



Redundancy and Failover

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Introduction

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Redundancy and Failover

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This chapter presents the failover and redundancy capabilities of the Cisco SCE 8000 platform. It first defines relevant terminology, as well as pertinent theoretical aspects of the redundancy and failover solution. It then explains specific recovery procedures for both single and dual link topologies. It also explains specific update procedures to be used in a cascaded SCE platform deployments. When failover is required in a deployment, a topology with two cascaded Cisco SCE 8000 platforms is used. This cascaded solution provides both network link failover, and failover of the functionality of the SCE platform, including updated subscriber state.

Terminology and Definitions

Following is a list of definitions of terms used in the chapter as they apply to the Cisco failover solution, which is based on cascaded SCE platforms.

- **Failover**—A situation in which the SCE platform experiences a problem that makes it impossible for it to provide its normal functionality, and a second SCE platform device immediately takes over for the failed SCE platform.
- **Hot standby**—When two SCE platforms are deployed in a failover topology, one SCE platform is active, while the second SCE platform is in standby, receiving from the active SCE platform all subscriber state updates and keep alive messages.
- **Primary/Secondary**—The terms Primary and Secondary refer to the default status of a particular SCE platform. The Primary SCE Platform is active by default, while the Secondary device is the default standby. Note that these defaults apply only when both devices are started together. However, if the primary SCE platform fails and then recovers, it will not revert to active status, but remains in standby status, while the secondary device remains active.
- **Subscriber state failover**—A failover solution in which subscriber state is saved.

Redundant Topologies

The Cisco SCE 8000 includes SPA Interface Processor card with an internal electrical bypass module, which provides the capability of preserving the network link in case of failure. However, preserving the SCE platform functionality in case of a failure requires a redundant SCE platform. Cisco provides a unique solution for this scenario, through deploying two cascaded SCE platforms.

The cascading is implemented by connecting the two SCE platforms using 10 GBE links. In each SCE 8000 platform, 10GBE SPA modules are installed in bays 2 and 3 of the SCE 8000 chassis and are used for cascading between the SCE platforms. (See the [Cisco SCE8000 GBE Installation and Configuration Guide](#) for specific cabling procedures for redundant topologies.) The cascade ports are used for transferring network traffic, keep-alive messages and subscriber state updates.

External Bypass

The Cisco SCE 8000 platform can control an external bypass device, which bypasses the traffic during a power failure and also under specific control command from the SCE 8000. The SCE 8000 automatically activates the external bypass device during reload for the short period (less than 10 seconds) in which the SPA Interface Processor card does not forward traffic between traffic ports. In addition, the Cisco SCE 8000 can be configured to activate the external bypass device in the following cases:

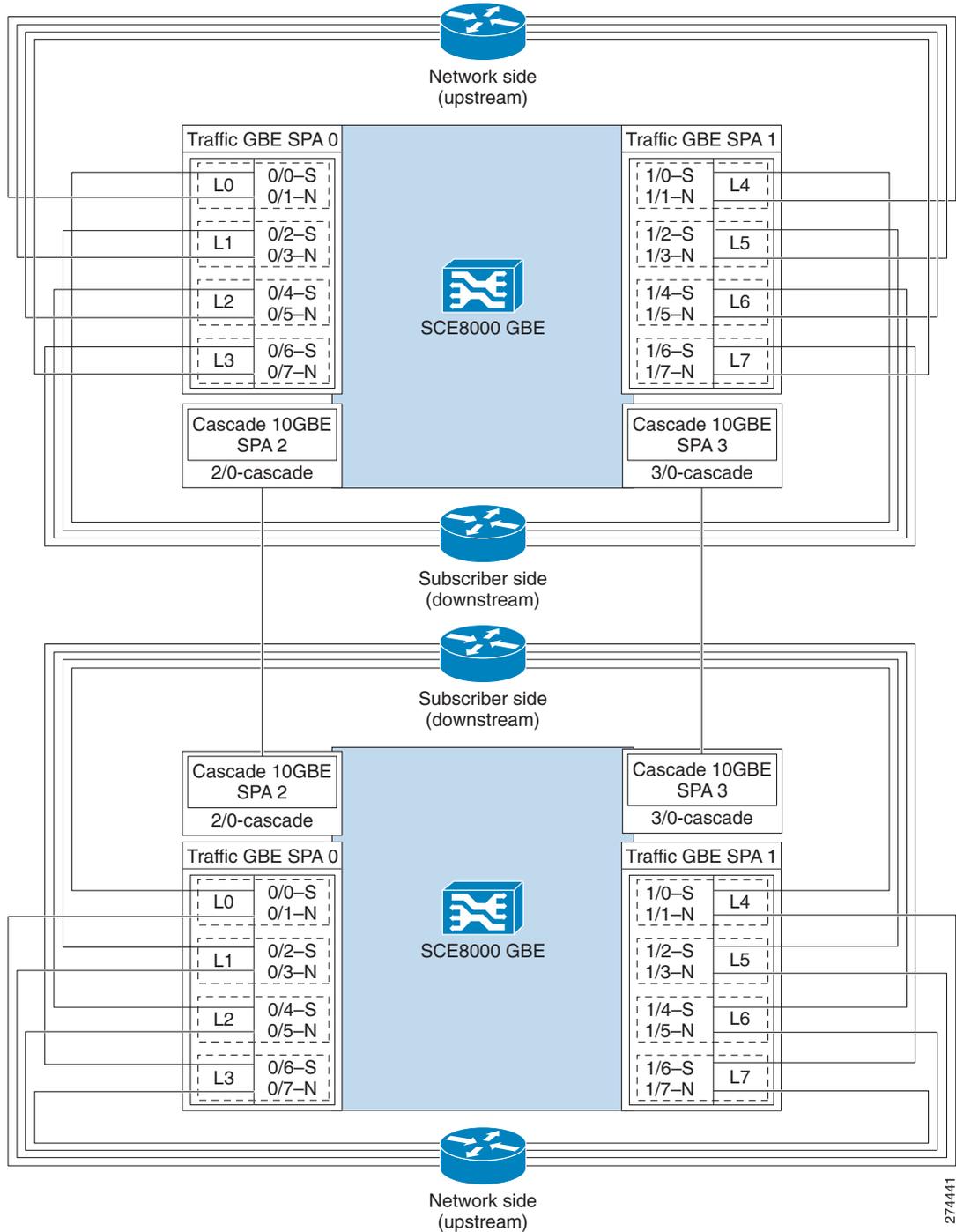
- After executing the **external-bypass** command, until the **no external-bypass** command is executed
- When the SCE 8000 is in failure state.

Note that in a cascaded configuration, an external bypass device should be connected only for the traffic ports. The cascade ports should be directly connected between the two Cisco SCE 8000 platforms (see [Figure 11-1](#)).

Inline Dual-Platform Redundant Topology

This topology serves inline deployments where the SCE platform functionality should be preserved in case of a failure, in addition to preserving the network link (Figure 11-1).

Figure 11-1 Inline Dual-Platform Redundant Topology



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Failure Detection

The Cisco SCE 8000 platform has several types of mechanisms for detecting failures:

- Internal failure detection—The SCE platform monitors for hardware and software conditions such as overheating and fatal software errors.
- Inter-device failure detection—The SCE platform sends periodic keep-alive messages via the cascade ports
- SCE platform-Subscriber Manager (SM) communication failure detection—A failure to communicate with the SM may be regarded as a cause for failover. However, this communication failure is not necessarily a problem in the SCE platform. If the connection to the SM of the active SCE platform has failed, while the connection to the SM of the standby SCE platform is alive, a failover process will be initiated to allow the SCE platform proper exchange of information between the SCE platforms and the SM.
- Link failure—The system monitors all three types of links for failures:
 - Traffic port link failure—Traffic cannot flow through the SCE platform.
 - Cascade port link failure—Traffic cannot flow between the SCE platforms through the cascade ports.
 - Management port link failure—This is not a failure that interrupts traffic on the link in and of itself. However, when SM is used, management port link failure will cause an SM connection failure and this, in turn, will be declared as a failure of the SCE platform.

This type of failure, in most cases, does not require reboot of the SCE platform. When the connection with the SM is re-established the SCE platform is again ready for hot standby. If both SCE platforms lose their connections with the SM, it is assumed that it is the SM which has failed, thus, no action will be taken in the SCE platform.

Link Failure Reflection

The SCE platforms are transparent at Layers 2 and 3. The Cisco SCE 8000 GBE platform operates in promiscuous mode, and the network elements on both sides of the SCE platform use the MAC address of the corresponding network element when forwarding traffic.

- To assist both network elements connected to a specific traffic link of the SCE 8000 GBE platform to identify link failures as quickly as possible, the SCE platform supports a functionality of reflecting events of link failure from one of a pair of SCE platform interfaces (Subscriber/Network for a specific traffic link) to the other. When the link on one interface of the pair fails, the corresponding link of the pair is forced down, to reflect the failure.

Hot Standby and Failover

The failover solution requires two SCE platforms connected in a cascade manner.

- [Hot Standby, page 11-7](#)
- [Failover, page 11-7](#)
- [Hardware Crash Mode, page 11-9](#)
- [Failure in the Cascade Connection, page 11-10](#)
- [Installing a Cascaded System, page 11-11](#)

Hot Standby

In failover solution, one of the SCE platforms is used as the active SCE platform and the other is used as the standby. Although traffic enters both the active and the standby SCE platforms, all traffic processing takes place in the SCE platform which is currently the active one. The active SCE platform processes the traffic coming in on all links, its own links and the links connected to the standby SCE platform, as follows:

- All traffic entering the active SCE platform through its traffic ports is processed in that SCE platform and then forwarded to the line.
- All traffic entering the standby SCE platform through its traffic ports is forwarded through the cascade ports to the active SCE platform where it is processed, and then returned to the standby SCE platform through the cascade ports to be forwarded to the original link from which it came.

Since only one SCE platform processes all traffic at any given time, split flows, which are caused by asymmetrical routing, that exist in the two data links are handled correctly.

To support subscriber-state failover, both SCE platforms hold subscriber states for all parties, and subscriber state updates are exchanged between the active SCE platform and the standby. This way, if the active SCE platform fails, the standby SCE platform is able to start serving the line immediately with a minimum loss of subscriber-state.

The two SCE platforms also use the cascade channel for exchanging periodic keep-alive messages.

Failover

In failover solution, the two SCE platforms exchange keep alive messages via the cascade ports. This keep alive mechanism enables fast detection of failures between the SCE platforms and fast failover to the standby SCE platform when required.

If the active SCE platform fails, the standby SCE platform then assumes the role of the active SCE platform.

The failed SCE platform uses its electrical bypass mechanism, which is a hardware entity that is separate from the main board and processors, to forward traffic to the other SCE platform, and to forward processed traffic back to the link. The previously standby SCE platform now processes all the traffic of the other links that is forwarded to it by the previously active SCE platform in addition to the traffic of its own links.

When the failed SCE platform recovers, it will remain in standby, while the previously standby SCE platform remains active. Switching the SCE platforms back to their original roles may be performed manually, if required, after the failed SCE platform has either recovered or been replaced.

If the failure is in the standby SCE platform, it will continue to forward traffic to the active SCE platform and back to its links, while the active SCE platform continues to provide its normal traffic processing functionality.

**Note**

For information regarding the synchronization of subscriber information between cascaded SCE platforms and the effect of failover on the subscriber databases, see [“Anonymous Groups and Subscriber Templates” section on page 10-7](#).

There are three user-configurable options that are relevant in a situation when an SCE platform fails:

- **Bypass**—Maintain the links in bypass mode (continue sending traffic to the other SCE platform, and then continue forwarding the processed traffic back to the links). The incoming traffic in the failed SCE platform is forwarded to the working SCE platform, where it is processed and then sent back to the original SCE platform and back to the links. This is the default configuration.
 - Effect on the network links—Negligible.
 - Effect on the SCE platform functionality—The effect on the SCE platform functionality is dependent on the failed SCE platform.
 - If the failure is in the standby SCE platform—The active SCE platform continues providing its normal functionality, processing the traffic of the traffic links.
 - If the failure is in the active SCE platform—The standby SCE platform takes over processing the traffic, and becomes the active SCE platform.
- **Cutoff**—Change the links of the failed SCE platform to cutoff (layer 1) forcing the network to switch all traffic through the lines of the working SCE platform. This will, of course, decrease the network capacity by 50%, but may be useful in some cases.

This option is available for use in special cases, and requires special configuration.

- Effect on the network links—The network loses 50% of its capacity (until the failed SCE platform has recovered).
 - Effect on the SCE platform functionality—The effect on the SCE platform functionality is dependent on the failed SCE platform.
 - If the failure is in the standby SCE platform—the active SCE platform continues providing its normal functionality, processing the traffic of the traffic links.
 - If the failure is in the active SCE platform—the standby SCE platform takes over processing the traffic, and becomes the active SCE platform.
- **External-bypass**—Activate the external bypass device connected to the failed SCE platform, passing all traffic through the line without being serviced by the failed SCE platform. Although this may cause the traffic passing through the links of the other (non-failed) SCE platform to get service in split-flow conditions if asymmetric routing is present, it may be useful in some cases.

This option is available for use in special cases, and requires special configuration.

- Effect on the network links—negligible
- Effect on the SCE platform functionality—Since the active SCE platform only sees the traffic of a single SCE platform, split-flow effects might occur. The links connected to the failed SCE platform get no service.

Hardware Crash Mode

There are three hardware components that operate together to produce the desired behavior upon failure of the Cisco SCE 8000 platform:

- External optical bypass: In a cascade setup, if the traffic links are connected to external optical bypass modules, the optical bypass may be either activated or deactivated by the hardware during a failure.

The external optical bypasses protect against a second Cisco SCE 8000 platform failure. In the case of a second failure, if a bypass module is connected to the last Cisco SCE 8000 to fail, it will be enabled. This preserves the network links of one SCE platform, assuming the *on-failure* configuration is **bypass**. If the *on-failure* configuration is **external-bypass**, the external optical bypass is activated even during a single failure by the failed SCE platform.

- Internal electrical bypass: The Cisco SCE 8000 contains internal electrical bypasses connecting SPA modules 0 and 2 and modules 1 and 3. These bypasses transmit the traffic to and from the cascade connections between the platforms.
- SPA modules: Under some conditions (such as if the *on-failure* configuration is **cutoff**), the SPA modules are disabled when failure occurs.

The collective behavior of these three components is known as the hardware crash mode and is dependent on the configuration of the *on-failure* parameter of the **connection-mode** command, as well as whether the platform is the active or standby platform.

In the standby platform, hardware crash mode behavior is as follows for:

For **on-failure bypass**:

- The external optical bypasses, if installed, are deactivated (traffic is sent to the platform).
- The electrical bypass is enabled (cascade ports transmit traffic to the active platform for processing)
- The SPA modules are enabled (all ports and links are functioning)

This means that whether the standby platform is operational or has failed, it transmits traffic to the active platform for processing via the electrical bypasses.

For **on-failure cutoff**:

- The external optical bypasses, if installed, are deactivated (traffic is sent to the platform).
- The electrical bypass is disabled.
- The SPA modules are powered off.

This means that if the standby platform fails, the links connected to it are severed.

For **on-failure external-bypass** (external optical bypasses must be installed):

- The external optical bypasses are activated (traffic is bypassed).
- The electrical bypass is enabled between each pair of ports connecting a link. (This is a special configuration, done just in case the optical bypass device does not function, which has a very low probability.)
- The SPA modules are enabled (all ports and links are functioning)

This means that when the standby SCE platform fails, the external optical bypasses are used to ensure link continuity at the expense of not servicing the traffic on the links.

In the active platform, the hardware crash mode behavior is exactly the same as on a standby platform. The active platform assumes that when it fails, the standby platform will take over and process the traffic.

If the standby platform has failed, failure of the active platform means that the entire system has failed (this state is also called a 'second failure'). The hardware crash mode behavior in the active platform in this case depends on the configuration of the *on-failure* parameter, which determines whether traffic is bypassed via the external bypass, if installed, maintaining traffic flow, although with no processing, or whether traffic is completely cut off.

If the standby platform has failed and the *on-failure* configuration is **bypass** or **external-bypass**, hardware crash mode behavior in the active platform is as follows:

- The external optical bypasses are activated (traffic is bypassed via the external bypass).
- The electrical bypass is enabled between each pair of ports connecting a link. (This is a special configuration, done just in case the optical bypass device does not function, which has a very low probability)
- The SPA modules are enabled (all ports and links are functioning)

Since neither platform is operational at this point, there is no processing taking place and traffic is simply bypassed via the external optical bypass. If external optical bypass modules are not installed, traffic is cut off.

If the standby platform has failed and the *on-failure* configuration is **cutoff**, hardware crash mode behavior in the active platform is as follows:

- The external optical bypasses, if installed, are deactivated (traffic is sent to the platform).
- The electrical bypass is disabled (cascade ports do not transmit traffic to the standby platform since it is also not operational)
- The SPA modules are disabled (ports and links are not functioning)

Since neither platform is operational at this point, there is no processing taking place. In addition, although traffic reaches the platform, since the internal bypasses as well as all the ports are disabled, this results in a 'dead end', cutting off traffic on all links.

Failure in the Cascade Connection

The effect of a failure in the cascade connection between the two SCE platforms depends on whether there are one or two cascade connections:

- If there is only one cascade connection (3/2/0): If the cascade connection fails, neither SCE platform knows anything about the status of the peer. Each platform then works in standalone mode, which means that each SCE platform processes its own traffic only. This results in split flows.
- If there are two cascade connections (3/2/0 and 3/3/0):
 - If one cascade connection fails, both SCE platforms can still communicate, so each still knows the status of the peer. The GBE traffic lines connected to the failed cascade connection in the standby box are cut off. However, the remaining traffic links continue to function. Therefore, all traffic is routed via the active SCE platform and the standby SCE functional links. Split flow is avoided, but at the expense of quarter line capacity.
 - If both cascade connections fail, each platform then works in standalone mode, which means that each SCE platform processes on its own traffic only. This results in split flows.

Installing a Cascaded System

This section outlines the installation procedures for a redundant solution with two cascaded SCE platforms.

For information on topologies and connections, see the [Cisco SCE8000 GBE Installation and Configuration Guide](#).

For details of the CLI commands, see the [Cisco SCE8000 CLI Command Reference](#).



Note

When working with two SCE platforms with split-flow and redundancy, it is extremely important to follow this installation procedure.

- Step 1** Install both SCE platforms, power them up, and perform the initial system configuration.
 - Step 2** If external optical bypass modules are installed, make sure they are connected correctly and are operational. Use the **show external-bypass** command.
 - Step 3** Connect both SCE platforms to the management station.
 - Step 4** Connect the 10 GBE cascade ports.

The cascade ports may be connected either directly in Layer 1 (dark fibers) or through a switch. When connecting the cascade ports through a switch, it is important to assign each cascade link to a different VLAN, otherwise the traffic will be forwarded incorrectly (between different links) by the switch.
 - Step 5** Set topology configurations for each SCE platform via the connection-mode options. (See [“Topology-Related Parameters for Redundant Topologies”](#) section on page 11-15)
 - Step 6** Make sure that the SCE platforms have synchronized and active SCE platform was selected. Use the **show interface linecard 0 connection-mode** command.
 - Step 7** If you want to start in bypass mode, change the link mode to bypass in both SCE platforms. The bypass mode will be applied only to the active SCE platform. (See [“About the Link Mode”](#) section on page 8-5.)
 - Step 8** Verify the link mode configuration. (See [“Monitoring the System”](#) section on page 11-16.) Use the **show interface linecard 0 link mode** command.
 - Step 9** Connect the traffic ports of SCE platform #0. This will cause a momentary down time until the network elements from both sides of the SCE platform auto-negotiate with it and start working (when working inline).
 - Step 10** Connect the traffic ports of SCE platform #1, this will cause a momentary down time until the network elements from both sides of the SCE platform auto-negotiate with it and start working (when working inline).
 - Step 11** When full control is needed, change the link mode on both SCE platforms on both links to ‘forwarding’. It is recommended to first configure the active SCE platform and then the standby. (See [“About the Link Mode”](#) section on page 8-5.)
 - Step 12** You can now start working with the Subscriber Manager.
-

**Note**

Cisco SCE devices does not support downgrading from Cisco SCE Release 3.8.0 and later to Cisco SCE Releases earlier than Release 3.8.0 when the devices are configured in a cascade setup. To downgrade the devices to Cisco SCE Releases earlier than Release 3.8.0, remove the devices from the cascade setup and configure the devices as standalone devices, and then start the downgrade procedure. Note that this downgrade procedure may cause a service disruption.

Recovery

This section contains the following topics:

- [Replacing the Cisco SCE Platform \(Manual Recovery\)](#), page 11-12
- [Reboot Only \(Fully Automatic Recovery\)](#), page 11-14

This section specifies the procedure for recovery after a failure. The purpose of the recovery procedure is to restore the system to fully functional status. After the recovery procedure, the behavior of the system is the same as after installation.

A failed SCE platform may either recover automatically or be replaced (manual recovery). Whether recovery is automatic or manual depends on the original cause of the failure:

- Power failure—Manual or automatic recovery can be implemented.
- Any failure resulting in a reboot—Manual or automatic recovery can be implemented (this is configurable).
- 3-consecutive reboots within half an hour—Manual recovery only
- Cascade ports link-failure—Automatic recovery when link revives.
- Traffic link failure—Automatic recovery when link revives.
- Failure in the communications with the SM—Automatic by SM decisions after connection is re-established.
- Hardware malfunction—Manual recovery, after replacing the malfunctioning SCE platform.

Replacing the Cisco SCE Platform (Manual Recovery)

This is done in two stages, first manual installation steps performed by the technician, and then automatic configuration steps performed by the system:

- [Manual Steps](#), page 11-12
- [Automatic Steps](#), page 11-14

Manual Steps

-
- Step 1** Disconnect the failed SCE platform from the network
 - Step 2** Connect a new SCE platform to the management link and the cascade links (leave network ports disconnected.)
 - Step 3** Configure the SCE platform.
 - Step 4** Basic network configurations done manually (first time).

- Step 5** Load application software (*Service Control Application for Broadband*) to the SCE platform. Provide application configuration.
- Step 6** Connect the traffic ports to the network links.
-

Automatic Steps

Automatic steps in parallel with the manual steps, requires no user intervention:

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- Step 1** Establishment of inter-SCE platform communication.
 - Step 2** Synchronization with the SM.
 - Step 3** Copying updated subscriber states from the active SCE platform to the standby.
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Reboot Only (Fully Automatic Recovery)

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- Step 1** Reboot of the SCE platform.
 - Step 2** Basic network configurations.
 - Step 3** Establishment of inter-SCE platform communication.
 - Step 4** Selection of the active SCE platform.
 - Step 5** Synchronization of the recovered SCE platform with the SM.
 - Step 6** Copying updated subscriber states from the active SCE platform to the standby.
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CLI Commands for Cascaded Systems

This section contains the following topics:

- [Topology-Related Parameters for Redundant Topologies](#), page 11-15
- [Configuring the Connection Mode](#), page 11-15
- [Monitoring the System](#), page 11-16

This section presents CLI commands relevant to the configuration and monitoring of a redundant system.

Topology-Related Parameters for Redundant Topologies

All four of the topology-related parameters are required when configuring a redundant topology.

- **Connection mode**—Redundancy is achieved by cascading two SCE platforms. Therefore the connection mode for both SCE platforms may be either:
 - Inline-cascade
 - Receive-only-cascade
- **sce-id**—For each of the cascaded SCE platforms, this parameter identifies the platform (0 or 1). This in turn identifies the links, with links 0-7 on one SCE platform and links 8-15 on the other.
- **Priority**—For each of the cascaded SCE platforms, this parameter defines whether it is the primary or secondary device.
- **On-failure**—For each of the cascaded SCE platforms, this parameter determines whether the system cuts the traffic or bypasses it when the SCE platform either has failed or is booting.

Configuring the Connection Mode

Use the following command to configure the connection mode, including the following parameters.

- inline/receive only
- sce-id
- behavior upon failure of the SCE platform
- primary/secondary

**Note**

This command can only be used if the line card is in either **no-application** or **shutdown** mode. If an application is installed on the SCE platform, the command will fail with an error message and help instructions.

To configure the connection mode, use the following command.

From the SCE (config if)# prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
connection-mode (inline-cascade receive-only-cascade) sce-id {0 1}priority {primary secondary} on-failure {bypass external-bypass cutoff}	Configures the connection mode.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1

Use the following command to configure the primary SCE platform in a two-SCE platform inline topology. The ID for this platform is '0'. The behavior of the SCE platform if a failure occurs is *bypass*, which is the default.

```
SCE(config-if)#connection-mode inline-cascade sce-id 0 priority primary
```

EXAMPLE 2

Use the following command to configure the SCE platform that might be cascaded with the SCE platform in Example 1. This SCE platform would have to be the secondary SCE platform, with an ID of '1'. The connection mode would be the same as the first, and the behavior of the SCE platform if a failure occurs is *external-bypass*.

```
SCE(config-if)# connection-mode inline-cascade sce-id 1 priority secondary on-failure external-bypass
```

Monitoring the System

Use the following commands to view the current connection mode and link mode parameters.

How to View the Current Connection Mode

From the SCE# prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 connection-mode	Displays the current connection mode.

Monitoring the Connection Mode: Examples

The following example shows the current configuration of the connection mode for a single platform.

```
SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 connection-mode
Slot 0 connection mode
Connection mode is inline
slot failure mode is external-bypass
Redundancy status is standalone
SCE>
```

The following example shows the current configuration of the connection mode for a cascaded system.

```

SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 connection-mode
Slot 0 connection mode
Connection mode is inline-cascade
slot 0 sce-id is 1
slot 0 is secondary
slot 0 is connected to peer
slot failure mode is bypass
Redundancy status is active
SCE>

```

How to View the Cisco SCE ID

From the SCE# prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 sce-id	Displays the SCE-ID.

Viewing the SCE-ID: Example

```

SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 sce-id
slot 0 sce-id is 1

```

How to View the Current Link to Port Mappings

From the SCE> prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 link-to-port-mapping	Displays the current link to port mappings.

Viewing the Current Link to Port Mappings: Example

The following example shows the link-to-port mapping.

```

SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 link-to-port-mapping
Link Id      | Upstream Port (Subscribers) | Downstream Port (Network)
-----|-----|-----
0            | 0/3/0/0                    | 0/3/0/1
1            | 0/3/0/2                    | 0/3/0/3
2            | 0/3/0/4                    | 0/3/0/5
3            | 0/3/0/6                    | 0/3/0/7
4            | 0/3/1/0                    | 0/3/1/1
5            | 0/3/1/2                    | 0/3/1/3
6            | 0/3/1/4                    | 0/3/1/5
7            | 0/3/1/6                    | 0/3/1/7
8 (cascade) | 1/3/0/0                    | 1/3/0/1
9 (cascade) | 1/3/0/2                    | 1/3/0/3
10 (cascade)| 1/3/0/4                    | 1/3/0/5
11 (cascade)| 1/3/0/6                    | 1/3/0/7
12 (cascade)| 1/3/1/0                    | 1/3/1/1
13 (cascade)| 1/3/1/2                    | 1/3/1/3

```

```
14 (cascade) |          1/3/1/4          |          1/3/1/5
15 (cascade) |          1/3/1/6          |          1/3/1/7
SCE>
```

How to View the Current Redundancy Status of the Cisco SCE Platform

From the SCE# prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 cascade redundancy-status	Displays the current redundancy status of the SCE platform.

Viewing the Current Redundancy Status of the SCE Platform: Example

The following example shows typical output of this command.

```
SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 cascade redundancy-status
Redundancy status is active
```

How to View Information About the Peer Cisco SCE Platform

From the SCE# prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 cascade peer-sce-information	Displays information about the peer SCE platform.

Viewing Information About the Peer SCE Platform: Example

The following example shows typical output of this command.

```
SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 cascade peer-sce-information
Peer SCE's IP address is 10.10.10.10
```

How to View Information About the Cascade Connections

From the SCE> prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 cascade connection-status	Displays information about the cascade connections.

Monitoring the Connection Status: Examples

The following example shows the output of this command in the case of two cascaded Cisco SCE 8000 GBE platforms where the cascade interfaces have not been connected correctly:

```
SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 cascade connection-status
SCE is improperly connected to peer SCE
Please verify that each cascade port is connected to the correct port of the peer SCE.
Note that in the current topology, the SCE must be connected to its peer as follows:
Port 3/2/0 must be connected to port 3/2/0 at peer
Port 3/3/0 must be connected to port 3/3/0 at peer
SCE>
```

The following example shows the output of this command in the case of two cascaded SCE platforms where the cascade interfaces have been connected correctly:

```
SCE>enable 5
Password:<cisco>
SCE>show interface linecard 0 cascade connection-status
SCE is connected to peer SCE
SCE>
```

How to View the Current Link Mode

From the SCE# prompt, type:

Command	Purpose
show interface linecard 0 link mode	Displays the current link mode.

Configuring Forced Failure

Use the following commands to force a virtual failure condition, and to exit from the failure condition when performing an application upgrade.

From the SCE(config if)# prompt, type:

Commands	Purpose
force failure-condition	Forces the SCE platform into a virtual failure state.
no force failure-condition	Exits from the virtual failure state.

System Upgrades

This section contains the following topics:

- [Firmware Upgrade \(Package Installation\), page 11-22](#)
- [Application Upgrade, page 11-22](#)
- [Simultaneous Upgrade of Firmware and Application, page 11-23](#)

In a redundant solution, it is important that firmware and/or application upgrades be performed in such a way that line and service are preserved.

Refer to the following sections for instructions on how to perform these procedures on two cascaded SCE platforms:

- Upgrade the firmware only
- Upgrade the application only
- Upgrade both the firmware and the application at the same time



Note

When upgrading only one component (either firmware only or application only), always verify that the upgraded component is compatible with the component that was not upgraded.

Firmware Upgrade (Package Installation)

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- Step 1** Install package on both SCE platforms (open the package and copy configuration).
 - Step 2** Reload the standby SCE platform.
 - Step 3** Wait until the standby finishes synchronizing and is ready to work.
 - Step 4** Make sure that the connection mode configurations are correct.
 - Step 5** Reload the active SCE platform.
 - Step 6** After the former active SCE platform reboots and is ready to work manually, it may be left as standby or we can manually switch the SCE platforms to their original state.
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Application Upgrade

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- Step 1** Unload the application in the standby SCE platform.
 - Step 2** Load new application to the standby SCE platform.
 - Step 3** Make sure that the connection mode configurations are correct.
 - Step 4** Wait until the standby SCE platform finishes synchronizing and is ready to work.
 - Step 5** Force failure condition in the active SCE platform.
 - Step 6** Upgrade the application in the former active SCE platform.
 - Step 7** Remove the force failure condition in that platform.

- Step 8** After the former active SCE platform recovers and is ready to work, it may remain the standby or can be manually switched back to active.
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Simultaneous Upgrade of Firmware and Application

- Step 1** In the standby SCE platform:
- a. Uninstall the application.
 - b. Upgrade the firmware (this includes a reboot).
 - c. Install the new application.
- Step 2** Force-failure in the active SCE platform.
This makes the updated SCE platform the active one, and it begins to give the NEW service.
- Step 3** Repeat Step 1 for the (now) standby SCE platform.
Since this includes a reboot, it is not necessary to undo the force failure command.
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