via Ethernet0/0.168): !
[OK - 1692 bytes]
% PEM files import succeeded.
ssl-proxy(config)# end
ssl-proxy#
*Apr 11 15:11:29.901: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Related Commands

[crypto ca import pem](#)

crypto ca import pem

To import a PEM-formatted file to the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **crypto ca import pem** command.

```
crypto ca import trustpoint_label pem [exportable] {terminal | url url | usage-keys} pass_phrase
```

Syntax Description

<i>trustpoint-label</i>	Name of the trustpoint.
exportable	(Optional) Specifies the key that can be exported.
terminal	Displays the request on the terminal.
url url	Specifies the URL location. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ftp:—Exports to the FTP: file system null:—Exports to the null: file system nvr:—Exports to the NVRAM: file system r:—Exports to the RCP: file system s:—Exports to the SCP: file system system:—Exports to the system: file system t:—Exports to the TFTP: file system
<i>pass_phrase</i>	Pass phrase.
usage-keys	Specifies that two special-usage key pairs should be generated, instead of one general-purpose key pair.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You will receive an error if you enter the pass phrase incorrectly. The *pass_phrase* value can be any phrase including spaces and punctuation except for a question mark, which has special meaning to the Cisco IOS parser.

Pass-phrase protection associates a pass phrase with the key. The pass phrase is used to encrypt the key when it is exported. When this key is imported, you must enter the same pass phrase to decrypt it.

When importing RSA keys, you can use a public key or its corresponding certificate.

The **crypto ca import pem** command imports only the private key (.prv), the server certificate (.crt), and the issuer CA certificate (.ca). If you have more than one level of CA in the certificate chain, you need to import the root and subordinate CA certificates before this command is issued for authentication. Use cut-and-paste or TFTP to import the root and subordinate CA certificates.

Examples

This example shows how to import a PEM-formatted file from the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# crypto ca import TP5 pem url tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5 password
% Importing CA certificate...
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.1]?
Destination filename [TP5.ca]?
Reading file from tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5.ca
Loading TP5.ca from 10.1.1.1 (via Ethernet0/0.168): !
[OK - 1976 bytes]

% Importing private key PEM file...
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.1]?
Destination filename [TP5.prv]?
Reading file from tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5.prv
Loading TP5.prv from 10.1.1.1 (via Ethernet0/0.168): !
[OK - 963 bytes]

% Importing certificate PEM file...
Address or name of remote host [10.1.1.1]?
Destination filename [TP5.crt]?
Reading file from tftp://10.1.1.1/TP5.crt
Loading TP5.crt from 10.1.1.1 (via Ethernet0/0.168): !
[OK - 1692 bytes]
% PEM files import succeeded.
ssl-proxy(config)# end
ssl-proxy#
*Apr 11 15:11:29.901: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Related Commands

[crypto ca export pem](#)

crypto ca export pkcs12

To export a PKCS12 file from the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **crypto ca export pkcs12** command.

```
crypto ca export trustpoint_label pkcs12 file_system [pkcs12_filename] pass_phrase
```

Syntax Description

<i>trustpoint_label</i>	Specifies the trustpoint label.
<i>file_system</i>	Specifies the file system. Valid values are scp: , ftp: , nvrाम: , rcp: , and tftp: .
<i>pkcs12_filename</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the PKCS12 file to import.
<i>pass_phrase</i>	Specifies the pass phrase of the PKCS12 file.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Imported key pairs cannot be exported.

If you are using SSH, we recommend using SCP (secure file transfer) when exporting a PKCS12 file. SCP authenticates the host and encrypts the transfer session.

If you do not specify *pkcs12_filename*, you will be prompted to accept the default filename (the default filename is the *trustpoint_label*) or enter the filename. For the **ftp:** or **tftp:** value, include the full path in the *pkcs12_filename*.

You will receive an error if you enter the pass phrase incorrectly.

If there is more than one level of CA, the root CA and all the subordinate CA certificates are exported in the PKCS12 file.

Examples

This example shows how to export a PKCS12 file using SCP:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# crypto ca export TP1 pkcs12 scp: sky is blue
Address or name of remote host []? 10.1.1.1
Destination username [ssl-proxy]? admin-1
Destination filename [TP1]? TP1.p12
```

Password:

```
Writing TP1.p12 Writing pkcs12 file to scp://admin-1@10.1.1.1/TP1.p12
```

```
Password:
```

```
!
```

```
CRYPTO_PKI:Exported PKCS12 file successfully.
```

```
ssl-proxy(config)#
```

crypto ca import pkcs12

To import a PKCS12 file to the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **crypto ca import** command.

```
crypto ca import trustpoint_label pkcs12 file_system [pkcs12_filename] pass_phrase
```

Syntax Description	
<i>trustpoint_label</i>	Specifies the trustpoint label.
<i>file_system</i>	Specifies the file system. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ftp:—Imports from the FTP: file system • nvr:—Imports from the NVRAM: file system • rcp:—Imports from the RCP: file system • scp:—Imports from the SCP: file system • tftp:—Imports from the TFTP: file system
<i>pkcs12_filename</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of the PKCS12 file to import.
<i>pass_phrase</i>	Specifies the pass phrase of the PKCS12 file.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Command Modes If you are using SSH, we recommend using SCP (secure file transfer) when importing a PKCS12 file. SCP authenticates the host and encrypts the transfer session.

If you do not specify *pkcs12_filename*, you will be prompted to accept the default filename (the default filename is the *trustpoint_label*) or to enter the filename. For the **ftp:** or **tftp:** value, include the full path in the *pkcs12_filename*.

You will receive an error if you enter the pass phrase incorrectly.

If there is more than one level of CA, the root CA and all the subordinate CA certificates are exported in the PKCS12 file.

Examples

This example shows how to import a PKCS12 file using SCP:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# crypto ca import TP2 pkcs12 scp: sky is blue
Address or name of remote host []? 10.1.1.1
Source username [ssl-proxy]? admin-1
Source filename [TP2]? /users/admin-1/pkcs12/TP2.p12

Password:password
Sending file modes:C0644 4379 TP2.p12
!
ssl-proxy(config)#
*Aug 22 12:30:00.531:%CRYPTO-6-PKCS12IMPORT_SUCCESS:PKCS #12 Successfully Imported.
ssl-proxy(config)#
```

crypto key export rsa pem

To export a PEM-formatted RSA key to the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **crypto key export rsa pem** command.

```
crypto key export rsa keylabel pem {terminal | url url} {{3des | des} [exportable] pass_phrase}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>keylabel</i>	Name of the key.	
terminal	Displays the request on the terminal.	
url <i>url</i>	Specifies the URL location. Valid values are as follows:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ftp:—Exports to the FTP: file system • null:—Exports to the null: file system • nvr:—Exports to the NVRAM: file system • rcp:—Exports to the RCP: file system • scp:—Exports to the SCP: file system • system:—Exports to the system: file system • tftp:—Exports to the TFTP: file system
des	Specifies the 56-bit DES-CBC encryption algorithm.	
3des	Specifies the 168-bit DES (3DES) encryption algorithm.	
exportable	(Optional) Specifies that the key can be exported.	
<i>pass_phrase</i>	Pass phrase.	

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The pass phrase can be any phrase including spaces and punctuation except for a question mark, which has special meaning to the Cisco IOS parser.

Pass-phrase protection associates a pass phrase with the key. The pass phrase is used to encrypt the key when it is exported. When this key is imported, you must enter the same pass phrase to decrypt it.

Examples

This example shows how to export a key from the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# crypto key export rsa test-keys pem url scp: 3des password
% Key name:test-keys
  Usage:General Purpose Key
Exporting public key...
Address or name of remote host []? 7.0.0.7
Destination username [ssl-proxy]? lab
Destination filename [test-keys.pub]?

Password:

Writing test-keys.pub Writing file to scp://lab@7.0.0.7/test-keys.pub
Password:
!
Exporting private key...
Address or name of remote host []? 7.0.0.7
Destination username [ssl-proxy]? lab
Destination filename [test-keys.prv]?

Password:

Writing test-keys.prv Writing file to scp://lab@7.0.0.7/test-keys.prv
Password:
ssl-proxy(config)#
```

crypto key import rsa pem

To import a PEM-formatted RSA key from an external system, use the **crypto key import rsa pem** command.

```
crypto key import rsa keylabel pem [usage-keys] {terminal | url url} [exportable] passphrase}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>keylabel</i>	Name of the key.
usage-keys	(Optional) Specifies that two special-usage key pairs should be generated, instead of one general-purpose key pair.
terminal	Displays the request on the terminal.
url <i>url</i>	Specifies the URL location. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ftp:—Imports from the FTP: file system null:—Imports from the null: file system nvr:—Imports from the NVRAM: file system rcp:—Imports from the RCP: file system scp:—Imports from the SCP: file system system:—Imports from the system: file system tftp:—Imports from the TFTP: file system
exportable	(Optional) Specifies that the key can be exported.
<i>passphrase</i>	Pass phrase.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The pass phrase can be any phrase including spaces and punctuation except for a question mark, which has special meaning to the Cisco IOS parser.

Pass-phrase protection associates a pass phrase with the key. The pass phrase is used to encrypt the key when it is exported. When this key is imported, you must enter the same pass phrase to decrypt it.

Examples

This example shows how to import a PEM-formatted RSA key from an external system and export the PEM-formatted RSA key to the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# crypto key import rsa newkeys pem url scp: password
% Importing public key or certificate PEM file...
Address or name of remote host []? 7.0.0.7
Source username [ssl-proxy]? lab
Source filename [newkeys.pub]? test-keys.pub

Password:
Sending file modes:C0644 272 test-keys.pub
Reading file from scp://lab@7.0.0.7/test-keys.pub!
% Importing private key PEM file...
Address or name of remote host []? 7.0.0.7
Source username [ssl-proxy]? lab
Source filename [newkeys.prv]? test-keys.prv

Password:
Sending file modes:C0644 963 test-keys.prv
Reading file from scp://lab@7.0.0.7/test-keys.prv!% Key pair import succeeded.

ssl-proxy(config)#
```

debug ssl-proxy

To turn on the debug flags in different system components, use the **debug ssl-proxy** command. Use the **no** form of this command to turn off the debug flags.

```
debug ssl-proxy {app | fdu [type] | ipc | pki [type] | ssl [type] | tcp [type]}
```

Syntax Description

app	Turns on App debugging.
fdu <i>type</i>	Turns on FDU debugging; (optional) <i>type</i> valid values are cli , hash , ipc , and trace . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.
ipc	Turns on IPC debugging.
pki <i>type</i>	Turns on PKI debugging; (optional) <i>type</i> valid values are cert , events , history , ipc , and key . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.
ssl <i>type</i>	Turns on SSL debugging; (optional) <i>type</i> valid values are alert , error , handshake , and pkt . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.
tcp <i>type</i>	Turns on TCP debugging; (optional) <i>type</i> valid values are event , packet , state , and timers . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **fdu** *type* includes the following values:

- **cli**—Debugs the FDU CLI.
- **hash**—Debugs the FDU hash.
- **ipc**—Debugs the FDU IPC.
- **trace**—Debugs the FDU trace.

The **pki** *type* includes the following values:

- **certs**—Debugs the certificate management.
- **events**—Debugs events.
- **history**—Debugs the certificate history.
- **ipc**—Debugs the IPC messages and buffers.
- **key**—Debugs key management.

The **ssl** *type* includes the following values:

- **alert**—Debugs the SSL alert events.
- **error**—Debugs the SSL error events.
- **handshake**—Debugs the SSL handshake events.
- **pkt**—Debugs the received and transmitted SSL packets.



Note

Use the TCP debug commands only to troubleshoot basic connectivity issues under little or no load conditions (for instance, when no connection is being established to the virtual server or real server).

If you run TCP debug commands, the TCP module displays large amounts of debug information on the console, which can significantly slow down module performance. Slow module performance can lead to delayed processing of TCP connection timers, packets, and state transitions.

The **tcp** *type* includes the following values:

- **events**—Debugs the TCP events.
- **pkt**—Debugs the received and transmitted TCP packets.
- **state**—Debugs the TCP states.
- **timers**—Debugs the TCP timers.

Examples

This example shows how to turn on App debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# debug ssl-proxy app
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to turn on FDU debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# debug ssl-proxy fdu
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to turn on IPC debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# debug ssl-proxy ipc
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to turn on PKI debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# debug ssl-proxy pki
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to turn on SSL debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# debug ssl-proxy ssl
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to turn on TCP debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# debug ssl-proxy tcp
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to turn off TCP debugging:

```
ssl-proxy# no debug ssl-proxy tcp
ssl-proxy#
```

do

To execute EXEC-level commands from global configuration mode or other configuration modes or submodes, use the **do** command.

do *command*

Syntax Description

command EXEC-level command to be executed.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Global configuration or any other configuration mode or submode from which you are executing the EXEC-level command.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines



Caution

Do not enter the **do** command in EXEC mode. Interruption of service may occur.

You cannot use the **do** command to execute the **configure terminal** command because entering the **configure terminal** command changes the mode to configuration mode.

You cannot use the **do** command to execute the **copy** or **write** command in the global configuration or any other configuration mode or submode.

Examples

This example shows how to execute the EXEC-level **show interfaces** command from within global configuration mode:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# do show interfaces serial 3/0

Serial3/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is M8T-RS232
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
Last input never, output 1d17h, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
.
.
ssl-proxy(config)#
```

show ssl-proxy admin-info

To display the administration VLAN and related IP and gateway addresses, use the **show ssl-proxy admin-info** command.

show ssl-proxy admin-info

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the administration VLAN and related IP and gateway addresses:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy admin-info
STE administration VLAN: 2
STE administration IP address: 207.57.100.18
STE administration gateway: 207.0.207.5
ssl-proxy#
```

Related Commands [ssl-proxy vlan](#)

show ssl-proxy buffers

To display information about TCP buffer usage, use the **show ssl-proxy buffers** command.

show ssl-proxy buffers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the buffer usage and other information in the TCP subsystem:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy buffers
Buffers info for TCP module 1
TCP data buffers used 2816 limit 112640
TCP ingress buffer pool size 56320 egress buffer pool size 56320
TCP ingress data buffers min-thresh 7208960 max-thresh 21626880
TCP ingress data buffers used Current 0 Max 0
TCP ingress buffer RED shift 9 max drop prob 10
Conns consuming ingress data buffers 0
Buffers with App 0
TCP egress data buffers used Current 0 Max 0
Conns consuming egress data buffers 0
In-sequence queue bufs 0 000 bufs 0
ssl-proxy#
```

Related Commands [ssl-proxy policy tcp](#)

show ssl-proxy certificate-history

To display information about the event history of the certificate, use the **show ssl-proxy certificate-history** command.

```
show ssl-proxy certificate-history [service name]
```

Syntax Description

service *name* (Optional) Displays all certificate records of a proxy service and (optionally) for a specific proxy service.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **show ssl-proxy certificate-history** command displays these records:

- Service name
- Key pair name
- Generation or import time
- Trustpoint name
- Certificate subject name
- Certificate issuer name
- Serial number
- Date

A syslog message is generated for each record. The oldest records are deleted after the limit of 512 records is reached.

Examples

This example shows how to display the event history of all the certificate processing:

```

ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy certificate-history
Record 1, Timestamp:00:00:51, 16:36:34 UTC Oct 31 2002
  Installed Server Certificate, Index 5
  Proxy Service:s1, Trust Point:t3
  Key Pair Name:k3, Key Usage:RSA General Purpose, Exportable
  Time of Key Generation:12:27:58 UTC Oct 30 2002
  Subject Name:OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.2 = simpson5-2-ste.cisco.com,
OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.8 = 207.79.1.9, OID.2.5.4.5 = B0FFF235
  Issuer Name:CN = SimpsonTestCA, OU = Simpson Lab, O = Cisco Systems, L = San Jose, ST
= CA, C = US, EA =<16> simpson-pki@cisco.com
  Serial Number:5D3D1931000100000D99
  Validity Start Time:21:58:12 UTC Oct 30 2002
  End Time:22:08:12 UTC Oct 30 2003
  Renew Time:00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  End of Certificate Record

Record 2, Timestamp:00:01:06, 16:36:49 UTC Oct 31 2002
  Installed Server Certificate, Index 6
  Proxy Service:s5, Trust Point:t10
  Key Pair Name:k10, Key Usage:RSA General Purpose, Exportable
  Time of Key Generation:07:56:43 UTC Oct 11 2002
  Subject Name:CN = host1.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.2 =
simpson5-2-ste.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.8 = 207.79.1.9, OID.2.5.4.5 = B0FFF235
  Issuer Name:CN = SimpsonTestCA, OU = Simpson Lab, O = Cisco Systems, L = San Jose, ST
= CA, C = US, EA =<16> simpson-pki@cisco.com
  Serial Number:24BC81B7000100000D85
  Validity Start Time:22:38:00 UTC Oct 19 2002
  End Time:22:48:00 UTC Oct 19 2003
  Renew Time:00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  End of Certificate Record

Record 3, Timestamp:00:01:34, 16:37:18 UTC Oct 31 2002
  Installed Server Certificate, Index 7
  Proxy Service:s6, Trust Point:t10
  Key Pair Name:k10, Key Usage:RSA General Purpose, Exportable
  Time of Key Generation:07:56:43 UTC Oct 11 2002
  Subject Name:CN = host1.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.2 =
simpson5-2-ste.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.8 = 207.79.1.9, OID.2.5.4.5 = B0FFF235
  Issuer Name:CN = SimpsonTestCA, OU = Simpson Lab, O = Cisco Systems, L = San Jose, ST
= CA, C = US, EA =<16> simpson-pki@cisco.com
  Serial Number:24BC81B7000100000D85
  Validity Start Time:22:38:00 UTC Oct 19 2002
  End Time:22:48:00 UTC Oct 19 2003
  Renew Time:00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  End of Certificate Record

Record 4, Timestamp:00:01:40, 16:37:23 UTC Oct 31 2002
  Deleted Server Certificate, Index 0
  Proxy Service:s6, Trust Point:t6
  Key Pair Name:k6, Key Usage:RSA General Purpose, Not Exportable
  Time of Key Generation:00:28:28 UTC Mar 1 1993
  Subject Name:CN = host1.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.2 =
simpson5-2-ste.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.8 = 207.79.1.8, OID.2.5.4.5 = B0FFF235
  Issuer Name:CN = SimpsonTestCA, OU = Simpson Lab, O = Cisco Systems, L = San Jose, ST
= CA, C = US, EA =<16> simpson-pki@cisco.com
  Serial Number:5CB5CFD6000100000D97
  Validity Start Time:19:30:26 UTC Oct 30 2002
  End Time:19:40:26 UTC Oct 30 2003
  Renew Time:00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  End of Certificate Record
% Total number of certificate history records displayed = 4
ssl-proxy#

```

This example shows how to display the certificate record for a specific proxy service:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy certificate-history service s6
Record 3, Timestamp:00:01:34, 16:37:18 UTC Oct 31 2002
  Installed Server Certificate, Index 7
  Proxy Service:s6, Trust Point:t10
  Key Pair Name:k10, Key Usage:RSA General Purpose, Exportable
  Time of Key Generation:07:56:43 UTC Oct 11 2002
  Subject Name:CN = host1.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.2 =
simpson5-2-ste.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.8 = 207.79.1.9, OID.2.5.4.5 = B0FFF235
  Issuer Name:CN = SimpsonTestCA, OU = Simpson Lab, O = Cisco Systems, L = San Jose, ST
= CA, C = US, EA =<16> simpson-pki@cisco.com
  Serial Number:24BC81B7000100000D85
  Validity Start Time:22:38:00 UTC Oct 19 2002
  End Time:22:48:00 UTC Oct 19 2003
  Renew Time:00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  End of Certificate Record

Record 4, Timestamp:00:01:40, 16:37:23 UTC Oct 31 2002
  Deleted Server Certificate, Index 0
  Proxy Service:s6, Trust Point:t6
  Key Pair Name:k6, Key Usage:RSA General Purpose, Not Exportable
  Time of Key Generation:00:28:28 UTC Mar 1 1993
  Subject Name:CN = host1.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.2 =
simpson5-2-ste.cisco.com, OID.1.2.840.113549.1.9.8 = 207.79.1.8, OID.2.5.4.5 = B0FFF235
  Issuer Name:CN = SimpsonTestCA, OU = Simpson Lab, O = Cisco Systems, L = San Jose, ST
= CA, C = US, EA =<16> simpson-pki@cisco.com
  Serial Number:5CB5CFD6000100000D97
  Validity Start Time:19:30:26 UTC Oct 30 2002
  End Time:19:40:26 UTC Oct 30 2003
  Renew Time:00:00:00 UTC Jan 1 1970
  End of Certificate Record
Total number of certificate history records displayed = 2
```

Related Commands [ssl-proxy service](#)

show ssl-proxy conn

To display the TCP connections from the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **show ssl-proxy conn** command.

```
show ssl-proxy conn 4tuple [local {ip local-ip-addr local-port} [remote [{ip remote-ip-addr [port remote-port]} | {port remote-port [ip remote-ip-addr]}]]]
```

```
show ssl-proxy conn 4tuple [local {port local-port} [remote [{ip remote-ip-addr [port remote-port]} | {port remote-port [ip remote-ip-addr]}]]]
```

```
show ssl-proxy conn 4tuple [local {remote [{ip remote-ip-addr [port remote-port]} | {port remote-port [ip remote-ip-addr]}]]]
```

```
show ssl-proxy conn service name
```

Syntax Description

4tuple	Displays the TCP connections for a specific address.
local	(Optional) Displays the TCP connections for a specific local device.
ip local-ip-addr	(Optional) IP address of a local device.
<i>local-port</i>	(Optional) Port number of a local device.
remote	(Optional) Displays the TCP connections for a specific remote device.
ip remote-ip-addr	(Optional) IP address of a remote device.
port remote-port	(Optional) Port number of a remote device.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

These examples show different ways to display the TCP connection that is established from the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy conn
Connections for TCP module 1
Local Address      Remote Address      VLAN Conid  Send-Q Recv-Q State
-----
2.0.0.10:4430      1.200.200.14:48582  2    0      0      0      ESTAB
1.200.200.14:48582 2.100.100.72:80    2    1      0      0      ESTAB

2.0.0.10:4430      1.200.200.14:48583  2    2      0      0      ESTAB
1.200.200.14:48583 2.100.100.72:80    2    3      0      0      ESTAB

2.0.0.10:4430      1.200.200.14:48584  2    4      0      0      ESTAB
1.200.200.14:48584 2.100.100.72:80    2    5      0      0      ESTAB

2.0.0.10:4430      1.200.200.14:48585  2    6      0      0      ESTAB
1.200.200.14:48585 2.100.100.72:80    2    7      0      0      ESTAB

2.0.0.10:4430      1.200.200.14:48586  2    8      0      0      ESTAB
1.200.200.14:48586 2.100.100.72:80    2    9      0      0      ESTAB

ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy conn 4tuple local port 443
Connections for TCP module 1
Local Address      Remote Address      VLAN Conid  Send-Q Recv-Q State
-----
2.50.50.133:443    1.200.200.12:39728  2    113676 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection

2.50.50.133:443    1.200.200.12:39729  2    113680 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection

2.50.50.131:443    1.200.200.14:40599  2    113684 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection

2.50.50.132:443    1.200.200.13:48031  2    114046 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection

2.50.50.132:443    1.200.200.13:48032  2    114048 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection

2.50.50.132:443    1.200.200.13:48034  2    114092 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection

2.50.50.132:443    1.200.200.13:48035  2    114100 0      0      TWAIT
No Bound Connection
```

show ssl-proxy conn

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy conn 4tuple remote ip 1.200.200.14
```

```
Connections for TCP module 1
```

Local Address	Remote Address	VLAN	Conid	Send-Q	Recv-Q	State
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38814	2	58796	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38815	2	58800	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38817	2	58802	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38818	2	58806	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38819	2	58810	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38820	2	58814	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:38821	2	58818	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy conn service iis1
```

```
Connections for TCP module 1
```

Local Address	Remote Address	VLAN	Conid	Send-Q	Recv-Q	State
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41217	2	121718	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41218	2	121722	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41219	2	121726	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41220	2	121794	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41221	2	121808	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41222	2	121940	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						
2.50.50.131:443	1.200.200.14:41223	2	122048	0	0	TWAIT
No Bound Connection						

show ssl-proxy crash-info

To collect information about the software-forced reset from the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **show ssl-proxy crash-info** command.

show ssl-proxy crash-info [brief | details]

Syntax Description	
brief	(Optional) Collects a small subset of software-forced reset information, limited to processor registers.
details	(Optional) Collects the full set of software-forced reset information, including exception and interrupt stacks dump (this can take up to 10 minutes to complete printing).

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to collect information about the software-forced reset:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy crash-info

===== SSL SERVICE MODULE - START OF CRASHINFO COLLECTION =====

----- COMPLEX 0 [FDU_IOS] -----

NVRAM CHKSUM:0xEB28
NVRAM MAGIC:0xC8A514F0
NVRAM VERSION:1

+++++++ CORE 0 (FDU) ++++++

    CID:0
    APPLICATION VERSION:2003.04.15 14:50:20 built for cantuc
    APPROXIMATE TIME WHEN CRASH HAPPENED:14:06:04 UTC Apr 16 2003
    THIS CORE DIDN'T CRASH
    TRACEBACK:222D48 216894
    CPU CONTEXT -----

$0 :00000000, AT :00240008, v0 :5A27E637, v1 :000F2BB1
a0 :00000001, a1 :0000003C, a2 :002331B0, a3 :00000000
```

■ **show ssl-proxy crash-info**

```
t0 :00247834, t1 :02BFAAA0, t2 :02BF8BB0, t3 :02BF8BA0
t4 :02BF8BB0, t5 :00247834, t6 :00000000, t7 :00000001
s0 :00000000, s1 :0024783C, s2 :00000000, s3 :00000000
s4 :00000001, s5 :0000003C, s6 :00000019, s7 :0000000F
t8 :00000001, t9 :00000001, k0 :00400001, k1 :00000000
gp :0023AE80, sp :031FFF58, s8 :00000019, ra :00216894
LO :00000000, HI :0000000A, BADVADDR :828D641C
EPC :00222D48, ErrorEPC :BFC02308, SREG :34007E03
Cause 0000C000 (Code 0x0):Interrupt exception
```

CACHE ERROR registers -----

```
CacheErrI:00000000, CacheErrD:00000000
ErrCtl:00000000, CacheErrDPA:0000000000000000
```

```
PROCESS STACK -----
stack top:0x3200000
```

Process stack in use:

sp is close to stack top;

printing 1024 bytes from stack top:

```
031FFC00:06405DE0 002706E0 0000002D 00000001 .@]\`.'.'`...-....
031FFC10:06405DE0 002706E0 00000001 0020B800 .@]\`.'.'`.... 8.
031FFC20:031FFC30 8FBF005C 14620010 24020004 ..|0.?.\`.\b..$.
.....
.....
.....
FFFFFFD0:00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 .....
FFFFFFE0:00627E34 00000000 00000000 00000000 .b~4.....
FFFFFFF0:00000000 00000000 00000000 00000006 .....
```

==== SSL SERVICE MODULE - END OF CRASHINFO COLLECTION =====

This example shows how to collect a small subset of software-forced reset information:

ssl-proxy# **show ssl-proxy crash-info brief**

==== SSL SERVICE MODULE - START OF CRASHINFO COLLECTION =====

----- COMPLEX 0 [FDU_IOS] -----

SKE CRASH INFO Error: wrong MAGIC # 0

CLI detected an error in FDU_IOS crash-info; wrong magic.

----- COMPLEX 1 [TCP_SSL] -----

Crashinfo fragment #0 from core 2 at offset 0 error:

Remote system reports wrong crashinfo magic.

Bad fragment received. Reception abort.

CLI detected an error in TCP_SSL crash-info;

==== SSL SERVICE MODULE - END OF CRASHINFO COLLECTION =====

show ssl-proxy mac address

To display the current MAC address, use the **show ssl-proxy mac address** command.

```
show ssl-proxy mac address
```

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the current MAC address that is used in the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy mac address
STE MAC address: 00e0.b0ff.f232
ssl-proxy#
```

show ssl-proxy natpool

To display information about the NAT pool, use the **show ssl-proxy natpool** command.

```
show ssl-proxy natpool [name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> (Optional) NAT pool name.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to display information for a specific NAT address pool that is configured on the Content Switching Module with SSL:
-----------------	--

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy natpool NP1
Start ip: 207.57.110.1
End ip: 207.57.110.8
netmask: 255.0.0.0
vlan associated with natpool: 2
SSL proxy services using this natpool:
S2
S3
S1
S6
Num of proxies using this natpool: 4
ssl-proxy#
```

Related Commands	ssl-proxy natpool
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

show ssl-proxy policy

To display the configured SSL proxy policies, use the **show ssl-proxy policy** command.

```
show ssl-proxy policy {http-header | ssl | tcp | url-rewrite} [name]
```

Syntax Description		
	http-header	Displays the configured HTTP header policies.
	ssl	Displays the configured SSL policies.
	tcp	Displays the configured TCP policies.
	url-rewrite	Displays the configured URL rewrite policies.
	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Policy name.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	This command was changed to include the http-header and url-rewrite keywords.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display information about the HTTP header policy:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy policy http-header httphdr-policy
Client Certificate Insertion Header Only
Session Header Insertion All
Client IP/Port Insertion Client IP and Port
Hdr # Custom Header
  0 SSL-Frontend:Enable

>Usage count of this policy: 0
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to display policy information about a specific SSL policy that is configured on the SSL Services Module:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy policy ssl ssl-policy1
Cipher suites: (None configured, default ciphers included)
  rsa-with-rc4-128-md5
  rsa-with-rc4-128-sha
  rsa-with-des-cbc-sha
  rsa-with-3des-ede-cbc-sha
```

■ show ssl-proxy policy

```

SSL Versions enabled:SSL3.0, TLS1.0
strict close protocol:disabled
Session Cache:enabled
Handshake timeout not configured (never times out)
Num of proxies using this poolicy:0

```

This example shows how to display policy information about a specific TCP policy that is configured on the SSL Services Module:

```

ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy policy tcp tcp-policy1
MSS                1250
SYN timeout        75
Idle timeout       600
FIN wait timeout   75
Rx Buffer Share    32768
Tx Buffer Share    32768

Usage count of this policy:0
ssl-proxy#

```

This example shows how to display information about the URL rewrite policy:

```

ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite urlrw-policy
>Rule URL Clearport SSLport
 1 wwwin.cisco.com 80 443
 2 www.cisco.com 8080 444
>
>Usage count of this policy: 0
ssl-proxy#

```

Related Commands

- [ssl-proxy policy http-header](#)
- [ssl-proxy policy ssl](#)
- [ssl-proxy policy tcp](#)
- [ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite](#)

show ssl-proxy service

To display information about the configured SSL virtual service, use the **show ssl-proxy service** command.

show ssl-proxy service [*name*]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> (Optional) Service name.						
Defaults	This command has no default settings.						
Command Modes	EXEC						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)</td> <td>Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSM-S release 1.1(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification						
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.						
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.						

Examples

This example shows how to display all SSL virtual services that are configured on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy service
Proxy Service Name Admin Operation Events
status status
S2 up up
S3 up up
S1 up up
S6 down down
ssl-proxy#
```

This example shows how to display a specific SSL virtual service that is configured on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy service S6
Service id: 0, bound_service_id: 256
Virtual IP: 10.10.1.104, port: 443
Server IP: 10.10.1.100, port: 80
Virtual SSL Policy: SSL1_PLC
rsa-general-purpose certificate trustpoint: tptest
Certificate chain for new connections:
  Server Certificate:
    Key Label: tptest
    Serial Number: 01
  Root CA Certificate:
    Serial Number: 00
Certificate chain complete
Admin Status: up
Operation Status: down
```

■ show ssl-proxy service

```
Proxy status: No Client VLAN, No Server VLAN  
ssl-proxy#
```

show ssl-proxy stats

To display information about the statistics counter, use the **show ssl-proxy stats** command.

```
show ssl-proxy stats [type]
```

Syntax Description	<i>type</i> (Optional) Information type; valid values are crypto , ipc , pki , service , ssl , fdi and tcp . See the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	The output of the show ssl-proxy stats command was changed to include information about the session allocation failure and session limit-exceed table.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The *type* values are defined as follows:

- **crypto**—Displays crypto statistics.
- **ipc**—Displays IPC statistics.
- **pki**—Displays PKI statistics.
- **service**—Displays proxy service statistics.
- **ssl**—Displays SSL detailed statistics.
- **fdi**—Displays FDU processor statistics.
- **tcp**—Displays TCP detailed statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to display all the statistics counters that are collected on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy stats
TCP Statistics:
  Conns initiated      : 20636          Conns accepted      : 20636
  Conns established   : 28744          Conns dropped       : 28744
  Conns closed        : 41272          SYN timeouts        : 0
  Idle timeouts       : 0              Total pkts sent     : 57488
```

■ show ssl-proxy stats

```

Data packets sent      : 0           Data bytes sent      : 0
Total Pkts rcvd       : 70016        Pkts rcvd in seq    : 0
Bytes rcvd in seq     : 0

SSL Statistics:
conns attempted       : 20636        conns completed      : 20636
full handshakes      : 0           resumed handshakes   : 0
active conns         : 0           active sessions      : 0
renegs attempted     : 0           conns in renegot    : 0
handshake failures   : 20636        data failures        : 0
fatal alerts rcvd    : 0           fatal alerts sent    : 0
no-cipher alerts     : 0           ver mismatch alerts  : 0
no-compress alerts   : 0           bad macs received    : 0
pad errors           : 0           session fails        : 0

FDU Statistics:
IP Frag Drops        : 0           Serv_Id Drops        : 9
Conn Id Drops        : 0           Bound Conn Drops     : 0
Vlan Id Drops        : 0           Checksum Drops       : 0
IOS Congest Drops    : 0           IP Version Drops     : 0
Hash Full Drops      : 0           Hash Alloc Fails     : 0
Flow Creates         : 41272        Flow Deletes         : 41272
conn_id allocs       : 41272        conn_id deallocs     : 41272
Tagged Drops         : 0           Non-Tagged Drops     : 0
Add ipcs             : 3           Delete ipcs          : 0
Disable ipcs         : 3           Enable ipcs          : 0
Unsolicited ipcs     : 0           Duplicate ADD ipcs   : 0
IOS broadcast pkts   : 29433        IOS unicast pkts     : 5
IOS total pkts       : 29438

ssl-proxy#

```

This example shows how to display the PKI statistics:

```

ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy stats pki
PKI Memory Usage Counters:
Malloc count: 0
Setstring count: 0
Free count: 0
Malloc failed: 0
Ipc alloc count: 0
Ipc free count: 0
Ipc alloc failed: 0
PKI IPC Counters:
Request buffer sent: 0
Request buffer received: 0
Request duplicated: 0
Response buffer sent: 0
Response buffer received: 0
Response timeout: 0
Response with error status: 0
Response with no request: 0
Response duplicated: 0
Message type error: 0
PKI Accumulative Certificate Counters:
Proxy service trustpoint added: 0
Proxy service trustpoint deleted: 0
Proxy service trustpoint modified: 0
Keypair added: 0
Keypair deleted: 0
Wrong key type: 0
Server certificate added: 0
Server certificate deleted: 0
Server certificate rolled over: 0
Server certificate completed: 0

```

```

Intermediate CA certificate added: 0
Intermediate CA certificate deleted: 0
Root CA certificate added: 0
Root CA certificate deleted: 0
Certificate overwritten: 0
History records written: 0
History records read from NVRAM: 0
Key cert table entries in use: 0
ssl-proxy#

```

This example shows how to display the FDU statistics:

```

ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy stats fdu
FDU Statistics:
  IP Frag Drops      : 0           IP Version Drops   : 0
  IP Addr Discards   : 0           Serv_Id Drops      : 0
  Conn Id Drops      : 0           Bound Conn Drops   : 0
  Vlan Id Drops      : 0           TCP Checksum Drops : 0
  Hash Full Drops    : 0           Hash Alloc Fails   : 0
  Flow Creates       : 536701      Flow Deletes       : 536701
  Conn Id allocs     : 268354      Conn Id deallocs   : 268354
  Tagged Pkts Drops  : 0           Non-Tagg Pkts Drops : 0
  Add ipcs           : 3           Delete ipcs        : 0
  Disable ipcs       : 1           Enable ipcs        : 0
  Unsolicited ipcs   : 1345        Duplicate Add ipcs : 0
  IOS Broadcast Pkts : 43432       IOS Unicast Pkts   : 12899
  IOS Multicast Pkts : 0           IOS Total Pkts     : 56331
  IOS Congest Drops  : 0           SYN Discards       : 0
FDU Debug Counters:
  Inv. Conn Drops    : 0           Inv. Conn Pkt Drops : 0
  Inv. TCP opcodes   : 0
  Inv. Fmt Pkt Drops : 0           Inv. Bad Vlan ID    : 0
  Inv. Bad Ctl Command : 0       Inv. TCP Congest    : 0
  Inv. Bad Buffer Fmt : 0           Inv. Buf Undersized : 0
ssl-proxy#

```

show ssl-proxy status

To display information about the Content Switching Module with SSL proxy status, use the **show ssl-proxy status** command.

show ssl-proxy status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	The output of the show ssl-proxy status command was changed to include statistics that are displayed at a 1-second, 1-minute, and 5-minute traffic rate for CPU utilization.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the status of the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy status
FDU cpu is alive!
FDU cpu utilization:
  % process util      : 0                % interrupt util : 0

  proc cycles : 0x4D52D1B7                int cycles  : 0x6B6C9937
  total cycles: 0xB954D5BEB6FA
  % process util (5 sec)  : 0                % interrupt util (5 sec) : 0

  % process util (1 min)  : 0                % interrupt util (1 min): 0
  % process util (5 min)  : 0                % interrupt util (5 min): 0

TCP cpu is alive!
TCP cpu utilization:
  % process util      : 0                % interrupt util : 0

  proc cycles : 0xA973D74D                int cycles  : 0xAA03E1D89A
  total cycles: 0xB958C8FF0E73
  % process util (5 sec)  : 0                % interrupt util (5 sec) : 0

  % process util (1 min)  : 0                % interrupt util (1 min): 0
  % process util (5 min)  : 0                % interrupt util (5 min): 0
```

```
SSL cpu is alive!
SSL cpu utilization:
  % process util      : 0                % interrupt util : 0

  proc cycles : 0xD475444                int cycles  : 0x21865088E
  total cycles: 0xB958CCEB8059
  % process util (5 sec)  : 0                % interrupt util (5 sec) : 0

  % process util (1 min)  : 0                % interrupt util (1 min) : 0
  % process util (5 min)  : 0                % interrupt util (5 min) : 0
```

show ssl-proxy version

To display the current image version, use the **show ssl-proxy version** command.

show ssl-proxy version

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display the image version that is currently running on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) SVCSSL Software (SVCSSL-K9Y9-M), Version 12.2(14.6)SSL(0.19) INTERIM TEST
SOFTWARE
Copyright (c) 1986-2003 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Thu 10-Apr-03 03:03 by integ
Image text-base: 0x00400078, data-base: 0x00ABE000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 12.2(11)YS1 RELEASE SOFTWARE

ssl-proxy uptime is 3 days, 22 hours, 22 minutes
System returned to ROM by power-on
System image file is "tftp://10.1.1.1/unknown"
AP Version 1.2(1)

ssl-proxy#
```

show ssl-proxy vlan

To display VLAN information, use the **show ssl-proxy vlan** command.

show ssl-proxy vlan [*vlan-id* | **debug**]

Syntax Description	
<i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) VLAN ID. Displays information for a specific VLAN; valid values are from 1 to 1005.
debug	(Optional) Displays debug information.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display all the VLANs that are configured on the Content Switching Module with SSL:

```
ssl-proxy# show ssl-proxy vlan
VLAN index 2 (admin VLAN)
  IP addr 10.1.1.1 NetMask 255.0.0.0 Gateway 10.1.1.5
  Network 10.1.1.2 Mask 255.0.0.0 Gateway 10.1.1.6
VLAN index 3
  IP addr 10.1.1.3 NetMask 255.0.0.0 Gateway 10.1.1.6
VLAN index 6
  IP addr 10.1.1.4 NetMask 255.0.0.0

ssl-proxy#
```

Related Commands [ssl-proxy vlan](#)

snmp-server enable

To configure the SNMP traps and informs, use the **snmp-server enable** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable SNMP traps and informs.

```
snmp-server enable {informs | traps {ipsec | isakmp | snmp | {ssl-proxy [cert-expiring]
[oper-status]]}}
```

```
no snmp-server enable {informs | traps {ipsec | isakmp | snmp | {ssl-proxy [cert-expiring]
[oper-status]]}}
```

Syntax Description

informs	Enables SNMP informs.
traps	Enables SNMP traps.
ipsec	Enables IPSec traps.
isakmp	Enables ISAKMP traps.
snmp	Enables SNMP traps.
ssl-proxy	Enables SNMP SSL proxy notification traps.
cert-expiring	(Optional) Enables SSL proxy certificate-expiring notification traps.
oper-status	(Optional) Enables SSL proxy operation-status notification traps.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable SNMP informs:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# snmp-server enable informs
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to enable SSL-proxy traps:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# snmp-server enable traps ssl-proxy
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to enable SSL-proxy notification traps:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# snmp-server enable traps ssl-proxy cert-expiring oper-status
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

ssl-proxy crypto selftest

To initiate a cryptographic self-test, use the **ssl-proxy crypto selftest** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the testing.

ssl-proxy crypto selftest [**time-interval** *seconds*]

no ssl-proxy crypto selftest

Syntax Description	time-interval (Optional) Sets the time interval between test cases; valid values are from <i>seconds</i> 1 to 8 seconds.
---------------------------	---

Defaults	3 seconds
-----------------	-----------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **ssl-proxy crypto selftest** command enables a set of crypto algorithm tests to be run on the SSL processor in the background. Random number generation, hashing, encryption and decryption, and MAC generation are tested with a time interval between test cases.

This test is run only for troubleshooting purposes. Running this test will impact run-time performance.

To display the results of the self-test, enter the **show ssl-proxy stats crypto** command.

Examples This example shows how to start a cryptographic self-test:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy crypto selftest
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

ssl-proxy mac address

To configure a MAC address, use the **ssl-proxy mac address** command.

ssl-proxy mac address *mac-addr*

Syntax Description	<i>mac-addr</i>	MAC address; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	CSM-S release 1.1(1)

Usage Guidelines Enter the MAC address in this format: H.H.H.

Examples This example shows how to configure a MAC address:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy mac address 00e0.b0ff.f232
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

Related Commands [show ssl-proxy mac address](#)

ssl-proxy natpool

To define a pool of IP addresses, which the Content Switching Module with SSL uses for implementing the client NAT, use the **ssl-proxy natpool** command.

```
ssl-proxy natpool nat-pool-name start-ip-addr {netmask netmask}
```

Syntax Description

<i>nat-pool-name</i>	NAT pool name.
<i>start-ip-addr</i>	Specifies the first IP address in the pool.
netmask <i>netmask</i>	Netmask; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for additional information.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to define a pool of IP addresses:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy natpool NP2 207.59.10.01 207.59.10.08 netmask 255.0.0.0
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

Related Commands

[show ssl-proxy natpool](#)

ssl-proxy pki

To configure and define the PKI implementation on the Content Switching Module with SSL, use the **ssl-proxy pki** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the logging and clear the memory.

```
ssl-proxy pki {{authenticate {timeout seconds}} | {cache {{size entries} | {timeout minutes}}}
| {certificate {check-expiring {interval hours}}} | history }
```

```
no ssl-proxy pki {authenticate | cache | certificate | history }
```

Syntax Description

authenticate	Configures the certificate authentication and authorization.
timeout seconds	Specifies the timeout in seconds for each request; valid values are from 1 to 600 seconds.
cache	Configures the peer-certificate cache.
size entries	Specifies the maximum number of cache entries; valid values are from 0 to 5000 entries.
timeout minutes	Specifies the aging timeout value of entries; valid values are from 1 to 600 minutes.
certificate	Configures the check-expiring interval.
check-expiring interval hours	Specifies the check-expiring interval; valid values are from 0 to 720 hours.
history	Key and certificate history.

Defaults

The default settings are as follows:

- **timeout seconds**—**180** seconds
- **size entries**—**0** entries
- **timeout minutes**—**15** minutes
- **interval hours**—**0** hours, do not check

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	This command was changed to add the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authenticate • cache • certificate
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **ssl-proxy pki history** command enables logging of certificate history records per-proxy service into memory and generates a syslog message per record. Each record tracks the addition or deletion of a key pair or certificate into the proxy services key and the certificate table.

When the index of the table changes, this command logs the following information:

- Key pair name
- Trustpoint label
- Service name
- Subject name
- Serial number of the certificate

Up to 512 records can be stored in the memory at one time.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the timeout in seconds for each request:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy pki authenticate timeout 200  
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to specify the cache size:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy pki cache size 50  
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to specify the aging timeout value of entries:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy pki cache timeout 20  
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to specify the check-expiring interval:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy pki certificate check-expiring interval 100  
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to enable PKI event-history:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy pki history  
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

Related Commands

[show ssl-proxy stats](#)

ssl-proxy policy http-header

To enter the HTTP header insertion configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy policy http-header** command.

ssl-proxy policy http-header *http-header-policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>http-header-policy-name</i> HTTP header policy name.
---------------------------	---

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>In HTTP header insertion configuration submode, you can define the HTTP header insertion content policy that is applied to the payload.</p> <p>HTTP header insertion allows you to insert additional HTTP headers to indicate to the real server that the connection is actually an SSL connection. These headers allows server applications to collect correct information for each SSL session and/or client.</p> <p>You can insert these header types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client Certificate—Client certificate header insertion allows the back-end server to see the attributes of the client certificate that the SSL module has authenticated and approved. When you specify client-cert, the SSL module passes the following headers to the back-end server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Client IP and Port Address—Network address translation (NAT) removes the client IP address and port information. When you specify client-ip-port, the SSL module inserts the client IP address and information about the client port into the HTTP header, allowing the server to see the client IP address and port. – Custom—When you specify custom <i>custom-string</i>, the SSL module inserts the user-defined header into the HTTP header. – Prefix—When you specify prefix <i>prefix-string</i>, the SSL module adds the specified prefix into the HTTP header to enable the server to identify that the connections are coming from the SSL module, not from other appliances. • SSL Session—Session headers, including the session ID, are used to cache client certificates that are based on the session ID. The session headers are also cached on a session basis if the server wants to track connections that are based on a particular cipher suite. When you specify session, the SSL module passes information that is specific to an SSL connection to the back-end server as session headers.
-------------------------	---

Table 2-1 lists the commands available in HTTP header insertion configuration submode.

Table 2-1 HTTP Header Insertion Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

client-cert	Allows the back-end server to see the attributes of the client certificate that the SSL module has authenticated and approved.
client-ip-port	Inserts the client IP address and information about the client port into the HTTP header, allowing the server to see the client IP address and port.
custom <i>custom-string</i>	Inserts the <i>custom-string</i> header into the HTTP header.
prefix	Adds the <i>prefix-string</i> to the HTTP header to enable the server to identify the connections that come from the SSL module, not from other appliances
session	Passes information that is specific to an SSL connection to the back-end server as session headers.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the HTTP header insertion configuration submode:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy policy http-header test1
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)#
```

This example shows how to allow the back-end server to see the attributes of the client certificate that the SSL module has authenticated and approved:

```
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)# client-cert
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)#
```

This example shows how to insert the client IP address and information about the client port into the HTTP header, allowing the server to see the client IP address and port:

```
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)# client-ip-cert
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)#
```

This example shows how to insert the custom-string header into the HTTP header:

```
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)# custom SSL-Frontend:Enable
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)#
```

This example shows how to add the prefix-string into the HTTP header:

```
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)# prefix
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)#
```

This example shows how to pass information that is specific to an SSL connection to the back-end server as session headers:

```
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)# session
ssl-proxy (config-http-header-policy)#
```

Related Commands

[show ssl-proxy policy](#)

ssl-proxy policy ssl

To enter the SSL-policy configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy policy ssl** command. In the SSL-policy configuration submode, you can define the SSL policy for one or more SSL-proxy services.

ssl-proxy policy ssl *ssl-policy-name*

Syntax Description

ssl-policy-name SSL policy name.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- **cipher** is all.
- **close-protocol** is enabled.
- **session-caching** is enabled.
- **version** is all.
- **session-cache size** *size* is 262143 entries.
- **timeout session** *timeout* is 0 seconds.
- **timeout handshake** *timeout* is 0 seconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	This command was changed to add the following subcommands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • session-cache size <i>size</i> • timeout session <i>timeout</i> [absolute]
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Each SSL-policy configuration submode command is entered on its own line.

Table 2-2 lists the commands available in SSL-policy configuration submode.

Table 2-2 SSL-Policy Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

cipher-suite { RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5 RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA all }	Allows you to configure a list of cipher-suites acceptable to the proxy-server; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for information about the cipher suites.
[no] close-protocol enable	Allows you to configure the SSL close-protocol behavior. Use the no form of this command to disable close protocol.
default { cipher close-protocol session-cache version }	Sets a command to its default settings.
exit	Exits from SSL-policy configuration submode.
help	Provides a description of the interactive help system.
[no] session-cache enable	Allows you to enable the session-caching feature. Use the no form of this command to disable session-caching.
session-cache size <i>size</i>	Specifies the maximum number of session entries to be allocated for a given service; valid values are from 1 to 262143 entries.
timeout handshake <i>timeout</i>	Allows you to configure how long the module keeps the connection in handshake phase; valid values are from 0 to 65535 seconds.
timeout session <i>timeout</i> [absolute]	Allows you to configure the session timeout. The syntax description is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>timeout</i>—Session timeout; valid values are from 0 to 72000 seconds. absolute—(Optional) The session entry is not removed until the configured timeout has completed.
version { all ssl3 tls1 }	Allows you to set the version of SSL to one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all—Both SSL3 and TLS1 versions are used. ssl3—SSL version 3 is used. tls1—TLS version 1 is used.

You can define the SSL policy templates using the **ssl-proxy policy ssl** *ssl-policy-name* command and associate a SSL policy with a particular proxy server using the proxy server configuration CLI. The SSL policy template allows you to define various parameters that are associated with the SSL handshake stack.

When you enable **close-notify**, a close-notify alert message is sent to the client and a close-notify alert message is expected from the client as well. When disabled, the server sends a close-notify alert message to the client; however, the server does not expect or wait for a close-notify message from the client before tearing down the session.

The cipher-suite names follow the same convention as the existing SSL stacks.

The cipher-suites that are acceptable to the proxy-server are as follows:

- **RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA**—RSA with 3des-sha
- **RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA**—RSA with des-sha
- **RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5**—RSA with rc4-md5

- `RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA`—RSA with rc4-sha
- `all`—All supported ciphers

If you enter the `timeout session timeout absolute` command, the session entry is kept in the session cache for the configured timeout before it is cleaned up. If the session cache is full, the timers are active for all the entries, the `absolute` keyword is configured, and all further new sessions are rejected.

If you enter the `timeout session timeout` command without the `absolute` keyword, the specified timeout is treated as the maximum timeout and a best-effort is made to keep the session entry in the session cache. If the session cache runs out of session entries, the session entry that is currently being used is removed for incoming new connections.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the SSL-policy configuration submode:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy policy ssl sslp11
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the cipher suites that are supported for the SSL-policy:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# cipher RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to enable the SSL-session closing protocol:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# close-protocol enable
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to disable the SSL-session closing protocol:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# no close-protocol enable
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

These examples show how to set a given command to its default setting:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# default cipher
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# default close-protocol
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# default session-cache
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# default version
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to enable session-cache:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# session-cache enable
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to disable session-cache:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# no session-cache enable
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to set the maximum number of session entries to be allocated for a given service:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# session-cache size 22000
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the session timeout to absolute:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# timeout session 30000 absolute
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

These examples show how to enable the support of different SSL versions:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# version all
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# version ssl3
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# version tls1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

This example shows how to print out a help page:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)# help
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-policy)#
```

Related Commands

[show ssl-proxy stats](#)
[show ssl-proxy stats ssl](#)

ssl-proxy policy tcp

To enter the proxy policy TCP configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy policy tcp** command. In proxy-policy TCP configuration submode, you can define the TCP policy templates.

ssl-proxy policy tcp *tcp-policy-name*

Syntax Description

tcp-policy-name TCP policy name.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- **timeout inactivity** is 240 seconds.
- **timeout fin-wait** is 600 seconds.
- **buffer-share rx** is 32768 bytes.
- **buffer-share tx** is 32768 bytes.
- **mss** is 1500 bytes.
- **timeout syn** is 75 seconds.
- **timeout reassembly** is 60 seconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
SSL Services Module Release 1.2(1)	This command was changed to add the timeout reassembly time subcommand.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After you define the TCP policy, you can associate the TCP policy with a proxy server using the proxy-policy TCP configuration submode commands.

Each proxy-policy TCP configuration submode command is entered on its own line.

Table 2-3 lists the commands that are available in proxy-policy TCP configuration submode.

Table 2-3 Proxy-policy TCP Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

default	Sets a command to its default settings.
exit	Exits from proxy-service configuration submode.
[no] timeout fin-wait <i>timeout-in-seconds</i>	Allows you to configure the FIN wait timeout; valid values are from 75 to 600 seconds. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
help	Provides a description of the interactive help system.
[no] timeout inactivity <i>timeout-in-seconds</i>	Allows you to configure the inactivity timeout; valid values are from 0 to 960 seconds. This command allows you to set the aging timeout for an idle connection and helps protect the connection resources. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
[no] buffer-share rx <i>buffer-limit-in-bytes</i>	Allows you to configure the maximum size of the receive buffer share per connection; valid values are from 8192 to 262144. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
[no] buffer-share tx <i>buffer-limit-in-bytes</i>	Allows you to configure the maximum size of the transmit buffer share per connection; valid values are from 8192 to 262144. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
[no] mss <i>max-segment-size-in-bytes</i>	Allows you to configure the maximum segment size that the connection identifies in the generated SYN packet; valid values are from 64 to 1460. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
[no] timeout syn <i>timeout-in-seconds</i>	Allows you to configure the connection establishment timeout; valid values are from 5 to 75 seconds. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
[no] timeout reassembly <i>time</i>	Allows you to configure the amount of time in seconds before the reassembly queue is cleared; valid values are from 0 to 960 seconds (0 = disabled). If the transaction is not complete within the specified time, the reassembly queue is cleared and the connection is dropped. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.

Usage Guidelines

TCP commands that you enter on the Content Switching Module with SSL can apply either globally or to a particular proxy server.

You can configure a different maximum segment size for the client side and the server side of the proxy server.

The TCP policy template allows you to define parameters that are associated with the TCP stack.

You can either enter the **no** form of the command or use the **default** keyword to return to the default setting.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the proxy-policy TCP configuration submode:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy policy tcp tcppl1
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

These examples show how to set a given command to its default value:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# default timeout fin-wait
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# default inactivity-timeout
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# default buffer-share rx
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# default buffer-share tx
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# default mss
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# default timeout syn
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the FIN-wait timeout in seconds:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# timeout fin-wait 200
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the inactivity timeout in seconds:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# timeout inactivity 300
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the maximum size for the receive buffer configuration:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# buffer-share rx 16384
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the maximum size for the transmit buffer configuration:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# buffer-share tx 13444
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the maximum size for the TCP segment:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# mss 1460
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the initial connection (SYN)-timeout value:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# timeout syn 5
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

This example shows how to define the reassembly-timeout value:

```
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)# timeout reassembly 120
ssl-proxy (config-tcp-policy)#
```

Related Commands

[show ssl-proxy policy](#)

ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite

To enter the URL rewrite configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite** command. In URL rewrite configuration submode, you can define the URL-rewrite content policy that is applied to the payload.

```
ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite url-rewrite-policy-name
```

Syntax Description	<i>url-rewrite-policy-name</i> URL rewrite policy name.
---------------------------	---

Defaults	This command has no arguments or keywords.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>URL rewrite allows you to rewrite redirection links only.</p> <p>A URL rewrite policy consists of up to 32 rewrite rules for each SSL proxy service.</p> <p>Table 2-4 lists the commands that are available in proxy-policy configuration submode.</p>
-------------------------	---

Table 2-4 Proxy-policy Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

default	Sets a command to its default settings.
exit	Exits from proxy-policy configuration submode.
help	Provides a description of the interactive help system.
[no] url <i>url-string</i>[clearport <i>port-number</i> sslport <i>port-number</i>]	Allows you to configure the URL string to be rewritten. Use the no form of this command to remove the policy.

url-string—Specifies the host portion of the URL link to be rewritten; it can have a maximum of 251 characters. You can use the “*” wildcard only as a prefix or a suffix of a *hostname* in a rewrite rule. For example, you can use the *hostname* in one of the following ways:

- www.cisco.com
- *.cisco.com
- wwwin.cisco.*

clearport *port-number*—(Optional) Specifies the port portion of the URL link that is to be rewritten; valid values are from 1 to 65535.

sslport *port-number*—(Optional) Specifies the *port* portion of the URL link that is to be written; valid values are from 1 to 65535.

Enter the **no** form of the command to remove the policy.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the URL rewrite configuration submode for the test1 policy:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite test1
ssl-proxy(config-url-rewrite-policy#
```

This example shows how to define the URL rewrite policy for the test1 policy:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite test1
ssl-proxy(config-url-rewrite-policy# www.cisco.com clearport 80 sslport 443 redirectonly
ssl-proxy(config-url-rewrite-policy#
```

This example shows how to delete the URL rewrite policy for the test1 policy:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy policy url-rewrite test1
ssl-proxy(config-url-rewrite-policy# no www.cisco.com clearport 80 sslport 443
redirectonly
ssl-proxy(config-url-rewrite-policy#
```

Related Commands

[show ssl-proxy policy](#)

ssl-proxy pool ca

To enter the certificate authority pool configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy pool ca** command. In the certificate authority pool configuration submode, you can configure a certificate authority pool, which lists the CAs that the module can trust.

ssl-proxy pool *ca-pool-name*

Syntax Description	<i>ca-pool-name</i>	Certificate authority pool name.
--------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------

Defaults	This command has no arguments or keywords.
----------	--

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Enter each certificate-authority pool configuration submode command on its own line. Table 2-5 lists the commands that are available in certificate-authority pool configuration submode.
------------------	---

Table 2-5 Proxy-policy TCP Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

ca	Configures a certificate authority. The available subcommand is as follows: trustpoint <i>ca-trustpoint-name</i> —Configures a certificate-authority trustpoint. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.
default	Sets a command to its default settings.
exit	Exits from proxy-service configuration submode.
help	Allows you to configure the connection-establishment timeout; valid values are from 5 to 75 seconds. Use the no form of this command to return to the default setting.

Examples	This example shows how to add a certificate-authority trustpoint to a pool:
----------	---

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy pool test1
ssl-proxy(config-ca-pool)# ca trustpoint test20
ssl-proxy(config-ca-pool)#
```

ssl-proxy service

To enter the proxy-service configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy-service** command.

```
ssl-proxy service ssl-proxy-name [client]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>ssl-proxy-name</i>	SSL proxy name.
client	(Optional) Allows you to configure the SSL-client proxy services. See the ssl-proxy service client command.

Defaults	
	Server NAT is enabled, and client NAT is disabled.

Command Modes	
	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	This command was changed to include the following keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authenticate—Configures the certificate verification method. • client—Configures the SSL-client proxy services. • policy urlrewrite—Applies a URL rewrite policy to a proxy server. • ssl2—Enables SSL version 2; see the server ipaddr ip-addr protocol protocol port portno subcommand. • trusted-ca ca-pool-name—Applies the trusted certificate authority configuration to a proxy server.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	In proxy-service configuration submode, you can configure the virtual IP address and port that is associated with the proxy service and the associated target IP address and port. You can also define TCP and SSL policies for both the client side (beginning with the virtual keyword) and the server side of the proxy (beginning with the server keyword).

In client proxy-service configuration submode, you specify that the proxy service accept clear-text traffic, encrypt it into SSL traffic, and forward it to the back-end SSL server.

In most cases, all of the SSL-server-proxy configurations that are performed are also valid for the SSL-client-proxy configuration, except for the following:

- You must configure a certificate for the SSL-server-proxy but you do not have to configure a certificate for the SSL-client-proxy. If you configure a certificate for the SSL-client-proxy, that certificate is sent in response to the certificate request message that is sent by the server during the client-authentication phase of the handshake protocol.
- The SSL policy is attached to the virtual subcommand for ssl-server-proxy where as it is attached to server SSL-client-proxy subcommand.

Enter each proxy-service or proxy-client configuration submode command on its own line.

Table 2-6 lists the commands that are available in proxy-service or proxy-client configuration submode.

Table 2-6 Proxy-service Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

Syntax	Description
authenticate verify { all signature-only }	Configures the method for certificate verification. You can specify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all—Verifies CRLs and signature authority. • signature-only—Verifies the signature only.
certificate rsa general-purpose trustpoint <i>trustpoint-name</i>	Configures the certificate with RSA general-purpose keys and associates a trustpoint to the certificate.
default { certificate inservice nat server virtual }	Sets a command to its default settings.
exit	Exits from proxy-service or proxy-client configuration submode.
help	Provides a description of the interactive help system.
inservice	Declares a proxy server or client as administratively up.
nat { server client <i>natpool-name</i> }	Specifies the usage of either server NAT or client NAT for the server-side connection that is opened by the Content Switching Module with SSL.
policy urlrewrite <i>policy-name</i>	Applies a URL rewrite policy to a proxy server.
server ipaddr <i>ip-addr</i> protocol <i>protocol</i> port <i>portno</i> [ssl2]	Defines the IP address of the target server for the proxy server. You can also specify the port number and the transport protocol. The target IP address can be a virtual IP address of an SLB device or a real IP address of a web server. The ssl2 keyword specifies the server that is used for handling SSL version 2 traffic.
server policy tcp <i>server-side-tcp-policy-name</i>	Applies a TCP policy to the server side of a proxy server. You can specify the port number and the transport protocol.
trusted-ca <i>ca-pool-name</i>	Applies a trusted certificate authenticate configuration to a proxy server.
virtual { ipaddr <i>ip-addr</i> } { protocol <i>protocol</i> } { port <i>portno</i> } secondary	Defines the virtual IP address of the virtual server to which the STE is proxying. You can also specify the port number and the transport protocol. The valid values for <i>protocol</i> are tcp ; valid values for <i>portno</i> is from 1 to 65535. The secondary keyword (required) prevents the STE from replying to the ARP request coming to the virtual IP address.
virtual { policy ssl <i>ssl-policy-name</i> }	Applies an SSL policy with the client side of a proxy server.
virtual { policy tcp <i>client-side-tcp-policy-name</i> }	Applies a TCP policy to the client side of a proxy server.

Both secured and bridge mode between the Content Switching Module (CSM) and the Content Switching Module with SSL is supported.

Use the **secondary** keyword (optional) for bridge-mode topology.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the proxy-service configuration submode:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy service S6
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the method for certificate verification:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# authenticate verify all
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the certificate for the specified SSL-proxy services:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# certificate rsa general-purpose trustpoint tp1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

These examples show how to set a specified command to its default value:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default certificate
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default inservice
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default nat
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default server
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default virtual
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to apply a trusted-certificate authenticate configuration to a proxy server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# trusted-ca test1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a virtual IP address for the specified virtual server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# virtual ipaddr 207.59.100.20 protocol tcp port 443 secondary
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the SSL policy for the specified virtual server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# virtual policy ssl sslp11
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the TCP policy for the specified virtual server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# virtual policy tcp tcppl1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a clear-text web server for the Content Switching Module with SSL to forward the decrypted traffic:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# server ipaddr 207.50.0.50 protocol tcp port 80
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a TCP policy for the given clear-text web server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# server policy tcp tcppl1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a NAT pool for the client address that is used in the server connection of the specified service SSL offload:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# nat client NP1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to enable a NAT server address for the server connection of the specified service SSL offload:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# nat server
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

Related Commands [show ssl-proxy service](#)

ssl-proxy service client

To enter the client proxy-service configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy service client** command.

ssl-proxy service *ssl-proxy-name* **client**

Syntax Description	<i>ssl-proxy-name</i> SSL proxy service name.
---------------------------	---

Defaults	Client NAT is disabled.
-----------------	-------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	In client proxy-service configuration submode, you specify that the proxy service accept clear-text traffic, encrypt it into SSL traffic, and forward it to the back-end SSL server.
-------------------------	--

In most cases, all of the SSL-server-proxy configurations that are performed are also valid for the SSL-client-proxy configuration, except for the following:

- You must configure a certificate for the SSL-server-proxy but you do not have to configure a certificate for the SSL-client-proxy. If you configure a certificate for the SSL-client-proxy, that certificate is sent in response to the certificate request message that is sent by the server during the client-authentication phase of handshake protocol.
- The SSL policy is attached to the virtual subcommand for ssl-server-proxy where as it is attached to server SSL-client-proxy subcommand.

Each proxy-service or proxy-client configuration submode command is entered on its own line.

[Table 2-7](#) lists the commands that are available in proxy-client configuration submode.

Table 2-7 Proxy-client Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

Syntax	Description
certificate rsa general-purpose trustpoint <i>trustpoint-name</i>	Configures the certificate with RSA general-purpose keys and associates a trustpoint to the certificate.
default { certificate inservice nat server virtual }	Sets a command to its default settings.
exit	Exits from proxy-client configuration submode.
help	Provides a description of the interactive help system.
inservice	Declares a proxy client as administratively up.

Table 2-7 Proxy-client Configuration Submode Command Descriptions (continued)

Syntax	Description
nat { server client <i>natpool-name</i> }	Specifies the usage of either server NAT or client NAT for the server side connection that is opened by the Content Switching Module with SSL.
policy urlrewrite <i>policy-name</i>	Applies a URL rewrite policy to the proxy server.
server ipaddr <i>ip-addr</i> protocol <i>protocol</i> port <i>portno</i> [sslv2]	Defines the IP address of the target server for the proxy server. You can also specify the port number and the transport protocol. The target IP address can be a virtual IP address of an SLB device or a real IP address of a web server. The sslv2 keyword enables SSL version 2.
server policy tcp <i>server-side-tcp-policy-name</i>	Applies a TCP policy to the server side of a proxy server. You can specify the port number and the transport protocol.
virtual { ipaddr <i>ip-addr</i> } { protocol <i>protocol</i> } { port <i>portno</i> } [secondary]	Defines the IP address of the target server for the proxy server. You can also specify the port number and the transport protocol. The target IP address can be a virtual IP address of an SLB device or a real IP address of a web server. The sslv2 keyword specifies the server that is used for handling SSL version 2 traffic.
virtual { policy ssl <i>ssl-policy-name</i> }	Applies an SSL policy with the client side of a proxy server.
virtual { policy tcp <i>client-side-tcp-policy-name</i> }	Applies a TCP policy to the client side of a proxy server.

Both secured and bridge mode between the Content Switching Module (CSM) and the Content Switching Module with SSL is supported.

Use the **secondary** keyword (optional) for bridge-mode topology.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the client proxy-service configuration submode:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy service S7 client
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the certificate for the specified SSL-proxy services:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# certificate rsa general-purpose trustpoint tp1
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

These examples show how to set a specified command to its default value:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default certificate
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default inservice
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default nat
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default server
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# default virtual
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a virtual IP address for the specified virtual server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# virtual ipaddr 207.59.100.20 protocol tcp port 443
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the SSL policy for the specified virtual server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# virtual policy ssl sslp11
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure the TCP policy for the specified virtual server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# virtual policy tcp tcpp11  
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a clear-text web server for the Content Switching Module with SSL to forward the decrypted traffic:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# server ipaddr 207.50.0.50 protocol tcp port 80  
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a TCP policy for the given clear-text web server:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# server policy tcp tcpp11  
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to configure a NAT pool for the client address that is used in the server connection of the specified service SSL offload:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# nat client NP1  
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

This example shows how to enable a NAT server address for the server connection of the specified service SSL offload:

```
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)# nat server  
ssl-proxy (config-ssl-proxy)#
```

Related Commands [show ssl-proxy service](#)

ssl-proxy ssl ratelimit

To prohibit new connections during overload conditions, use the **ssl-proxy ssl ratelimit** command. Use the **no** form of this command to allow new connections if memory is available.

ssl-proxy ssl ratelimit

no ssl-proxy ssl ratelimit

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to prohibit new connections during overload conditions:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy ssl ratelimit
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

This example shows how to allow new connections during overload conditions if memory is available:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# no ssl-proxy ssl ratelimit
ssl-proxy (config)#
```

ssl-proxy vlan

To enter the proxy-VLAN configuration submode, use the **ssl-proxy vlan** command. In proxy-VLAN configuration submode, you can configure a VLAN for the Content Switching Module with SSL.

ssl-proxy vlan *vlan*

Syntax	Description
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN ID; valid values are from 1 to 1005.

Defaults The defaults are as follows:

- *hellotim* is 3 seconds.
- *holdtime* is 10 seconds.
- *priority* is 100.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release 12.1(13)E and SSL Services Module Release 1.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	This command was changed to include the standby keyword and arguments to configure HSRP.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines VLAN 1 is not supported by the CSM.

Extended-range VLANs are not supported by the Content Switching Module with SSL.

Enter each proxy-VLAN configuration submode command on its own line.

[Table 2-8](#) lists the commands that are available in proxy-VLAN configuration submode.

Table 2-8 Proxy-VLAN Configuration Submode Command Descriptions

Syntax	Description
admin	Configures the VLAN as an administration VLAN.
exit	Exits from the proxy-VLAN configuration submode.
gateway prefix [drop forward¹]	Configures the VLAN with a gateway to the Internet.
help	Provides a description of the interactive help system.
ipaddr prefix mask	Configures the VLAN with an IP address and a subnet mask.
no	Negates a command or sets its defaults.

Table 2-8 Proxy-VLAN Configuration Submode Command Descriptions (continued)

Syntax	Description
<code>route {prefix mask} {gateway prefix}</code>	Configures a gateway so that the Content Switching Module with SSL can reach a nondirect connected subnetwork.
<code>standby [group-number] {authentication text string} {delay minimum [min-delay] reload [reload-delay]} {ip [ip-address [secondary]]} {mac-address mac-address} {mac-refresh seconds} {name group-name} {preempt [delay {minimum delay reload delay sync delay}]} {priority priority} {redirects [enable disable] [timers advertisement holddown [unknown]]} {timers [msec] hellotime [msec] holdtime} {track object-number [decrement priority]}</code>	Configures redundancy on the VLAN. See the following commands for valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standby authentication • standby delay minimum reload • standby ip • standby mac-address • standby mac-refresh • standby name • standby preempt • standby priority • standby redirects • standby timers • standby track • standby use-bia

1. The gateway forward feature from the SSL Services Module does not work with CSM-S because the SSL daughter card only gets packets for connections that are being serviced by a VIP on the CSM.

You must remove the administration VLAN status of the current administration VLAN before you can configure a different administration VLAN.

An administration VLAN is used for communication with the certificate agent (PKI) and the management station (SNMP).

When configuring the gateway, the **drop** keyword allows the Content Switching Module with SSL to drop a packet if a virtual service cannot be found relating to the packet.

When configuring the gateway, the **forward** keyword allows the Content Switching Module with SSL to forward a packet to the gateway of the specified VLAN if a virtual service cannot be found relating to the packet.

The valid values for configuring HSRP are as follows:

- *group-number*—(Optional) Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated; valid values are from 0 to 255. If you do not specify a *group-number*, group **0** is used.
- **ip ip-addr**—Specifies the IP address of the HSRP interface.
- **priority priority**— Specifies the priority for the HSRP interface. Increase the priority of at least one interface in the HSRP group. The interface with the highest priority becomes active for that HSRP group.
- **preempt** —Enables preemption. When you enable preemption, if the local router has a hot standby priority that is higher than the current active router, the local router attempts to assume control as the active router. If you do not configure preemption, the local router assumes control as the active router only if it receives information indicating that no router is in the active state (acting as the designated router).

- **delay**—(Optional) Specifies the preemption delay. When a router first comes up, it does not have a complete routing table. If it is configured to preempt, it becomes the active router but cannot provide adequate routing services. You can configure a delay before the preempting router actually preempts the currently active router.
- **type time**—Specifies the preemption type and delay; valid values are as follows:
 - **minimum time**—Specifies the minimum delay period in delay seconds; valid values are from 0 to 3600 seconds (1 hour).
 - **reload time**—Specifies the preemption delay after a reload only.
 - **sync time**—Specifies the maximum synchronization period in delay seconds.
- **timers [msec] hellotime holdtime**—Configures the time between hello packets and the time before other routers declare the active hot standby or standby router to be down; valid values are as follows:
 - **msec**—(Optional) Interval in milliseconds. Millisecond timers allow for faster failover.
 - **hellotime**—Hello interval (in seconds); valid values are from 1 to 254 seconds. If you specify the **msec** keyword, the hello interval is in milliseconds; valid values are from 15 to 999 milliseconds. The default is 3 seconds.
 - **holdtime**—Time (in seconds) before the active or standby router is declared to be down; valid values are from x to 255. If you specify the **msec** keyword, the holdtime is in milliseconds; valid values are from y to 3000 milliseconds. The default is 10 seconds.

Where:

x is the *hellotime* plus 50 milliseconds and is rounded up to the nearest 1 second.

y is greater than or equal to 3 times the *hellotime* and is not less than 50 milliseconds.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the proxy-VLAN configuration submode:

```
ssl-proxy (config)# ssl-proxy vlan 6
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

These examples show how to set a specified command to its default value:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# default admin
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# default gateway
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# default ipaddr
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# default route
```

This example shows how to configure the specified VLAN with a gateway:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# gateway 209.0.207.5
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to configure the specified VLAN with an IP address and subnet mask:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# ipaddr 208.59.100.18 255.0.0.0
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to configure a gateway for the Content Switching Module with SSL to reach a nondirect subnetwork:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# route 210.0.207.0 255.0.0.0 gateway 209.0.207.6
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to configure the HSRP on the SSL module:

```
ssl-proxy(config)# ssl-proxy vlan 100
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# ipaddr 10.1.0.20 255.255.255.0
```

```
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# gateway 10.1.0.1
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# admin
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# standby 1 ip 10.1.0.21
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# standby 1 priority 110
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# standby 1 preempt
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# standby 2 ip 10.1.0.22
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# standby 2 priority 100
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# standby 2 preempt
ssl-proxy(config-vlan)# end
ssl-proxy#
```

Related Commands [show ssl-proxy vlan](#)

standby authentication

To configure an authentication string for HSRP, use the **standby authentication** command. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an authentication string.

standby [*group-number*] **authentication text** *string*

no standby [*group-number*] **authentication text** *string*

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface to which this authentication string applies.
text <i>string</i>	Authentication string, which can be up to eight characters.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *group-number* is **0**.
- *string* is **cisco**.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submenu

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

HSRP ignores unauthenticated HSRP messages.

The authentication string is sent unencrypted in all HSRP messages. You must configure the same authentication string on all routers and access servers on a cable to ensure interoperability. Authentication mismatch prevents a device from learning the designated hot standby IP address and the hot standby timer values from the other routers that are configured with HSRP.

When you use group number 0, no group number is written to NVRAM, providing backward compatibility.

Examples

This example shows how to configure “word” as the authentication string to allow hot standby routers in group 1 to interoperate:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby 1 authentication text word
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

standby delay minimum reload

To configure a delay before the HSRP groups are initialized, use the **standby delay minimum reload** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the delay.

standby delay minimum [*min-delay*] **reload** [*reload-delay*]

no standby delay minimum [*min-delay*] **reload** [*reload-delay*]

Syntax Description

<i>min-delay</i>	(Optional) Minimum time (in seconds) to delay HSRP group initialization after an interface comes up.
<i>reload-delay</i>	(Optional) Time (in seconds) to delay after the router has reloaded.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *min-delay* is **1** second.
- *reload-delay* is **5** seconds.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *min-delay* applies to all subsequent interface events.

The *reload-delay* applies only to the first interface-up event after the router has reloaded.

If the active router fails or you remove it from the network, the standby router automatically becomes the new active router. If the former active router comes back online, you can control whether it takes over as the active router by using the **standby preempt** command.

However, in some cases, even if you do not use the **standby preempt** command, the former active router resumes the active role after it reloads and comes back online. Use the **standby delay minimum reload** command to set a delay for HSRP group initialization. This command allows time for the packets to get through before the router resumes the active role.

We recommend that you use the **standby delay minimum reload** command if the **standby timers** command is configured in milliseconds or if HSRP is configured on a VLAN interface of a switch.

In most configurations, the default values provide sufficient time for the packets to get through and configuring longer delay values is not necessary.

The delay is canceled if an HSRP packet is received on an interface.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum delay to 30 seconds and the delay after the first reload to 120 seconds:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby delay minimum 30 reload 120  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

Related Commands

show standby delay
standby preempt
standby timers

standby ip

To activate HSRP, use the **standby ip** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable HSRP.

```
standby [group-number] ip [ip-address [secondary]]
```

```
no standby [group-number] ip [ip-address]
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the hot standby router interface.
secondary	(Optional) Indicates the IP address is a secondary hot standby router interface.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *group-number* is 0.
- HSRP is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **standby ip** command allows you to configure primary and secondary HSRP addresses.

The **standby ip** command activates HSRP on the configured interface. If you specify an IP address, that address is used as the designated address for the hot standby group. If you do not specify an IP address, the designated address is learned through the standby function. So that HSRP can elect a designated router, at least one router on the cable must have been configured with, or have learned, the designated address. Configuring the designated address on the active router always overrides a designated address that is currently in use.

When you enable the **standby ip** command on an interface, the handling of proxy ARP requests is changed (unless proxy ARP was disabled). If the hot standby state of the interface is active, proxy ARP requests are answered using the MAC address of the hot standby group. If the interface is in a different state, proxy ARP responses are suppressed.

When you use group number 0, no group number is written to NVRAM, providing backward compatibility.

Examples

This example shows how to activate HSRP for group 1 on Ethernet interface 0. The IP address that is used by the hot standby group is learned using HSRP.

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby 1 ip  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to indicate that the IP address is a secondary hot standby router interface:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby ip 1.1.1.254  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby ip 1.2.2.254 secondary  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby ip 1.3.3.254 secondary
```

standby mac-address

To specify a virtual MAC address for HSRP, use the **standby mac-address** command. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the standard virtual MAC address (0000.0C07.ACxy).

standby [*group-number*] **mac-address** *mac-address*

no standby [*group-number*] **mac-address**

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface for which HSRP is being activated. The default is 0.
<i>mac-address</i>	MAC address.

Defaults

If this command is not configured, and the **standby use-bia** command is not configured, the standard virtual MAC address is used: 0000.0C07.ACxy, where xy is the group number in hexadecimal. This address is specified in RFC 2281, *Cisco Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP)*.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command cannot be used on a Token Ring interface.

You can use HSRP to help end stations locate the first-hop gateway for IP routing. The end stations are configured with a default gateway. However, HSRP can provide first-hop redundancy for other protocols. Some protocols, such as Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN), use the MAC address to identify the first hop for routing purposes. In this case, it is often necessary to be able to specify the virtual MAC address; the virtual IP address is unimportant for these protocols. Use the **standby mac-address** command to specify the virtual MAC address.

The specified MAC address is used as the virtual MAC address when the router is active.

This command is intended for certain APPN configurations. The parallel terms are shown in [Table 2-9](#).

Table 2-9 Parallel Terms Between APPN and IP

APPN	IP
End node	Host
Network node	Router or gateway

In an APPN network, an end node is typically configured with the MAC address of the adjacent network node. Use the **standby mac-address** command in the routers to set the virtual MAC address to the value that is used in the end nodes.

Examples

This example shows how to configure HSRP group 1 with the virtual MAC address:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby 1 mac-address 4000.1000.1060  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

Related Commands

show standby
[standby use-bia](#)

standby mac-refresh

To change the interval at which packets are sent to refresh the MAC cache when HSRP is running over FDDI, use the **standby mac-refresh** command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

standby mac-refresh *seconds*

no standby mac-refresh

Syntax Description

seconds Number of seconds in the interval at which a packet is sent to refresh the MAC cache; valid values are from 1 to 255 seconds.

Defaults

seconds is **10** seconds.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to HSRP running over FDDI only. Packets are sent every 10 seconds to refresh the MAC cache on learning bridges or switches. By default, the MAC cache entries age out in 300 seconds (5 minutes).

All other routers participating in HSRP on the FDDI ring receive the refresh packets, although the packets are intended only for the learning bridge or switch. Use this command to change the interval. Set the interval to 0 if you want to prevent refresh packets (if you have FDDI but do not have a learning bridge or switch).

Examples

This example shows how to change the MAC-refresh interval to 100 seconds. In this example, a learning bridge needs to miss three packets before the entry ages out.

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby mac-refresh 100
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

standby name

To configure the name of the standby group, use the **standby name** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the name.

standby name *group-name*

no standby name *group-name*

Syntax Description	<i>group-name</i>	Specifies the name of the standby group.
--------------------	-------------------	--

Defaults	HSRP is disabled.
----------	-------------------

Command Modes	Proxy-VLAN configuration submode
---------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
	CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The <i>group-name</i> argument specifies the HSRP group.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to specify the standby name as SanJoseHA:
----------	--

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby name SanJoseHA
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

Related Commands	ip mobile home-agent redundancy (refer to the <i>Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference</i>)
------------------	--

standby preempt

To configure HSRP preemption and preemption delay, use the **standby preempt** command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default values.

```
standby [group-number] preempt [delay {minimum delay | reload delay | sync delay}]
```

```
no standby [group-number] preempt [delay {minimum delay | reload delay | sync delay}]
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface to which the other arguments in this command apply.
delay	(Optional) Required if either the minimum , reload , or sync keywords are specified.
minimum delay	(Optional) Specifies the minimum delay in <i>delay</i> seconds; valid values are from 0 to 3600 seconds (1 hour).
reload delay	(Optional) Specifies the preemption delay after a reload only.
sync delay	(Optional) Specifies the maximum synchronization period in <i>delay</i> seconds.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *group-number* is 0.
- *delay* is 0 seconds; the router preempts immediately. By default, the router that comes up later becomes the standby router.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *delay* argument causes the local router to postpone taking over the active role for *delay* (minimum) seconds since that router was last restarted.

When you use this command, the router is configured to preempt, which means that when the local router has a hot standby priority that is higher than the current active router, the local router should attempt to assume control as the active router. If you do not configure preemption, the local router assumes control as the active router only if it receives information indicating no router is in the active state (acting as the designated router).

When a router first comes up, it does not have a complete routing table. If you configure the router to preempt, it becomes the active router, but it cannot provide adequate routing services. You can configure a delay before the preempting router actually preempts the currently active router.

When you use group number 0, no group number is written to NVRAM, providing backward compatibility.

IP-redundancy clients can prevent preemption from taking place. The **standby preempt delay sync** *delay* command specifies a maximum number of seconds to allow IP-redundancy clients to prevent preemption. When this expires, preemption takes place regardless of the state of the IP-redundancy clients.

The **standby preempt delay reload** *delay* command allows preemption to occur only after a router reloads. This provides stabilization of the router at startup. After this initial delay at startup, the operation returns to the default behavior.

The **no standby preempt delay** command disables the preemption delay but preemption remains enabled. The **no standby preempt delay minimum** *delay* command disables the minimum delay but leaves any synchronization delay if it was configured.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the router to wait for 300 seconds (5 minutes) before attempting to become the active router:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby preempt delay minimum 300  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

standby priority

To configure the priority for HSRP, use the **standby priority** command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default values.

standby [*group-number*] **priority** *priority*

no standby [*group-number*] **priority** *priority*

Syntax Description		
<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface to which the other arguments in this command apply.	
<i>priority</i>	Priority value that prioritizes a potential hot standby router; valid values are from 1 to 255, where 1 denotes the lowest priority and 255 denotes the highest priority.	

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *group-number* is 0.
- *priority* is 100.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The router in the HSRP group with the highest priority value becomes the active router.

When you use group number 0, no group number is written to NVRAM, providing backward compatibility.

The assigned priority is used to help select the active and standby routers. Assuming that preemption is enabled, the router with the highest priority becomes the designated active router. In case of ties, the primary IP addresses are compared, and the higher IP address has priority.

The priority of the device can change dynamically if an interface is configured with the **standby track** command and another interface on the router goes down.

Examples

This example shows how to change the router priority:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby priority 120
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

■ standby priority

Examples

[standby track](#)

standby redirects

To enable HSRP filtering of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages, use the **standby redirects** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the HSRP filtering of ICMP redirect messages.

standby redirects [**enable** | **disable**] [**timers** *advertisement holddown*] [**unknown**]

no standby redirects [**unknown**]

Syntax Description

enable	(Optional) Allows the filtering of ICMP redirect messages on interfaces that are configured with HSRP, where the next-hop IP address may be changed to an HSRP virtual IP address.
disable	(Optional) Disables the filtering of ICMP redirect messages on interfaces that are configured with HSRP.
timers	(Optional) Adjusts HSRP-router advertisement timers.
<i>advertisement</i>	(Optional) HSRP-router advertisement interval in seconds; valid values are from 10 to 180 seconds.
<i>holddown</i>	(Optional) HSRP-router holddown interval in seconds; valid values are from 61 to 3600.
unknown	(Optional) Allows sending of ICMP packets to be sent when the next-hop IP address that is contained in the packet is unknown in the HSRP table of real IP addresses and active virtual IP addresses.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- HSRP filtering of ICMP redirect messages is enabled if you configure HSRP on an interface.
- *advertisement* is 60 seconds.
- *holddown* is 180 seconds.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure the **standby redirects** command globally or on a per-interface basis. When you first configure HSRP on an interface, the setting for that interface inherits the global value. If you explicitly disable the filtering of ICMP redirects on an interface, then the global command cannot reenable this functionality.

The **no standby redirects** command is the same as the **standby redirects disable** command. We do not recommend that you save the **no** form of this command to NVRAM. Because the command is enabled by default, we recommend that you use the **standby redirects disable** command to disable the functionality.

With the **standby redirects** command enabled, the real IP address of a router can be replaced with a virtual IP address in the next-hop address or gateway field of the redirect packet. HSRP looks up the next-hop IP address in its table of real IP addresses versus virtual IP addresses. If HSRP does not find a match, the HSRP router allows the redirect packet to go out unchanged. The host HSRP router is redirected to a router that is unknown, that is, a router with no active HSRP groups. You can specify the **no standby redirects unknown** command to stop these redirects from being sent.

Examples

This example shows how to allow HSRP to filter ICMP redirect messages:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby redirects  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to change the HSRP router advertisement interval to 90 seconds and the holddown timer to 270 seconds on interface Ethernet 0:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby redirects timers 90 270  
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

Related Commands

show standby
show standby redirect

standby timers

To configure the time between hello packets and the time before other routers declare the active hot standby or standby router to be down, use the **standby timers** command. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

```
standby [group-number] timers [msec] hellotime [msec] holdtime
```

```
no standby [group-number] timers [msec] hellotime [msec] holdtime
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number on the interface to which the timers apply.
msec	(Optional) Interval in milliseconds.
<i>hellotime</i>	Hello interval (in seconds); see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values.
<i>holdtime</i>	Time (in seconds) before the active or standby router is declared to be down; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values.

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *group-number* is 0.
- *hellotime* is 3 seconds.
- *holdtime* is 10 seconds.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The valid values for *hellotime* are as follows:

- If you did not enter the **msec** keyword, valid values are from 1 to 254 seconds.
- If you enter the **msec** keyword, valid values are from 15 to 999 milliseconds.

The valid values for *holdtime* are as follows:

- If you did not enter the **msec** keyword, valid values are from *x* to 255 seconds, where *x* is the *hellotime* and 50 milliseconds and is rounded up to the nearest 1 second.
- If you enter the **msec** keyword, valid values are from *y* to 3000 milliseconds, where *y* is greater than or equal to 3 times the *hellotime* and is not less than 50 milliseconds.

If you specify the **msec** keyword, the hello interval is in milliseconds. Millisecond timers allow for faster failover.

The **standby timers** command configures the time between standby hello packets and the time before other routers declare the active or standby router to be down. Routers or access servers on which timer values are not configured can learn timer values from the active or standby router. The timers configured on the active router always override any other timer settings. All routers in a Hot Standby group should use the same timer values. Normally, holdtime is greater than or equal to 3 times the value of hellotime. The range of values for holdtime force the holdtime to be greater than the hellotime. If the timer values are specified in milliseconds, the holdtime is required to be at least three times the hellotime value and not less than 50 milliseconds.

Some HSRP state flapping can occasionally occur if the holdtime is set to less than 250 milliseconds, and the processor is busy. It is recommended that holdtime values less than 250 milliseconds be used on Cisco 7200 platforms or better, and on Fast-Ethernet or FDDI interfaces or better. Setting the **process-max-time** command to a suitable value may also help with flapping.

The value of the standby timer will not be learned through HSRP hellos if it is less than 1 second.

When group number 0 is used, no group number is written to NVRAM, providing backward compatibility.

Examples

This example sets, for group number 1 on Ethernet interface 0, the time between hello packets to 5 seconds, and the time after which a router is considered to be down to 15 seconds:

```
interface ethernet 0
 standby 1 ip
 standby 1 timers 5 15
```

This example sets, for the hot router interface that is located at 172.19.10.1 on Ethernet interface 0, the time between hello packets to 300 milliseconds, and the time after which a router is considered to be down to 900 milliseconds:

```
interface ethernet 0
 standby ip 172.19.10.1
 standby timers msec 300 msec 900
```

This example sets, for the hot router interface that is located at 172.18.10.1 on Ethernet interface 0, the time between hello packets to 15 milliseconds, and the time after which a router is considered to be down to 50 milliseconds. Note that the holdtime is three times larger than the hellotime because the minimum holdtime value in milliseconds is 50.

```
interface ethernet 0
 standby ip 172.18.10.1
 standby timers msec 15 msec 50
```

standby track

To configure HSRP to track an object and change the hot standby priority based on the state of the object, use the **standby track** command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the tracking.

```
standby [group-number] track object-number [decrement priority]
```

```
no standby [group-number] track object-number [decrement priority]
```

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Group number to which the tracking applies.
<i>object-number</i>	Object number in the range from 1 to 500 representing the object to be tracked.
decrement <i>priority</i>	(Optional) Amount by which the hot standby priority for the router is decremented (or incremented) when the tracked object goes down (or comes back up).

Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- *group-number* is **0**.
- *priority* is **10**.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command ties the hot standby priority of the router to the availability of its tracked objects. Use the **track interface** or **track ip route** global configuration command to track an interface object or an IP route object. The HSRP client can register its interest in the tracking process by using the **standby track** command commands and take action when the object changes.

When a tracked object goes down, the priority decreases by 10. If an object is not tracked, its state changes do not affect the priority. For each object configured for hot standby, you can configure a separate list of objects to be tracked.

The optional *priority* argument specifies how much to decrement the hot standby priority when a tracked object goes down. When the tracked object comes back up, the priority is incremented by the same amount.

When multiple tracked objects are down, the decrements are cumulative, whether configured with *priority* values or not.

Use the **no standby group-number track** command to delete all tracking configuration for a group.

When you use group number 0, no group number is written to NVRAM, providing backward compatibility.

The **standby track** command syntax prior to Release 12.2(15)T is still supported. Using the older form will cause a tracked object to be created in the new tracking process. This tracking information can be displayed using the **show track** command.

Examples

This example shows how to track the IP routing capability of serial interface 1/0. HSRP on Ethernet interface 0/0 registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IP routing state of serial interface 1/0. If the IP state on serial interface 1/0 goes down, the priority of the HSRP group is reduced by 10.

If both serial interfaces are operational, Router A becomes the HSRP active router because it has the higher priority.

However, if IP routing on serial interface 1/0 in Router A fails, the HSRP group priority is reduced and Router B takes over as the active router, which maintains a default virtual gateway service to hosts on the 10.1.0.0 subnet.

Router A Configuration

```
!
track 100 interface serial1/0 ip routing
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.0.21 255.255.0.0
 standby 1 ip 10.1.0.1
 standby 1 priority 105
 standby 1 track 100 decrement 10
```

Router B Configuration

```
!
track 100 interface serial1/0 ip routing
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.0.22 255.255.0.0
 standby 1 ip 10.1.0.1
 standby 1 priority 100
 standby 1 track 100 decrement 10
```

Related Commands

[standby preempt](#)
[standby priority](#)

standby use-bia

To configure HSRP to use the burned-in address of the interface as its virtual MAC address instead of the preassigned MAC address (on Ethernet and FDDI) or the functional address (on Token Ring), use the **standby use-bia** command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default virtual MAC address.

```
standby use-bia [scope interface]
```

```
no standby use-bia
```

Syntax Description

scope interface (Optional) Specifies that this command is configured only for the subinterface on which it was entered, instead of the major interface.

Defaults

HSRP uses the preassigned MAC address on Ethernet and FDDI or the functional address on Token Ring.

Command Modes

Proxy-VLAN configuration submode

Command History

Release	Modification
SSL Services Module Release 2.1(1)	Support for this command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series switches.
CSM-S release 1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure multiple standby groups on an interface when you enter the **standby use-bia** command. Hosts on the interface must have a default gateway configured. We recommend that you set the **no ip proxy-arp** command on the interface. We also recommend that you configure the **standby use-bia** command on a Token Ring interface if there are devices that reject ARP replies with source hardware addresses that are set to a functional address.

When HSRP runs on a multiple-ring, source-routed bridging environment and the HSRP routers reside on different rings, configuring the **standby use-bia** command can prevent confusion about the routing information field (RFI).

Without the **scope interface** keywords, the **standby use-bia** command applies to all subinterfaces on the major interface. You cannot enter the **standby use-bia** command both with and without the **scope interface** keywords at the same time.

Examples

This example shows how to map the virtual MAC address to the virtual IP address:

```
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)# standby use-bia
ssl-proxy (config-vlan)#
```

■ standby use-bia