



PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

The PfRv3 path of last resort feature allows the traffic to be routed to the path of last resort.

- [Feature Information for PfRv3 Path of Last Resort, on page 1](#)
- [Restrictions for PfRv3 Path of Last Resort, on page 1](#)
- [Information About PfRv3 Path of Last Resort, on page 2](#)
- [How to Configure PfRv3 Path of Last Resort, on page 2](#)

Feature Information for PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

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

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

Table 1: Feature Information for PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
PfRv3 Path of Last Resort	15.5(3)M	The PfRv3 Path of Last Resort is a route used by the device when a service provider cannot be reached or the exits are out of bandwidth. The following commands were modified or added by this feature: domain path isp-name , show domain default vrf border , show domain default vrf master .

Restrictions for PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

- Path of last resort supports probing per interface and not per channel.
- Path of last resort is not supported on multi next hop interfaces.

Information About PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

The PfRv3 Path of Last Resort feature provides the ability to designate a service provider as a path of last resort such that when the primary and fallback service providers become unavailable due to unreadability or out of bandwidth situations, traffic is routed over the path of last resort service provider. This feature is used for metered links where data is charged on a per-usage basis and is used when no other service providers are available.

The following are the different supported modes:

- Standby mode—No traffic classes are currently routed over the path of last resort service provider.
- Active mode—Traffic classes are currently routed over the path of last resort service provider.
- Disabled mode—The path of last resort is not enabled.

The channels of the path of last resort are inactive when it is in standby mode. Once the path of last resort is active, smart probes are sent only on DSCP 0 (Zero SLA) to conserve bandwidth. In addition, smart probe frequency is reduced to 1 packet every 10 seconds from 20 packets per seconds, unreachable detection are extended to 60 seconds.

How to Configure PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

Configuring Policy for Path of Last Resort

To configure policy for path of last resort, perform the steps below.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. domain default

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	domain default Example: <pre>domain default vrf default master hub class foo seq 1 match dscp ef policy voice path-preference ISP1 fallback ISP2 path-last-resort ISP4</pre>	The keyword specifies that the traffic for this policy is routed over the path of last resort when the primary and fallback service providers are unavailable.

Configuring Path of Last Resort

To configure path of last resort, perform the steps below.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **domain path** *isp-name* [**internet-bound** | **path-id** | **path-last-resort** | **zero-sla**]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface tunnel 100	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	domain path <i>isp-name</i> [internet-bound path-id path-last-resort zero-sla] Example: Device(config-if)# domain path ISP1 path-last-resort	Specifies a service provider for the interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internet-bound—Configures an internet bound interface. • path-id—Configures service provider's path-id for the interface. • path-last-resort—Configures the interface to be a path of a last resort. • zero-sla—Configures Zero SLA for the interface. <p>Note You can configure multiple Internet Service Providers (ISPs). If you are defining a specific domain name for an ISP (for example, domain_abc), you must specify the same domain name while configuring the ISP paths.</p>

Verifying PfRv3 Path of Last Resort

The **show** commands can be entered in any order.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* master status**
2. **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* border status**
3. **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* master channels**
4. **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* border channels**
5. **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* master policy**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* master status**

Displays the master status of the hub border routers.

Example:

```
Device# show domain default vrf vrf1 master status

Borders:
  IP address: 10.204.1.4
  Version: 2
  Connection status: CONNECTED (Last Updated 00:59:16 ago )
  Interfaces configured:
    Name: Tunnel20 | type: external | Service Provider: ISP2 | Status: UP | Zero-SLA: NO | Path of
Last Resort: Disabled
    Number of default Channels: 0
    Tunnel if: Tunnell
    IP address: 10.203.1.3
    Version: 2
    Connection status: CONNECTED (Last Updated 00:59:16 ago )
    Interfaces configured:
      Name: Tunnell10 | type: external | Service Provider: ISP1 | Status: UP | Zero-SLA: YES | Path of
Last Resort: Standby
      Number of default Channels: 0
      Tunnel if: Tunnell
```

Step 2 **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* border status**

Displays the master status of the hub border routers.

Example:

```
Device# show domain default vrf vrf1 border status

-----
**** Border Status ****
Instance Status: UP
Present status last updated: 01:01:42 ago
Loopback: Configured Loopback1 UP (30.209.1.9)
Master: 30.209.1.9
Master version: 2
Connection Status with Master: UP
MC connection info: CONNECTION SUCCESSFUL
Connected for: 01:01:42
Route-Control: Enabled
Asymmetric Routing: Disabled
Minimum Mask length: 28
Sampling: off
Minimum Requirement: Met
External Wan interfaces:
  Name: Tunnell10 Interface Index: 16 SNMP Index: 13 SP: ISP1 path-id: 0 Status: UP Zero-SLA: YES
```

```
Path of Last Resort: Standby Path-id List: 0:0
  Name: Tunnel20 Interface Index: 18 SNMP Index: 15 SP: ISP2 Status: UP Zero-SLA: NO Path of Last
  Resort: Disabled Path-id List: 0:0
```

Auto Tunnel information:

```
Name:Tunnell if_index: 21
  Borders reachable via this tunnel:
```

Step 3 **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* master channels**

Displays the master status of the hub master controller.

Example:

```
Device# show domain default vrf vrf1 master channels
```

```
Channel Id: 9 Dst Site-Id: 30.209.1.9 Link Name: ISP1 DSCP: af41 [34] pfr-label: 0:0 | 0:0 [0x0]
TCs: 0
  Channel Created: 00:57:15 ago
  Provisional State: Initiated and open
  Operational state: Available
  Channel to hub: FALSE
  Interface Id: 16
  Supports Zero-SLA: Yes
  Muted by Zero-SLA: Yes
Muted by Path of Last Resort: Yes
  Estimated Channel Egress Bandwidth: 0 Kbps
  Immitigable Events Summary:
    Total Performance Count: 0, Total BW Count: 0
  ODE Stats Bucket Number: 1
    Last Updated : 00:56:15 ago
    Packet Count : 505
    Byte Count : 42420
    One Way Delay : 229 msec*
    Loss Rate Pkts: 0.0 %
    Loss Rate Byte: 0.0 %
    Jitter Mean : 535 usec
    Unreachable : FALSE
  TCA Statistics:
    Received:1 ; Processed:1 ; Unreach_rcvd:0
  Latest TCA Bucket
    Last Updated : 00:56:15 ago
    One Way Delay : 229 msec*
    Loss Rate Pkts: NA
    Loss Rate Byte: NA
    Jitter Mean : NA
    Unreachability: FALSE
```

Step 4 **show domain default vrf *vrf-name* border channels**

Displays the information of border router channels at the hub site.

Example:

```
Device# show domain default vrf vrf1 border channels
```

```
Channel id: 2
  Channel create time: 00:46:02 ago
  Site id : 255.255.255.255
  DSCP : default[0]
  Service provider : ISP1
```

```

Pfr-Label : 0:0 | 0:0 [0x0]
exit path-id: 0
Exit path-id sent on wire: 0
Number of Probes sent : 0
Number of Probes received : 0
Last Probe sent : 00:46:02 ago
Last Probe received : - ago
Channel state : Initiated and open
Channel next_hop : 0.0.0.0
RX Reachability : Initial State
TX Reachability : Reachable
Channel is sampling 0 flows
Channel remote end point: 0.0.0.0
Channel to hub: FALSE
Version: 0
Supports Zero-SLA: No
Muted by Zero-SLA: No
Muted by Path of Last Resort: Yes
Probe freq with traffic : 1 in 10000 ms

```

Step 5 `show domain default vrf vrf-name master policy`

Displays the status of the master policy.

Example:

```

Device# show domain default vrf vrf1 master policy

class VOICE sequence 10
  path-last-resort ISP1
  class type: Dscp Based
  match dscp ef policy custom
  priority 1 one-way-delay threshold 200 msec
  Number of Traffic classes using this policy: 2

```
