



CHAPTER 12

Configuring Online Diagnostics

This chapter describes how to configure the online diagnostics in Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX.



Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the commands used in this chapter, see the Cisco IOS Master Command List, Release 12.2SX, at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/mcl/122sxmcl/12_2sx_mcl_book.html



Tip

For additional information about Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switches (including configuration examples and troubleshooting information), see the documents listed on this page:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps708/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

This chapter consists of these sections:

- [Understanding Online Diagnostics, page 12-1](#)
- [Configuring Online Diagnostics, page 12-2](#)
- [Running Online Diagnostic Tests, page 12-5](#)
- [Performing Memory Tests, page 12-12](#)

Understanding Online Diagnostics

With online diagnostics, you can test and verify the hardware functionality of the switch while the switch is connected to a live network.

The online diagnostics contain packet switching tests that check different hardware components and verify the data path and control signals. Disruptive online diagnostic tests, such as the built-in self-test (BIST) and the disruptive loopback test, and nondisruptive online diagnostic tests, such as packet switching, run during bootup, module online insertion and removal (OIR), and system reset. The nondisruptive online diagnostic tests run as part of background health monitoring. Either disruptive or nondisruptive tests can be run at the user's request (on-demand).

The online diagnostics detect problems in the following areas:

- Hardware components
- Interfaces (GBICs, Ethernet ports, and so forth)

- Connectors (loose connectors, bent pins, and so forth)
- Solder joints
- Memory (failure over time)

Online diagnostics is one of the requirements for the high availability feature. High availability is a set of quality standards that seek to limit the impact of equipment failures on the network. A key part of high availability is detecting hardware failures and taking corrective action while the switch runs in a live network. Online diagnostics in high availability detect hardware failures and provide feedback to high availability software components to make switchover decisions.

Online diagnostics are categorized as bootup, on-demand, schedule, or health-monitoring diagnostics. Bootup diagnostics run during bootup; on-demand diagnostics run from the CLI; schedule diagnostics run at user-designated intervals or specified times when the switch is connected to a live network; and health-monitoring runs in the background.

Configuring Online Diagnostics

These sections describe how to configure online diagnostics:

- [Setting Bootup Online Diagnostics Level, page 12-2](#)
- [Configuring On-Demand Online Diagnostics, page 12-3](#)
- [Scheduling Online Diagnostics, page 12-4](#)

Setting Bootup Online Diagnostics Level

You can set the bootup diagnostics level as minimal or complete or you can bypass the bootup diagnostics entirely. Enter the **complete** keyword to run all diagnostic tests; enter the **minimal** keyword to run only EARL tests and loopback tests for all ports in the switch. Enter the **no** form of the command to bypass all diagnostic tests. The default bootup diagnostics level is minimal.

To set the bootup diagnostic level, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# diagnostic bootup level {minimal complete}	Sets the bootup diagnostic level.

This example shows how to set the bootup online diagnostic level:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic bootup level complete
Router(config)#
```

This example shows how to display the bootup online diagnostic level:

```
Router(config)# show diagnostic bootup level
Router(config)#
```

Configuring On-Demand Online Diagnostics

You can run the on-demand online diagnostic tests from the CLI. You can set the execution action to either stop or continue the test when a failure is detected or to stop the test after a specific number of failures occur by using the failure count setting. You can configure a test to run multiple times using the iteration setting.

You should run packet-switching tests before memory tests.

**Note**

Do not use the **diagnostic start all** command until all of the following steps are completed.

Because some on-demand online diagnostic tests can affect the outcome of other tests, you should perform the tests in the following order:

1. Run the nondisruptive tests.
2. Run all tests in the relevant functional area.
3. Run the TestTrafficStress test.
4. Run the TestEobcStressPing test.
5. Run the exhaustive-memory tests.

To run on-demand online diagnostic tests, perform this task:

Step 1 Run the nondisruptive tests.

To display the available tests and their attributes, and determine which commands are in the nondisruptive category, enter the **show diagnostic content** command.

Step 2 Run all tests in the relevant functional area.

Packet-switching tests fall into specific functional areas. When a problem is suspected in a particular functional area, run all tests in that functional area. If you are unsure about which functional area you need to test, or if you want to run all available tests, enter the **complete** keyword.

Step 3 Run the TestTrafficStress test.

This is a disruptive packet-switching test. This test switches packets between pairs of ports at line rate for the purpose of stress testing. During this test all of the ports are shut down, and you may see link flaps. The link flaps will recover after the test is complete. The test takes several minutes to complete.

Disable all health-monitoring tests before running this test by using the **no diagnostic monitor module number test all** command.

Step 4 Run the TestEobcStressPing test.

This is a disruptive test and tests the Ethernet over backplane channel (EOBC) connection for the module. The test takes several minutes to complete. You cannot run any of the packet-switching tests described in previous steps after running this test. However, you can run tests described in subsequent steps after running this test.

Disable all health-monitoring tests before running this test by using the **no diagnostic monitor module number test all** command. The EOBC connection is disrupted during this test and will cause the health-monitoring tests to fail and take recovery action.

Step 5 Run the exhaustive-memory tests.

Before running the exhaustive-memory tests, all health-monitoring tests should be disabled because the tests will fail with health monitoring enabled and the switch will take recovery action. Disable the health-monitoring diagnostic tests by using the **no diagnostic monitor module *number* test all** command.

Perform the exhaustive-memory tests in the following order:

1. TestFibTcamSSRAM
2. TestAcIQoS Tcam
3. TestNetFlowTcam
4. TestAsicMemory
5. TestAsicMemory

You must reboot the after running the exhaustive-memory tests before it is operational again. You cannot run any other tests on the switch after running the exhaustive-memory tests. Do not save the configuration when rebooting as it will have changed during the tests. After the reboot, reenale the health-monitoring tests using the **diagnostic monitor module *number* test all** command.

To set the bootup diagnostic level, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router# diagnostic ondemand {iteration <i>iteration_count</i> } { action-on-error { continue stop } [<i>error_count</i>]}	Configures on-demand diagnostic tests to run, how many times to run (iterations), and what action to take when errors are found.

This example shows how to set the on-demand testing iteration count:

```
Router# diagnostic ondemand iteration 3
Router#
```

This example shows how to set the execution action when an error is detected:

```
Router# diagnostic ondemand action-on-error continue 2
Router#
```

Scheduling Online Diagnostics

You can schedule online diagnostics to run at a designated time of day or on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. You can schedule tests to run only once or to repeat at an interval. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the scheduling.

To schedule online diagnostics, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# diagnostic schedule module <i>number</i> test { <i>test_id</i> <i>test_id_range</i> all } [port { <i>num</i> <i>num_range</i> all }] { on <i>mm dd yyyy hh:mm</i> } { daily <i>hh:mm</i> } { weekly <i>day_of_week hh:mm</i> }	Schedules on-demand diagnostic tests on the specified module for a specific date and time, how many times to run (iterations), and what action to take when errors are found.

This example shows how to schedule diagnostic testing on a specific date and time for a specific port on module 1:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic schedule module 1 test 1,2,5-9 port 3 on january 3 2003 23:32
Router(config)#
```

This example shows how to schedule diagnostic testing to occur daily at a certain time for a specific port:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic schedule module 1 test 1,2,5-9 port 3 daily 12:34
Router(config)#
```

This example shows how to schedule diagnostic testing to occur weekly on a certain day for a specific port:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic schedule module 1 test 1,2,5-9 port 3 weekly friday 09:23
Router(config)#
```

Configuring Health-Monitoring Diagnostics

You can configure health-monitoring diagnostic testing while the switch is connected to a live network. You can configure the execution interval for each health-monitoring test, the generation of a system message upon test failure, or the enabling or disabling an individual test. Use the **no** form of this command to disable testing.

To configure health-monitoring diagnostic testing, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# diagnostic monitor interval module number test {test_id test_id_range all} [hour hh] [min mm] [second ss] [millisec ms] [day day]	Configures the health-monitoring interval of the specified tests. The no form of this command will change the interval to the default interval, or zero.
Step 2	Router(config)#[no] diagnostic monitor module number test {test_id test_id_range all}	Enables or disables health-monitoring diagnostic tests.
Step 3	Router# show diagnostic health	Displays the output for the health checks performed.

This example shows how to configure the specified test to run every two minutes on module 1:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic monitor interval module 1 test 1 min 2
Router(config)#
```

This example shows how to run the test if health monitoring has not previously been enabled:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic monitor module 1 test 1
```

This example shows how to enable the generation of a syslog message when any health-monitoring test fails:

```
Router(config)# diagnostic monitor syslog
Router(config)#
```

Running Online Diagnostic Tests

After you configure online diagnostics, you can start or stop diagnostic tests or display the test results. You can also see which tests are configured and what diagnostic tests have already run.

These sections describe how to run online diagnostic tests after they have been configured:

- [Starting and Stopping Online Diagnostic Tests, page 12-6](#)

- [Running All Online Diagnostic Tests, page 12-7](#)
- [Displaying Online Diagnostic Tests and Test Results, page 12-7](#)

**Note**

- We recommend that before you enable any online diagnostics tests that you enable the logging console/monitor to see all warning messages.
- We recommend that when you are running disruptive tests that you only run the tests when connected through the console. When disruptive tests are complete, a warning message on the console recommends that you reload the system to return to normal operation. Strictly follow this warning.
- While tests are running, all ports are shut down because a stress test is being performed with ports configured to loop internally; external traffic might alter the test results. The switch must be rebooted to bring the switch to normal operation. When you issue the command to reload the switch, the system will ask you if the configuration should be saved. Do not save the configuration.
- If you are running the tests on a supervisor engine, after the test is initiated and complete, you must reload or power down and then power up the entire system.
- If you are running the tests on a switching module, rather than the supervisor engine, after the test is initiated and complete, you must reset the switching module.

Starting and Stopping Online Diagnostic Tests

After you configure diagnostic tests to run, you can use the **start** and **stop** to begin or end a diagnostic test.

To start or stop an online diagnostic command, perform one of these tasks:

Command	Purpose
Router# diagnostic start module number test { <i>test_id</i> <i>test_id_range</i> minimal complete basic per-port non-disruptive all } [port { <i>num</i> <i>port#_range</i> all }]	Starts a diagnostic test on a port or range of ports on the specified module.
Router# diagnostic stop module number	Stops a diagnostic test on the specified module.

This example shows how to start a diagnostic test on module 1:

```
Router# diagnostic start module 1 test 5
Module 1:Running test(s) 5 may disrupt normal system operation
Do you want to run disruptive tests? [no]yes
00:48:14:Running OnDemand Diagnostics [Iteration #1] ...
00:48:14:%DIAG-SP-6-TEST_RUNNING:Module 1:Running TestNewLearn{ID=5} ...
00:48:14:%DIAG-SP-6-TEST_OK:Module 1:TestNewLearn{ID=5} has completed successfully
00:48:14:Running OnDemand Diagnostics [Iteration #2] ...
00:48:14:%DIAG-SP-6-TEST_RUNNING:Module 1:Running TestNewLearn{ID=5} ...
00:48:14:%DIAG-SP-6-TEST_OK:Module 1:TestNewLearn{ID=5} has completed successfully
Router#
```

This example shows how to stop a diagnostic test:

```
Router# diagnostic stop module 1
Router#
```

Running All Online Diagnostic Tests

You can run all diagnostic tests, disruptive and nondisruptive, at once with a single command. In this case, all test dependencies will be handled automatically.



Note

- Running all online diagnostic tests will disrupt normal system operation. Reset the system after the **diagnostic start system test all** command has completed.
- Do not insert, remove, or power down modules or the supervisor while the system test is running.
- Do not issue any diagnostic command other than the **diagnostic stop system test all** command while the system test is running.
- Make sure no traffic is running in background.

To start or stop all online diagnostic tests, perform one of these tasks:

Command	Purpose
Router# diagnostic start system test all	Executes all online diagnostic tests.
Router# diagnostic stop system test all	Stops the execution of all online diagnostic tests.

This example shows how to start all online diagnostic tests:

```
Router# diagnostic start system test all
*****
* WARNING:
* 'diagnostic start system test all' will disrupt normal system
* operation. The system requires RESET after the command
* 'diagnostic start system test all' has completed prior to
* normal use.
*
* IMPORTANT:
* 1. DO NOT INSERT, OIR, or POWER DOWN Linecards or
* Supervisor while system test is running.
*
* 2. DO NOT ISSUE ANY DIAGNOSTIC COMMAND except
* "diagnostic stop system test all" while system test
* is running.
*
* 3. PLEASE MAKE SURE no traffic is running in background.
*****
Do you want to continue? [no]:
```

Displaying Online Diagnostic Tests and Test Results

You can display the online diagnostic tests that are configured and check the results of the tests using the following **show** commands:

- **show diagnostic content**
- **show diagnostic health**

To display the diagnostic tests that are configured, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
show diagnostic {bootup level content [module num] events [module num] [event-type event-type] health ondemand settings result [module num] [detail] schedule [module num]}	Displays the test results of online diagnostics and lists supported test suites.

This example shows how to display the online diagnostics that are configured on module 1:

```
Router# show diagnostic content module 1
```

```
Module 1: Supervisor Engine 32 8GE (Active)
```

```
Diagnostics test suite attributes:
```

```
M/C/* - Minimal bootup level test / Complete bootup level test / NA
B/* - Basic ondemand test / NA
P/V/* - Per port test / Per device test / NA
D/N/* - Disruptive test / Non-disruptive test / NA
S/* - Only applicable to standby unit / NA
X/* - Not a health monitoring test / NA
F/* - Fixed monitoring interval test / NA
E/* - Always enabled monitoring test / NA
A/I - Monitoring is active / Monitoring is inactive
R/* - Power-down line cards and need reload supervisor / NA
K/* - Require resetting the line card after the test has completed / NA
T/* - Shut down all ports and need reload supervisor / NA
```

ID	Test Name	Attributes	Test Interval day hh:mm:ss.ms	Thre- shold
1)	TestScratchRegister	***N***A***	000 00:00:30.00	5
2)	TestSPRPInbandPing	***N***A***	000 00:00:15.00	10
3)	TestTransceiverIntegrity	**PD***I***	not configured	n/a
4)	TestActiveToStandbyLoopback	M*PDSX**I***	not configured	n/a
5)	TestLoopback	M*PD*X**I***	not configured	n/a
6)	TestTxPathMonitoring	M**N***A***	000 00:00:02.00	10
7)	TestNewIndexLearn	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
8)	TestDontConditionalLearn	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
9)	TestBadBpduTrap	M**D*X**I***	not configured	n/a
10)	TestMatchCapture	M**D*X**I***	not configured	n/a
11)	TestProtocolMatchChannel	M**D*X**I***	not configured	n/a
12)	TestFibDevices	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
13)	TestIPv4FibShortcut	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
14)	TestL3Capture2	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
15)	TestIPv6FibShortcut	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
16)	TestMPLSFibShortcut	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
17)	TestNATFibShortcut	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
18)	TestAclPermit	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
19)	TestAclDeny	M**D*X**I***	not configured	n/a
20)	TestQoSSTcam	M**D*X**I***	not configured	n/a
21)	TestL3VlanMet	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
22)	TestIngressSpan	M**N***I***	000 00:00:15.00	10
23)	TestEgressSpan	M**D*X**I***	not configured	n/a
24)	TestNetflowInlineRewrite	C*PD*X**I***	not configured	n/a
25)	TestTrafficStress	***D*X**I**T	not configured	n/a
26)	TestFibTcamSSRAM	***D*X**IR**	not configured	n/a
27)	TestAsicMemory	***D*X**IR**	not configured	n/a
28)	TestAclQoSSTcam	***D*X**IR**	not configured	n/a
29)	TestNetflowTcam	***D*X**IR**	not configured	n/a
30)	ScheduleSwitchover	***D*X**I***	not configured	n/a

```

31) TestFirmwareDiagStatus -----> M**N***I***      000 00:00:15.00 10
32) TestAsicSync -----> ***N***A***      000 00:00:15.00 10
33) TestUnusedPortLoopback -----> **PN***A***      000 00:01:00.00 10
34) TestErrorCounterMonitor -----> ***N***A***      000 00:00:30.00 10
35) TestPortTxMonitoring -----> **PN***A***      000 00:01:15.00 5
36) TestL3HealthMonitoring -----> ***N**FEA***      000 00:00:05.00 10
37) TestCFRW -----> M*VN*X*I***      not configured n/a

```

Router#

This example shows how to display the online diagnostic results for module 1:

```

Router# show diagnostic result module 1
Current bootup diagnostic level: minimal

```

```

Module 1: Supervisor Engine 32 8GE (Active) SerialNo : SAD095002L5

```

```

Overall Diagnostic Result for Module 1 : PASS
Diagnostic level at card bootup: minimal

```

Test results: (. = Pass, F = Fail, U = Untested)

```

1) TestScratchRegister -----> .
2) TestSPRPInbandPing -----> .
3) TestTransceiverIntegrity:

```

```

Port 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
-----
      U U U U U U U U U

```

```

4) TestActiveToStandbyLoopback:

```

```

Port 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
-----
      U U U U U U U U U

```

```

5) TestLoopback:

```

```

Port 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
-----
      . . . . . . . . .

```

```

6) TestTxPathMonitoring -----> .
7) TestNewIndexLearn -----> .
8) TestDontConditionalLearn -----> .
9) TestBadBpduTrap -----> .
10) TestMatchCapture -----> .
11) TestProtocolMatchChannel -----> .
12) TestFibDevices -----> .
13) TestIPv4FibShortcut -----> .
14) TestL3Capture2 -----> .
15) TestIPv6FibShortcut -----> .
16) TestMPLSFibShortcut -----> .
17) TestNATFibShortcut -----> .
18) TestAclPermit -----> .
19) TestAclDeny -----> .
20) TestQoS Tcam -----> .
21) TestL3VlanMet -----> .
22) TestIngressSpan -----> .
23) TestEgressSpan -----> .
24) TestNetflowInlineRewrite:

```

```

Port  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
      U  U  U  U  U  U  U  U  U

25) TestTrafficStress -----> U
26) TestFibTcamSSRAM -----> U
27) TestAsicMemory -----> U
28) TestAclQosTcam -----> U
29) TestNetflowTcam -----> U
30) ScheduleSwitchover -----> U
31) TestFirmwareDiagStatus -----> .
32) TestAsicSync -----> .
33) TestUnusedPortLoopback:

Port  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
      U  U  U  U  U  U  U  .  U

34) TestErrorCounterMonitor -----> .
35) TestPortTxMonitoring:

Port  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
      U  U  U  U  U  U  U  U  .

36) TestL3HealthMonitoring -----> .
37) TestCFRW:

Device  1
-----
      .

Router#

This example shows how to display the detailed online diagnostic results for module 1:

Router# show diagnostic result module 1 detail
Current bootup diagnostic level:minimal

Module 1:

Overall Diagnostic Result for Module 1 :PASS
Diagnostic level at card bootup:minimal

Test results:(. = Pass, F = Fail, U = Untested)

-----

1) TestScratchRegister -----> .

Error code -----> 0 (DIAG_SUCCESS)
Total run count -----> 330
Last test execution time ----> May 12 2003 14:49:36
First test failure time ----> n/a
Last test failure time -----> n/a
Last test pass time -----> May 12 2003 14:49:36
Total failure count -----> 0
Consecutive failure count ---> 0

-----

2) TestSPRPInbandPing -----> .

```

```

Error code -----> 0 (DIAG_SUCCESS)
Total run count -----> 660
Last test execution time ----> May 12 2003 14:49:38
First test failure time -----> n/a
Last test failure time -----> n/a
Last test pass time -----> May 12 2003 14:49:38
Total failure count -----> 0
Consecutive failure count ----> 0

```

3) TestGBICIntegrity:

```

Port 1 2
-----
      U U

```

```

Error code -----> 0 (DIAG_SUCCESS)
Total run count -----> 0
Last test execution time ----> n/a
First test failure time -----> n/a
Last test failure time -----> n/a
Last test pass time -----> n/a
Total failure count -----> 0
Consecutive failure count ----> 0

```

.
.
.

Router#

This example shows how to display the output for the health checks performed:

```

Router# show diagnostic health
CPU utilization for the past 5 mins is greater than 70%
five minutes: 81%
EARL reset history:
Module 5: WS-SUP720-BASE EARL patch log -
Num. of times patch applied : 0
Num. of times patch requested : 0
Non-zero port counters for 1/8 -
13. linkChange = 159810
Non-zero port counters for 1/9 -
0. rxCRCAAlignErrors = 5
3. rxFragmentPkts = 9
6. ifInErrors = 46
13. linkChange = 1
Current bootup diagnostic level: minimal
Test results: (. = Pass, F = Fail, U = Untested)
36) TestErrorCounterMonitor -----> F
Error code -----> 1 (DIAG_FAILURE)
Total run count -----> 29
Last test execution time ----> Mar 16 2007 19:04:02
First test failure time -----> Mar 16 2007 19:03:21
Last test failure time -----> Mar 16 2007 19:04:02
Last test pass time -----> Mar 16 2007 19:03:19
Total failure count -----> 4
Consecutive failure count ----> 4
Error Records as following.
ID -- Asic Identification
IN -- Asic Instance
PO -- Asic Port Number

```

```

RE -- Register Identification
RM -- Register Identification More
EG -- Error Group
DV -- Delta Value
CF -- Consecutive Failure
TF -- Total Failure
ID IN PO RE RM DV EG CF TF
-----
26 0 0 338 255 256 2 13 13
26 0 0 344 255 256 2 13 13
26 0 0 358 255 256 2 13 13
System Memory: 524288K total, 353225K used, 171063K free, 1000K kernel reserved
Lowest(b) : 171020288
Process kernel, type POSIX, PID = 1
0K total, 0K text, 0K data, 0K stack, 0K dynamic
Process sbin/chkptd.proc, type POSIX, PID = 16386
2296K total, 1988K text, 120K data, 12K stack, 176K dynamic
65536 heapsize, 55356 allocated, 8084 free
Router#

```

Performing Memory Tests

Most online diagnostic tests do not need any special setup or configuration. However, the memory tests, which include the TestFibTcamSSRAM and TestLinecardMemory tests, have some required tasks and some recommended tasks that you should complete before running them.

Before you run any of the online diagnostic memory tests, perform the following tasks:

- Required tasks
 - Isolate network traffic by disabling all connected ports.
 - Do not send test packets during a memory test.
 - Reset the system before returning the system to normal operating mode.
- Turn off all background health-monitoring tests using the **no diagnostic monitor module *number* test all** command.

Diagnostic Sanity Check

You can run the diagnostic sanity check in order to see potential problem areas in your network. The sanity check runs a set of predetermined checks on the configuration with a possible combination of certain system states to compile a list of warning conditions. The checks are designed to look for anything that seems out of place and are intended to serve as an aid for maintaining the system sanity.

To run the diagnostic sanity check, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
<code>show diagnostic sanity</code>	Runs a set of tests on all of the Gigabit Ethernet WAN interfaces.

This example displays samples of the messages that could be displayed with the **show diagnostic sanity** command:

```
Router# show diagnostic sanity
Pinging default gateway 10.6.141.1 ....
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.6.141.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
..!!.
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

IGMP snooping disabled please enable it for optimum config.

IGMP snooping disabled but RGMP enabled on the following interfaces,
please enable IGMP for proper config :
Vlan1, Vlan2, GigabitEthernet1/1

Multicast routing is enabled globally but not enabled on the following
interfaces:
GigabitEthernet1/1, GigabitEthernet1/2

A programming algorithm mismatch was found on the device bootflash:
Formatting the device is recommended.

The bootflash: does not have enough free space to accomodate the crashinfo file.

Please check your confreg value : 0x0.

Please check your confreg value on standby: 0x0.

The boot string is empty. Please enter a valid boot string .
Could not verify boot image "disk0:" specified in the boot string on the
slave.

Invalid boot image "bootflash:asdasd" specified in the boot string on the
slave.

Please check your boot string on the slave.

UDLD has been disabled globally - port-level UDLD sanity checks are
being bypassed.
OR
[
The following ports have UDLD disabled. Please enable UDLD for optimum
config:
Gi1/22

The following ports have an unknown UDLD link state. Please enable UDLD
on both sides of the link:
Gi1/22
]

The following ports have portfast enabled:
Gi1/20, Gi1/22

The following ports have trunk mode set to on:
Gi1/1, Gi1/13

The following trunks have mode set to auto:
Gi1/2, Gi1/3

The following ports with mode set to desirable are not trunking:
Gi1/3, Gi1/4

The following trunk ports have negotiated to half-duplex:
```

Gi1/3, Gi1/4

The following ports are configured for channel mode on:
Gi1/1, Gi1/2, Gi1/3, Gi1/4

The following ports, not channeling are configured for channel mode desirable:
Gi1/14

The following vlan(s) have a spanning tree root of 32768:
1

The following vlan(s) have max age on the spanning tree root different from the default:
1-2

The following vlan(s) have forward delay on the spanning tree root different from the default:
1-2

The following vlan(s) have hello time on the spanning tree root different from the default:
1-2

The following vlan(s) have max age on the bridge different from the default:
1-2

The following vlan(s) have fwd delay on the bridge different from the default:
1-2

The following vlan(s) have hello time on the bridge different from the default:
1-2

The following vlan(s) have a different port priority than the default on the port gigabitEthernet1/1
1-2

The following ports have receive flow control disabled:
Gi1/20, Gi1/22

The following inline power ports have power-deny/faulty status:
Gi1/1, Gi1/2

The following ports have negotiated to half-duplex:
Gi1/22

The following vlans have a duplex mismatch:
Gig 1/22

The following interfaces have a native vlan mismatch:
interface (native vlan - neighbor vlan)
Gig 1/22 (1 - 64)

The value for Community-Access on read-only operations for SNMP is the same as default. Please verify that this is the best value from a security point of view.

The value for Community-Access on write-only operations for SNMP is the same as default. Please verify that this is the best value from a security point of view.

The value for Community-Access on read-write operations for SNMP is the same as default. Please verify that this is the best value from a security point of view.

**Tip**

For additional information about Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switches (including configuration examples and troubleshooting information), see the documents listed on this page:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps708/tsd_products_support_series_home.html
