



Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

With more wideband (WB) modems being deployed in cable plants, WB modem resiliency is an important feature. When a comparatively smaller number of cable modems (CMs) observe an impairment on an RF channel, that RF channel stops working. It impacts all the CM using that RF channel, irrespective of whether they reported the impairment on that RF channel. Instead, the solution should be to communicate with the affected cable modems using the good RF channel, without affecting the other cable modems.

The Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature allows cable modems with multiple impaired RF channels to be allocated to a dynamically-created wideband interface, which ensures that the performance of the wideband cable modems is not drastically affected.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features that are documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. The Feature Information Table at the end of this document provides information about the documented features and lists the releases in which each feature is supported.

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Hardware Compatibility Matrix for the Cisco cBR Series Routers



Note The hardware components that are introduced in a given Cisco IOS-XE Release are supported in all subsequent releases unless otherwise specified.

Table 1: Hardware Compatibility Matrix for the Cisco cBR Series Routers

Cisco CMTS Platform	Processor Engine	Interface Cards
Cisco cBR-8 Converged Broadband Router	<p>Cisco IOS-XE Release 16.5.1 and Later Releases</p> <p>Cisco cBR-8 Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PID—CBR-SUP-250G • PID—CBR-CCAP-SUP-160G • PID—CBR-CCAP-SUP-60G • PID—CBR-SUP-8X10G-PIC 	<p>Cisco IOS-XE Release 16.5.1 and Later Releases</p> <p>Cisco cBR-8 CCAP Line Cards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PID—CBR-LC-8D30-16U30 • PID—CBR-LC-8D31-16U30 • PID—CBR-RF-PIC • PID—CBR-RF-PROT-PIC • PID—CBR-CCAP-LC-40G • PID—CBR-CCAP-LC-40G-R <p>Cisco cBR-8 Downstream PHY Modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PID—CBR-D30-DS-MOD • PID—CBR-D31-DS-MOD <p>Cisco cBR-8 Upstream PHY Modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PID—CBR-D30-US-MOD • PID—CBR-D31-US-MOD

Prerequisites for Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

- Set aside WB interfaces so that new WB interfaces can be dynamically created from the reserved list of WB interfaces.
- Free up RF bandwidth so that those RF channels can be added to a resiliency bonding group (RBG).
- Remove all existing RBG configuration from the WB interface.

Restrictions for the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

- If an existing wideband interface is reserved as a Resiliency Bonding Group (RBG) and later the RBG is removed (through the **no cable ds-resiliency** command), the modems using this RBG go offline and the RBG configuration itself is deleted. Therefore, it is highly recommended that users should not configure an existing BG as an RBG.

- This feature is enabled only when the number of cable modems observing an RF channel impairment is *below* the resiliency threshold. If the number of cable modems on an impaired RF channel is above the resiliency threshold, the impaired RF channel is temporarily removed from the bonding group.
- A cable modem is assigned to an RBG on a first-come-first-served basis. To handle this feature optimally, it is recommended to set aside more WB interfaces and RF channel bandwidth.
- The Cisco CMTS controls the freeing of unused RBGs, when there is no modem using the RGB. The freeing of the unused RGB may take some time and the RGB, which is not completely free cannot be used by the modems. Irrespective of the number of configured RBGs, if all the old RBGs are not completely set free and if the Cisco CMTS tries to move the cable modem to a new RBG, the Cisco CMTS moves the cable modem to the primary DS channel instead of RBG.
- Only SFs on the WB interface associated with the primary SF are moved to an RBG. SFs on other interfaces will not be moved.
- Static SFs are assigned to an RBG on a best effort quality of service (QoS).
- If the **resiliency rf-change-trigger** setting does not have the **secondary** keyword set, only the primary SF is moved to the RBG or a NB interface.
- If the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature is not enabled to use an RBG, only cable modems with impairments on the primary WB interface are moved to the NB interface.
- SFs carrying multicast traffic are not moved.

There may not be enough reserved bonding groups to support all modems facing an impairment at any given time thus the following restrictions must be considered:

- Each RBG has at least two RF channels.
- RBG RF assignments are always a subset of the RF channel assignment of the parent WB interface.
- If an RBG is unavailable for a cable modem, the SF of the CM is moved to a NB interface.
- If a high percentage of cable modems experience an RF impairment and there are no more available bonding group IDs, the impaired RF itself may be removed from the bonding group. Removal of an impaired RF from a parent bonding group is also reflected in the RBG. If an RBG drops to a single RF, all SFs are moved to the NB interface.

The Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature has the following cross-functional restrictions:

- All Dynamic service flows, whether they require a committed information rate (CIR) or not, typically voice flows, are created on the NB interface when an RF channel is impaired. Because all SFs assigned to an RBG are best effort only, voice calls may report a quality issue.
- Cable modems participating in the resiliency mode do not take part in load balancing.
- The Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature is only supported in the Dynamic Bandwidth Sharing (DBS) mode.

Information About Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

You can set aside unused bonding groups as RBGs. Ensure that each RF channel is assigned at least 1% of the available bandwidth. Use the **cable rf-channel bandwidth-percent** command to configure the RF channel bandwidth.



Note If the bandwidth-percent is set to 100, the Cisco CMTS does not add any RFs to the RBG. In other words, this feature will not be enabled.

The Cisco CMTS controls the assignment and freeing of unused RBGs. If an RF channel is removed from a WB interface, it is also removed from any associated RBGs.



Note If the wideband interface is in standby mode, the Cisco CMTS does not assign or free up the unused downstream bonding group.

A suspended RF channel is restored for all affected wideband interfaces when a specified number of cable modems report (via CM-STATUS) that the channel connectivity is restored. The Wideband Modem Resiliency feature defines the specified number of cable modems as half of the configured count or percentage of rf-change-trigger, or both. For example, if the count is 20 and the percent is 10, then the number of cable modems reporting recovery should reduce the count to 10 and the percent to 5 for the suspended RF channel to be restored.

Finding a Best-Fit RBG for the Cable Modem

A bonding group is a list of channels that provide a means to identify the channels that are bonded together. The Cisco CMTS assigns a service flow (SF) to an RBG based on the attributes of the SF and the attributes of the individual channels of the bonding group.

In the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature, when a line card receives a CM-STATUS message from the cable modem informing the line card that there is an RF channel impairment, the line card checks for the number of good RF channels and:

- Moves the cable modem to narrowband mode if there is only one available RF channel.
- Moves the cable modem to wideband mode if the cable modem reports all RF channels are in good state.
- Moves the cable modem to an RBG if there are two or more good RF channels, with at least one RF channel impaired, and if the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature is enabled.

When the Cisco CMTS receives a message from the line card to move a cable modem to an RBG, the Cisco CMTS attempts to find an existing RBG or creates an RBG that satisfies the impairment.



Note If two or more RBGs are reserved for the same wideband controller, the Cisco CMTS creates one RBG for each cable modem.



Note The Cisco CMTS creates more than one RBG from a parent WB interface if the user has set aside more than one WB interface as the RBG and the RF bandwidth does not exceed 100%.

If a matching RBG is not found or cannot be created, the Cisco CMTS looks for an RBG with a subset of the required RF channels and if available, the cable modem is assigned to such an RBG.

However, if no such RBG exists, the Cisco CMTS instructs the line card to move the cable modem to NB mode.

How to Configure Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

This section contains the following:

Enabling Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	cable rf-change-trigger {percent value count number} [secondary] Example: Router(config)# cable rf-change-trigger percent 50 count 1 secondary	Specifies the amount of time an event must persist before it triggers an action for the reporting CM.
Step 4	cable resiliency ds-bonding Example: Router(config)# cable resiliency ds-bonding	Enables the downstream resiliency bonding group.
Step 5	exit Example: Router(config)# exit	Returns to the global configuration mode.

What to do next



Note The result of using the **cable rf-change-trigger** command with the **cable resiliency ds-bonding** command is different from using only the **cable rf-change-trigger** command. For more information, see [Downstream Resiliency Narrowband Mode Versus Resiliency Bonding Group, on page 7](#).

Reserving a Resiliency Bonding Group for a Line Card

This section describes reserving a bonding group or a wideband interface for a line card per controller.



Restriction When you reserve a resiliency bonding group using the **cable ds-resiliency** command, the existing bundle and RF channel configurations on the wideband interface will be removed automatically. Other configurations like admission control, should be removed manually.

After downstream resiliency bonding group is configured, avoid other manual configurations.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface wideband-cable <i>slot/subslot/port:wideband-channel</i> Example: Router(config)# interface wideband-cable 1/0/0:7	Configures a wideband cable interface.
Step 4	cable ds-resiliency Example: Router(config-if)# cable ds-resiliency	Reserves an individual bonding group or WB interface for usage on a line card, on a per controller basis.
Step 5	exit Example: Router(config-if)# exit	Returns to the global configuration mode.

Verifying Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group Configuration

This section contains the following:

Verifying the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

To verify if the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature is enabled, use the **show cable modem resiliency** command as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show cable modem resiliency
              Orig BG
I/F      MAC Address  ID  I/F      RFs ID  Curr BG  RFs
-----
C7/0/0   0025.2eaf.843e 897 Wi7/0/0:0 4 898 Wi7/0/0:1 3
C7/0/0   0025.2eaf.8356 897 Wi7/0/0:0 4 899 Wi7/0/0:2 3
C7/0/0   0015.d176.5199 897 Wi7/0/0:0 4 720 In7/0/0:0
```

The **Current BG I/F** field indicates whether Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature is enabled and if the cable modems are assigned to a WB interface.

Verifying a Reserved Resiliency Bonding Group

To verify if a BG is reserved for a line card, use the **show cable resiliency** command as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show cable resiliency
              BG  Resil BG
Resil BG I/F  ID  State      Count Time      RF
-----
Wi1/0/0:10   10  Free
Wi1/0/0:20   20  Free
Wi7/0/0:1     1  Assigned   3  Nov 3 09:55:49 0  0
                                                    1
                                                    2
Wi7/0/0:2     2  Assigned   3  Nov 3 09:57:09 0  0
                                                    1
                                                    3
```

Downstream Resiliency Narrowband Mode Versus Resiliency Bonding Group

This section provides the sample outputs when using the **cable rf-change-trigger** command with the **cable resiliency ds-bonding** command and using only the **cable rf-change-trigger** command.

Table 2: Downstream Resiliency Narrowband Mode Versus Resiliency Bonding Group - Scenario 1

Effect on	Using only cable rf-change-trigger command (Downstream Resiliency NB Mode)		Using cable rf-change-trigger command with cable resiliency ds-bonding (Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group)	
	Below Threshold	Above Threshold	Below Threshold	Above Threshold

Effect on	Using only cable rf-change-trigger command (Downstream Resiliency NB Mode)		Using cable rf-change-trigger command with cable resiliency ds-bonding (Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group)	
	Primary Service Flow	Moves to the primary channel.	Remains on the original bonding group while the impaired downstream channels are not used and are reported as DOWN.	Moves to dynamic bonding group.
Secondary Service Flows	Remain on the original WB interface.	Remains on the original bonding group while the impaired downstream channels are not used and are reported as DOWN.	Remains on the original bonding group.	Remains on the original bonding group while the impaired downstream channels are not used and are reported as DOWN.

The following is a sample output for a cable modem when the **cable rf-change-trigger** command is used with the **cable resiliency ds-bonding** command and the number of cable modems observing an RF channel impairment is *below* the resiliency threshold:

Router# **show cable modem**

```

MAC Address      IP Address      I/F           MAC           Prim RxPwr  Timing Num I  D
State           Sid (dBmV)  Offset CPE P
0023.be83.1c9e  10.1.11.46     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      922  -0.50  1055  0  N
0023.be83.1caa  10.1.11.28     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      923  0.00  1043  0  N
0025.2ecf.f19c  10.1.11.53     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      925  0.00  1057  0  N
0022.3a30.9fc0  10.1.11.47     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      926  0.00  1055  0  N
001a.c3ff.e3d4  10.1.11.39     C5/0/0/UB    p-online      927  0.00  1307  0  N
0023.be83.1c9a  10.1.11.61     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      928  0.00  1057  0  N
0022.3a30.9fbc  10.1.11.60     C5/0/0/UB    p-online      929  -0.50  1055  0  N
0023.be83.1c8c  10.1.11.38     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      930  0.00  1061  0  N
001e.6bfb.1964  10.1.11.63     C5/0/0/UB    p-online      931  0.50  1305  0  N
0025.2ecf.f196  10.1.11.29     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      932  0.00  1057  0  N
0025.2ecf.f04e  10.1.11.54     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      933  0.00  1054  0  N
0022.3a30.9fc8  10.1.11.43     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      934  0.00  1056  0  N
0025.2ecf.f190  10.1.11.55     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      935  0.00  1059  0  N
0022.3a30.9fd0  10.1.11.52     C5/0/0/UB    p-online      936  0.00  1057  0  N
0022.ce97.8268  10.1.11.31     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      937  -0.50  1056  0  N
0022.ce97.8281  10.1.11.25     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      938  0.00  1058  0  N
001a.c3ff.e4ce  10.1.11.44     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      940  -0.50  1304  0  N
0022.ce9c.839e  10.1.11.32     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      941  -0.50  1305  0  N
0022.cea3.e768  10.1.11.41     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      942  -1.00  1305  0  N
0022.ce9c.8398  10.1.11.33     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      943  0.00  1306  0  N
001a.c3ff.e50a  10.1.11.59     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      944  0.00  1304  0  N
001a.c3ff.e3f8  10.1.11.57     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      945  -1.00  1306  0  N
001e.6bfb.1a14  10.1.11.37     C5/0/0/UB    w-online      946  0.00  1305  0  N

```



Note p-online indicates that cable modem has reported NP RF failure and it is in downstream partial service mode.

Router# **show cable resiliency**

```

Resil BG I/F      BG Resil BG      RF
ID State          Count Time      Ctrl Num

```



```

-----
Wi5/0/0:2      2    Assigned      1    Mar 30 14:46:43 0    0
                                                         1
                                                         2
Wi5/0/0:3      3    Assigned      1    Mar 30 14:46:43 0    0
                                                         1
                                                         2
                                                         1
                                                         0
                                                         1
                                                         2
                                                         3
Wi5/0/0:4      4    Free           0
Wi5/0/0:5      5    Free           0
    
```

Router# **show cable modem resiliency**

I/F	MAC Address	ID	Orig BG		RFs	ID	Curr BG		RFs
			I/F	RFs			I/F	RFs	
C5/0/0	001a.c3ff.e3d4	258	Wi5/0/0:1	4	259	Wi5/0/0:2	3	<- Dynamic Bonding Group	
C5/0/0	0022.3a30.9fbc	257	Wi5/0/0:0	8	260	Wi5/0/0:3	7	<- Dynamic Bonding Group	
C5/0/0	001e.6bfb.1964	258	Wi5/0/0:1	4	259	Wi5/0/0:2	3	<- Dynamic Bonding Group	
C5/0/0	0022.3a30.9fd0	257	Wi5/0/0:0	8	260	Wi5/0/0:3	7	<- Dynamic Bonding Group	

The following is a sample output for a cable modem under the following conditions:

- **cable rf-change-trigger** command is used with the **cable resiliency ds-bonding** command
- Number of cable modems observing an RF channel impairment is *below* the resiliency threshold
- There is no available WB interface for the resiliency bonding group:

Router# **show cable modem**
0025.2ecf.f196 service-flow version

SUMMARY:

MAC Address	IP Address	Host Interface	MAC State	Prim Sid	Num CPE	Primary Downstream	DS RfId
0025.2ecf.f196	10.1.11.29	C5/0/0/UB	p-online				

Sfid	Dir	Curr State	Sid	Sched Type	Prio	MaxSusRate	MaxBrst	MinRsvRate	Throughput
932	0	act	In5/0/0:0	240					
1867	US	act	932	BE	0	0	10000	0	294
1868	DS	act	N/A	N/A	0	0	3044	0	154

Router# **show cable resiliency**

Resil BG	I/F	BG ID	Resil BG State	Count	Time	RF	
						Ctrl	Num
Wi5/0/0:2	2	Assigned	6	Mar 30 15:57:09	0	0	1 2 3
						1	0 2 3
Wi5/0/0:3	3	Assigned	8	Mar 30 15:53:58	0	0	1 2
						1	1 2 3

Downstream Resiliency Narrowband Mode Versus Resiliency Bonding Group

```

Wi5/0/0:4      4      Assigned      2      Mar 30 15:53:58 0      0
                                                         1
                                                         2
                                                         3
                                                         1
                                                         2
                                                         3
Wi5/0/0:5      5      Assigned      2      Mar 30 15:58:35 0      0
                                                         1
                                                         2
                                                         3
                                                         1
                                                         1
                                                         3

```

Router# show cable modem resiliency

```

          Orig BG          Curr BG
I/F      MAC Address  ID  I/F      RFs ID  I/F      RFs
-----
C5/0/0  0025.2ecf.f19c 257 Wi5/0/0:0  8  259 Wi5/0/0:2  7
C5/0/0  0025.2ecf.f196 257 Wi5/0/0:0  8  240 In5/0/0:0  <-- move NB for no available
WB interface
C5/0/0  0025.2ecf.f04e 257 Wi5/0/0:0  8  262 Wi5/0/0:5  7
C5/0/0  0022.3a30.9fbc 257 Wi5/0/0:0  8  260 Wi5/0/0:3  6
C5/0/0  0022.3a30.9fd0 257 Wi5/0/0:0  8  261 Wi5/0/0:4  7

```

Table 3: Downstream Resiliency Narrowband Mode Versus Resiliency Bonding Group - Scenario 2

Effect on	Using only cable rf-change-trigger secondary command (Downstream Resiliency NB Mode)		Using cable rf-change-trigger secondary command with cable resiliency ds-bonding (Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group)	
	Below Threshold	Above Threshold	Below Threshold	Above Threshold
Primary Service Flow	Moves all service flows to the primary channel.	Remains on the original bonding group while the impaired downstream channels are not used and are reported as DOWN.	Moves all service flows to a dynamic bonding group.	Remains on the original bonding group while the impaired downstream channels are not used and are reported as DOWN.
Secondary Service Flows				

The following is a sample output for a cable modem when the **cable rf-change-trigger secondary** command is used with the **cable resiliency ds-bonding** command and the number of cable modems observing an RF channel impairment is *below* the resiliency threshold:

Router# show cable modem 0025.2ecf.f196 service-flow

```

SUMMARY:
MAC Address      IP Address      Host          MAC          Prim Num Primary  DS
                  State          Interface     State         Sid  CPE Downstream RfId
0025.2ecf.f196  10.1.11.29     C5/0/0/UB    p-online     955  0   In5/0/0:0  240
Sfid  Dir  Curr  Sid  Sched  Prio  MaxSusRate  MaxBrst  MinRsvRate  Throughput
      State  Type
1913  US  act   955  BE     0     10000000    10000    0            425
1915  US  act   956  RTPS  7     0           3044    100000      0
1916  US  act   957  BE     0     0           3044    50000       0
1917  US  act   958  BE     4     0           3044    0           0

```

```

1914 DS act N/A N/A 0 100000000 20000 0 0 <-- Primary
Service-Flow
1918 DS act N/A N/A 0 0 3044 0 0 <-- Secondary
Service-Flow
1919 DS act N/A N/A 0 0 3044 0 0 <-- Secondary
Service-Flow
1920 DS act N/A N/A 4 4500000 3044 0 0 <-- Secondary
Service-Flow
UPSTREAM SERVICE FLOW DETAIL:
SFID SID Requests Polls Grants Delayed Dropped Packets
Grants Grants
1913 955 83 0 83 0 0 92
1915 956 0 0 0 0 0 0
1916 957 0 0 0 0 0 0
1917 958 0 0 0 0 0 0
DOWNSTREAM SERVICE FLOW DETAIL:
SFID RP_SFID QID Flg Policer Scheduler FrwdIF
Xmits Drops Xmits Drops
1914 33210 131555 90 0 6 0 Wi5/0/0:3 <-- Dynamic
Bonding Group
1918 33211 131556 0 0 0 0 Wi5/0/0:3
1919 33212 131557 0 0 0 0 Wi5/0/0:3
1920 33213 131558 0 0 0 0 Wi5/0/0:3

```

Troubleshooting the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group Configuration

Use the following commands to get information on the WB interface, number of CMs in an impaired state, resiliency bonding groups, their associated bonding groups, available RF channels, and the number of CMS and service flows assigned to them:

- **debug cable wbcmts resiliency**
- **debug cable wbcmts resiliency report**
- **show cable resiliency**
- **show cable modem resiliency**
- **show cable modem wideband rcs-status**
- **show cable modem service-flow verbose**
- **show cable resil-rf-status**
- **show cable modem summary wb-rfs**

Configuration Examples for the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

The following is an example of the configuration of the Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group feature:

```

cable rf-change-trigger count 10 secondary
cable resiliency ds-bonding
!
controller Upstream-Cable 9/0/1
us-channel 0 frequency 13200000
us-channel 0 channel-width 6400000 6400000
us-channel 0 power-level -1

```

```

us-channel 0 docsis-mode atdma
us-channel 0 minislots-size 8
us-channel 0 modulation-profile 221
no us-channel 0 shutdown
us-channel 1 frequency 19600000
us-channel 1 channel-width 6400000 6400000
us-channel 1 power-level -1
us-channel 1 docsis-mode atdma
us-channel 1 minislots-size 8
us-channel 1 modulation-profile 221
no us-channel 1 shutdown
us-channel 2 frequency 26000000
us-channel 2 channel-width 6400000 6400000
us-channel 2 power-level -1
us-channel 2 docsis-mode atdma
us-channel 2 minislots-size 8
us-channel 2 modulation-profile 221
no us-channel 2 shutdown
us-channel 3 frequency 32400000
us-channel 3 channel-width 6400000 6400000
us-channel 3 power-level -1
us-channel 3 docsis-mode atdma
us-channel 3 minislots-size 8
us-channel 3 modulation-profile 221
no us-channel 3 shutdown
!
controller Integrated-Cable 9/0/1
max-carrier 128
base-channel-power 34
rf-chan 0
    type DOCSIS
    frequency 381000000
    rf-output NORMAL
    power-adjust -2
    docsis-channel-id 1
    qam-profile 1
rf-chan 1 3
    type DOCSIS
    frequency 387000000
    rf-output NORMAL
    power-adjust 0
    docsis-channel-id 2
    qam-profile 1
rf-chan 32 35
    type DOCSIS
    frequency 477000000
    rf-output NORMAL
    power-adjust 0
    docsis-channel-id 33
    qam-profile 1
rf-chan 64 67
    type DOCSIS
    frequency 501000000
    rf-output NORMAL
    power-adjust 0
    docsis-channel-id 65
    qam-profile 1
rf-chan 96 99
    type DOCSIS
    frequency 669000000
    rf-output NORMAL
    power-adjust 0
    docsis-channel-id 97
    qam-profile 1

```

```

!
interface Cable9/0/1
downstream Integrated-Cable 9/0/1 rf-channel 0-3
downstream Integrated-Cable 9/0/1 rf-channel 32-35
upstream 0 Upstream-Cable 9/0/1 us-channel 0
upstream 1 Upstream-Cable 9/0/1 us-channel 1
upstream 2 Upstream-Cable 9/0/1 us-channel 2
upstream 3 Upstream-Cable 9/0/1 us-channel 3
cable upstream bonding-group 1
    upstream 0
    upstream 1
    upstream 2
    attributes 80000000
cable upstream bonding-group 2
    upstream 0
    upstream 1
    attributes 80000000
cable upstream bonding-group 3
    upstream 1
    upstream 2
    attributes 80000000
cable upstream bonding-group 4
    upstream 0
    upstream 2
    attributes 80000000
cable upstream bonding-group 5
    attributes 80000000
cable bundle 1
no cable mtc-mode
cable privacy accept-self-signed-certificate
end
!
interface Integrated-Cable9/0/1:0
cable bundle 1
cable rf-bandwidth-percent 65
!
interface Wideband-Cable9/0/1:0
cable bundle 1
cable privacy accept-self-signed-certificate
cable rf-channels channel-list 0-3 bandwidth-percent 20
!
interface Integrated-Cable9/0/1:1
cable bundle 1
cable rf-bandwidth-percent 65
!
interface Wideband-Cable9/0/1:1
cable bundle 1
cable privacy accept-self-signed-certificate
cable rf-channels channel-list 32-35 bandwidth-percent 20
!
!
interface Wideband-Cable9/0/1:60
cable ds-resiliency
!
interface Wideband-Cable9/0/1:61
cable ds-resiliency
!
interface Wideband-Cable9/0/1:62
cable ds-resiliency
!

```

The following is a sample output for the **show cable modem** command to display impaired cable modems below the resiliency threshold value:

Router# **show cable modem**

MAC Address	IP Address	I/F	MAC State	Prim Sid	RxPwr (dBmv)	Timing Offset	Num CPE	I P
e448.c70c.96d5	80.17.150.6	C9/0/1/U2	p-online	1	0.00	1784	0	N
e448.c70c.96f3	80.17.150.14	C9/0/1/U1	w-online	2	-1.00	1797	0	N
68ee.9633.0699	80.17.150.31	C9/0/1/U0	w-online	3	-1.00	2088	1	N
e448.c70c.96e7	80.17.150.29	C9/0/1/U3	p-online	4	-0.50	1785	0	N
e448.c70c.982b	80.17.150.18	C9/0/1/U2	w-online	5	0.00	1780	0	N
e448.c70c.9804	80.17.150.13	C9/0/1/U3	w-online	6	-0.50	1788	0	N
e448.c70c.9819	80.17.150.30	C9/0/1/U0	w-online	7	-1.00	1782	0	N
e448.c70c.980d	80.17.150.17	C9/0/1/U0	w-online	8	-1.00	1787	0	N



Note p-online indicates that the cable modem has reported NP RF failure and it is in downstream partial service mode.

The following is a sample output when RBGs are created:

Router# **show cable resiliency**

Resil BG I/F	BG ID	Resil BG State	Count	Time	RF Ctrl	Num
Wi9/0/1:60	28989	Assigned	1	Jan 9 07:35:08	1	0
						1
						2
Wi9/0/1:61	28990	Assigned	1	Jan 9 07:36:54	1	0
						1
						3
Wi9/0/1:62	28991	Free	0			

The following is a sample output when cable modems service flows are assigned to RBGs:

Router# **show cable modem resiliency**

I/F	MAC Address	ID	Orig BG I/F	RFs ID	Curr BG I/F	RFs
C9/0/1	e448.c70c.96d5	28929	Wi9/0/1:0	4	28989 Wi9/0/1:60	3
C9/0/1	e448.c70c.96e7	28929	Wi9/0/1:0	4	28990 Wi9/0/1:61	3

The following is a sample output of the **show cable modem** command when the impaired cable modems have recovered:

Router# **show cable modem**

MAC Address	IP Address	I/F	MAC State	Prim Sid	RxPwr (dBmv)	Timing Offset	Num CPE	I P
e448.c70c.96d5	80.17.150.6	C9/0/1/U2	w-online	1	0.00	1784	0	N
e448.c70c.96f3	80.17.150.14	C9/0/1/U1	w-online	2	-1.00	1797	0	N
68ee.9633.0699	80.17.150.31	C9/0/1/U0	w-online	3	-1.00	2088	1	N
e448.c70c.96e7	80.17.150.29	C9/0/1/U3	w-online	4	-0.50	1785	0	N
e448.c70c.982b	80.17.150.18	C9/0/1/U2	w-online	5	0.00	1780	0	N
e448.c70c.9804	80.17.150.13	C9/0/1/U3	w-online	6	-0.50	1788	0	N
e448.c70c.9819	80.17.150.30	C9/0/1/U0	w-online	7	-1.00	1782	0	N
e448.c70c.980d	80.17.150.17	C9/0/1/U0	w-online	8	-1.00	1787	0	N

The following is a sample output of the **show cable resiliency** command when the impaired cable modems have recovered:

```
Router# show cable resiliency
```

```

          BG      Resil BG
Resil BG I/F  ID    State      Count Time          RF
-----
Wi9/0/1:60   28989 Free      1    Jan 9 07:35:08
Wi9/0/1:61   28990 Free      1    Jan 9 07:36:54
Wi9/0/1:62   28991 Free      0

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco CMTS Command Reference	http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cable/cmts/cmd_ref/b_cmts_cable_cmd_re

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 Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about the platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to the www.cisco.com/go/cfn link. An account on the Cisco.com page is not required.



Note The following table lists the software release in which a given feature is introduced. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 4: Feature Information for Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Downstream Resiliency Bonding Group	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.7.1	This feature was integrated on the Cisco cBR Series Converged Broadband Routers.