Media Monitoring Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1SG

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Configuring Cisco Mediatrace

This chapter contains information about and instructions for configuring Cisco Mediatrace.

Cisco Mediatrace enables you to isolate and troubleshoot network degradation problems for data streams. Although it can be used to monitor any type of flow, it is primary used with video flows. It can also be used for non-flow related monitoring along a media flow path.

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information Table at the end of this document.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information About Configuring Cisco Mediatrace

- Overview of Cisco Mediatrace, page 1
- Overview of Configuring Cisco Mediatrace, page 4

Overview of Cisco Mediatrace

Cisco Mediatrace helps to isolate and troubleshoot network degradation problems by enabling a network administrator to discover an IP flow's path, dynamically enable monitoring capabilities on the nodes along the path, and collect information on a hop-by-hop basis. This information includes, among other things, flow statistics, and utilization information for incoming and outgoing interfaces, CPUs, and memory, as well as any changes to IP routes or the Cisco Mediatrace monitoring state.

This information can be retrieved in either of two ways:

- By issuing an exec command to perform an on-demand collection of statistics from the hops along a media flow. During this one-shot operation, the hops along the media flow are discovered and shown to you, along with a set of other specified information.
- By configuring Cisco Mediatrace to start a recurring monitoring session at a specific time and on specific days. The session can be configured to specify which metrics to collect, and how frequently they are collected. The hops along the path are automatically discovered as part of the operation.

After collecting the metrics you specified, you can view a report on the metrics.

Cisco Mediatrace is part of the Cisco Medianet family of products. For more information about the design, configuration, and troubleshooting of Mediatrace when used in conjunction with other Cisco products, including a Quick Start Guide and Deployment Guide, see the Cisco Medianet Knowledge Base Portal, located at http://www.cisco.com/web/solutions/medianet/knowledgebase/index.html.

- Metrics That You Can Collect Using Cisco Mediatrace, page 2

Metrics That You Can Collect Using Cisco Mediatrace

You can collect the following categories of metrics using Mediatrace:

- Common Metrics for Each Responder
- System Metrics: TCP Profile
- System Metrics: RTP Profile
- System Metrics: INTF Profile
- System Metrics: CPU Profile
- System Metrics: MEMORY Profile
- App-Health Metrics: MEDIATRACE-HEALTH Profile
- Metrics for the Mediatrace Request Summary from Initiator

The individual metrics under each of these categories are listed the appropriate section below.

Metics for Mediatrace Request Summary from Initiator

- Request Timestamp
- Request Status
- Number of Hops Responded
- Number of Hops with Valid Data
- Number of Hops with Error
- Number of hops with no data record
- Last Route Change Timestamp
- Route Index

Common Metrics for Each Responder

- Metrics Collection Status
- Reachability address
- Ingress Interface
- Egress Interface
- Mediatrace IP TTL
- Hostname
- Mediatrace Hop Count

Perf-Monitor Metrics: TCP Profile

- Flow Sampling Start Timestamp
- Loss of measurement confidence
- Media Stop Event Occurred
- IP Packet Drop Count
- IP Byte Count
- IP Packet Count
- IP Byte Rate
- IP DSCP
- IP TTL
- IP Protocol
- Media Byte Count
- TCP Connect Round Trip Delay
- TCP Lost Event Count

Perf-Monitor Metrics: RTP Profile

- Flow Sampling Start Timestamp
- Loss of measurement confidence
- Media Stop Event Occurred
- IP Packet Drop Count
- IP Byte Count
- IP Packet Count
- IP Byte Rate
- Packet Drop Reason
- IP DSCP
- IP TTL
- IP Protocol
- Media Byte Rate Average
- Media Byte Count
- Media Packet Count
- RTP Interarrival Jitter Average
- RTP Packets Lost
- RTP Packets Expected (pkts):
- RTP Packet Lost Event Count:
- RTP Loss Percent

System Metrics: INTF Profile

- Collection timestamp
- Octet input at Ingress
- Octet output at Egress
- Packets received with errors at Ingress
- Packets with errors at Egress
- Packets discarded at Ingress
- Packets discarded at Egress
- Ingress interface speed

- Egress interface speed

System Metrics: CPU Profile

- CPU Utilization (1min)
- CPU Utilization (5min)
- Collection timestamp

System Metrics: MEMORY Profile

- Processor memory utilization %
- Collection timestamp

App-Health Metrics: MEDIATRACE-HEALTH Profile

- Requests Received
- Time Last Request Received
- Initiator of Last Request
- Requests Dropped
- Max Concurrent Sessions supported
- Sessions currently active
- Sessions Teared down
- Sessions Timed out
- Hop Info Requests Received
- Performance Monitor Requests Received
- Performance Monitor Requests failed
- Static Policy Requests Received
- Static Policy Requests Failed
- System Data Requests Received
- System Data Requests Failed
- Application Health Requests Received
- Local route change events
- Time of last route change event
- Number of unknown requests received

Overview of Configuring Cisco Mediatrace

Information can be retrieved from Mediatrace by using in either:

- A pre-scheduled, recurring monitoring session.
- An one-shot, on-demand collection of statistics, known as a Mediatrace poll.

Before you can implement a Mediatrace session or poll, you enable Mediatrace on each network node that you want to collect flow information from. You must enable the Mediatrace Initiator on the network node that you will use to configure, initiate, and control the Mediatrace sessions or polls. On each of the network nodes that you want top collect information from, you must enable the Mediatrace Responder.

To configure a Cisco Mediatrace session, you can set session parameters by associating either of two types of pre-packaged profiles with the session:

- video-monitoring profiles

- system-data profiles

You can also configure your own parameters for a Cisco Mediatrace session by configuring the following types of profiles and associating them with the session:

- Path-specifier profile
- Flow-specifier profile
- Sessions-parameters profile

Therefore, the next section describes how to perform the following tasks in order to configure a Cisco Mediatrace session:

1. Enable mediatrace
2. Setup a video-monitoring profile
3. Setup a system-data profile
4. Setup a path-specifier profile
5. Setup a flow-specifier profile
6. Setup a sessions-params profile
7. Associate profiles with a mediatrace session
8. Schedule a mediatrace session

The next section also describes how to execute a mediatrace poll, which is an on-demand fetch of data from the hops on a specific path.

In addition, the next section describes how to manage mediatrace sessions by performing the following tasks:

- Clear incomplete Cisco Mediatrace sessions
- Troubleshoot a Cisco Mediatrace session

How to Configure Cisco Mediatrace

- How to Enable Cisco Mediatrace, page 5
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- How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23

How to Enable Cisco Mediatrace

For each node you want to monitor using Cisco Mediatrace, you must enable at least the Cisco Mediatrace Responder. You must also enable the Cisco Mediatrace Initiator for all nodes that you want to initiate Mediatrace sessions or polls.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace initiator** {**source-ip** ip-address | **source-interface** *interface-name*} [**force**] **[max-sessions** *number* **]**
4. **mediatrace responder [max-sessions** *number* **]**
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace initiator** {**source-ip** ip-address | **source-interface** *interface-name*} [**force**] **[max-sessions** *number* **]** **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace initiator source-ip 10.10.1.1 max-sessions 4`	Enables the Cisco Mediatrace or initiator. You can also use the following keywords: • *ip-address* --Any reachable IP address. • *interface-name* --Any local interface that connects to the initiator. • **max-sessions** --Sets the number of Cisco Mediatrace sessions.
Step 4	**mediatrace responder [max-sessions** *number* **]** **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace responder max-sessions 4`	Enables the Cisco Mediatrace responder. You can also use the following keywords: • **max-sessions** --Sets the number of Cisco Mediatrace sessions.
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Router(config)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace responder app-health**command to verify whether the responder is collecting events, requests, and other Cisco Mediatrace related statistics properly.

For more information about this command, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Configure a Cisco Mediatrace Video Profile on the Mediatrace Initiator

Cisco Mediatrace provides pre-packaged video-monitoring profiles that contain all of the parameter settings you need to start a video media monitoring session. You can also configure your own video-monitoring profiles on the Mediatrace Initiator.

To initiate a new video media monitoring session, you can associate one of these profiles with a Cisco Mediatrace session when you configure it.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace profile perf-monitor** *name*
4. admin-params
5. **sampling-interval** *seconds*
6. **exit**
7. **metric-list** {**tcp** | **rtp**}
8. **clock-rate** {*type-number* | *type-name*} *rate*
9. **max-dropout** *number*
10. **max-reorder** *number*
11. **min-sequential** *number*
12. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace profile perf-monitor** *name* **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace profile perf-monitor vprofile-2`	Enters perf-prof configuration mode so that you can configure parameters for a Cisco Mediatrace pre-packaged video-monitoring profile.
Step 4	admin-params **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf)# admin-params`	Enters admin parameters configuration mode so that you can configure video-monitoring admin parameters.
Step 5	**sampling-interval** *seconds* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-params)# sampling-interval 40`	Specifies the interval, in seconds, between samples taken of video-monitoring metrics.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-params)# exit`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to perf-prof configuration mode.
Step 7	**metric-list** {**tcp** | **rtp**} **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf)# metric-list rtp`	Specifies whether the metrics being monitored are for TCP or RTP.
Step 8	**clock-rate** {*type-number* | *type-name*} *rate* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-rtp-params)# clock-rate 64`	(Optional) Specifies the clock rate used to sample RTP video-monitoring metrics. Each payload type has a specific clock rate associated with it and is can specified with either a type number or type name. For the available values of the payload type name, see the Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference .

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	**max-dropout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-rtp-params)# max-dropout 2`	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of dropouts allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics. Dropouts are the number of packets to ignore ahead the current packet in terms of sequence number.
Step 10	**max-reorder** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-rtp-params)# max-reorder 4`	(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of reorders allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics. Reorders are the number of packets to ignore behind the current packet in terms of sequence number.
Step 11	**min-sequential** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-rtp-params)# min-sequential 2`	(Optional) Specifies the minimum number of packets in a sequence used to classify a RTP flow .
Step 12	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-prof-perf-rtp-params)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace profile perf-monitor** command to verify that the parameter values for your pre-packaged video-monitoring profiles are set correctly.

For more information about this command, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Configure a Cisco Mediatrace System Profile

Cisco Mediatrace provides pre-packaged system-data monitoring profiles that contain all of the parameter settings you need to start a system-data monitoring session. You can also configure your own system-data monitoring profiles. To initiate a new system-data monitoring session, you can associate one of these profiles with a Cisco Mediatrace session when you configure it.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace profile system** *name*
4. **metric-list** {**intf** | **cpu** | **memory**}
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace profile system** *name* **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace profile system system-2`	Enters system profile configuration mode so that you can configure parameters for a Cisco Mediatrace system profile.
Step 4	**metric-list** {**intf**	**cpu**	**memory**} **Example:** `Router(config-sys)# metric-list memory`	Specifies whether the metrics being monitored are for interfaces, the CPU, or the memory.
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-sys)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace profile system**commandto verify that the parameter values for your pre-packaged system-data profiles are set correctly.

For more information about this command, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Configure a Cisco Mediatrace Path-Specifier Profile

A Cisco Mediatrace session configuration requires a path-specifier profile which defines the parameters that are used to discover the network hops that will be monitored for troubleshooting. The RSVP transport protocol, specified by optional **disc-proto** keyword, is used to do this hop discovery. The parameter values for the flow-specifier should match the values for the media flow that will be traced.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace path-specifier** *name* **disc- proto rsvp destination ip** *ip-address* **port** *nnnn*
4. **source ip** *ip-address* **port** *nnnn*
5. **l2-params gateway** *ip-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*
6. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace path-specifier** *name* **disc- proto rsvp destination ip** *ip-address* **port** *nnnn* **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace path-specifier path-4 disc-proto rsvp destination ip 10.1.1.1 port 400`	Enters path-specifier configuration mode so that you can configure parameters for a Cisco Mediatrace path-specifier profile. This command requires the name, destination address, and port of the path.
Step 4	**source ip** *ip-address* **port** *nnnn* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-path)# source ip 10.1.1.2 port 600`	Specifies the IP address of the source of the metrics being monitored.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**l2-params gateway** *ip-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-path)# l2-params gateway 10.10.10.4 vlan 22`	Specifies the IP address and ID of the virtual LAN of the level-2 gateway. **Note** This command is available only on Catalyst platforms.
Step 6	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-path)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace path-specifier** command to verify that the parameter values for your path-specifier profiles are set correctly.

For more information about this command, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Configure a Cisco Mediatrace Flow-Specifier Profile

A Cisco Mediatrace session configuration requires a flow-specifier profile which defines the source IP address, destination IP address, source port, destination port, and protocol that identifies a flow. You can associate a profile with an actual Cisco Mediatrace session later when you configure it

For RTP media flows, select UDP as protocol.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace flow-specifier** *name*
4. **source-ip** *ip-address* **source-port** *port*
5. **dest- ip** *ip-address* **dest-port** *port*
6. **ip-protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**}
7. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace flow-specifier** *name* **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace flow-specifier flow-6`	Enters flow-specifier configuration mode so that you can configure parameters for a Cisco Mediatrace flow-specifier profile.
Step 4	**source-ip** *ip-address* **source-port** *port* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-flowspec)# source-ip 10.1.1.2 source-port 600`	Specifies the IP address of the source of the metrics being monitored.
Step 5	**dest- ip** *ip-address* **dest-port** *port* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-flowspec)# dest-ip 10.1.1.2 dest-port 600`	Specifies the IP address of the destination of the metrics being monitored.
Step 6	**ip-protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**} **Example:** `Router(config-mt-flowspec)# ip-protocol tcp`	Specifies whether the metrics being monitored are for TCP or UDP.
Step 7	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-flowspec)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

• Troubleshooting Tips, page 14

Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace flow-specifier** command to verify that the parameter values for your flow-specifier profiles are set correctly.

For more information about this command, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Configure a Cisco Mediatrace Session Parameters Profile

A Cisco Mediatrace session configuration requires a session-params profile, which defines the characteristics of a Cisco Mediatrace session and help it to operate smoothly. You can associate a profile with an actual Cisco Mediatrace session later when you configure it

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace session-params** *name*
4. **response-timeout** *seconds*
5. **frequency** {*frequency* | **on-demand**} **inactivity-timeout** *seconds*
6. **history** *buckets*
7. **route-change reaction-time** *seconds*
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace session-params** *name* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sesparam)# mediatrace session-params qos-2`	Enters session-params configuration mode so that you can configure parameters for a Cisco Mediatrace session-params profile.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**response-timeout** *seconds* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sesparam)# response-timeout 8`	Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, the initiator will wait for a response from the responder.
Step 5	**frequency** {*frequency* | **on-demand**} **inactivity-timeout** *seconds* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sesparam)# frequency 4 inactivity-timeout 2`	Specifies the interval, in seconds, between samples taken of session-params metrics and the amount of time, in seconds, the initiator will remain active without any activity from the responder.
Step 6	**history** *buckets* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sesparam)# history 2`	Specifies the number of historical data sets kept, up to a maximum of ten.
Step 7	**route-change reaction-time** *seconds* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sesparam)# route-change reaction-time 8`	Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, the initiator will wait for the responder to react to its additional route changes. The range is seconds.
Step 8	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sesparam)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace session-param**command to verify that the parameter values for your session-parameters profiles are set correctly.

For more information about this command, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Configure a Cisco Mediatrace Session

The Cisco Mediatrace session configuration links the various profiles to a session. Only one of each type of profile can be associated with a Cisco Mediatrace session.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace** *session-number*
4. **path-specifier** *name*
5. **session-params** *name*
6. **profile system** *name*
7. **profile perf-monitor** *name* **flow-specifier** *name*
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace** *session-number* **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace 8`	Enters session configuration mode.
Step 4	**path-specifier** *name* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-session)# path-specifier path-4`	Associates a path-specifier profile with the Cisco Mediatrace session.
Step 5	**session-params** *name* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-session)# session-params session-6`	Associates a session-parameters profile with the Cisco Mediatrace session.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	**profile system** *name* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-session)# profile system sys-2`	Associates a system profile with the Cisco Mediatrace session.
Step 7	**profile perf-monitor** *name* **flow-specifier** *name* **Example:** `Router(config-mt-session)# profile perf-monitor monitor-6 flow-specifier flow-4`	Associates a perf-monitor profile and flow-specifier with the Cisco Mediatrace session.
Step 8	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-session)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace session**command to display the parameter settings for a specific session or all sessions.

Use the **show mediatrace responder app-health** command and the **show mediatrace responder sessions**command to determine the status of the nodes being monitored.

If Cisco Mediatrace is not collecting all of the data that you want, use the **debug mediatrace**command.

For more information about these commands, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Schedule a Cisco Mediatrace Session

Once you have configured a Cisco Mediatrace session, you can schedule it to begin when you want to start collecting the data. If the Cisco Mediatrace session is designed to collect performance monitoring metrics, it goes out to enable the Performance Monitor when the session begins.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **mediatrace schedule** *session ID* [*life* {**forever** | *secs*}] [**start-time** {*hh*:*mm*:[:*ss*][*month day*| *day month*] | **pending** | **now** | **after** *hh*:*mm*:*ss*}] [**ageout** *secs*] [**recurring**]
4. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**mediatrace schedule** *session ID* [*life* {**forever** | *secs*}] [**start-time** {*hh*:*mm*:[:*ss*][*month day*| *day month*] | **pending** | **now** | **after** *hh*:*mm*:*ss*}] [**ageout** *secs*] [**recurring**] **Example:** `Router(config)# mediatrace schedule 22 life 40 start-time 10:00:00 AUG 20 recurring`	Specifcies when the session will occur. Use these settings: • *session ID* --Which session to run. • **life** --Amount of time the session lasts, either the number of seconds or forever. • **start-time** --When the session starts, whether it is at a specified time and date, pending an event, immediately, or after a specified time and date. • **ageout** --Timeout before removing the session configuration on the initiator. • **recurring** --Session reoccurs at the specified time.
Step 4	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-mt-sched)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

• Troubleshooting Tips, page 18

Troubleshooting Tips

Use the **show mediatrace session**command to verify that the intended values are set for the parameters for a specific session or all sessions.

Use the **show mediatrace responder app-health** command and the **show mediatrace responder sessions**command to determine the status of the nodes being monitored.

If Cisco Mediatrace is not collecting all of the data that you want, use the **debug mediatrace**command.

For more information about these commands, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Clear a Cisco Mediatrace Session

You can clear incomplete mediatrace sessions on the Initiator by using the **clear mediatrace incomplete-sessions**command as described below. This coammand also cleans up all Performance Monitor settings that were configured by Cisco Mediatrace. For sessions created by the config commands, use the **no mediatrace schedule**command. The cleanup triggers a "session teardown" message to RSVP followed by a cleanup of the local mediatrace sessions database.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear mediatrace incomplete-sessions**
3. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**clear mediatrace incomplete-sessions** **Example:** `Router# clear mediatrace incomplete-sessions`	Clears incomplete mediatrace sessions.
Step 3	**end** **Example:** `Router# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

- Troubleshooting Tips, page 19

Troubleshooting Tips

To check the status of your Cisco Mediatrace session, use the **show mediatrace responder sessions**command.

For more information about these commands, see the How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session, page 23.

How to Execute a Cisco Mediatrace Poll

Cisco Mediatrace polls are used to perform an on-demand fetch of data from the hops on a specific path. Some examples of how it can be used are:

- To retrieve data using a pre-configured session. In this case, no other parameters have to be specified inline. The pre-configured session must be have the frequency type set to on-demand.
- To retrieve the system data, hop or video monitoring information from hops along the specified path. You can specify the path as a pre-configured path-specifier or an inline path specification, in case you do not have config mode privileges. Note that by default, Cisco Mediatrace tries to configure nodes along the path to report passive monitoring metrics, and then waits for a configurable amount of time before going out again to collect the data.
- The **configless** keyword can be used to fetch data from the nodes along a media path, which already have Performance Monitor policies configured using the Performance Monitor commands. Some key things to keep in mind when fetching data using this method are that:
  - The default perf-monitor profile or associated perf-monitor profile will have a sampling interval. If the sampling interval of the static policy does not match the one in the associated perf-monitor profile, no data is returned.
  - If there is no Performance Monitor policy configured on a Responder node, the Cisco Mediatrace responder does not try to configure Performance Monitor and simply reports error to the initiator.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **mediatrace poll** {**session** *number* | [**timeout** *value*] **path-specifier**{**name** *path-name* | {[**disc-proto rsvp**] **destination ip** *ip-address* [**port** *nnnn*] | **source ip** *ip-address* [**port** *nnnnn*] **destination ip** *ip-address* [**port** *nnnn*] [**ip-protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**}]} {**app-health** | **hops** | **l2-params gateway** *ip-address* | **system** [**profile** *system-profile-name*] | [**configless**] **perf-monitor** [**profile** *profile-name*]} {**flow-specifier** *name* | **source-ip** *ipaddress* [**source-port** *nnnnn*] **dest-ip** *ipaddress* [**dest-port** *nnnnn*] **ip-protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**}}}}
   -
3. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**mediatrace poll** {**session** *number* | [**timeout** *value*] **path-specifier**{**name** *path-name* | {[**disc-proto rsvp**] **destination ip** *ip-address* [**port** *nnnn*] | **source ip** *ip-address* [**port** *nnnnn*] **destination ip** *ip-address* [**port** *nnnn*] [**ip-protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**}]} {**app-health** | **hops** | **l2-params gateway** *ip-address* | **system** [**profile** *system-profile-name*] | [**configless**] **perf-monitor** [**profile** *profile-name*]} {**flow-specifier** *name* | **source-ip** *ipaddress* [**source-port** *nnnnn*] **dest-ip** *ipaddress* [**dest-port** *nnnnn*] **ip-protocol** {**tcp** | **udp**}}}} • **Example:** **Example:** `Router# mediatrace poll session 22`	Performs an on-demand fetch of data from the hops on a specific path. You can specify the hops using one of the following types of information: • A session definition or its constituent parameters • A system profile definition or its constituent parameters • A combination of a path-specifier profile definition and a perf-monitor profile definition or their constituent parameters **Note** The **l2-params gateway** keyword is available only on Catalyst platforms.
Step 3	**end** **Example:** `Router# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

- Troubleshooting Tips, page 21
- Examples, page 21

Troubleshooting Tips

If Cisco Mediatrace is not collecting all of the data that you want:

- Use the **show mediatrace session**command to verify that the intended values are set for the parameters for a specific session or all sessions.
- Use the **show mediatrace responder app-health** command and the **show mediatrace responder sessions**command to determine the status of the nodes being monitored.
- Use the **debug mediatrace**command to view error messages.

Examples

Tip For examples of poll output, see Configuration Examples for Cisco Mediatrace, page 29.

The following example shows how to fetch the default system metrics when the source IP address, source port, and destination port are not known. Cisco Mediatrace uses the best local IP address as source IP address to find which hops are using RSVP.

mediatrace poll path dest *ip-address* **system**

The following example shows how to fetch the default system metrics when the source and destination port numbers are not known. RSVP finds the hop between the specified source and destination.

mediatrace poll path source *ip-address* **dest** *ip-address* **system**

The following example shows how to fetch the default system metrics when the source and destination port numbers are known. RSVP finds the hop using this information.

mediatrace poll path source-ip *ip-address* **source - port** *nnnn* **dest-ip** *ip-address* **dest - port** *nnnn* **ip-protocol udp system**

The following example shows how to fetch the default set of RTP metrics when the source and destination port numbers are not known. Cisco Mediatrace uses the path source and destination IP addresses to find the hops as well as filter the Performance Monitor data.

mediatrace poll path source *ip-address* **dest** *ip-address* **perf-monitor**

The following example shows how to fetch the default set of RTP metrics. Cisco Mediatrace uses the path parameters to discover hops and uses the inline flow specifier profile as a filter for Performance Monitor data.

mediatrace poll path source *ip-address* **dest** *ip-address* **perf-monitor source-ip** *ip-address* **source - port** *nnnn* **dest-ip** *ip-address* **dest - port** *nnnn* **ip-protocol udp**

The following example shows how to fetch the default set of TCP metrics. Cisco Mediatrace uses the path parameters to discover hops and uses the inline flow-specifier profile as a filter for Performance Monitor data.

mediatrace poll path source *ip-address* **dest** *ip-address* **perf-monitor source-ip** *ip-address* **source - port** *nnnn* **dest-ip** *ip-address* **dest - port** *nnnn* **ip-protocol tcp**

The following example shows how to fetch the default set of RTP metrics. Cisco Mediatrace uses the best local IP address as source IP address for finding hops on the path and uses the inline flow specifier profile as a filter for Performance Monitor data.

mediatrace poll path dest *ip-address* **perf-monitor source-ip** *ip-address* **source - port** *nnnn* **dest-ip** *ip-address* **dest - port** *nnnn* **ip-protocol udp**

The following example shows how to fetch the default set of TCP metrics. Cisco Mediatrace uses the best local IP address as source IP address for finding hops on the path and uses the inline flow-specifier profile as a filter for Performance Monitor data.

mediatrace poll path dest *ip-address* **perf-monitor source-ip** *ip-address* **source - port** *nnnn* **dest-ip** *ip-address* **dest - port** *nnnn* **ip-protocol tcp**

The following example shows how to fetch the default set of RTP metrics from the static policy that is already configured on the hops. The command does not configure the Performance Monitor. Cisco Mediatrace uses the path parameters to discover hops and use the inline flow specifier profile as a filter for Performance Monitor data.

mediatrace poll path source *ip-address* **dest** *ip-address* **configless perf-monitor flow-specifier source** *ip-address* **port** *nnnn* **dest** *ip-address* **port** *nnnn* **ip-protocol udp**

Poll Output Example

This example shows the output is produced by the following hops poll command:

```
mediatrace poll path-specifier source 10.10.130.2 destination 10.10.132.2 hops
Started the data fetch operation.
Waiting for data from hops.
This may take several seconds to complete...
```

```
Data received for hop 1
Data received for hop 2
Data fetch complete.
Results:
Data Collection Summary:
  Request Timestamp: 22:47:56.788 PST Fri Oct 29 2010
  Request Status: Completed
  Number of hops responded (includes success/error/no-record): 2
  Number of hops with valid data report: 2
  Number of hops with error report: 0
  Number of hops with no data record: 0
Detailed Report of collected data:
    Number of Mediatrace hops in the path: 2
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 1 (host=responder1, ttl=254)
      Reachability Address: 10.10.12.3
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi0/2
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 2 (host=responder2, ttl=253)
      Reachability Address: 10.10.34.3
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi0/2
```

How to Troubleshoot and Monitor a Cisco Mediatrace Session

Use the **show** commands described in this section to troubleshoot to monitor a Cisco Mediatrace session.

Tip For sample outputs, see the Examples section, in this chapter.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **show mediatrace profile perf-monitor** [*name*]
4. **show mediatrace profile system** [*name*]
5. **show mediatrace flow-specifier** [*name*]
6. **show mediatrace path-specifier** [*name*]
7. **show mediatrace initiator**
8. **show mediatrace session-params** [*name*]
9. **show mediatrace session** [**config**| **data**| **stats**| **hops**] [**brief**| *ID*]
10. **show mediatrace responder app-health**
11. **show mediatrace responder sessions [** *global-session-id* **| brief | details]**
12. **debug mediatrace** {**event** | **trace** | **error**} [**initiator** | **responder**| *session-id*]
13. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**show mediatrace profile perf-monitor** [*name*] **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace profile perf-monitor vprofile-4`	Displays the parameters configured for all pre-packaged video-monitoring profiles or the specified profile.
Step 4	**show mediatrace profile system** [*name*] **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace profile system system-8`	Displays the parameters configured for all pre-packaged system-data monitoring profiles or the specified profile.
Step 5	**show mediatrace flow-specifier** [*name*] **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace flow-specifier flow-2`	Displays the parameters configured for all flow-specifier profiles or the specified flow-specifier profile.
Step 6	**show mediatrace path-specifier** [*name*] **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace path-specifier path-6`	Displays the parameters configured for all path-specifier profiles or the specified path-specifier profile.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	**show mediatrace initiator** **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace initiator`	Displays the parameters configured for the initiator profile.
Step 8	**show mediatrace session-params** [*name*] **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace session-params sysparams-2`	Displays the monitoring parameters for the session like frequency, response timeout, ands so on. the parameters configured for all pre-packaged system-data monitoring profiles or the specified profile.
Step 9	**show mediatrace session** [**config**| **data**| **stats**| **hops**] [**brief**| *ID*] **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace session data 1002`	Displays the parameters configured for all session profiles or the specified session profile. Use the following keywords to display the corresponding information: • **config** --Configuration of the session. • **data** --All data records collected and still cached at the Initiator. • **stats** --Statistics for this service path or session. • **hops** --Prior service paths (if available) and current service paths discovered. Also shows where and when the last route change happened. • **brief** -- Only a list of sessions with ID, destination/source address/ port, and their role association as Initiator or Responder. • *ID* -- Session ID and some state information.
Step 10	**show mediatrace responder app-health** **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace responder app-health`	Displays the current status of the responder.
Step 11	**show mediatrace responder sessions [** *global-session-id* **| brief | details]** **Example:** `Router(config)# show mediatrace responder sessions`	Displays the information about all or specific active sessions on local responder. Use the following keywords to display the corresponding information • *global-session-id* -- ID of the session for which information is displayed. • **brief** --Displays only the destination and source address/port of the path, their role as either Initiator or Responder, and some state information. • **details** --Displays all information.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 12 **debug mediatrace** {**event** | **trace** | **error**} [**initiator** | **responder**| *session-id*] **Example:** `Router(config)# debug mediatrace event 24`	Enables debugging for a particular path, or a particular session, or for all Initiator and Responder functions. You can use the following options: • **event** -- Displays only event information. • **trace** -- Displays only trace information. • **error** -- Displays only errors. • **initiator** -- Displays information for only the initiator. • **responder** -- Displays information for only the responder. • *session-id* -- Displays information for only the session.
Step 13 **end** **Example:** `Router(config)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Examples

Note For a complete description of the output for the following show commands, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*.

The following example displays video-monitoring profiles:

```
Router# show mediatrace profile perf-monitor
Perf-monitor Profile: vprof-4
Metric List: rtp
RTP Admin Parameter:
  Max Dropout: 5
  Max Reorder: 5
  Min Sequential: 5
Admin Parameter:
  Sampling Interval (sec): 30
```

The following example displays system-data profiles:

```
Router# show mediatrace profile
system

System Profile: sys-1
Metric List: intf
```

The following example displays flow-specifier profiles:

```
Router# show mediatrace
 flow-specifier flow-1
Flow Specifier: flow-1
    Source address/port:
    Destination address/port:
    Protocol: udp
```

The following example displays path-specifier profiles:

```
Router# show mediatrace
```

```
 path-specifier flow-1
Path Configuration: ps1
    Destination address/port: 10.10.10.1
    Source address/port: 10.10.10.4
    Gateway address/vlan:
    Discovery protocol: rsvp
```

The following example displays the initiator profile:

```
Router# show mediatrace
 initiator
Version: Mediatrace 1.0
Mediatrace Initiator status: enabled
Source IP: 1.1.1.1
Number of Maximum Allowed Active Session: 127
Number of Configured Session: 1
Number of Active Session    : 0
Number of Pending Session   : 0
Number of Inactive Session  : 1
Note: the number of active session may be higher than max active session
      because the max active session count was changed recently.
```

The following example displays session profiles:

```
Router# show mediatrace session-params
Session Parameters: s-1
    Response timeout (sec): 60
    Frequency: On Demand
    Inactivity timeout (sec): 300
    History statistics:
       Number of history buckets kept: 3
    Route change:
       Reaction time (sec): 5
```

The following example displays Mediatrace session statistics:

```
Router# show mediatrace session stats 2
Session Index: 2
Global Session Id: 86197709
Session Operation State: Active
Operation time to live: Forever
Data Collection Summary:
  Request Timestamp: 23:55:04.228 PST Fri Oct 29 2010
  Request Status: Completed
  Number of hops responded (includes success/error/no-record): 2
  Number of hops with valid data report: 2
  Number of hops with error report: 0
  Number of hops with no data record: 0
Detailed Report of collected data:
  Last Route Change Timestamp:
  Route Index: 0
    Number of Mediatrace hops in the path: 2
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 1 (host=responder1, ttl=254)
      Metrics Collection Status: Success
      Reachability Address: 10.10.12.3
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi0/2
```

Note The rest of the data for hop 1 is similar to the data for hop 2, as shown below.

```
Mediatrace Hop Number: 2 (host=responder2, ttl=253)
      Metrics Collection Status: Success
      Reachability Address: 10.10.34.3
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi0/2
      Metrics Collected:
        Collection timestamp: 23:55:04.237 PST Fri Oct 29 2010
        Octet input at Ingress (KB): 929381.572
```

```
        Octet output at Egress (MB): 1541.008502
        Pkts rcvd with err at Ingress (pkts): 0
        Pkts errored at Egress (pkts): 0
        Pkts discarded at Ingress (pkts): 0
        Pkts discarded at Egress (pkts): 0
        Ingress i/f speed (mbps): 1000.000000
        Egress i/f speed (mbps): 1000.000000
```

The following example displays Mediatrace session configuration information:

```
Router# show mediatrace session config 2
Global Session Id: 93642270
---------------------------
Session Details:
    Path-Specifier: ps1
    Session Params: sp1
    Collectable Metrics Profile: intf1
    Flow Specifier:
Schedule:
   Operation frequency (seconds): 30  (not considered if randomly scheduled)
   Next Scheduled Start Time: Start Time already passed
   Group Scheduled : FALSE
   Randomly Scheduled : FALSE
   Life (seconds): Forever
   Entry Ageout (seconds): never
   Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE
   Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active
History Statistics:
   Number of history Buckets kept: 10
```

The following example displays Mediatrace session hops:

```
show mediatrace session hops 2
Session Index: 2
Global Session Id: 93642270
Session Operation State: Active
Data Collection Summary:
  Request Timestamp: 13:40:32.515 PST Fri Jun 18 2010
  Request Status: Completed
  Number of hops responded (includes success/error/no-record): 3
  Number of hops with valid data report: 3
  Number of hops with error report: 0
  Number of hops with no data record: 0
Detailed Report of collected data:
  Last Route Change Timestamp:
  Route Index: 0
    Number of Mediatrace hops in the path: 3
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 1 (host=responder1, ttl=254)
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi1/0
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 2 (host=responder2, ttl=253)
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi1/0
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 3 (host=responder3, ttl=252)
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi0/2
```

The following example displays Mediatrace session data:

```
Router# show mediatrace session data 2
Session Index: 2
Global Session Id: 35325453
Session Operation State: Active
Bucket index: 1
Data Collection Summary:
  Request Timestamp: 13:02:47.969 PST Fri Jun 18 2010
  Request Status: Completed
  Number of hops responded (includes success/error/no-record): 3
  Number of hops with valid data report: 3
  Number of hops with error report: 0
  Number of hops with no data record: 0
Detailed Report of collected data:
```

```
  Last Route Change Timestamp:
  Route Index: 0
    Number of Mediatrace hops in the path: 3
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 1 (host=responder1, ttl=254)
      Metrics Collection Status: Success
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi1/0
      Metrics Collected:
        Collection timestamp: 13:04:57.781 PST Fri Jun 18 2010
        Octet input at Ingress (KB): 10982.720
        Octet output at Egress (KB): 11189.176
          Pkts rcvd with err at Ingress (pkts): 0
        Pkts errored at Egress (pkts): 0
        Pkts discarded at Ingress (pkts): 0
        Pkts discarded at Egress (pkts): 0
        Ingress i/f speed (mbps): 1000.000000
        Egress i/f speed (mbps): 1000.000000
    Mediatrace Hop Number: 2 (host=responder2, ttl=253)
      Metrics Collection Status: Success
      Ingress Interface: Gi0/1
      Egress Interface: Gi1/0
      Metrics Collected:
        Collection timestamp: 13:04:57.792 PST Fri Jun 18 2010
        Octet input at Ingress (MB): 1805.552836
        Octet output at Egress (MB): 1788.468650
        Pkts rcvd with err at Ingress (pkts): 0
        Pkts errored at Egress (pkts): 0
        Pkts discarded at Ingress (pkts): 0
        Pkts discarded at Egress (pkts): 0
        Ingress i/f speed (mbps): 1000.000000
        Egress i/f speed (mbps): 1000.000000
```

The following example displays application health information for the Mediatrace responder:

```
Router# show mediatrace responder app-health
Mediatrace App-Health Stats:
   Number of all requests received: 0
   Time of the last request received:
   Initiator ID of the last request received:  0
   Requests dropped due to queue full: 0
   Responder current max sessions: 45
   Responder current active sessions: 0
   Session down or tear down requests received: 0
   Session timed out and removed: 0
   HOPS requests received: 0
   VM dynamic polling requests received: 0
   VM dynamic polling failed: 0
   VM configless polling requests received: 0
   VM configless polling failed: 0
   SYSTEM data polling requests received: 0
   SYSTEM data polling requests failed: 0
   APP-HEALTH polling requests received: 0
   Route Change or Interface Change notices received: 0
   Last time Route Change or Interface Change:
   Unknown requests received: 0
```

The following example displays brief session information for the Mediatrace responder:

```
Router# show mediatrace responder sessions brief
Local Responder configured session list:
Current configured max sessions: 45
Current number of active sessions: 0
session-id initiator-name       src-ip          src-port   dst-ip          dst-port det-l
  2           host-18                    10.10.10.2                    200
10.10.10.8                   200
```

Configuration Examples for Cisco Mediatrace

• Example Basic Mediatrace Configuration, page 30

Example Basic Mediatrace Configuration

The topology for this example includes:

- One Mediatrace initiator (10.10.12.2)
- Two Mediatrace responders between:
  - A media source (10.10.130.2)
  - A destination (10.10.132.2)

In this example, there is an RTP traffic stream from the source (address=10.10.130.2, port=1000, to the destination (address=10.10.132.2, port=2000).

The basic configuration of the Mediatrace responder is as follows:

```
mediatrace responder
snmp-server community public RO
```

The basic configuration of the Mediatrace initiator is as follows:

```
mediatrace initiator source-ip 10.10.12.2
mediatrace profile system intf1
mediatrace profile perf-monitor rtp1
mediatrace path-specifier path1 destination ip 10.10.132.2 port 2000
 source ip 10.10.130.2 port 1000
mediatrace flow-specifier flow1
 source-ip 10.10.130.2 source-port 1000
 dest-ip 10.10.132.2 dest-port 2000
mediatrace session-params sp1
 response-timeout 10
 frequency 60 inactivity-timeout 180
mediatrace 1
 path-specifier path1
 session-params sp1
 profile perf-monitor rtp1 flow-specifier flow1
mediatrace schedule 1 life forever start-time now
mediatrace 2
 path-specifier path1
 session-params sp1
 profile system intf1
mediatrace schedule 2 life forever start-time now
```

Where to Go Next

For more information about configuring the products in the Medianet product family, see the other chapter in this guide or see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Configuration Guide*.

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Design, configuration, and troubleshooting resources for Cisco Mediatrace and other Cisco Medianet products, including a Quick Start Guide and Deployment Guide.	See the Cisco Medianet Knowledge Base Portal, located at http://www.cisco.com/web/solutions/medianet/knowledgebase/index.html.
IP addressing commands: complete command syntax, command mode, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	*Cisco Media Montoring Command Reference*

Standards

Standard	Title
No new or modified standards are supported, and support for existing standards has not been modified	--

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified	--

RFCs

RFC[1]	Title
RFC 2205	*RSVP: Resource ReSerVation Protocol* http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2205.txt

1 **These references are only a sample of the many RFCs available on subjects related to IP addressing and IP routing. Refer to the IETF RFC site at http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html for a full list of RFCs.**

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Feature Information for Cisco Mediatrace

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1 Feature Information for Cisco Mediatrace

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Cisco Mediatrace 1.0	15.1(3)T 12.2(58)SE 15.1(4)M1 15.0(1)SY 15.1(1)SG Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3 SG	This feature enables you to isolate and troubleshoot network degradation problems for data streams. The following commands were introduced or modified by this feature: **admin-params**, **clear mediatrace**, **incomplete-sessions**, **clock-rate** (RTP parameters), **dest-ip** (flow), **frequency** (session parameters), **history** (session parameters), **ip-protocol** (flow), **max-dropout**, **max-reorder**, **mediatrace**, **mediatrace initiator**, **mediatrace responder**, **mediatrace path-specifier**, **mediatrace poll**, **mediatrace profile perf-monitor**, **mediatrace profile system**, **mediatrace schedule**, **mediatrace session-params**, **metric-list** (monitoring profile), **metric-list** (system profile), **min-sequential**, **path-specifier**, **profile perf-monitor**, **profile system**, **response-timeout** (session parameters), **route-change reaction-time**, **sampling-interval**, **session-params**, **show mediatrace flow-specifier**, **show mediatrace initiator**, **show mediatrace path-specifier**, **show mediatrace profile system**, **show mediatrace profile perf-monitor**, **show mediatrace responder app-health**, **show mediatrace responder sessions**, **show mediatrace session**, **show mediatrace session-params**, **source-ip** (flow), and **source ip** (path).

Configuring Cisco Performance Monitor

This document contains information about and instructions for configuring Cisco Performance Monitor.

- Finding Feature Information, page 35
- Information About Cisco Performance Monitor, page 35
- How to Configure Troubleshoot and Maintain Cisco Performance Monitor, page 39
- Configuration Example for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 88
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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information Table at the end of this document.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information About Cisco Performance Monitor

- Overview of Cisco Performance Monitor, page 35
- Prerequisites for Configuring Cisco Performance Monitor, page 36
- Limitations for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 36
- Configuration Components of Cisco Performance Monitor, page 36
- Data That You Can Monitor Using Cisco Performance Monitor, page 37
- SNMP MIB Support for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 39

Overview of Cisco Performance Monitor

Cisco Performance Monitor enables you to monitor the flow of packets in your network and become aware of any issues that might impact the flow before it starts to significantly impact the performance of the application in question. Performance monitoring is especially important for video traffic because high quality interactive video traffic is highly sensitive to network issues. Even minor issues that may not affect other applications can have dramatic effects on video quality.

Because Cisco Performance Monitor uses similar software components and commands as Cisco NetFlow and Cisco Flexible NetFlow, familiarity with these products will help you to understand how to configure Cisco Performance Monitor. These products provide statistics on packets flowing through a router and are the standard for acquiring IP operational data from IP networks. They provide data to support network and security monitoring, network planning, traffic analysis, and IP accounting. For more information about Cisco NetFlow and Cisco Flexible NetFlow, see the documents listed in the Additional References section.

For more information about the design, configuration, and troubleshooting of Performance Monitor and other Cisco Medianet products, including a Quick Start Guide and Deployment Guide, see the Cisco Medianet Knowledge Base Portal, located at http://www.cisco.com/web/solutions/medianet/knowledgebase/index.html.

Prerequisites for Configuring Cisco Performance Monitor

The following prerequisites must be met before you can configure Cisco Performance Monitor:

IPv4 Traffic

- The networking device must be configured for IPv4 routing.
- One of the following must be enabled on your router and on any interfaces on which you want to enable Cisco Performance Monitor: Cisco Express Forwarding or distributed Cisco Express Forwarding.

Limitations for Cisco Performance Monitor

Support for Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3 SG and Cisco IOS release 15.1(1)SG has the following limitations:

- Only ingress monitoring is supported on a Layer 2 Ethernet channelized (LAG) Interface.
- Ingress monitoring is not supported on a Layer 3 Ethernet sub-interface (802.1q).
- Multicast egress monitoring is not supported on a routed interface.
- Egress monitoring is not supported on a switched interface.
- Monitoring is not supported on a virtual access interface
- Monitoring is not supported on a Layer 3 Tunnel (GRE, mGRE, DMVPN) interface.

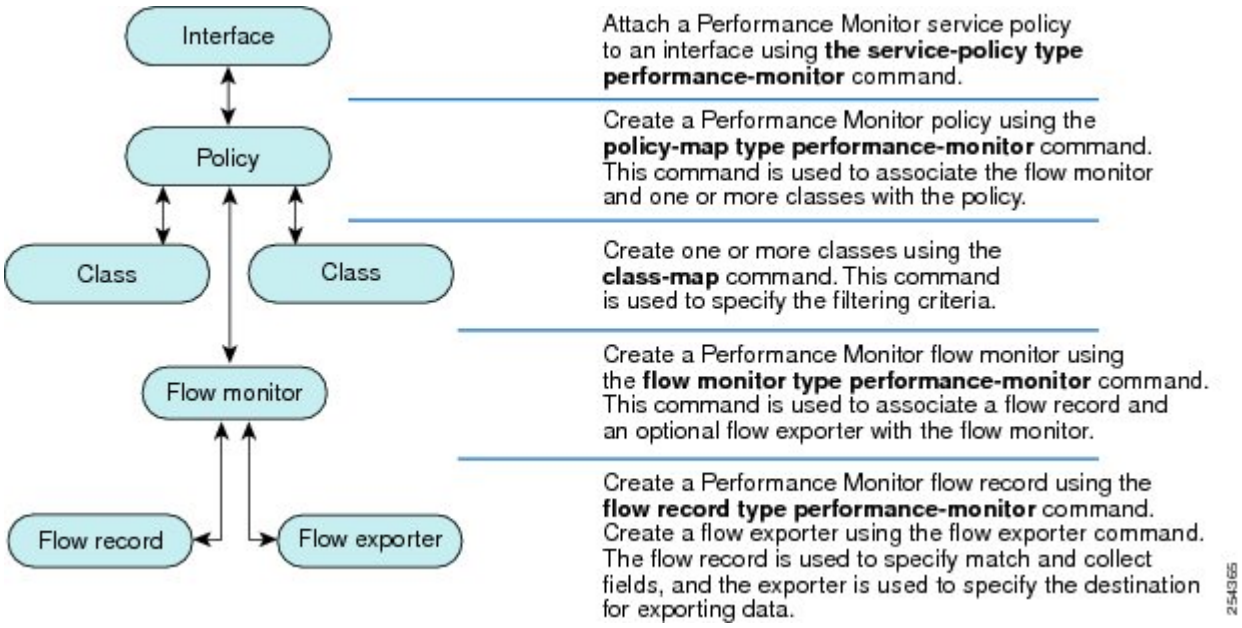
Configuration Components of Cisco Performance Monitor

To configure Cisco Performance Monitor, configure many of the same basic elements that you normally configure for Flexible NetFlow:

- Interface
- Policy
- Class
- Flow monitor
- Flow record
- Flow exporter

The figure below shows how these elements are related to each other. The elements at the bottom of the figure are configured first.

Figure 1 Cisco Performance Monitor Components



As shown above, a policy includes one or more classes. Each class has a flow monitor associated with it, and each flow monitor has a flow record and an optional flow exporter associated with it. These elements are configured in the following order:

1. Configure a flow record to specify the key and non-key fields that you want to monitor. This is configured using **match** and **collect** commands. You can also optimally configure a flow exporter to specify the export destination. For Cisco Performance Monitor, you must configure a **performance-monitor**type flow record.
2. Configure a flow monitor that includes the flow record and flow exporter. For Cisco Performance Monitor, you must configure a **performance-monitor**type flow monitor.
3. Configure a class to specify the filtering criteria using the **class-map** command.
4. Configure a policy to include one or more classes and one or more **performance-monitor**type flow monitors using the **policy-map** command. For Cisco Performance Monitor, you must configure **performance-monitor**type policies.
5. Associate a **performance-monitor**type policy to the appropriate interface using the **service-policy type performance-monitor**command.

Data That You Can Monitor Using Cisco Performance Monitor

You can monitor the following information by configuring a flow record with **collect** or **match** commands for the corresponding non-key fields:

Tip For more information about these statistics, see the **show performance monitor status**command in the*Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference.*

- IP Packet Count
- IP TTL
- IP TTL minimum
- IP TTL maximum
- Flow to Interface Mapping
- IP Flow destination address and port, source address and port, and protocol
- RTP Synchronization Source (SSRC)
- IP Octets Count
- Media Stream Packet Count
- Media Stream Octect Count
- Media Byte Rate
- Media Byte Count
- Media Packet Rate
- Media Packet Loss Count
- Media Packet Loss Rate
- Packets Expected Count
- Measured Rate
- Media Loss Event Count
- Round Trip Time (RTT)
- Interarrival Jitter (RFC3550) max
- Interarrival Jitter (RFC3550) min 2
- Interarrival Jitter (RFC3550) mean
- Media Rate Variation
- Monitor Event
- Media Error
- Media Stop
- IP Byte Count
- IP Byte Rate
- IP Source Mask
- IP Destination Mask
- Epoch of A Monitoring Interval
- Packet Forwarding Status
- Packet Drops
- DSCP and IPv6 Traffic Class
- TCP: Maximum Segment Size
- TCP: Window Size Maximum
- TCP: Window Size Maximum
- TCP: Window Size Average
- Out Of Order Bytes
- Out Of Order Packets

SNMP MIB Support for Cisco Performance Monitor

Cisco Performance Monitor provides support for the use of the industry-standard Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) to monitor media streams. This support is implemented with the addition of the following Cisco proprietary SNMP Management Information Base (MIB) modules:

- CISCO-FLOW-MONITOR-TC-MIB--Defines the textual conventions common to the following MIB modules.
- CISCO-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB--Defines the framework that describes the flow monitors supported by a system, the flows that it has learned, and the flow metrics collected for those flows.
- CISCO-RTP-METRICS-MIB--Defines objects that describe the quality metrics collected for RTP streams, similar to those described by an RTCP Receiver Report packet (RFC 3550).
- CISCO-IP-CBR-METRICS-MIB--Defines objects that describe the quality metrics collected for IP streams that have a Constant Bit Rate (CBR).

For detailed information about these MIBs, and to locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs .

This feature also includes two new command-line interface (CLI) commands and one modified CLI command. The commands are as follows:

- **snmp-server host** --Enables the delivery of flow monitoring SNMP notifications to a recipient.
- **snmp-server enable traps flowmon** --Enables flow monitoring SNMP notifications. By default, flow monitoring SNMP notifications are disabled.
- **snmp mib flowmon alarm history** --Sets the maximum number of entries maintained by the flow monitor alarm history log.

For more information about these commands, see the Cisco IOS Master Command List .

How to Configure Troubleshoot and Maintain Cisco Performance Monitor

Note Many of the Flexible NetFlow commands, keywords, and arguments used in used in these tasks are available in previous releases. For more information about these existing Flexible NetFlow commands, keywords, and arguments, refer to the *Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Command Reference*.

- Configuring a Flow Exporter for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 40
- Configuring a Flow Record for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 43
- Configuring a Flow Monitor for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 46
- Configuring a Flow Class for Cisco Performance Monitor, page 48
- Configuring a Flow Policy for Cisco Performance Monitor Using an Existing Flow Monitor, page 50
- Configuring a Flow Policy for Cisco Performance Monitor Without Using an Existing Flow Monitor, page 56
- Applying a Cisco Performance Monitor Policy to an Interface Using an Existing Flow Policy, page 62

- Applying a Cisco Performance Monitor Policy to an Interface Without Using an Existing Flow Policy, page 64
- Verifying That Cisco Performance Monitor Is Collecting Data, page 71
- Displaying the Performance Monitor Cache and Clients, page 78
- Displaying the Clock Rate for Cisco Performance Monitor Classes, page 81
- Displaying the Current Status of a Flow Monitor, page 82
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- Verifying That Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow and Cisco Performance Monitor Is Enabled on an Interface, page 83
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Configuring a Flow Exporter for Cisco Performance Monitor

Flow exporters are used to send the data that you collect with Cisco Performance Monitor to a remote system such as a NetFlow Collection Engine. Flow exporters use user datagram protocol (UDP) as the transport protocol and use the Version 9 export format.

To configure a flow exporter for the flow monitor, in order to export the data that is collected by Cisco Performance Monitor to a remote system for further analysis and storage, perform the following optional task. For Cisco Performance Monitor, flow exporters are configured the same way as they are configured for Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow. For more information. see *Configuring Data Export for Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow with Flow Exporters*.

Note Each flow exporter supports only one destination. If you want to export the data to multiple destinations, you must configure multiple flow exporters and assign them to the flow monitor.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow exporter** *exporter-name*
4. **description** *description*
5. **destination** {*ip-address* | *hostname*} [**vrf** *vrf-name*]
6. **export-protocol netflow-v9**
7. **dscp** *dscp*
8. **source** *interface-type interface-number*
9. **option** {**exporter-stats** | **interface-table** | **sampler-table**} [**timeout** *seconds*]
10. **output-features**
11. **template data timeout** *seconds*
12. **transport udp** *udp-port*
13. **ttl** *seconds*
14. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**flow exporter** *exporter-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# flow exporter EXPORTER-1`	Creates the flow exporter and enters Flexible NetFlow flow exporter configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing flow exporter.
Step 4	**description** *description* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# description Exports to the datacenter`	(Optional) Configures a description to the exporter that will appear in the configuration and the display of the **show flow exporter** command.
Step 5	**destination** {*ip-address* | *hostname*} [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# destination 172.16.10.2`	Specifies the IP address or hostname of the system to which the exporter sends data.
Step 6	**export-protocol netflow-v9** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# export-protocol netflow-v9`	Specifies the version of the NetFlow export protocol used by the exporter. Only the default value (**netflow-v9)** is supported.
Step 7	**dscp** *dscp* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# dscp 63`	(Optional) Configures differentiated services code point (DSCP) parameters for datagrams sent by the exporter. • The range for the *dscp* argument is from 0 to 63. Default: 0.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**source** *interface-type interface-number* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# source ethernet 0/0`	(Optional) Specifies the local interface from which the exporter will use the IP address as the source IP address for exported datagrams.
Step 9	**option** {**exporter-stats** | **interface-table** | **sampler-table**} [**timeout** *seconds*] **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# option exporter-stats timeout 120`	(Optional) Configures options data parameters for the exporter. • You can configure all three options concurrently. • The range for the *seconds* argument is 1 to 86,400. Default: 600.
Step 10	**output-features** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# output-features`	(Optional) Enables sending export packets using quality of service (QoS) and encryption.
Step 11	**template data timeout** *seconds* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# template data timeout 120`	(Optional) Configure resending of templates based on a timeout. • The range for the *seconds* argument is 1 to 86400 (86400 seconds = 24 hours).
Step 12	**transport udp** *udp-port* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# transport udp 650`	Configures UDP as the transport protocol and specifies the UDP port on which the destination system is listening for exported datagrams. • The range for the *udp-port* argument is from 1 to 65536.
Step 13	**ttl** *seconds* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# ttl 15`	(Optional) Configures the time-to-live (TTL) value for datagrams sent by the exporter. • The range for the *seconds* argument is from 1 to 255.
Step 14	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-exporter)# end`	Exits flow exporter configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your flow exporter, use the **show flow exporter**command.

Configuring a Flow Record for Cisco Performance Monitor

The basic concepts and techniques for configuring a flow record for Cisco Performance Monitor are the same as flow records for Flexible NetFlow. The flow record specifies how the data collected data is aggregated and presented. The only significant difference is that, for Cisco Performance Monitor, the command includes **type performance-monitor**.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow record type performance-monitor** *record-name*
4. **match ipv4** {**destination**{**address** | **prefix**[**minimum-mask** *mask*]}| **protocol**| **source**{**address** | **prefix**[**minimum-mask** *mask*]}
5. **match transport** {**destination-port**| **rtp** [**ssrc**]| **source-port**}
6. **collect application media** {**bytes**{**rate**| **counter**}| **packets**{**rate**| **counter**}| **events**}
7. **collect counter** {**bytes**[**long**| **rate**]| **packets**[**dropped**[**long**]| **long**]}
8. **collect interface** {**input**| **output**}
9. **collect ipv4** {**destination mask**[**minimum-mask** *mask*]}| **dscp**| **source mask**[**minimum-mask** *mask*] | **ttl**[**minimum** | **maximum**]}
10. **collect monitor event**
11. **collect routing forwarding-status** [**reason**]
12. **collect timestamp internal**
13. **collect transport** {**event packet-loss counter** | **packets**{**expected counter**| **lost**{**counter**| **rate**}}| **round-trip-time**| **rtp jitter**{**minimum**| **mean**| **maximum**}}
14. **collect flow direction**
15. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**flow record type performance-monitor** *record-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# flow record type performance-monitor record-8`	Creates a flow record and enters flow record configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing flow record.
Step 4	**match ipv4** {**destination**{**address** | **prefix**[**minimum-mask** *mask*]}| **protocol**| **source**{**address** | **prefix**[**minimum-mask** *mask*]} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 destination address`	Specifies that one or more of the IPv4 fields will be used as a key field.
Step 5	**match transport** {**destination-port**| **rtp** [**ssrc**]| **source-port**} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# match transport destination-port`	Specifies that one or more of the transport layer fields will be used as a key field, including the Synchronization Source (SSRC) field in the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) packet header.
Step 6	**collect application media** {**bytes**{**rate**| **counter**}| **packets**{**rate**| **counter**}| **events**} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect application media events`	Specifies that the application media bytes, packets, or events will be used as a nonkey field. An application event occurs when either one of the thresholds specified by a react statement for the flow was crossed at least once in the monitoring interval or no media packets were seen.
Step 7	**collect counter** {**bytes**[**long**| **rate**]| **packets**[**dropped**[**long**]| **long**]} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect counter bytes long`	Specifies the number of bytes or packets that will be used as a nonkey field.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**collect interface** {**input**| **output**} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect interface input`	Specifies that the input or output interface will be used as a nonkey field.
Step 9	**collect ipv4** {**destination mask**[**minimum-mask** *mask*]}| **dscp**| **source mask**[**minimum-mask** *mask*] | **ttl**[**minimum** | **maximum**]} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect ipv4 dscp`	Specifies that the IPv4 differentiated services code point (DCSP) field or the IPv4 time-to-live (TTL) field will be used as a nonkey field.
Step 10	**collect monitor event** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect monitor event`	Specifies that the monitor event field will be used as a nonkey field. A monitor event occurs when no media application packets were seen
Step 11	**collect routing forwarding-status** [**reason**] **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect routing forwarding-status`	Specifies that the one or more of the routing attributes will be used as a nonkey field.
Step 12	**collect timestamp internal** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect timestamp internal`	Specifies that the system timestamp of the first seen or last seen packet in a flow will be used as a nonkey field.
Step 13	**collect transport** {**event packet-loss counter** | **packets**{**expected counter**| **lost**{**counter**| **rate**}}| **round-trip-time**| **rtp jitter**{**minimum**| **mean**| **maximum**}} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect transport packets expected counter`	Specifies that one or more of the transport layer fields will be used as a nonkey field. These fields include metrics for: • Packet-loss counter • Expected packets counter • Jitter

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 14	**collect flow direction** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# collect flow direction`	Specifies that the flow direction field will be used as a nonkey field.
Step 15	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-record)# end`	Exits flow record configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your flow record, use the **show flow record type performance-monitor**command.

Configuring a Flow Monitor for Cisco Performance Monitor

The basic concepts for configuring a flow monitor for Cisco Performance Monitor are the same as flow monitors for Flexible NetFlow. Each flow monitor has a separate cache assigned to it and requires a record to define the contents and layout of its cache entries.

When you configure a flow monitor, you must use either:

- An existing flow record that you configured
- One of the following default predefined records:
  - The default RTP record (**default-rtp**)
  - The default TCP record (**default-tcp**)
  - Flexible NetFlow’s "NetFlow IPv4 original input"

Note To modify a flow record, you must remove it from all flow monitors it is associated with.

>

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **flow monitor type performance-monitor** *monitor-name*
4. **description** *description*
5. **cache** {**entries**| **timeout**| **type**}
6. **statistics** {**packet**}
7. **exporter** *exporter-name*
8. **rec ord** {*record-name*| **default-rtp**| **default-tcp**| **netf low ipv4 original-input**}
9. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**flow monitor type performance-monitor** *monitor-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# flow monitor type performance-monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2`	Creates a flow monitor and enters flow monitor configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing flow monitor.
Step 4	**description** *description* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-monitor)# description Used for monitoring IPv4 traffic`	(Optional) Creates a description for the flow monitor.
Step 5	**cache** {**entries**| **timeout**| **type**} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-monitor)# cache timeout 20`	(Optional) Creates a cache for the flow monitor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	**statistics** {**packet**} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-monitor)# statistics`	(Optional) specifies whether statistics are collected for the flow monitor.
Step 7	**exporter** *exporter-name* **Example:** `Router(config-flow-monitor)# exporter export-4`	Specifies the flow exporter for the flow monitor.
Step 8	**rec ord** {*record-name*| **default-rtp**| **default-tcp**| **netf low ipv4 original-input**} **Example:** `Router(config-flow-monitor)# record default-rtp`	Specifies the flow record for the flow monitor.
Step 9	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-flow-monitor)# end`	Exits flow monitor configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your flow monitor, use the **show flow monitor type performance-monitor** command and the **show running-config flow monitor** command.

Configuring a Flow Class for Cisco Performance Monitor

The basic concepts and techniques for configuring a class for Cisco Performance Monitor are the same as for any other type of class. The class specifies the filter that determines which flow traffic to monitor. The filter is configured using various match commands in class-map mode.

If you do not already have a flow monitor configured, you can either:

Note Nested class maps are not supported. In other words, you cannot use the **class-map** command while in class-map configuration mode (config-cmap).

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **class-map** *class-name*
4. **description** *description*
5. **match** {*access-group* {*access-group* | **name** *access-group-name*} | **any** | **class-map**class-map-name | **cos** cos-value | **destination-address mac** address | **discard-class** *class-number* | dscp *dscp-value* | **flow** {**direction** | **sampler**} | **fr-de** | **fr-dlci** *dlci-number* | **input-interface** *interface-name* | **ip** {**rtp** *starting-port-number port-range* | **precedence** | **dscp**} | **mpls experimental topmost** *number* | **not** *match-criterion*| **packet length** {**max** *maximum-length-value* [**min** *minimum-length-value*] | **min** *minimum-length-value* [**max** *maximum-length-value*]} | **precedence** {*precedence-criteria1* | *precedence-criteria2* | *precedence-criteria3* | *precedence-criteria4*} | **protocol** *protocol-name* | **qos-group** *qos-group-value* | **source-address** *mac address-destination*| **vlan** {*vlan-id*| *vlan-range* | *vlan-combination*}}
6. **rename** *class-name*
7. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**class-map** *class-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# class-map class-4`	Specifies a class to include in the policy. Repeat this command for each class that you want to include in the policy.
Step 4	**description** *description* **Example:** `Router(config-cmap)# description match any packets`	(Optional) Creates a description for the flow class.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**match** {*access-group* {*access-group* | **name** *access-group-name*} | **any** | **class-map**class-map-name | **cos** cos-value | **destination-address mac** address | **discard-class** *class-number* | dscp *dscp-value* | **flow** {**direction** | **sampler**} | **fr-de** | **fr-dlci** *dlci-number* | **input-interface** *interface-name* | **ip** {**rtp** *starting-port-number port-range* | **precedence** | **dscp**} | **mpls experimental topmost** *number* | **not** *match-criterion*| **packet length** {**max** *maximum-length-value* [**min** *minimum-length-value*] | **min** *minimum-length-value* [**max** *maximum-length-value*]} | **precedence** {*precedence-criteria1* | *precedence-criteria2* | *precedence-criteria3* | *precedence-criteria4*} | **protocol** *protocol-name* | **qos-group** *qos-group-value* | **source-address** *mac address-destination*| **vlan** {*vlan-id*| *vlan-range* | *vlan-combination*}} **Example:** `Router(config-cmap)# match any`	Specifies the classification criteria. For more information and examples, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*.
Step 6	**rename** *class-name* **Example:** `Router(config-cmap)# rename class-4`	Specifies a new name for the flow class.
Step 7	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-cmap)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your flow class, use the **show policy-map type performance-monitor or show class-mpa**command.

Configuring a Flow Policy for Cisco Performance Monitor Using an Existing Flow Monitor

The basic concepts and techniques for configuring a class for Cisco Performance Monitor are the same as for any other type of class. The class specifies which flow monitor is included. The only significant difference is that, for Cisco Performance Monitor, the **policy-map**command includes **type performance-monitor**.

If you do not already have a flow monitor configured or do not want to use any of your existing flow monitors for a new class, you can configure it using the flow monitor inline option and specifying which flow record and flow exporter are included.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **policy-map type performance-monitor** *policy-name*
4. **class** {*class-name* | **class-default**}
5. **flow monitor** *monitor-name*
6. monitor metric ip-cbr
7. **rate layer3** {byte-*rate* {**bps** | **kbps** | **mbps** | **gbps**} | **packet**}
8. **exit**
9. **monitor metric rtp**
10. **clock-rate** {*type-number*| *type-name* | **default**} *rate*
11. **max-dropout** *number*
12. **max-reorder** *number*
13. **min-sequential** *number*
14. **ssrc maximum** *number*
15. exit
16. **monitor parameters**
17. **flows** *number*
18. **interval duration** *number*
19. **history** *number*
20. **timeout** *number*
21. **exit**
22. **react** *ID* {**media-stop** | **mrv** | **rtp-jitter-average** | **transport-packets-lost-rate**}
23. **action** {**snmp** | **syslog**}
24. **alarm severity** {**alert**| **critical**| **emergency**| **error** | **info**}
25. **alarm type** {**discrete**| **grouped {count** *number* | **percent** *number*}
26. **threshold value** {**ge** *number* | **gt** *number* | **le** *number* | **lt** *number* | **range** *rng-start rng-end*}
27. **description** *description*
28. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**policy-map type performance-monitor** *policy-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# policy-map type preformance-monitor FLOW-MONITOR-4`	Creates a policy and enters policy configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing policy.
Step 4	**class** {*class-name* | **class-default**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap)# class class-4`	Specifies a class to include in the policy. Repeat this command for each class that you want to include in the policy.
Step 5	**flow monitor** *monitor-name* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-4`	Enters flow monitor configuration mode. If you do not want to use an existing flow monitor, you can use the **inline** option to configure a new one, as described in the Configuring a Flow Policy for Cisco Performance Monitor Without Using an Existing Flow Monitor, page 56.
Step 6	monitor metric ip-cbr **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# monitor metric ip-cbr`	(Optional) Enters IP-CBR monitor metric configuration mode.
Step 7	**rate layer3** {byte-*rate* {**bps** | **kbps** | **mbps** | **gbps**} | **packet**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mipcbr)# rate layer3 248 mbps`	(Optional) Specifies the rate for monitoring the metrics. • *byte-rate* --Data rate in Bps, kBps, mBps, or gBps. The range is 1 to 65535. • **packet** --Packet rate in packets per second.
Step 8	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mipcbr)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	**monitor metric rtp** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# monitor metric rtp`	Enters RTP monitor metric configuration mode.
Step 10	**clock-rate** {*type-number*| *type-name* | **default**} *rate* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# clock-rate 8 9600`	Specifies the clock rate used to sample RTP video-monitoring metrics. For more information about the clock-type numbers and names, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference.* The range for *rate* is 1 kHz to 192 kHz.
Step 11	**max-dropout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# max-dropout 2`	Specifies the maximum number of dropouts allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics.
Step 12	**max-reorder** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# max-reorder 4`	Specifies the maximum number of reorders allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics.
Step 13	**min-sequential** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# min-sequential 2`	Specifies the minimum number of sequental packets required to identify a stream as being an RTP flow.
Step 14	**ssrc maximum** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# ssrc maximum 20`	Specifies the maximum number of SSRCs that can be monitored within the same flow. A flow is defined by the protocol, source/destination address, and source/destination port).
Step 15	exit **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 16	**monitor parameters** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# monitor parameters`	Enters monitor parameters configuration mode.
Step 17	**flows** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# flows 40`	Specifies the maximum number of flows for each monitor cache.
Step 18	**interval duration** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# interval duration 40`	Specifies the interval, in seconds, between samples taken of video-monitoring metrics.
Step 19	**history** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# history 4`	Specifies the number of historical buckets of collected video-monitoring metrics.
Step 20	**timeout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# timeout 20`	Specifies the number of intervals before a stopped flow is removed from the database.
Step 21	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 22	**react** *ID* {**media-stop** | **mrv** | **rtp-jitter-average** | **transport-packets-lost-rate**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# react 41 rtp-jitter-average`	Enters a mode where you can specify what reaction occurs when a threshold is violated for the following metrics: • *ID*-- ID for react configuration. Range is 1 to 65535. • **media-stop** --No traffic is found for the flow. • **mrv** --Ratio calculated by dividing the difference between the actual rate and the expected rate, by the expected rate. • **rtp-jitter-average** --Average jitter. • **transport-packets-lost-rate** --Ratio calculated by dividing the number of lost packets by the expected packet count.
Step 23	**action** {**snmp** | **syslog**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# action syslog`	Specifies how violations of the thresholds with be reported.
Step 24	**alarm severity** {**alert**| **critical**| **emergency**| **error** | **info**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# alarm severity critical`	Specifies which level of alarm will be reported.The default setting is **info**.
Step 25	**alarm type** {**discrete**| **grouped {count** *number* | **percent** *number*} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# alarm type discrete`	Specifies which types of levels are considered alarms that require reporting. The default setting is **discrete**.
Step 26	**threshold value** {**ge** *number* | **gt** *number* | **le** *number* | **lt** *number* | **range** *rng-start rng-end*} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# threshold value ge 20`	Specifies which types of levels values are considered alarms that require reporting.
Step 27	**description** *description* **Example:** `Router(config-cmap-c-react)# description rtp-jitter-average above 40`	(Optional) Creates a description for the reaction.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 28	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your flow policy, use the **show policy-map type performance-monitor**command.

Configuring a Flow Policy for Cisco Performance Monitor Without Using an Existing Flow Monitor

The basic concepts and techniques for configuring a class for Cisco Performance Monitor are the same as for any other type of class. The class specifies which flow monitor is included. The only significant difference is that, for Cisco Performance Monitor, the **policy-map**command includes **type performance-monitor**.

If you do not already have a flow monitor configured or do not want to use any of your existing flow monitors for a new class, you can configure it under the class configuration mode, by specifying which flow record and flow exporter are included.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **policy-map type performance-monitor** *policy-name* **class** *class-name*
4. **class** {*class-name* | **class-default**}
5. **flow monitor inline**
6. **record** {*record-name*| **default-rtp**| **default-tcp**}
7. **exporter** *exporter-name*
8. **exit**
9. monitor metric ip-cbr
10. **rate layer3** {*byte-rate* {**bps** | **kbps** | **mbps** | **gbps**} | **packet**}
11. **exit**
12. **monitor metric rtp**
13. **clock-rate** {*type-number*| *type-name*} *rate*
14. **max-dropout** *number*
15. **max-reorder** *number*
16. **min-sequential** *number*
17. **ssrc maximum** *number*
18. exit
19. **monitor parameters**
20. **flows** *number*
21. **interval duration** *number*
22. **history** *number*
23. **timeout** *number*
24. **exit**
25. **react** *ID* {**media-stop** | **mrv** | **rtp-jitter-average** | **transport-packets-lost-rate**}
26. **action** {**snmp** | **syslog**}
27. **alarm severity** {**alert**| **critical**| **emergency**| **error**| **info**}
28. **alarm type** {**discrete**| **grouped {count** *number* | **percent** *number*}
29. **threshold value** {**ge** *number* | **gt** *number* | **le** *number* | **lt** *number* | **range** *rng-start rng-end*
30. **description** *description*
31. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**policy-map type performance-monitor** *policy-name* **class** *class-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# policy-map type preformance-monitor FLOW-MONITOR-4`	Creates a policy and enters policy configuration mode. • This command also allows you to modify an existing policy.
Step 4	**class** {*class-name* | **class-default**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap)# class class-4`	Specifies a class to include in the policy. Repeat this command for each class that you want to include in the policy.
Step 5	**flow monitor inline** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# flow monitor inline`	Enters inline mode and enables you to configure a new flow monitor.
Step 6	**record** {*record-name*| **default-rtp**| **default-tcp**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-flowmon)# record default-tcp`	Specifies a flow record to associate with the flow monitor.
Step 7	**exporter** *exporter-name* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-flowmon)# exporter exporter-4`	Specifies a flow record to associate with the flow exporter.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-flowmon)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.
Step 9	monitor metric ip-cbr **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# monitor metric ip-cbr`	(Optional) Enters IP-CBR monitor metric configuration mode.
Step 10	**rate layer3** {*byte-rate* {**bps** | **kbps** | **mbps** | **gbps**} | **packet**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mipcbr)# rate layer3 248 mbps`	(Optional) Specifies the rate for monitoring the metrics. • *byte-rate* --Data rate in Bps, kBps, mBps, or gBps. The range is 1 to 65535. • **packet** --Packet rate in packets per second.
Step 11	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mipcbr)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.
Step 12	**monitor metric rtp** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# monitor metric rtp`	Enters RTP monitor metric configuration mode.
Step 13	**clock-rate** {*type-number*| *type-name*} *rate* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# clock-rate 8 9600`	Specifies the clock rate used to sample RTP video-monitoring metrics. For more information about the clock-type numbers and names, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*. The range for *rate* is 1 kHz to 192 kHz.
Step 14	**max-dropout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# max-dropout 2`	Specifies the maximum number of dropouts allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 15 **max-reorder** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# max-reorder 4`	Specifies the maximum number of reorders allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics.
Step 16 **min-sequential** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# min-sequential 2`	Specifies the minimum number of sequental packets required to identify a stream as being an RTP flow.
Step 17 **ssrc maximum** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# ssrc maximum 20`	Specifies the maximum number of SSRCs that can be monitored within the same flow. A flow is defined by the protocol, source/destination address, and source/destination port).
Step 18 exit **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mrtp)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.
Step 19 **monitor parameters** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# monitor parameters`	Enters monitor parameters configuration mode.
Step 20 **flows** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# flows 40`	Specifies the maximum number of flows for each monitor cache.
Step 21 **interval duration** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# interval duration 40`	Specifies the duration of the intervals, in seconds, for collecting monitoring metrics.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 22	**history** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# history 4`	Specifies the number of historical intervals of collected monitoring metrics to display.
Step 23	**timeout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# timeout 20`	Specifies the number intervals before a stopped flow is removed from the database.
Step 24	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-mparam)# exit`	Returns to policy class configuration mode.
Step 25	**react** *ID* {**media-stop** | **mrv** | **rtp-jitter-average** | **transport-packets-lost-rate**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# react 41 rtp-jitter-average`	Enters a mode where you can specify what reaction occurs when a threshold is violated for the following metrics: • *ID*-- ID for react configuration. Range is 1 to 65535. • **media-stop** --No traffic is found for the flow. • **mrv** --Ratio calculated by dividing the difference between the actual rate and the expected rate, by the expected rate. • **rtp-jitter-average** --Average jitter. • **transport-packets-lost-rate** --Ratio calculated by dividing the number of lost packets by the expected packet count.
Step 26	**action** {**snmp** | **syslog**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# action syslog`	Specifies how violations of the thresholds with be reported.
Step 27	**alarm severity** {**alert**| **critical**| **emergency**| **error**| **info**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# alarm severity critical`	Specifies which level of alarm will be reported.The default setting is **info**.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 28	**alarm type** {**discrete**| **grouped {count** *number* | **percent** *number*} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# alarm severity critical`	Specifies which types of levels are considered alarms that require reporting. The default setting is **discrete**.
Step 29	**threshold value** {**ge** *number* | **gt** *number* | **le** *number* | **lt** *number* | **range** *rng-start rng-end* **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# threshold value ge`	Specifies which types of levels values are considered alarms that require reporting.
Step 30	**description** *description* **Example:** `Router(config-cmap-c-react)# description rtp-jitter-average above 40`	(Optional) Creates a description for the reaction.
Step 31	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c-react)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your flow policy, use the **show policy-map type performance-monitor**command.

Applying a Cisco Performance Monitor Policy to an Interface Using an Existing Flow Policy

Before it can be activated, a Cisco Performance Monitor policy must be applied to at least one interface. To activate a Cisco Performance Monitor policy, perform the following required task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **service-policy type performance-monitor** {**input** | **output**} *policy-name*
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**interface** *type number* **Example:** `Router(config)# interface ethernet 0/0`	Specifies an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**service-policy type performance-monitor** {**input** | **output**} *policy-name* **Example:** **Example:** `Router(config-if)# service-policy type performance-monitor input mypolicy-map-4` **Example:**	Attaches a policy map to an input interface or virtual circuit (VC), or an output interface or VC, to be used as the service policy for that interface or VC. • **input** --Attaches the specified policy map to the input interface or input VC. • **output** --Attaches the specified policy map to the output interface or output VC. • *policy-name* --name of a service policy map (created by the **policy-map** command) to be attached. The name can be a maximum of 40 alphanumeric characters.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-if)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

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Troubleshooting Tips

To check the configuration and status of your service policy, use the follwoign comands:

- **show performance monitor history**
- **show performance monitor status**
- **show policy-map ypre performance-monitor interface**

Applying a Cisco Performance Monitor Policy to an Interface Without Using an Existing Flow Policy

Before it can be activated, a Cisco Performance Monitor policy must be applied to at least one interface. To activate a Cisco Performance Monitor policy, perform the following required task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **service-policy type performance-monitor inline** {**input** | **output**}
5. **match** {*access-group* {*access-group* | **name** *access-group-name*} | **any** | **class-map**class-map-name | **cos** cos-value | **destination-address mac** address | **discard-class** *class-number* | dscp *dscp-value* | **flow** {**direction** | **sampler**} | **fr-de** | **fr-dlci** *dlci-number* | **input-interface** *interface-name* | **ip** {**rtp** *starting-port-number port-range* | **precedence** | **dscp**} | **mpls experimental topmost** *number* | **not** *match-criterion*| **packet length** {**max** *maximum-length-value* [**min** *minimum-length-value*] | **min** *minimum-length-value* [**max** *maximum-length-value*]} | **precedence** {*precedence-criteria1* | *precedence-criteria2* | *precedence-criteria3* | *precedence-criteria4*} | **protocol** *protocol-name* | **qos-group** *qos-group-value* | **source-address** *mac address-destination*| **vlan** {*vlan-id*| *vlan-range* | *vlan-combination*}}
6. **flow monitor** {*monitor-name*| **inline**}
7. **record** {*record-name*| **default-rtp**| **default-tcp**}
8. **exporter** *exporter-name*
9. exit
10. monitor metric ip-cbr
11. **rate layer3** {*byte-rate* {**bps** | **kbps** | **mbps** | **gbps**} | **packet**}
12. **exit**
13. **monitor metric rtp**
14. **clock-rate** {*type-number*| *type-name*} *rate*
15. **max-dropout** *number*
16. **max-reorder** *number*
17. **min-sequential** *number*
18. **ssrc maximum** *number*
19. exit
20. **monitor parameters**
21. **flows** *number*
22. **interval duration** *number*
23. **history** *number*
24. **timeout** *number*
25. **exit**
26. **react** *ID* {**media-stop** | **mrv** | **rtp-jitter-average** | **transport-packets-lost-rate**}
27. **action** {**snmp** | **syslog**}
28. **alarm severity** {**alert**| **critical**| **emergency**| **error** | **info**}
29. **alarm type** {**discrete**| **grouped**{**count** *number* | **percent** *number*}}
30. **threshold value** {**ge** *number* | **gt** *number* | **le** *number* | **lt** *number* | **range** *rng-start rng-end*}
31. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**interface** *type number* **Example:** `Router(config)# interface ethernet 0/0`	Specifies an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**service-policy type performance-monitor inline** {**input** | **output**} **Example:** **Example:** `Router(config-if)# service-policy type performance-monitor inline input`	Attaches a policy map to an input interface or virtual circuit (VC), or an output interface or VC, to be used as the service policy for that interface or VC. • **input** --Attaches the specified policy map to the input interface or input VC. • **output** --Attaches the specified policy map to the output interface or output VC.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**match** {*access-group* {*access-group* | **name** *access-group-name*} | **any** | **class-map**class-map-name | **cos** cos-value | **destination-address mac** address | **discard-class** *class-number* | dscp *dscp-value* | **flow** {**direction** | **sampler**} | **fr-de** | **fr-dlci** *dlci-number* | **input-interface** *interface-name* | **ip** {**rtp** *starting-port-number port-range* | **precedence** | **dscp**} | **mpls experimental topmost** *number* | **not** *match-criterion*| **packet length** {**max** *maximum-length-value* [**min** *minimum-length-value*] | **min** *minimum-length-value* [**max** *maximum-length-value*]} | **precedence** {*precedence-criteria1* | *precedence-criteria2* | *precedence-criteria3* | *precedence-criteria4*} | **protocol** *protocol-name* | **qos-group** *qos-group-value* | **source-address** *mac address-destination*| **vlan** {*vlan-id*| *vlan-range* | *vlan-combination*}} **Example:** `Router(config-if-spolicy-inline)# match any`	Specifies the classification criteria. For more information and examples, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference* .
Step 6	**flow monitor** {*monitor-name*| **inline**} **Example:** `Router(config-if-spolicy-inline)# flow monitor inline`	Specifies an existing flow monitor to associate with a flow policy. If you do not want to use an existing flow monitor, you can use the **inline** option to configure a new one. If needed, you can also use the **inline** option to specify a flow record and flow exporter.
Step 7	**record** {*record-name*| **default-rtp**| **default-tcp**} **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-flowmon)# record default-tcp`	(Optional) If you do not want to use an existing flow monitor, and instead used the **inline** option, use this command to configure a flow record.
Step 8	**exporter** *exporter-name* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-flowmon)# exporter exporter-4`	(Optional) If you do not want to use an existing flow monitor, and instead used the **inline** option, use this command to configure a flow exporter.
Step 9	exit **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-flowmon)# exit`	Returns to service-policy inline configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	monitor metric ip-cbr **Example:** `Router(config-if-spolicy-inline)# monitor metric ip-cbr`	Enters IP-CBR monitor metric configuration mode.
Step 11	**rate layer3** {*byte-rate* {**bps** | **kbps** | **mbps** | **gbps**} | **packet**} **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mipcbr)# rate layer3 248 mbps`	Specifies the rate for monitoring the metrics. • *byte-rate* --Data rate in Bps, kBps, mBps, or gBps. The range is 1 to 65535. • **packet** --Packet rate in packets per second.
Step 12	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mipcbr)# exit`	Returns to service-policy inline configuration mode.
Step 13	**monitor metric rtp** **Example:** `Router(config-if-spolicy-inline)# monitor metric rtp`	Enters RTP monitor metric configuration mode.
Step 14	**clock-rate** {*type-number*| *type-name*} *rate* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mrtp)# clock-rate 8 9600`	Specifies the clock rate used to sample RTP video-monitoring metrics. For more information about the clock-type numbers and names, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference.* The range for *rate* is 1 kHz to 192 kHz.
Step 15	**max-dropout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mrtp)# max-dropout 2`	Specifies the maximum number of dropouts allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 16	**max-reorder** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mrtp)# max-reorder 4`	Specifies the maximum number of reorders allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring metrics.
Step 17	**min-sequential** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mrtp)# min-sequential 2`	Specifies the minimum number of sequental packets required to identify a stream as being an RTP flow.
Step 18	**ssrc maximum** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mrtp)# ssrc maximum 20`	Specifies the maximum number of SSRCs that can be monitored within the same flow. A flow is defined by the protocol, source/destination address, and source/destination port).
Step 19	exit **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mrtp)# exit`	Returns to service-policy inline configuration mode.
Step 20	**monitor parameters** **Example:** `Router(config-if-spolicy-inline)# monitor parameters`	Enters monitor parameters configuration mode.
Step 21	**flows** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mparam)# flows 40`	Specifies the maximum number of flows for each monitor cache.
Step 22	**interval duration** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mparam)# interval duration 40`	Specifies the duration of the intervals, in seconds, for collecting monitoring metrics.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 23	**history** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mparam)# history 4`	Specifies the number of historical intervals of collected monitoring metrics to display.
Step 24	**timeout** *number* **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mparam)# timeout 20`	Specifies the number of intervals before a stopped flow is removed from the database.
Step 25	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-mparam)# exit`	Returns to service-policy inline configuration mode.
Step 26	**react** *ID* {**media-stop** | **mrv** | **rtp-jitter-average** | **transport-packets-lost-rate**} **Example:** `Router(config-if-spolicy-inline)# react 6 rtp-jitter-average`	Enters a mode where you can specify what reaction occurs when a threshold is violated for the following metrics: • *ID*-- ID for react configuration. Range is 1 to 65535. • **media-stop** --No traffic is found for the flow. • **mrv** --Ratio calculated by dividing the difference between the actual rate and the expected rate, by the expected rate. • **rtp-jitter-average** --Average jitter. • **transport-packets-lost-rate** --Ratio calculated by dividing the number of lost packets by the expected packet count.
Step 27	**action** {**snmp** | **syslog**} **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-react)# action syslog`	Specifies how violations of the thresholds with be reported.
Step 28	**alarm severity** {**alert**| **critical**| **emergency**| **error** | **info**} **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-react)# alarm severity critical`	Specifies which level of alarm will be reported.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 29	**alarm type** {**discrete**| **grouped**{**count** *number* | **percent** *number*}} **Example:** `Router(config-pspolicy-inline-react)# alarm severity critical`	Specifies which types of levels are considered alarms that require reporting.
Step 30	**threshold value** {**ge** *number* | **gt** *number* | **le** *number* | **lt** *number* | **range** *rng-start rng-end*} **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-react)# threshold value ge`	Specifies which types of levels values are considered alarms that require reporting.
Step 31	**end** **Example:** `Router(config-spolicy-inline-react)# end`	Exits the current configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

To check the configuration and status of your service policy, use the **show performance monitor status**command and **show performance monitor history**command.

Verifying That Cisco Performance Monitor Is Collecting Data

To verify that Cisco Performance Monitor is collecting data, perform the following optional task.

Note Flows are correlated so that if the same policy is applied on the same input and output interface, the **show** command will display a single flow for the input and output interfaces and the interface name and direction for the flow are not displayed.

If no data is being collected, complete the remaining tasks in this section.

The interface to which you applied the input flow monitor must be receiving traffic that meets the criteria defined by the original flow record before you can display the flows in the flow monitor cache.

where *filter* = {**ip** {*source-addr source-prefix* | **any**} {*dst-addr dst-prefix* | **any**} | {**tcp** | **udp**} {*source-addr source-prefix* | **any**} {[**eq**| **lt**| **gt** *number*| **range** *min max*| **ssrc** {*ssrc-number* | **any**} | {{*dst-addr dst-prefix* | **any**} **eq**| **lt**| **gt** *number*| **range** *min max*| **ssrc** {*ssrc-number* | **any**}}

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show policy-map type performance-monitor** [**interface** *interface-name*][**class** *class-name*][**input** | **output**]
3. **show performance monitor status** [**interface** *interface name*[*filter*] | **policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*[*filter*]} | *filter* | **sort** {*bitrate-max* | *loss-event* | *rtt-max*}]
4. **show performance monitor history** [**interval**{**all**| *number*[**start** *number*]} | **interface** *interface name*[*filter*] | **policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*[*filter*]} | *filter*]

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show policy-map type performance-monitor** [**interface** *interface-name*][**class** *class-name*][**input | output**]

For a description of the fields displayed by this command, see *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*.

The following example shows the output for one flow policy:

Example:

```
Policy Map type performance-monitor PM-POLICY-4
  Class PM-CLASS-4
    flow monitor PM-MONITOR-4
      record PM-RECORD-4
      exporter PM-EXPORTER-4
    monitor parameters
      interval duration 30
      timeout 10
      history 10
      flows 8000
    monitor metric rtp
      min-sequential 5
      max-dropout 5
      max-reorder 5
      clock-rate default 90000
      ssrc maximum 5
```

Table 2 show policy-map type performance-monitor Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Policy Map type performance-monitor	Name of the Cisco Performance Monitor flow policy.
flow monitor	Name of the Cisco Performance Monitor flow monitor.
record	Name of the Cisco Performance Monitor flow record.

Field	Description
exporter	Name of the Cisco Performance Monitor flow exporter.
monitor parameter	Parameters for the flow policy.
interval duration	The configured duration of the collection interval for the policy.
timeout	The configured amount of time wait for a response when collecting data for the policy.
history	The configured number of historical collections to keep for the policy.
flows	The configured number of flows to collect for the policy.
monitor metric rtp	RTP metrics for the flow policy.
min-sequential	The configured mimimum number of packets in a sequence used to classify an RTP flow.
max-dropout	The configured maximum number of packets to ignore ahead of the current packet in terms of sequence number.
max-reorder	The configured maximum number of packets to ignore behind the current packet in terms of sequence number.
clock-rate default	The configured clock rate for the RTP packet timestamp clock that is used to calculate the packet arrival latency.
ssrc maximum	The configured maximum number of SSRCs that can be monitored within the same flow. A flow is defined by the protocol, source/destination address, and source/ destination port. The range is from 1 to 50.

Step 3 **show performance monitor status** [**interface** *interface name*[*filter*] | **policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*[*filter*]} | *filter* | **sort** {*bitrate-max* | *loss-event* | *rtt-max*}]
where *filter* = {**ip** {*source-addr source-prefix* | **any**} {*dst-addr dst-prefix* | **any**} | {**tcp** | **udp**} {*source-addr source-prefix* | **any**} {[**eq**| **lt**| **gt** *number*| **range** *min max*| **ssrc** {*ssrc-number* | **any**} | {{*dst-addr dst-prefix* | **any**} **eq**| **lt**| **gt** *number*| **range** *min max*| **ssrc** {*ssrc-number* | **any**}}

This command displays the cumulative statistics for the specified number of most recent intervals. The number of intervals is configured using the **history** command. The default settings for this commands is 10 of the most recent collection intervals. The duration of collection intervals is specified by the **interval duration**command.

To view statistics for other intervals, use the **show performance monitor history** command as described in the next step. For more information about these commands, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*

Step 4 **show performance monitor history** [**interval**{**all**| *number*[**start** *number*]} | **interface** *interface name*[*filter*] | **policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*[*filter*]} | *filter*]
where *filter* = {**ip** {*source-addr source-prefix* | **any**} {*dst-addr dst-prefix* | **any**} | {**tcp** | **udp**} {*source-addr source-prefix* | **any**} {[**eq**| **lt**| **gt** *number*| **range** *min max*| **ssrc** {*ssrc-number* | **any**} | {{*dst-addr dst-prefix* | **any**} **eq**| **lt**| **gt** *number*| **range** *min max*| **ssrc** {*ssrc-number* | **any**}}

This command displays the statistics collected by Cisco Performance Monitor during any or all intervals, including the current one. The duration of collection intervals is specified by the **interval duration**command.

For more information about this command, see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*.

The following example shows the output for the **show performance monitor history**command**:**

Note If the same policy is applied on the same input and output interface, the display shows a single flow for the input and output interfaces and the interface name and direction for the flow are not displayed.

Example:

```
Codes: *   - field is not configurable under flow record
       NA  - field is not applicable for configured parameters
Match: ipv4 src addr = 1.1.1.1, ipv4 dst addr = 7.7.7.2, ipv4 prot = udp, trns src port = 20001,
trns dst port = 10000, SSRC = 4294967291
 Policy: RTP_POL, Class: RTP_CLASS, Interface: GigabitEthernet0/4, Direction: input

  start time                                          14:57:34
                                                      ============
 *history bucket number                             : 1
 *counter flow                                      : 1
  counter bytes                                     : 0
  counter bytes rate                          (Bps) : NA
 *counter bytes rate per flow                 (Bps) : NA
 *counter bytes rate per flow min             (Bps) : NA
 *counter bytes rate per flow max             (Bps) : NA
  counter packets                                   : 0
 *counter packets rate per flow                     : 0
  counter packets dropped                           : 0
  routing forwarding-status reason                  : Unknown
  interface input                                   : NA
  interface output                                  : NA
  monitmeters                                    : true
  ipv4 dscp                                         : 0
  ipv4 ttl                                          : 57
  application media bytes counter                   : 0
  application media packets counter                 : 0
  application media bytes rate                (Bps) : NA
 *application media bytes rate per flow       (Bps) : NA
 *application media bytes rate per flow min   (Bps) : NA
 *application media bytes rate per flow max   (Bps) : NA
  application media packets rate              (pps) : 0
  application media event                           : Stop
 *transport rtp flow count                          : 0
  transport rtp jitter mean                  (usec) : NA
  transport rtp jitter minimum               (usec) : NA
  transport rtp jitter maximum               (usec) : NA
 *transport rtp payload type                        : 0
  transport event packet-loss counter               : NA
 *transport event packet-loss counter min           : NA
 *transport event packet-loss counter max           : NA
  transport packets expected counter                : NA
  transport packets lost counter                    : NA
 *transport packets lost counter minimum            : NA
 *transport packets lost rate                ( % ) : NA
 *transport packets lost rate min            ( % ) : NA
 *transport packets lost rate max            ( % ) : NA
*transport packets lost rate max            ( % ) : 0.00
 *transport tcp flow count                          : 1
 *transport round-trip-time sum             (msec) : 32
 *transport round-trip-time samples                 : 1
  transport round-trip-time                 (msec) : 32
 *transport round-trip-time min             (msec) : 32
 *transport round-trip-time max             (msec) : 32
```

Table 3 show performance monitor status and show performance-monitor history Field Descriptions

Field	Description
history bucket number	Number of the bucket of historical data collected.
counter flow	Number of flows collected.
counter bytes	Total number of bytes collected for all flows.
counter bytes rate	Average number of bytes processed by the monitoring system per second during the monitoring interval for all flows.
counter bytes rate per flow	Average number of bytes processed by the monitoring system per second during the monitoring interval for each flow.
counter bytes rate per flow min	Minimum for the average number of bytes processed per second for each flow.
counter bytes rate per flow max	Maximum threshold for the average number of packets or bits processed per second for each flow.
counter packets	Total number of IP packets processsed for all flows.
counter packets rate per flow	Avrage number of IP packets processed by the monitoring system per second during the monitoring interval for each flow.
counter packets dropped	IP packet drops by monitoring system for this flow.

Field	Description
routing forwarding-status reason	Forwarding status is encoded using eight bits with the two most significant bits giving the status and the six remaining bits giving the reason code. Status is either unknown (00), Forwarded (10), Dropped (10) or Consumed (11). The following list shows the forwarding status values for each status category. Unknown • 0 Forwarded • Forward 64 • Forwarded Fragmented 65 • Forwarded not Fragmented 66 Dropped • Unknown 128 • Drop ACL Deny 129 • Drop ACL drop 130 • Drop Unroutable 131 • Drop Adjacency 132 • Drop Fragmentation & DF set 133 • Drop Bad header checksum 134 • Drop Bad total Length 135 • Drop Bad Header Length 136 • Drop bad TTL 137 • Drop Policer 138 • Drop WRED 139 • Drop RPF 140 • Drop For us 141 • Drop Bad output interface 142 • Drop Hardware 143 Consumed • Unknown 192 • Terminate Punt Adjacency 193 • Terminate Incomplete Adjacency 194 • Terminate For us 195
interface output	Outgoing interface name.
interface input	Incoming interface name.

Field	Description
monitor event	Bit 1 indicates that one of the thresholds specified by a react statement for the flow was crossed at least once in the monitoring interval. Bit 2 indicates that there was a loss-of-confidence in measurement.
ipv4 dscp	IPv4 differentiated services code point (DCSP).
ipv4 ttl	IPv4 time-to-live (TTL).
application media bytes counter	Number of IP bytes from media applications processed for a specific media stream.
application media packets counter	Number of IP packets from media applications processed for a specific media stream.
application media bytes rate	Average media byte rate (Bps) for all flows during the monitoring interval.
application media bytes rate per flow	Average media byte rate (Bps) for each flow during the monitoring interval.
application media bytes rate per flow min	Minimum rate of application media bytes, in Bps, collected per flow.
application media bytes rate per flow max	Maximum rate of application media bytes, in Bps, collected per flow.
application media event	Bit 1 is not used. Bit 2 indicates that no media application packets were seen, in other words, a Media Stop Event occured.
transport rtp flow count	Number of RTP flows collected.
transport rtp jitter mean	Mean deviation of the difference in packet spacing at the receiver compared to the sender for a pair of packets.
transport rtp jitter minimum	Minimum deviation of the difference in packet spacing at the receiver compared to the sender for a pair of packets.
transport rtp jitter maximum	Maximum deviation of the difference in packet spacing at the receiver compared to the sender for a pair of packets.
transport rtp payload type	Code for the payload format. Payload type codes can be defined dynamically or codes for default audio and video format can be used as defined in RFC 3551. An RTP source can change the payload type during a session, but a receiver MUST ignore packets with payload types that it does not understand. Therefore, some measurements taken during monitoring may not be accurate.

Field	Description
transport event packet-loss counter	Number of loss events (number of contiguous sets of lost packets).
transport event packet-loss counter min	Minimum number of packet loss events.
transport event packet-loss counter max	Maximum number of packet loss events.
transport packets expected counter	Number of packets expected.
transport packets lost counter	Number of packets lost.
transport packets lost counter minimum	Minimum threshold for the number of packets lost.
transport packets lost counter maximum	Maximum threshold for the number of packets lost.
transport packets lost rate	Rate of packets lost, in percent .
transport packets lost rate min	Minimum threshold for the percent of packets lost.
transport packets lost rate max	Maximum threshold for the percent of packets lost.

Displaying the Performance Monitor Cache and Clients

To display the cache and the clients for Cisco Performance Monitor, perform the following optional task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show performance monitor cache** [**policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*][**interface** *interface name*]
3. **show performance monitor clients detail all**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show performance monitor cache** [**policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*][**interface** *interface name*]

Example:

```
MMON Metering Layer Stats:
```

```
  static pkt cnt: 3049
  static cce sb cnt: 57
  dynamic pkt cnt: 0
  Cache type:                               Permanent
  Cache size:                                    2000
  Current entries:                                  8
  High Watermark:                                   9
  Flows added:                                      9
  Updates sent            (  1800 secs)             0
IPV4 SRC ADDR    IPV4 DST ADDR    IP PROT  TRNS SRC PORT  TRNS DST PORT
ipv4 ttl ipv4 ttl min ipv4 ttl max  ipv4 dscp bytes long perm pktslong perm  user space vm
==============================================================================================
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3              17           4000           1967
0              0              0  0x00                            80
1 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3              17           6000           1967
0              0              0  0x00                            80
1  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3              17           4000           2000
0              0              0  0x00                            44
1  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3               6           6000           3000
0              0              0  0x00                            84
2  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3              17           1967           6001
0              0              0  0x00                            36
1  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3              17           1967           4001
0              0              0  0x00                            36
1  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3               6           3001           6001
0              0              0  0x00                           124
3  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
```

```
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
10.1.1.1         10.1.2.3              17           2001           4001
0             0             0  0x00                          44
1  0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00000000
```

Step 3 **show performance monitor clients detail all**

Example:

```
Client name for ID 1 : Mediatrace-131419052
   Type: Mediatrace
   Age: 443 seconds
   Monitor Object: _MMON_DYN_-class-map-69
        Flow spec: (dvmc-acl#47) 10.10.130.2 1000 10.10.132.2 2000 17
        monitor parameters
                interval duration 60
                timeout 2
                history 1
                flows 100
        monitor metric rtp
                min-sequential 10
                max-dropout 5
                max-reorder 5
                clock-rate 112 90000
                clock-rate default 90000
                ssrc maximum 20
        monitor metric ip-cbr
                rate layer3 packet 20
        Flow record: dvmc_fnf_fdef_47
                Key fields:
                        ipv4 source address
                        ipv4 destination address
                        transport source-port
                        transport destination-port
                        ip protocol
                Non-key fields:
                        monitor event
                        application media event
                        routing forwarding-status
                        ip dscp
                        ip ttl
                        counter bytes rate
                        application media bytes rate
                        transport rtp jitter mean
                        transport packets lost counter
                        transport packets expected counter
                        transport event packet-loss counter
                        transport packets lost rate
                        timestamp interval
                        counter packets dropped
                        counter bytes
                        counter packets
                        application media bytes counter
                        application media packets counter
        Monitor point: _MMON_DYN_-policy-map-70 GigabitEthernet0/3 output
        Classification Statistic:
                matched packet: 545790
                matched byte: 64403220
```

Displaying the Clock Rate for Cisco Performance Monitor Classes

To display the clock rate for one or more classes, perform the following optional task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show performance monitor clock rate** [**policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*]

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show performance monitor clock rate** [**policy** *policy-map-name* **class** *class-map-name*]

If no class name is specified, information for all classes are displayed.

Example:

```
Router# show performance monitor clock rate policy all-apps class telepresence-CS4
Load for five secs: 6%/2%; one minute: 5%; five minutes: 5% Time source is NTP, 17:41:35.508 EST
Wed Feb 16 2011
RTP clock rate for Policy: all-apps, Class: telepresence-CS4
     Payload type     Clock rate(Hz)
     pcmu    (0  )     8000
     gsm     (3  )     8000
     g723    (4  )     8000
     dvi4    (5  )     8000
     dvi4-2  (6  )     16000
     lpc     (7  )     8000
     pcma    (8  )     8000
     g722    (9  )     8000
     l16-2   (10 )     44100
     l16     (11 )     44100
     qcelp   (12 )     8000
     cn      (13 )     8000
     mpa     (14 )     90000
     g728    (15 )     8000
     dvi4-3  (16 )     11025
     dvi4-4  (17 )     22050
     g729    (18 )     8000
     celb    (25 )     90000
     jpeg    (26 )     90000
     nv      (28 )     90000
     h261    (31 )     90000
     mpv     (32 )     90000
     mp2t    (33 )     90000
     h263    (34 )     90000
             (96 )     48000
             (112)     90000
     default           90000
```

Displaying the Current Status of a Flow Monitor

To display the current status of a flow monitor, perform the following optional task.

The interface to which you applied the input flow monitor must be receiving traffic that meets the criteria defined by the original flow record before you can display the flows in the flow monitor cache.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show flow monitor type performance-monitor**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show flow monitor type performance-monitor**

The **show flow monitor type performance-monitor**command shows the current status of the flow monitor that you specify.

Example:

```
Router# show flow mon
itor type performance-monitor
Flow Monitor type performance-monitor monitor-4:
  Description:           User defined
  Flow Record:           record-4
  Flow Exporter:         exporter-4
  No. of Inactive Users: 0
  No. of Active Users:   0
```

Verifying the Flow Monitor Configuration

To verify the configuration commands that you entered, perform the following optional task.

The interface to which you applied the input flow monitor must be receiving traffic that meets the criteria defined by the original flow record before you can display the flows in the flow monitor cache.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show running-config flow monitor**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**
The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show running-config flow monitor**
The **show running-config flow monitor** command shows the configuration commands of the flow monitor that you specify.

Example:

```
Router# show running-config flow monitor
Current configuration:
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 description Used for basic IPv4 traffic analysis
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
!
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-2
 description Used for basic IPv6 traffic analysis
 record netflow ipv6 original-input
!
```

Verifying That Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow and Cisco Performance Monitor Is Enabled on an Interface

To verify that Flexible NetFlow and Cisco Performance Monitor is enabled on an interface, perform the following optional task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show flow interface** *type number*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**
The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show flow interface** *type number*

The **show flow interface**command verifies that Flexible NetFlow and Cisco Performance Monitor is enabled on an interface.

Example:

```
Router# show flow interface ethernet 0/0
Interface Ethernet0/0
  FNF:  monitor:         FLOW-MONITOR-1
        direction:       Input
        traffic(ip):     on
  FNF:  monitor:         FLOW-MONITOR-2
        direction:       Input
        traffic(ipv6):   on
```

Displaying the Flow Monitor Cache

To display the data in the flow monitor cache, perform the following optional task.

The interface to which you applied the input flow monitor must be receiving traffic that meets the criteria defined by the original flow record before you can display the flow data in the flow monitor cache.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show flow monitor name** *monitor-name* **cache format record**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show flow monitor name** *monitor-name* **cache format record**

The **show flow monitor name** *monitor-name* **cache format record** command string displays the status, statistics, and the flow data in the cache for a flow monitor.

Example:

```
Router# show flow monitor name FLOW-MONITOR-1 cache format record
Cache type:                               Normal
  Cache size:                                 4096
```

```
  Current entries:                          8
  High Watermark:                           8
  Flows added:                             24
  Flows aged:                              16
    - Active timeout   (  1800 secs)        0
    - Inactive timeout (    15 secs)       16
    - Event aged                            0
    - Watermark aged                        0
    - Emergency aged                        0
IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:       10.251.10.1
IPV4 DESTINATION ADDRESS:  172.16.10.2
TRNS SOURCE PORT:          0
TRNS DESTINATION PORT:     2048
INTERFACE INPUT:           Et0/0
FLOW SAMPLER ID:           0
IP TOS:                    0x00
IP PROTOCOL:               1
ip source as:              0
ip destination as:         0
ipv4 next hop address:     172.16.7.2
ipv4 source mask:          /0
ipv4 destination mask:     /24
tcp flags:                 0x00
interface output:          Et1/0
counter bytes:             733500
counter packets:           489
timestamp first:           720892
timestamp last:            975032
.
.
.
IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:       172.16.6.1
IPV4 DESTINATION ADDRESS:  224.0.0.9
TRNS SOURCE PORT:          520
TRNS DESTINATION PORT:     520
INTERFACE INPUT:           Et0/0
FLOW SAMPLER ID:           0
IP TOS:                    0xC0
IP PROTOCOL:               17
ip source as:              0
ip destination as:         0
ipv4 next hop address:     0.0.0.0
ipv4 source mask:          /24
ipv4 destination mask:     /0
tcp flags:                 0x00
interface output:          Null
counter bytes:             52
counter packets:           1
timestamp first:           973804
timestamp last:            973804
Router# show flow monitor name FLOW-MONITOR-2 cache format record
Cache type:                               Normal
  Cache size:                               4096
  Current entries:                             6
  High Watermark:                              8
  Flows added:                              1048
  Flows aged:                               1042
    - Active timeout   (  1800 secs)          11
    - Inactive timeout (    15 secs)        1031
    - Event aged                                0
    - Watermark aged                            0
    - Emergency aged                            0
IPV6 FLOW LABEL:           0
IPV6 EXTENSION MAP:        0x00000040
IPV6 SOURCE ADDRESS:       2001:DB8:1:ABCD::1
IPV6 DESTINATION ADDRESS:  2001:DB8:4:ABCD::2
TRNS SOURCE PORT:          3000
TRNS DESTINATION PORT:     55
INTERFACE INPUT:           Et0/0
FLOW DIRECTION:            Input
FLOW SAMPLER ID:           0
IP PROTOCOL:               17
```

```
IP TOS:                     0x00
ip source as:               0
ip destination as:          0
ipv6 next hop address:      ::
ipv6 source mask:           /48
ipv6 destination mask:      /0
tcp flags:                  0x00
interface output:           Null
counter bytes:              521192
counter packets:            9307
timestamp first:            9899684
timestamp last:             11660744
.
.
.
IPV6 FLOW LABEL:            0
IPV6 EXTENSION MAP:         0x00000000
IPV6 SOURCE ADDRESS:        FE80::A8AA:BBFF:FEBB:CC03
IPV6 DESTINATION ADDRESS:   FF02::9
TRNS SOURCE PORT:           521
TRNS DESTINATION PORT:      521
INTERFACE INPUT:            Et0/0
FLOW DIRECTION:             Input
FLOW SAMPLER ID:            0
IP PROTOCOL:                17
IP TOS:                     0xE0
ip source as:               0
ip destination as:          0
ipv6 next hop address:      ::
ipv6 source mask:           /10
ipv6 destination mask:      /0
tcp flags:                  0x00
interface output:           Null
counter bytes:              92
counter packets:            1
timestamp first:            11653832
timestamp last:             11653832
```

Displaying the Current Status of a Flow Exporter

To display the current status of a flow exporter, perform the following optional task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show flow exporter** [*exporter-name*]

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show flow exporter** [*exporter-name*]

The **show flow exporter** command shows the current status of the flow exporter that you specify.

Example:

```
Router# show flow exporter EXPORTER-1
Flow Exporter EXPORTER-1:
  Description:              Exports to Chicago datacenter
  Transport Configuration:
    Destination IP address: 172.16.10.2
    Source IP address:      172.16.7.1
    Transport Protocol:     UDP
    Destination Port:       65
    Source Port:            56041
    DSCP:                   0x0
    TTL:                    255
```

Verifying the Flow Exporter Configuration

To verify the configuration commands that you entered to configure the flow exporter, perform the following optional task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show running-config flow exporter** *exporter-name*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **enable**

The **enable** command enters privileged EXEC mode (enter the password if prompted).

Example:

```
Router> enable
Router#
```

Step 2 **show running-config flow exporter** *exporter-name*

The **show running-config flow exporter** command shows the configuration commands of the flow exporter that you specify.

Example:

```
Router# show running-config flow exporter EXPORTER-1
Building configuration...
!
flow exporter EXPORTER-1
 description Exports to datacenter
 destination 172.16.10.2
 transport udp 65
!
```

Enabling Debugging

To enable debugging for Cisco Performance Monitor, perform the following optional task in privileged EXEC mode.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **debug performance monitor** {**database** | **dynamic** | **event** | **export** | **flow-monitor** | **metering** | **provision** | **sibling** | **snmp** | **tca** | **timer**}

DETAILED STEPS

debug performance monitor {**database** | **dynamic** | **event** | **export** | **flow-monitor** | **metering** | **provision** | **sibling** | **snmp** | **tca** | **timer**}
The **debug performance monitor**command enables debugging for the following performance monitor components:

- Flow database
- Dynamic monitoring
- Performance events
- Exporting
- Flow monitors
- Metering layer
- Provisioning
- Sibling management
- SNMP
- TCA
- Timers

The following example shows how to enable debugging for dynamic monitoring:

Example:

```
Router# debug performance monitor dynamic
```

Configuration Example for Cisco Performance Monitor

- Example Monitor for Lost RTP Packets and RTP Jitter, page 88

Example Monitor for Lost RTP Packets and RTP Jitter

This example show a configuration that monitors the number of lost RTP packets, the amount of RTP jitter, and other basic statistics for the **gig1** interface. In this example, Cisco Performance Monitor is also configured to make an entry in the sylog when the any of the following events occur on the interface:

- The percentage of lost RTP packets is between 5 percent and 9 percent.

- The percentage of lost RTP packets is greater than 10 percent.
- A media stop event has occurred.

```
! Set the filter spec for the flows to monitor.
access-list 101 ip permit host 10.10.2.20 any
! Use the flow record to define the flow keys and metric to collect.
flow record type performance-monitor video-monitor-record
 match ipv4 source
 match ipv4 destination
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 match rtp ssrc
 collect timestamp
 collect counter byte
 collect counter packet
 collect mse
 collect media-error
 collect counter rtp interval-jitter
 collect counter rtp packet lost
 collect counter rtp lost event
! Set the exporting server. The export message format is based on FNFv.9.
flow export video-nms-server
 export-protocol netflow-v9
 destination cisco-video-management
 transport udp 32001
! Set the flow filter in the class-map.
class-map match-all video-class
 access-group  ipv4 101
! Set the policy map with the type performance-monitor for video monitor.
policy-map type performance-monitor video-monitor
 ! Set the video monitor actions.
 class video-class
  ! Specify where the metric data is being exported to.
  export  flow video-nms-server
  flow monitor inline
   record video-monitor-record
! Set the monitoring modeling parameters.
monitor parameters
 ! Set the measurement timeout to 10 secs.
 interval duration 10
 ! Set the timeout to 10 minutes.
 timeout 10
 ! Specify that 30 flow intervals can be kept in performance database.
 history 30
 priority 7
 ! Set rtp flow verification criteria.
 monitor metric rtp
 ! Configure a RTP flow criteria: at least 10 packets in sequence.
 min-sequential   10
 ! Ignore packets that are more than 5 packet ahead in terms of seq  number.  max-
dropout  5
 ! Ignore packets that are more than 5 packets behind in terms of seq  number.
 max-reorder 5
 ! Set the clock rate frequency for rtp packet timestamp clock.
 clock-rate 89000
 ! Set the maximum number of ssrc sllowed within this class.
 ssrc maximum  100
 ! Set TCA for alarm.
 react 100 transport-packets-lost-rate
  description critical  TCA
  ! Set the threshold to greater than 10%.
  threshold gt 10
  ! Set the threshold to the average number based on the last five intervals.
  threshold type average 5
  action  syslog
  alarm severity critical
 react 110 transport-packets-lost-rate
  description medium TCA
  ! Set the threshold to between 5% and 9% of packet lost.
  threshold range gt 5 le 9
  threshold type average 10
  action  syslog
```

```
  alarm type grouped percent 30
 react 3000 media-stop
  action syslog
  alarm severity critical
  alarm type grouped percent 30

interface gig1
 service-policy type performance-monitor video-mon in
```

Where to Go Next

For more information about configuring the products in the Medianet product family, see the other chapter in this guide or see the *Cisco Media Monitoring Configuration Guide*.

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Design, configuration, and troubleshooting resources for Performance Monitor and other Cisco Medianet products, including a Quick Start Guide and Deployment Guide.	See the Cisco Medianet Knowledge Base Portal, located at http://www.cisco.com/web/solutions/medianet/knowledgebase/index.html
IP addressing commands: complete command syntax, command mode, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	*Cisco Media Monitoring Command Reference*
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases
Configuration commands for Flexible NetFlow	*Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Command Reference*
Overview of Flexible NetFlow	"Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Overview"
Flexible NetFlow Feature Roadmap	"Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Features Roadmap"
Configuring flow exporters to export Flexible NetFlow data.	"Configuring Data Export for Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow with Flow Exporters"
Customizing Flexible NetFlow	"Customizing Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Flow Records and Flow Monitors"
Configuring flow sampling to reduce the overhead of monitoring traffic with Flexible NetFlow	"Using Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Flow Sampling to Reduce the CPU Overhead of Analyzing Traffic"
Configuring Flexible NetFlow using predefined records	"Configuring Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow with Predefined Records"
Using Flexible NetFlow Top N Talkers to analyze network traffic	"Using Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow Top N Talkers to Analyze Network Traffic"

Related Topic	Document Title
Configuring IPv4 multicast statistics support for Flexible NetFlow	"Configuring IPv4 Multicast Statistics Support for Cisco IOS Flexible NetFlow"

Standards

Standard	Title
None	--

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
• CISCO-FLOW-MONITOR-TC-MIB • CISCO-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB • CISCO-RTP-METRICS-MIB • CISCO-IP-CBR-METRICS-MIB	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 3954	*Cisco Systems NetFlow Services Export Version 9* http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3954.txt
RFC 3550	*RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications* http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3550.txt

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for Cisco Performance Monitor

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software

release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 4 Feature Information for Cisco Performance Monitor

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Cisco Performance Monitor 1.0	15.1(3)T 12.2(58)SE 15.1(4)M1 15.0(1)SY Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S 15.1(1)SG Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3 SG	This feature enables you to monitor the flow of packets in your network and become aware of any issues that might impact the flow before it starts to significantly impact your applications' performance. Support for this feature was added for Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services routers in Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S. There are some limitations to the monitoring of ingress or egress data on certain types of interfaces for the Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3 SG and Cisco IOS release 15.1(1)SG. For more information, see the "Limitations" section. For all other releases, the following commands were introduced or modified by this feature: **action**(policy react and policy inline react), **alarm severity** (policy react and policy inline react), **alarm type**(policy react and policy inline react), **class-map**, **clock-rate**(policy RTP), **collect application media**, **clear fm performance-monitor counters**, **collect counter**, **collect flow direction**, **collect interface**, **collect ipv4**, **collect ipv4 destination**, **collect ipv4 source**, **collect ipv4 ttl**, **collect monitor event**, **collect routing**, **collect timestamp interval**, **collect transport event packet-loss counter**, **collect transport packets**, **collect transport rtp jitter**, **debug fm performance-monitor counters**, **debug performance-monitor counters**, **description** (Performance Monitor), **destination dscp** (Flexible NetFlow), **export-protocol**, **exporter**, **flow**

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
		monitor type performance-monitor, **flow record type performance-monitor**, **flows**, **history** (monitor parameters), **interval duration**, **match access-group**, **match any**, **match class-map**, **match cos**, **match destination-address mac**, **match discard-class**, **match dscp**, **match flow**, **match fr-de**, **match fr-dlci**, **match input-interface**, **match ip dscp**, **match ip precedence**, **match ip rtp**, **match ipv4**, **match ipv4 destination**, **match ipv4 source**, **match mpls experimental topmost**, **match not**, **match packet length** (class-map), **match precedence**, **match protocol**, **match qos-group**, **match source-address mac**, **match transport destination-port**, **match transport rtp ssrc**, **match transport source-port**, **match vlan**, **max-dropout** (policy RTP), **max-reorder** (policy RTP), **min-sequential** (policy RTP), **monitor metric ip-cbr**, **monitor metric rtp**, **monitor parameters**, **option** (Flexible NetFlow), **output-features**, **platform performance-monitor rate-limit**, **policy-map type performance-monitor**, **rate layer3**, **react** (policy), **record** (Performance Monitor), **rename** (policy), **service-policy type performance-monitor**, **show performance monitor history**, **show performance monitor status**, **show platform hardware acl entry interface**, **show platform software ccm**, **show platform software feature-manager performance-monitor**, **show platform software feature-manager tcam**, **show**

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
		policy-map type performance-monitor, **snmp-server host**, **snmp-server enable traps flowmon**, **snmp mib flowmon alarm history** , **source**(Flexible NetFlow), **ssrc maximum**, **template data timeout**, **threshold value** (policy react and policy inline react), **timeout** (monitor parameters), **transport** (Flexible NetFlow), and **ttl** (Flexible NetFlow).

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Cisco Performance Monitor (phase 2)	15.2(2)T Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This feature enables you monitor IPv6 fields and also use all other Flexible Netflow collect and match commands not supported in the previous release. Flows are now correlated so that if the same policy is applied on the same input and output interface, the show command will display a single flow for the input and output interfaces. Support for this feature was added for Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services routers in Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S. The following commands were introduced or modified by this feature: **collect datalink mac**, **collect ipv4 fragmentation**, **collect ipv4 section**, **collect ipv4 total-length**, **collect ipv6**, **collect ipv6 destination**, **collect ipv6 extensionmap**, **collect ipv6 fragmentation**, **collect ipv6 hop-count**, **collect ipv6 length**, **collect ipv6 section**, **collect ipv6 source**, **collect routing is-multicast**, **collect routing multicast replication-factor**, **collect timestamp sys-uptime**, **collect transport**, **collect transport icmp ipv4**, **collect transport icmp ipv6**, **collect transport tcp**, **collect transport udp**, **match application name**, **match connection transaction-id**, **match datalink dot1q vlan**, **match datalink mac**, **match datalink vlan**, **match interface**, **match ipv4 fragmentation**, **match ipv4 section**, **match ipv4 total-length**, **match ipv4 ttl**, **match ipv6**, **match ipv6 destination**, **match ipv6 extension map**, **match ipv6 fragmentation**, **match ipv6 hop-limit**, **match ipv6 length**, **match ipv6 section**, **match ipv6 source**,

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
		match routing, **match routing is-multicast**, **match routing multicast replication-factor**, **match transport**, **match transport icmp ipv4**, **match transport icmp ipv6**, **match transport tcp**, **match transport udp**
Cisco Performance Monitor (phase 3)	15.2(3)T	This feature enables you to configure multiple exporters and monitor metadata fields and new TCP metrics. The following commands were introduced or modified by this feature: **collect application**, **collect transport tcp bytes out-of-order**, **collect transport packets out-of-order**, **collect transport tcp maximum-segment-size**, **collect transport tcp window-size maximum**, **collect transport tcp window-size minimum**, **collect transport tcp window-size average**, **match application**, **match transport tcp bytes out-of-order**, **match transport packets out-of-order**, **match transport tcp maximum-segment-size**, **match transport tcp window-size maximum**, **match transport tcp window-size minimum**, **match transport tcp window-size average**
Performance Monitoring - IPv6 support	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This feature enables you to attach a monitor to IPv6 interfaces. Support for this feature was added for Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services routers in Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S.

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Performance Monitoring - transport packet out of order	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S	This feature enables you to monitor the total number of out-of-order TCP packets. Support for this feature was added for Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services routers in Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6S. The following commands were introduced or modified by this feature: **collect transport tcp bytes out-of-order** and **collect transport packets out-of-order**.
Flexible NetFlow: IPFIX Export Format	15.2(4)M	Enables sending export packets using the IPFIX export protocol. The export of extracted fields from NBAR is only supported over IPFIX. The following command was introduced: **export-protocol**.